



US 20060055076A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Cloeren

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2006/0055076 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 16, 2006**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
ORIENTING LAYERS IN MULTILAYERED
COMPOSITES**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/132,517,
filed on Apr. 26, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,905,324.

(75) Inventor: **Peter F Cloeren**, Orange, TX (US)

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B29C 47/06 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **264/173.16**

Correspondence Address:
TIMOTHY R. KROBOTH
KROBOTH LAW OFFICE
5501 PROVIDENCE COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE
CHARLOTTE, NC 28277

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for forming a layered composite (62) uses extrusion apparatus including a coextrusion structure (226) and a partition member (228). The relative orientation of first and second flow streams are reoriented within the extrusion apparatus and melt laminated to form the layered composite (62). The reorientation occurs via a flow sequencer (250). The coextrusion structure (226) may also include one or more removably disposed, flow-shaping inserts (206, 207, 208, 209), and the partition member (228) may be a removably disposed partition plate.

(73) Assignee: **INTERFACE INCORPORATED**

(21) Appl. No.: **10/512,143**

(22) PCT Filed: **Apr. 4, 2003**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/US03/10237**

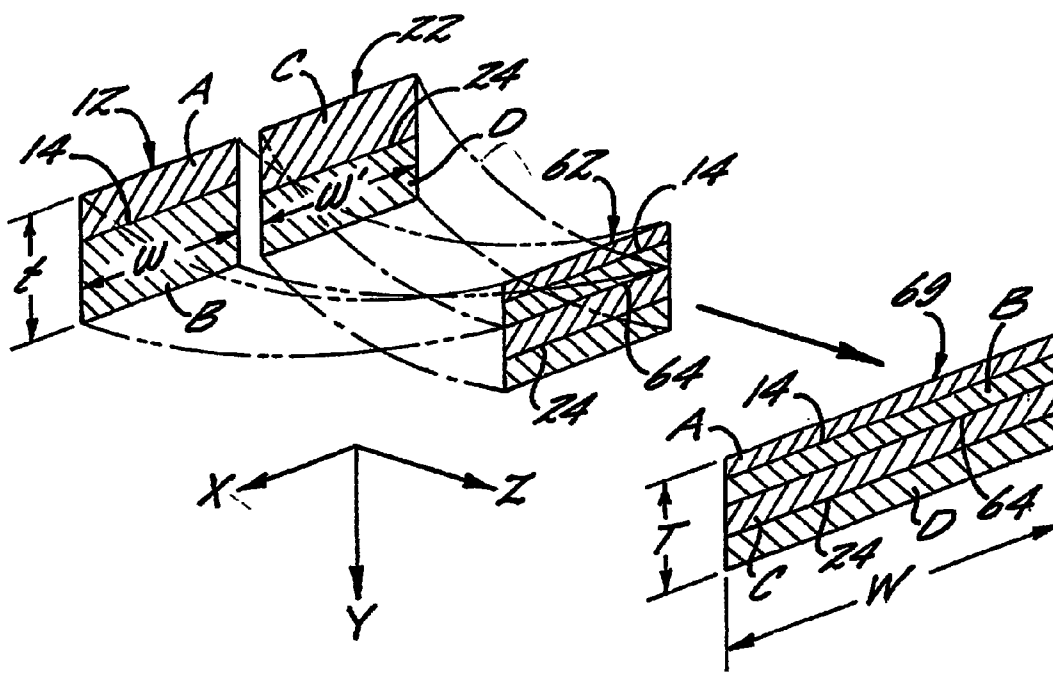


FIG. 1.

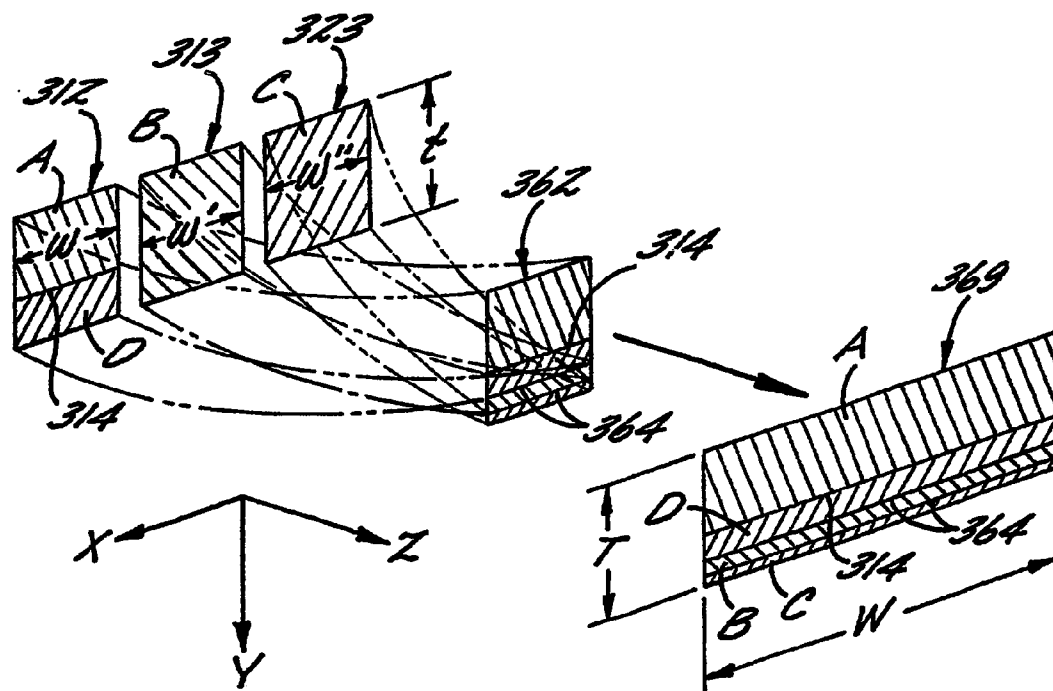


FIG. 9.

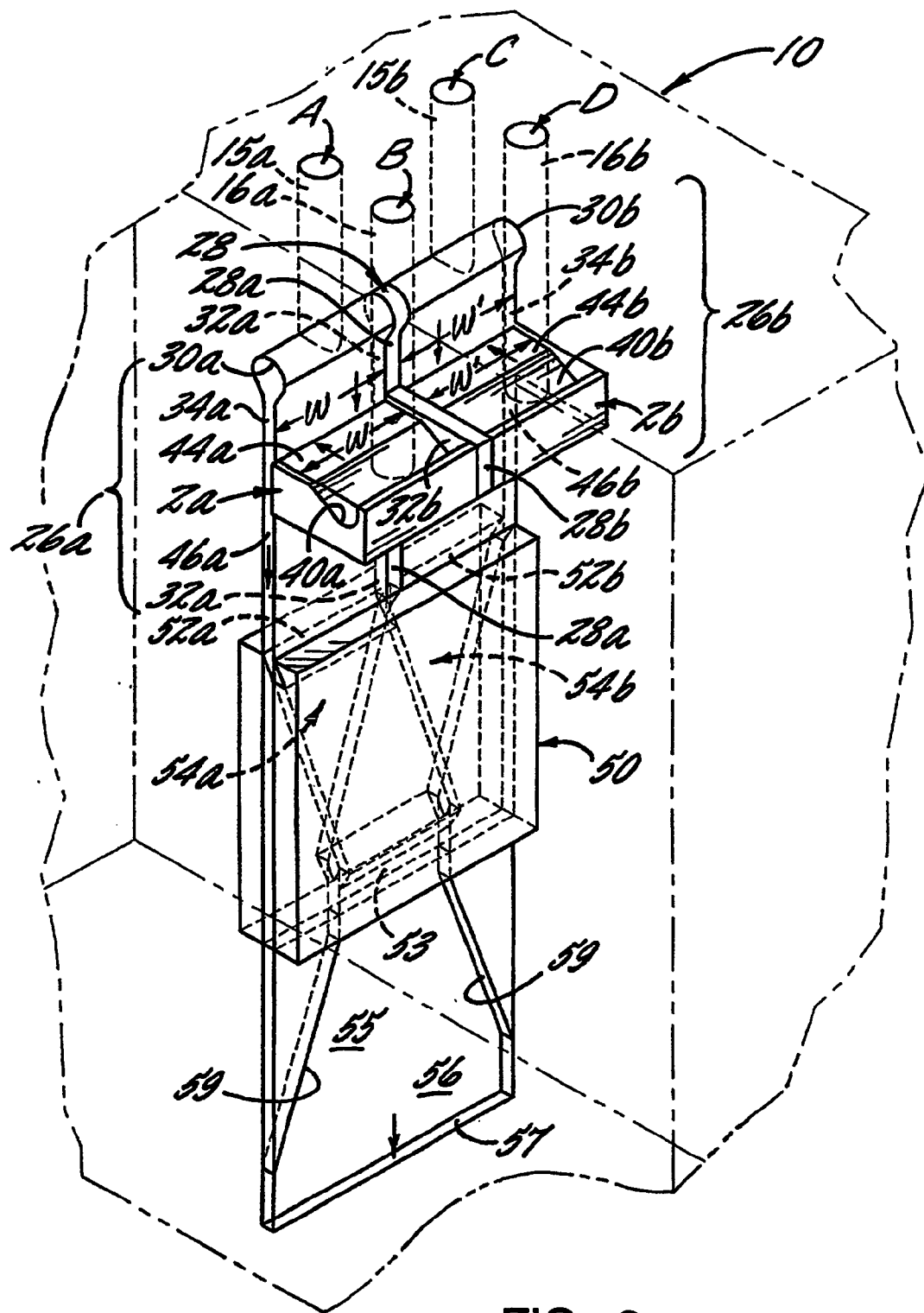


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

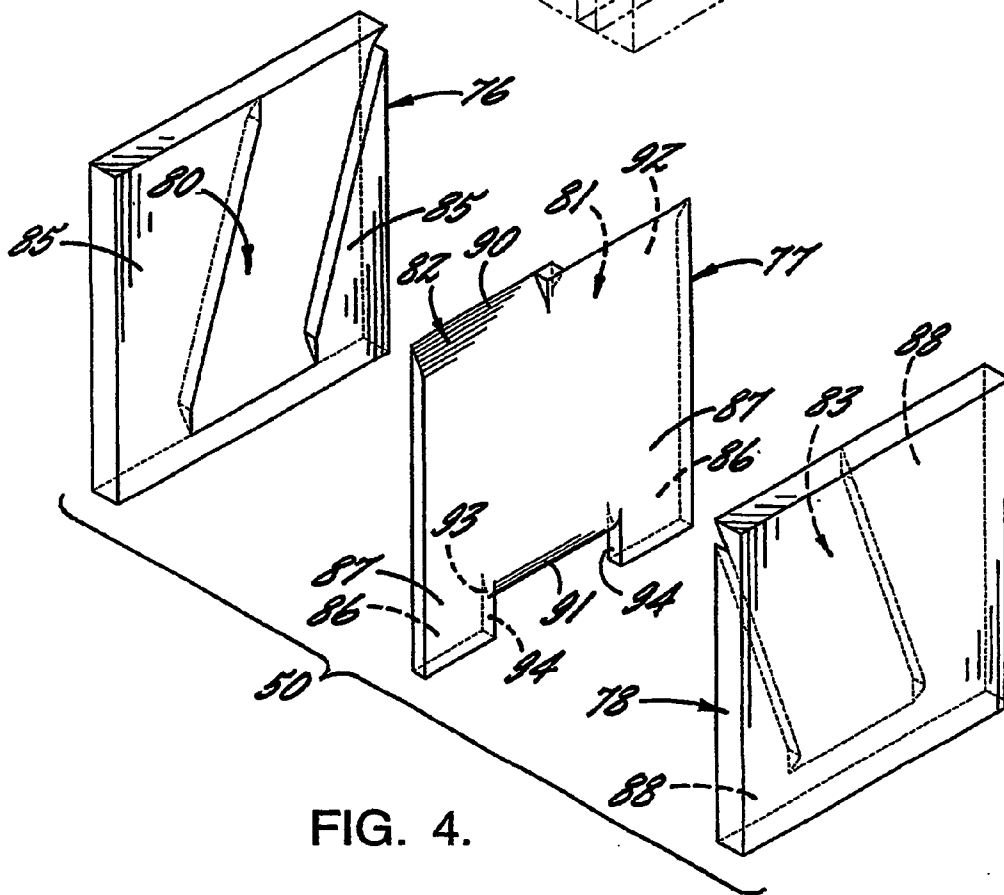
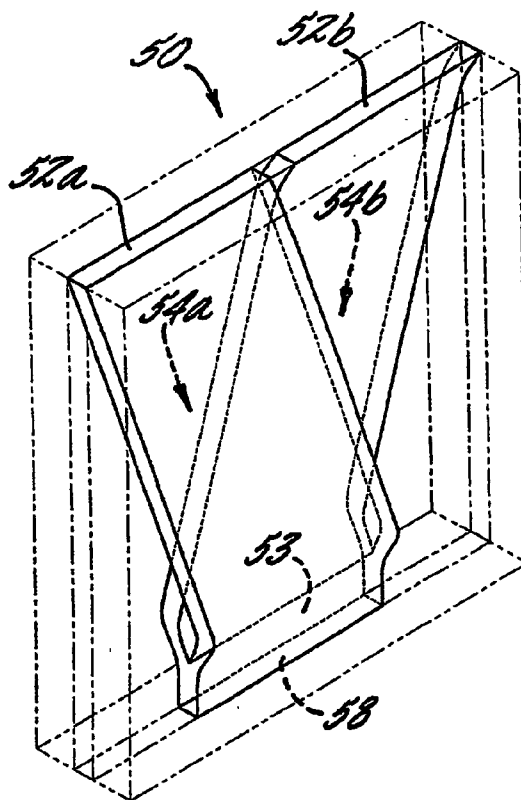


FIG. 4.

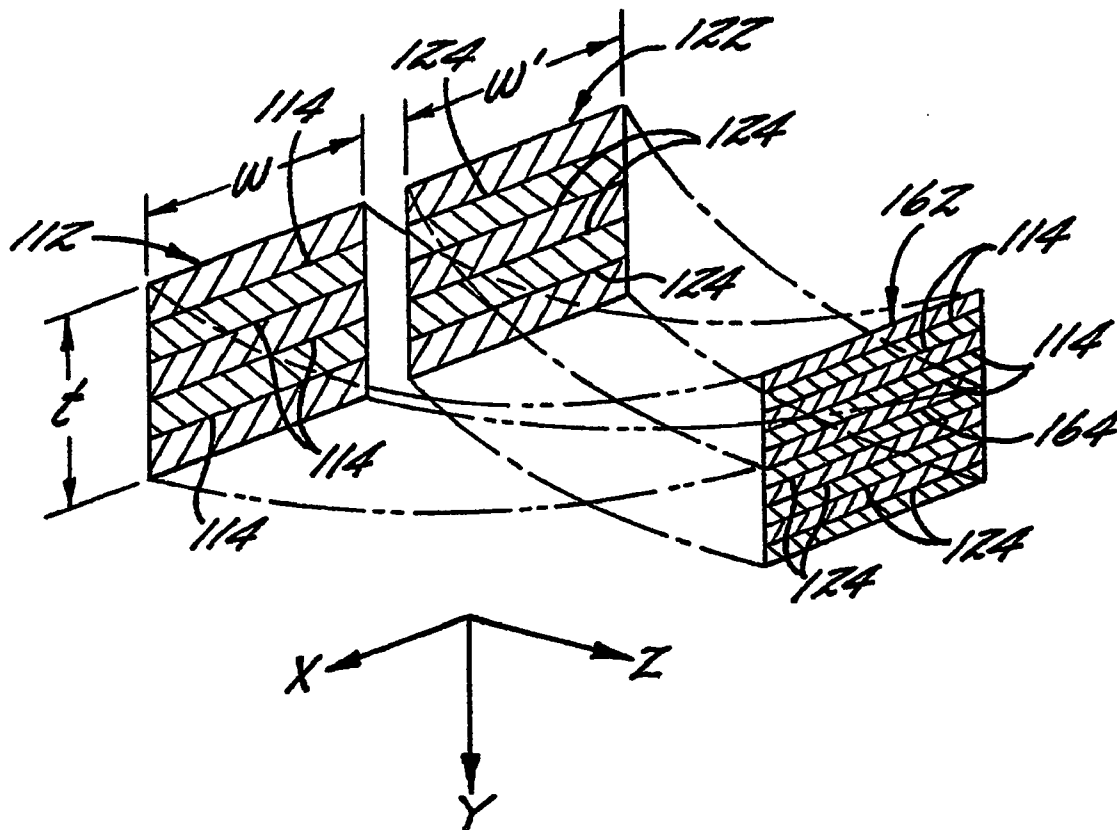


FIG. 5.

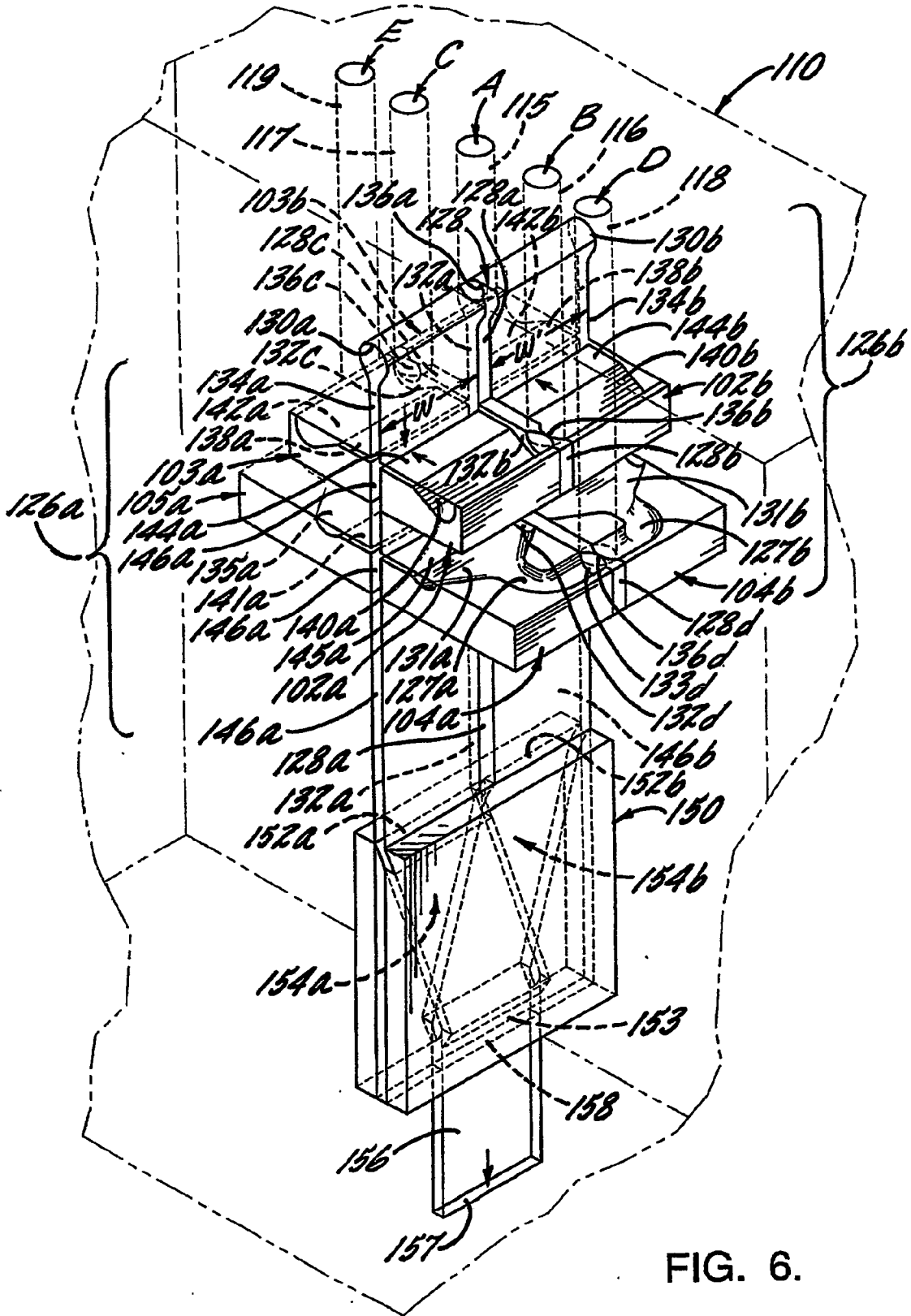


FIG. 6.

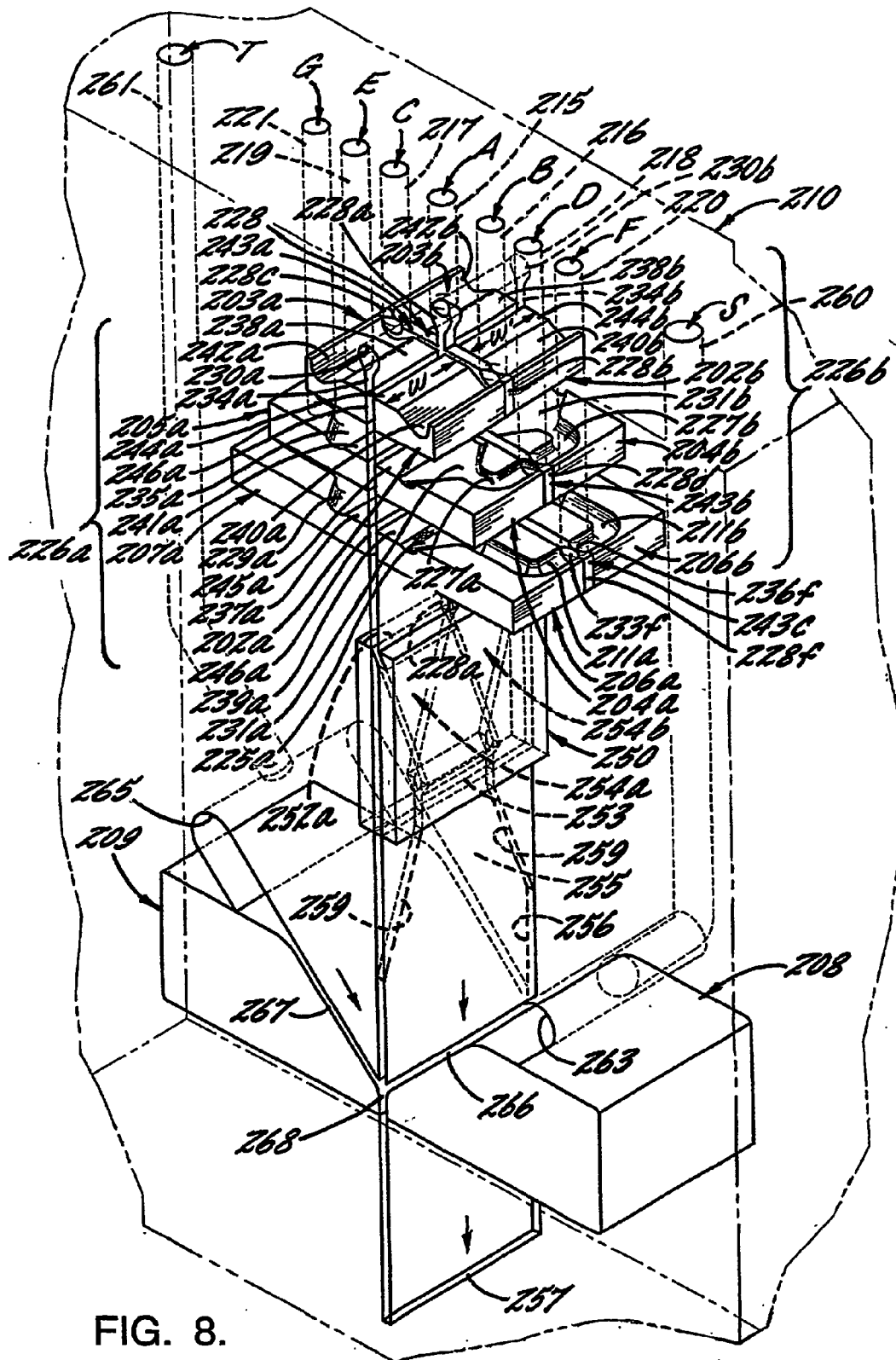


FIG. 8.

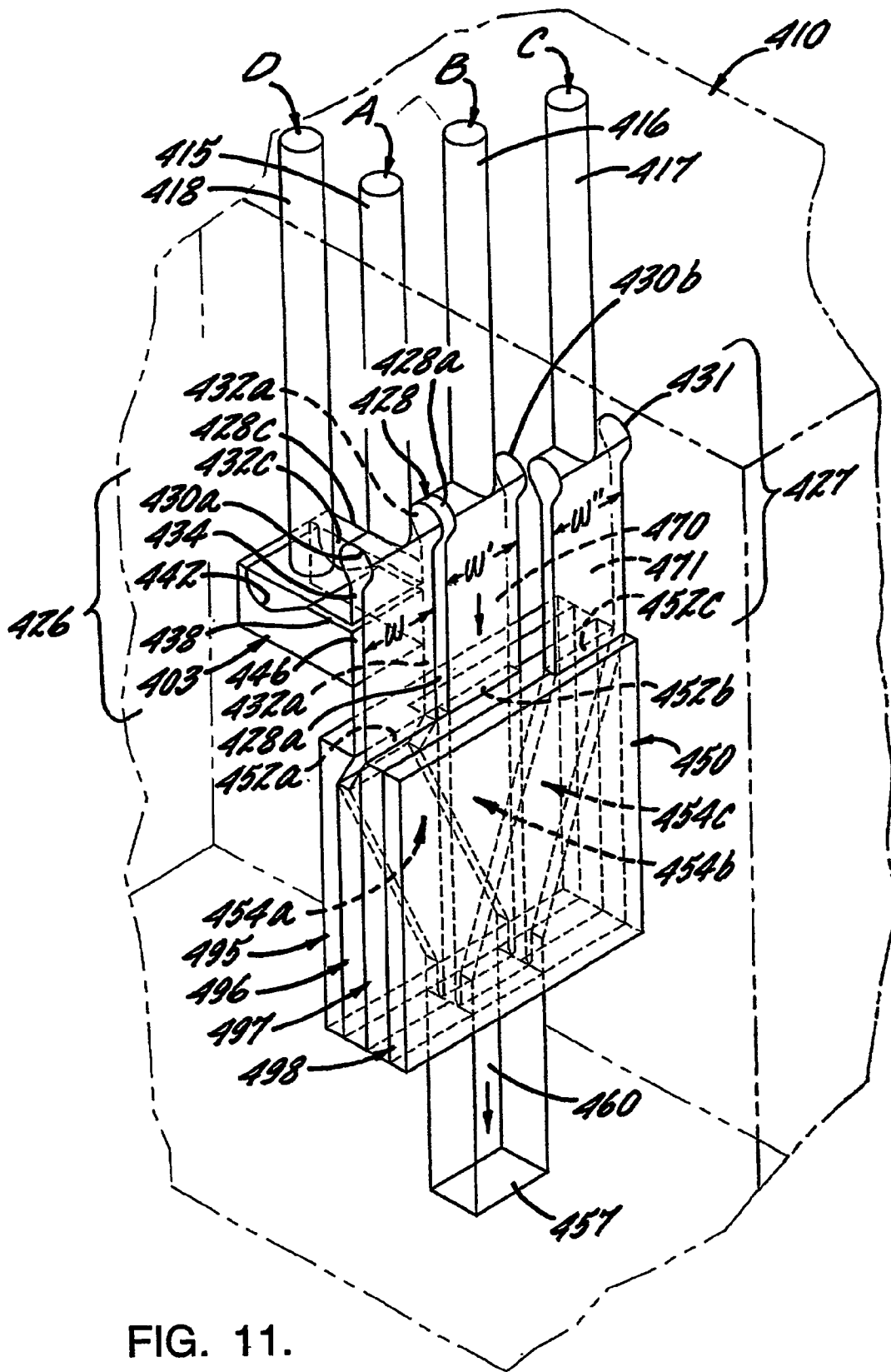


FIG. 11.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ORIENTING LAYERS IN MULTILAYERED COMPOSITES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to the coextrusion of multilayered composite structures.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] As exemplified by U.S. Pat. No. 5,122,905 to Wheatley et al and U.S. Pat. No. 6,982,025 to Bonk et al, it is known to produce interdigitated streams, for instance, of an repetitive ABAB layer configuration, in which A and B are rheologically diverse from one another. Certain of these composites are disclosed as providing advantageous optical properties. In the Bonk et al patent, other composites are disclosed as benefitting gas barrier use, cushioning, and resistance against flex fatigue. These composites include microlayers, and it is disclosed that these composites can be made by coextrusion.

[0003] U.S. Pat. No. 4,426,344 to Dinter et al is directed to a coextrusion process that includes the formation of layered composite streams having continuous, but nonplanar interfaces, by profiling the contact surfaces of merging streams. In accordance with the process, Dinter et al form the layered composite streams in different planes, and thereafter reposition the streams from a stacked orientation to an edge-to-edge coplanar relationship while reducing width, prior to joining the streams laterally. Thereafter in accordance with the process, the resulting fluid mass is extruded from a downstream die as a multilayered product. FIG. 2 of Dinter et al illustrates multilayered product consisting of two joined halves, as indicated by the phantom line in the Figure.

[0004] U.S. Pat. No. 5,094,788 to Schrenk et al, U.S. Pat. No. 5,094,793 to Schrenk et al, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,269,995 disclose technology by which a shaped layered stream of discrete and continuous layers of diverse thermoplastic materials is used to generate a plurality of interfacial surfaces in a molten polymeric mass. In this type of prior art, a shaped layered stream flowing in a direction designated z of an x-y-z coordinate system, and including a generally planar interface that lies in the x-z plane, is divided into a plurality of branch streams. The division into branch streams is along the x-axis, and is generally parallel to the z-axis. The x-axis defines a transverse dimension of the interface. Thus, a plurality of branch streams is produced by dividing an interface of a shaped layered stream; and the term "branch streams" as used in this art, means layered streams derived by division of a layered precursor stream.

[0005] Thereafter, the branch streams are reoriented relative to the x-axis and the y-axis, so that the branch streams are in a stacked orientation in the y-direction. The reoriented branch streams are combined in an overlapping relationship to generate interdigitated streams including a plurality of interfacial surfaces.

[0006] The '788, '793 and '995 type of prior art also discloses independently adjusting the flow rates of branch streams, and dimensionally changing streams in the x-direction and y-direction. In addition, the '995 patent discloses the use of protective boundary layers to avoid layer instability and breakup at interfaces in microlayer coextrusion, and thereby avoid adverse effect on desired optical and/or mechanical properties.

[0007] A drawback of the '788 and '793 type of prior art is that in the case of layered streams with adjacent layers of diverse rheological properties, interface distortion and hence layer deformation or distortion, may result from, for instance, time dependent migration. A further drawback of this type of prior art is layer interfacial instability; the use of protective boundary layers as in the '995 type of prior art, adds additional layers that may not be desirable for, or necessarily benefit, the intended use.

[0008] In addition, in the '788, '793 and '995 type of prior art, the resultant composite structures are limited to interdigitated layered structures. Also, layer distortion can be expected to be relatively greater with relatively more mechanical manipulation of shaped layered streams.

[0009] Accordingly, there is a need particularly when processing diverse thermoplastic materials, to form composite structures with reduced interface distortion, and thereby reduced layer deformation and distortion. Furthermore, there is a need to eliminate, or minimize the development of, layer interfacial instability, and it is desirable to achieve such a result without reliance upon protective boundary layers. It is desirable not only to minimize mechanical manipulation of shaped layered streams, but also to improve microlayer coextrusion.

[0010] Also needed are multilayered composite products including layers of improved performance, for instance, improved barrier layer performance or reduced stress-cracking, and multilayered composite products of more varied layer composition. The composite structure may be useful as a barrier, for example, as a gas, moisture or flavor barrier. Improved barrier performance will for instance, benefit pressurized bladders for footwear, as well as be advantageous in packaging of varied types.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] In accordance with the present invention, there is provided an improved method for producing a shaped layered composite having an interface defined by melt-lamination of flow streams. In accordance with the inventive method, the interface lies generally in an x-z plane of an x-y-z coordinate system, the x-axis defines a transverse dimension of the interface, and the y-axis extends generally perpendicularly through the interface.

[0012] In accordance with the inventive method, the relative orientation of a first shaped flow stream and a spaced apart, second shaped flow stream to one another, is changed, and the reoriented flow streams are combined. The first shaped flow stream may be a layered stream that includes at least one interface made by merging a first plurality of flow streams, and the second shaped flow stream may be a layered stream that includes at least one interface made by merging a second plurality of flow streams. By the term "plurality" is meant for purposes of this feature of the invention, two or more, including up to that needed for microlayer coextrusion. In accordance with the inventive method when forming a layered stream, a substantial difference in volumetric or mass flow rates of at least two of the streams being merged, may be used, if desired, to control the relative volume or mass of the layers.

[0013] Alternatively, either or both flow streams may be monolayer streams. In accordance with the inventive

method, whether the flow streams being reoriented are layered streams or monolayer streams, the flow streams are suitably shaped for melt-lamination.

[0014] In accordance with the method, with the first shaped flow stream and the second shaped flow stream each having a main flow direction generally in a direction designated z of the x-y-z coordinate system, the flow streams are changed from a first relative orientation to a second relative orientation. In a preferred embodiment, the flow streams are reoriented from a generally side-by-side orientation along the x-axis to a generally stacked orientation in which the first shaped flow stream defines a first plane and the second shaped flow stream defines a second plane along the y-axis. In the generally side-by-side orientation, the flow streams may be in the same plane or in different planes. There may, of course, be additional flow streams.

[0015] Subsequently, the shaped layered composite is formed by melt-laminating the first shaped flow stream and the second shaped flow stream, thereby also generating the earlier-mentioned interface. In accordance with the inventive method and distinct from '788 type of prior art, the layered composite is formed independent of division of a layered precursor stream. Thus, the first shaped flow stream and second shaped flow stream can advantageously differ from one other not only in volume and layer thickness but when they are layered streams, also in other structure including but not limited to layer composition including layer sequencing. As indicated, additional streams may be melt-laminated to produce additional interfaces of the layered composite. In accordance with the inventive method, a substantial difference in volumetric or mass flow rates of the streams being melt-laminated may be used.

[0016] Thereafter, in accordance with the inventive method, this interface of the shaped layered composite is dimensionally increased along the x-axis to form a multilayered composite product of greater width than thickness in which this interface is generally parallel to the width. Illustrative products are multilayered sheet products. For purposes of this invention, the term "multilayered" includes product having at least two layers, and the term "sheet" includes, and thus should not be interpreted as excluding, product typically identified in the art as film.

[0017] Also provided by the present invention is an apparatus for producing a multilayered composite product. The apparatus includes in a preferred embodiment, a coextrusion structure partitioned into a first coextrusion substructure and a second coextrusion substructure, by a partition member. The first coextrusion substructure includes a first flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with a first flow convergence channel, and the partition member advantageously forms a wall portion of the first flow-shaping channel. Beneficially, the second coextrusion substructure includes a second flow-shaping channel and a third flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with a second flow convergence channel, and the partition member may also form a wall portion of the second flow-shaping channel. If desired, the partition member may have one or more stream-dividing walls.

[0018] In a second preferred embodiment, the inventive apparatus includes a first flow-shaping structure, a first flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with a flow convergence channel, and a partition member, and the first

flow-shaping structure is partitioned by the partition member so as to comprise a second flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with the flow convergence channel, and a third flow-shaping channel. Beneficially in this embodiment, a coextrusion structure is formed by the first flow-shaping channel, the second flow-shaping channel, and the flow convergence channel, and the partition member may form a wall portion of the first flow-shaping channel.

[0019] In any case, the inventive apparatus may beneficially further include a removably disposed flow sequencer for changing relative flow stream orientation prior to melt-lamination of the streams. In accordance with the invention, inlets of a flow sequencer useful in the inventive apparatus, are disposed generally side-by-side.

[0020] The coextrusion structure may advantageously include one or more removable flow-shaping inserts, and the partition member may be a removable partition plate. Apparatus according to the invention, may further include an additional partition member or members.

[0021] Additional advantages and beneficial features of the present invention are set forth in the drawing and detailed description, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the drawing and detailed description or may be learned by practice of the invention. In the drawing and detailed description, preferred embodiments of the invention are shown and described by way of illustration of the best mode contemplated of carrying out this invention. As will be realized, this invention is capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modification in various respects, all without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the drawing and the detailed description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0022] Reference is now made to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of the specification of the present invention.

[0023] FIG. 1 depicts changing the relative orientation of shaped layered streams and melt-laminating the streams to produce a shaped layered composite, and thereafter producing a multilayered composite product, in accordance with the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a preferred apparatus in accordance with the present invention, with most structure for fluid flow shown in solid line for clarity of view, the apparatus being useful in connection with the method depicted in FIG. 1;

[0025] FIG. 3 is a detailed view of the flow sequencer of the apparatus of FIG. 2, with flow cavities shown in solid line for clarity;

[0026] FIG. 4 is an exploded view showing components of the flow sequencer of FIG. 3;

[0027] FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 pertain to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0028] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of another preferred embodiment;

[0029] FIGS. 9 and 10 pertain to yet another preferred embodiment; and

[0030] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of still another preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0031] In accordance with the present invention, interface distortion and hence layer deformation and distortion are reduced. In addition, development of layer interfacial instability is minimized or may even be prevented, and this result may be accomplished without reliance upon protective boundary layers. Mechanical manipulation of shaped layered streams is reduced. Moreover, the present invention benefits microlayer coextrusion.

[0032] As a result of the invention, multilayered composite products including layers of improved performance are obtainable. In addition, multilayered composite products with more varied layers, are obtainable.

[0033] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, in accordance with the present invention, a first layered stream 12 including an interface 14 having a width w , is formed from precursor streams A, B. Likewise, a second layered stream 22 including an interface 24 having a width w' , is formed from precursor streams C, D. As mentioned, a plurality of additional streams up to that needed for microlayer coextrusion, may be used. Furthermore, if desired, additional layered streams may be formed.

[0034] With reference now in particular to FIG. 2, an apparatus 10 includes coextrusion substructures 26a, 26b, which form precursor streams into a shape suitable for coextrusion and form geometrically defined, layered streams 12, 22. A feed channel 15a conveniently connects between an extruder (not shown) for precursor stream A, and coextrusion substructure 26a. Stream A flows into a manifold 30a and spreads in the manifold in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream A flow indicated by an arrow located in a preconvergence channel 34a. From the flow-shaping channel manifold, stream A enters preconvergence channel 34a of the flow-shaping channel.

[0035] Similarly, a feed channel 16a conveniently connects between an extruder (not shown) for precursor stream B, and a flow-shaping insert 2a of coextrusion substructure 26a. Stream B, advantageously rheologically diverse in properties from stream A, flows into a manifold 40a and spreads in the manifold in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream B flow indicated by an arrow located in a preconvergence channel 44a. From the manifold, stream B enters preconvergence channel 44a of coextrusion substructure 26a.

[0036] As stream A and stream B exit from preconvergence channels 34a, 44a to merge in a flow convergence channel 46a of coextrusion substructure 26a, the shaped streams each advantageously have a width that respectively corresponds to width w of channel 34a and width w of channel 44a, and upon merging, form melt-laminate 12 (shown in FIG. 1), which includes interface 14 (likewise having width w) between the stream layers.

[0037] With continued reference to FIG. 2 in particular, feed channels 15b, 16b conveniently connect between extruders (not shown) for precursor streams C and D, and coextrusion substructure 26b. Streams C and D, typically rheologically diverse in properties from one another, respec-

tively enter a manifold 30b, and a manifold 40b of a flow-shaping insert 2b. In the manifolds, streams C, D spread in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream flow indicated for each by an arrow located in respective preconvergence channels 34b, 44b. From manifolds 30b, 40b, streams C, D enter the respective preconvergence channels 34b, 44b. Thereafter, streams C, D exit from preconvergence channels 34b, 44b to merge in a flow convergence channel 46b of coextrusion substructure 26b, the shaped streams each advantageously having a width that respectively corresponds to width w' of channel 34b and width w' of channel 44b, and upon merging, form melt-laminate 22 (shown in FIG. 1), which includes interface 24 (likewise having width w') between the stream layers.

[0038] As may be understood from FIG. 2, manifolds 30a, 40a of coextrusion substructure 26a beneficially provide the streams exiting from preconvergence channels 34a, 44a with width w , and manifolds 30b, 40b of coextrusion substructure 26b beneficially provide the streams exiting from preconvergence channels 34b, 44b with width w' . However, as a skilled artisan will appreciate, width w or w' could, for instance, alternatively be provided downstream of a manifold by increasing or decreasing stream width in the respective preconvergence channel. Also, although it is beneficial for width w and width w' to substantially correspond to one another when layered streams 12, 22 are formed, a skilled artisan will appreciate that width w may be greater or less than width w' when layered streams 12, 22 are formed.

[0039] The relative volume of the layers in each of layered streams 12, 22 can be controlled by relative volumetric throughput. As described by U.S. Pat. No. 5,389,324 to Lewis, typical techniques for controlling relative volumetric flow rate include the use of temperature differential to affect relative stream viscosities, and the use of flow passage geometry, for instance, the use of substantial differences in length, height and/or width of respective flow paths; and a multilayered structure with a layer thickness gradient can be thereby formed. In accordance with the present invention, a substantial difference in output of respective extruders can also be utilized.

[0040] Conveniently, a relatively greater extruder output is used for stream B than for stream A, as a result of which the flow volumes of streams A, B are substantially different as these streams form layered stream 12, which is thus characterized by, as indicated by FIG. 1, relatively greater volume of the B layer than the A layer. If desired, relative volumetric or mass flow rate could be used to effect greater volume or mass of the A layer compared to the B layer in melt-laminate 12, or as indicated for layered stream 22, the layers may be substantially equal in mass.

[0041] As also indicated in FIG. 1, geometrically defined streams 12, 22 each have a thickness t , which is generally perpendicular to respective interfaces 14, 24. Streams 12, 22 can be wider than thicker (as shown), square, or thicker than wider. In any event, in accordance with the invention, streams 12, 22 are suitably shaped for subsequent melt-lamination. By suitably shaped for melt-lamination or suitably shaped for coextrusion, is meant for purposes of this invention, that the flow streams to be melt-laminated or coextruded include at least one planar surface. Similarly, by "flow-shaping" as used in this description to describe features such as a flow-shaping channel or flow-shaping insert,

is meant that the channel or insert produces a flow stream having a least one planar surface.

[0042] From the foregoing it can therefore be understood that in accordance with an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, a shaped layered stream including a continuous, generally planar interface having width w , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w , and a shaped layered stream including a continuous, generally planar interface having width w' , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w' . Thus, unlike the Schrenk et al prior art, shaped layered streams for producing a shaped layered composite by melt-lamination are formed independently of one another. Accordingly, by the method of the present invention, there is no layered precursor stream common to layered streams **12**, **22**, with the result that layered streams **12**, **22** are formed free of division of a layered precursor stream and hence are not branch streams. Therefore, layered flow stream manipulation is reduced. Benefits include less interface distortion and less layer deformation and distortion.

[0043] Referring again to **FIG. 2**, coextrusion substructure **26a** and coextrusion substructure **26b** together constitute a coextrusion structure, which in accordance with the present invention, is partitioned into substructures **26a**, **26b** by a partition member **28**. In this regard, an elongated portion **28a** of partition member **28** defines manifolds **30a**, **30b** by partitioning, defines preconvergence channels **34a**, **34b** by partitioning, and defines flow convergence channels **46a**, **46b** by partitioning. Furthermore, elongated portion **28a** of the partition plate provides a side wall **32a** of manifold **30a**, preconvergence channel **34a** and flow convergence channel **46a**, and a side wall (not shown) of manifold **30b**, preconvergence channel **34b**, and flow convergence channel **46b**.

[0044] Moreover, the partition member includes an arm **28b**, which extends between and is disposed adjacent to shaping inserts **2a**, **2b**. In this way, arm **28b**, which is illustrated as being oriented generally perpendicular to elongated portion **28a**, separates manifolds **40a**, **40b**, and separates preconvergence channels **44a**, **44b**, of shaping inserts **2a**, **2b**, and provides a side wall **32b** of manifold **40a** and preconvergence channel **44a**, and a side wall (not shown) of manifold **40b** and preconvergence channel **44b**.

[0045] The partition member is beneficially a removable partition plate. Likewise, flow-shaping inserts **2a**, **2b** are beneficially removable from the body of apparatus **10**. However, removability is not a necessary feature of a useful partition member or useful flow-shaping structure.

[0046] Beneficially, the partition member is generally centrally disposed within the coextrusion structure, with respect to the transverse flow direction. As a result, the partitioning produces coextrusion substructures **26a**, **26b** generally equal to one another in the transverse flow direction, and including for example, manifolds **30a**, **30b** generally equal to one another in the transverse flow direction, and channels **46a**, **46b** likewise generally equal to one another in the transverse flow direction.

[0047] With continued reference to **FIG. 2** and referring also to **FIG. 3**, side-by-side channels **46a**, **46b** are in fluid communication with a flow sequencer **50**, and more specifically, as shown, with inlets **52a**, **52b** to flow-sequencing channels **54a**, **54b** of flow sequencer **50**. Flow-sequencing

channels **54a**, **54b** change in relative orientation to one another from a coplanar, side-by-side orientation at inlets **52a**, **52b** to a stacked orientation as they converge to form an interface generating channel **53**. As described later, the flow sequencer, like partition plate **28** and inserts **2a**, **2b**, may be beneficially removably inserted in a cavity in the body of apparatus **10**.

[0048] Referring also to **FIG. 1** and to the x-y-z coordinate system depicted, in which x, y and z are oriented generally perpendicular to one another, at inlets **52a**, **52b** of sequencer **50**, generally rectangularly shaped, layered streams **12**, **22** are conveniently disposed side-by-side along the x-axis. Within the flow sequencer, shaped streams **12**, **22** each flow generally in the main flow or z-direction, with interfaces **14**, **24** generally in alignment with the x-axis and hence generally perpendicular to the y-axis. In accordance with the invention, the shaped streams, while flowing generally in the z-direction, are oriented and sequenced within sequencer **50** by flow-sequencing channels **54a**, **54b** from the side-by-side orientation along the x-axis to a stacked orientation in which, like branch streams of **FIG. 1** of the '788 patent, shaped stream **12** defines a first plane and shaped stream **22** defines a second plane along the y-axis. As noted, the main flow direction defines the z-direction; thus, the z-direction, as well as the x-axis and y-axis, changes with change in the main flow direction. Although reorienting of both of streams **12**, **22** along the x-axis and y-axis is shown, a skilled artisan will recognize that reorienting of only one stream along the x-axis and y-axis may be sufficient.

[0049] With continued reference to **FIGS. 1** to **3**, in interface generating channel **53** of sequencer **50**, reoriented streams **12**, **22**, suitably shaped for melt-lamination, are combined along major surfaces thereof defined by an x-z plane of the x-y-z coordinate system, to generate a continuous, generally planar interface boundary **64** in a shaped layered composite **62** consisting of shaped layers stacked in the y-direction. It can thus be understood that because unlike the Shrenck et al prior art, there is no layered precursor stream common to layered streams **12**, **22**, shaped layered composite **62** is formed independent of division of a layered precursor stream.

[0050] As indicated in **FIG. 1**, stream **22** conveniently contributes a relatively greater proportion of the volume or mass of shaped layered composite **62**, than stream **12** contributes. As before, the relative volume or mass can be controlled by relative volumetric or mass throughput. Conveniently, relatively greater extruder output is used for streams C, D than for streams A, B, as a result of which the flow volumes of layered streams **12**, **22** are substantially different as shaped layered composite **62** is formed by melt-lamination in interface generating channel **53**. If desired, relative volumetric or mass flow rates could be used to effect relatively greater volume or mass of shaped stream **12** than shaped stream **22** in shaped layered composite **62**, or the reverse, or the contribution to composite **62** could be substantially equal. Conveniently, shaped streams **12**, **22** substantially correspond to one another in width, and edges of stream **12** are aligned with edges of stream **22**, when forming interface **64**.

[0051] Thereafter, referring again to **FIG. 2**, shaped layered composite **62** is passed from the flow sequencer through a dimension-altering channel **55** that leads to a

connecting channel 56 that terminates in an exit slot 57 of apparatus 10. More precisely, referring also to FIG. 3, interface generating channel 53 leads to an exit slot 58 of the flow sequencer, and thereafter in channel 55, which includes opposing walls 59 disposed relative to one another for conveniently increasing the stream width, shaped layered composite 62 is increased in width prior to exit from apparatus 10. The relatively increased width of composite 62 will reduce the width ratio of composite 62 to a downstream die.

[0052] Thereafter in accordance with the invention, shaped layered composite 62 is passed from apparatus 10 directly or indirectly into an appropriate conventional downstream extrusion die, from which a multilayered sheet product 69 illustrated in FIG. 1, exits. If desired, composite 62 could be converged with one or more like streams that have been similarly formed, prior to entry into the downstream extrusion die. With continued reference to FIG. 1, sheet 69 has a width W greater than a thickness T, the sheet width typically being increased by processing in the extrusion die; and interface 64 generated in flow sequencer 50 is generally parallel to the sheet width W. Relative to a useful extrusion die, attention is drawn to FIG. 1 of U.S. Pat. No. 4,426,344 to Dinter et al, which generally depicts a downstream extrusion die, and this aspect of Dinter et al is hereby incorporated by reference into this description. However, unlike the product shown in FIG. 2 of Dinter et al, in which the newly formed interface and the prior formed interfaces are generally perpendicular to one another, interface 64 generated after stream reorientation, is generally parallel to prior formed interfaces 14, 24.

[0053] Thus, in accordance with the invention, a multi-layered composite product including layers of reduced deformation or distortion and hence of improved performance, is obtainable by the present invention. In addition, because the subject invention does not require use of branch streams, composite products of more varied layer composition, are obtainable. For example, the four layers of sheet product 69 may be diverse in properties from one another and hence represented as A/B/C/D, whereas with the Schrenk et al prior art, an interdigitated structure with a layer composition of A/B/A/B would result. Furthermore, as illustrated by the embodiment of apparatus 310, interface generation does not require at a minimum, doubling the total number of layers. Moreover, when the present invention is applied to microlayer coextrusion, improved results are obtainable.

[0054] Arrows located in flow convergence channel 46a and connecting channel 56 indicate a main direction of fluid flow from formation of streams 12, 22 to exit of shaped layered composite 62 from apparatus 10. Side plates (not shown) enclose coextrusion structure 26 and the remaining otherwise exposed structure of apparatus 10, including flow sequencer 50 and downstream channel 56.

[0055] Generally speaking, consistent with avoiding division of a layered precursor stream (division being taught by the Shrenck et al prior art), it is preferred that any dimensional or shape modification of a shaped layered stream be minimized. However, a skilled artisan will recognize that the dimensions of shaped layered streams may be modified as appropriate to meet specific process or product requirements. Thus, dimensional manipulation of one or both of

shaped layered streams 12, 22 may be effected prior to forming interface 64. In addition, the shape of shaped layered composite 62 can be modified to meet specific process or product requirements. Generally, change in thickness and/or width will be carried out, as previously indicated, after exit of a shaped layered stream from apparatus 10. Thus, depending upon requirements, manipulation of shaped layered streams by change in flow channel geometry, may be minimized.

[0056] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, flow sequencer 50 beneficially is an assembly of a plurality of plates 76, 77, 78 with surface channels 80, 81, 82, 83, as shown and indicated in plate faces 85, 86, 87, 88, respectively, which combine to form flow-sequencing channels 54a, 54b, and inlets 52a, 52b of channels 54a, 54b. Thus, inlet 52a and channel 54a are provided by surface channel 82, which includes an inlet channel portion 90 and a flow convergence-promoting channel portion 91, in face 87 of plate 77, and by opposing surface channel 83 in opposing face 88 of plate 78. Likewise, inlet 52b and channel 54b are provided by surface channel 80 in face 85 of plate 76, and by opposing surface channel 81, which includes an inlet channel portion 92 and a flow convergence-promoting channel (or exit channel) portion 93, in opposing face 86 of plate 77.

[0057] With continued reference to FIGS. 3 and 4, interface generating channel 53 and exit slot 58 of the flow sequencer are formed in part by opposing side walls 94 (indicated in FIG. 4) of plate 77. Alignment pins and corresponding bores (not shown) advantageously provide for alignment of plates 76, 77, 78 and of the surface channels with one another.

[0058] Referring to FIG. 5, in accordance with the present invention, a first five-layered melt-laminate 112 including interfaces 114 having a width w, is formed from precursor streams. Likewise, a second five-layered melt-laminate 122 including interfaces 124 having a width w", is formed from precursor streams.

[0059] With reference to FIG. 6, an apparatus 110 is shown that differs from apparatus 10 of FIG. 2 primarily in that a coextrusion substructure 126a, and a coextrusion substructure 126b together constitute a coextrusion structure for forming 5-layer melt-laminates 112, 122, and to this end, include three additional sets of shaping inserts (of these, only shaping inserts 103a, 103b, 104a, 104b, 105a shown), and in that a partition member 128 divides precursor streams as the streams enter the coextrusion structure. These inserts, like shaping inserts 102a, 102b and a flow sequencer 150, are beneficially removable from apparatus 110. As before, the partition member beneficially is generally centrally disposed within the coextrusion structure, with respect to the transverse flow direction.

[0060] In FIG. 6, most features of shaping inserts 103a, 103b, 105a are depicted in dashed line to emphasize that these inserts, like the other shaping inserts, are disposed within cavities in the body of apparatus 110. Previously in connection with FIG. 2, certain of the foregoing features and other aspects have been described. Therefore, like parts have been designated with like numbers, the description of apparatus 110 is abbreviated, and reference can be made to the earlier description relative to apparatus 10.

[0061] Feed channels 115, 116, 117, 118, 119 conveniently connect between extruders (not shown) and the coextrusion

structure of apparatus 110, whereby precursor streams A, B, C, D and E respectively enter the coextrusion structure, as shown. The precursor streams may beneficially be rheologically diverse from each another; however, in any event, streams B and C are beneficially diverse from stream A, and streams D and E are beneficially diverse from streams B and C, respectively.

[0062] As precursor stream A flows from feed channel 115 into the coextrusion structure, stream A is divided by a dividing wall 136a of an elongated portion 128a of partition member 128. Referring also to FIG. 7, generally T-shaped, partition member 128 and elongated portion 128a are more clearly shown. Thereafter, stream A, now divided, spreads in manifolds 130a, 130b in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream A flow indicated by an arrow located in a preconvergence channel 134a, and enters preconvergence channels 134a, 134b.

[0063] With continued reference to FIGS. 6 and 7, as precursor stream B flows from feed channel 116 into the coextrusion structure, stream B is divided by a dividing wall 136b of an arm 128b of a first crossbar 143a of the partition member. Thereafter, stream B, now divided, spreads in manifolds 140a, 140b of shaping inserts 102a, 102b in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream B flow indicated by arrows located in preconvergence channels 144a, 144b, and enters preconvergence channels 144a, 144b.

[0064] Arm 128b extends between and is disposed adjacent to shaping inserts 102a, 102b. In this way, arm 128b separates manifolds 140a, 140b, and separates preconvergence channels 144a, 144b, of the shaping inserts, and furthermore provides a side wall 132b of manifold 140a and preconvergence channel 144a, and a side wall (not shown) of manifold 140b and preconvergence channel 144b. The side walls of manifolds 140a, 140b converge to provide dividing wall 136b.

[0065] Likewise, as precursor stream C flows from feed channel 117 into the coextrusion structure, stream C is divided by a dividing wall 136c of an opposite arm 128c of crossbar 143a of the partition member. Thereafter, stream C, now divided, spreads in manifolds 142a, 142b of shaping inserts 103a, 103b in a direction generally transverse to the direction of flow indicated by the arrows located in preconvergence channels 144a, 144b, and enters preconvergence channels 138a, 138b.

[0066] Arm 128c extends between and is disposed adjacent to shaping inserts 103a, 103b. In this way, arm 128c separates manifolds 142a, 142b, and separates preconvergence channels 138a, 138b, of the shaping inserts, and furthermore provides a side wall 132c of manifold 142a and preconvergence channel 138a, and a side wall (not shown) of manifold 142b and preconvergence channel 138b. The side walls of manifolds 142a, 142b converge to provide dividing wall 136c.

[0067] Similarly, precursor streams D and E enter the coextrusion structure of apparatus 110 through feed channels 118, 119, which communicate with the respective manifolds of the respective flow-shaping inserts via inlet channels. Only shaping inserts 104a, 104b, 105a, inlet channels 127a, 127b, and manifolds 131a, 131b, 135a are shown in FIG. 6; a shaping insert, inlet channel and manifold like that shown relative to shaping insert 104b are not shown.

[0068] Referring again to both FIGS. 6 and 7, as precursor stream D flows from feed channel 118 into the coextrusion structure, stream D is divided by a dividing wall 136d of an arm 128d of a second crossbar 143b of the partition member. Thereafter, stream D, now divided, passes through inlet channels 127a, 127b and spreads in manifolds 131a, 131b of shaping inserts 104a, 104b, in a direction generally transverse to the direction of flow indicated by the arrows located in preconvergence channels 144a, 144b, and then enters the respective preconvergence channels (only part of preconvergence channel 145a shown).

[0069] Arm 128d extends between and is disposed adjacent to the shaping inserts. As a result, arm 128d separates inlet channels 127a, 127b, separates manifolds 131a, 131b, and separates the preconvergence channels, of the shaping inserts. Furthermore, arm 128d provides a side wall 133d of inlet channel 127a, a side wall 132d of manifold 131a and preconvergence channel 145a, a side wall (not shown) of inlet channel 127b, and a side wall (not shown) of manifold 131b and its preconvergence channel (not shown). The side walls of the inlet channels converge to provide dividing wall 136d. Like the first crossbar, crossbar 143b is illustrated as being oriented generally perpendicular to elongated portion 128a of the partition member.

[0070] Likewise, precursor stream E flows from feed channel 119 to the respective shaping inserts (only part of insert 105a shown) of the coextrusion structure, is divided by a dividing wall 136e of an opposite arm 128e of the partition member. Thereafter, stream E, now divided, passes through the respective inlet channels, and thereafter spreads in the respective manifolds (only part of manifold 135a shown) in a direction generally transverse to the direction of flow indicated by the arrows located in preconvergence channels 144a, 144b, and enters the respective preconvergence channels (only part of preconvergence channel 141a shown).

[0071] As streams A, B and C, now divided, exit from preconvergence channels 134a, 144a, 138a of coextrusion substructure 126a to merge in a flow convergence channel 146a, the shaped streams each advantageously have a width that corresponds to width w of channel 134a, and upon merging, form a shaped 3-layer melt-laminate that includes layer interfaces corresponding in width to width w. Downstream thereof, as streams D and E, now divided, exit from preconvergence channels 145a, 141a of coextrusion substructure 126a to merge in common channel 146a with the earlier formed 3-layer melt-laminate, shaped streams D, E each also have a width that corresponds to width w of channel 134a, and upon merging, form a 5-layer melt-laminate 112 (shown in FIG. 5), which includes interfaces 114 likewise having width w.

[0072] Similarly, as streams A, B and C, now divided, exit from preconvergence channels 134b, 144b, 138b of coextrusion substructure 126b to merge in a flow convergence channel 146b, the shaped streams each advantageously have a width that corresponds to width w' of channel 134b, and upon merging, form a shaped 3-layer melt-laminate that includes interfaces corresponding in width to width w'. Downstream thereof, as streams D and E, now divided, exit from the respective preconvergence channels (not shown) of coextrusion substructure 126b to merge in common channel 146b with the earlier formed 3-layer melt-laminate that

includes interfaces corresponding in width to width w' , shaped streams D, E each also have a width that corresponds to width w' of channel **134b**, and upon merging, form a 5-layer melt-laminate **122** (shown in **FIG. 5**), which includes interfaces **124** likewise having width w' .

[0073] As may be understood from **FIG. 6**, the manifolds of coextrusion substructure **126a** beneficially provide the streams exiting from the preconvergence channels of coextrusion substructure **126a** with width w . Similarly, the manifolds of coextrusion substructure **126b** beneficially provide the streams exiting from the respective preconvergence channels with width w' . However, width w or w' could, for instance, alternatively be provided downstream of a manifold by increasing or decreasing stream width in the respective preconvergence channel.

[0074] Referring again to **FIG. 5**, geometrically defined, 5-layer streams **112**, **122** each have a thickness t , which is generally perpendicular to respective interfaces **114**, **124**. As desired, shaped streams **112**, **122** could be wider than thicker (as shown), square, or thicker than wider. If desired, the relative volume or mass of the layers in streams **112**, **122** can be varied by varying the relative volumetric or mass flow rates. In any event, in accordance with the invention, streams **112**, **122** are suitably shaped for subsequent melt-lamination.

[0075] Accordingly, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, shaped, 5-layer stream **112** including continuous, generally planar interfaces **114** having width w , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w , and shaped, 5-layer stream **122** including continuous, generally planar interfaces **124** having width w' , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w' . Because precursor streams are divided in this embodiment, streams **112**, **122** have identical layer sequencing. If desired, modification of apparatus **110** to be like the embodiment shown in **FIG. 2** in regard to precursor stream input, would allow streams **112**, **122** to differ from one another in layer sequencing, and in such case, the streams merged to form layered stream **112** could be of the same composition as, or differ in composition from, the streams merged to form layered stream **122**. Also in such case, differences in extruder output could be used to vary the relative volume or mass of the shaped, 5-layer streams in the shaped, 10-layer composite subsequently formed.

[0076] Referring both to **FIG. 5** and the x-y-z coordinate system depicted and to **FIG. 6**, at inlets **152a**, **152b** of flow sequencer **150**, layered streams **112**, **122**, suitably shaped for melt-lamination, are conveniently disposed side-by-side along the x-axis. Within the flow sequencer, the shaped streams each flow generally in the main flow or z-direction, with interfaces **114**, **124** generally aligned with the x-axis. In accordance with the invention, the shaped streams are reoriented in flow sequencer **150** as previously described with reference to streams **12**, **22** to a stacked orientation in which the shaped streams define different planes spaced apart along the y-axis, and melt-laminated to generate a continuous, generally planar interface boundary **164** in a shaped, 10-layer composite **162** consisting of shaped layers stacked in the y-direction. Thereafter, shaped layered composite **162** is conveniently passed, without change in width or thickness, from the flow sequencer through a connecting channel **156** that terminates in an exit slot **157** of apparatus **110**. An arrow located in connecting channel **156** indicates a main

direction of fluid flow from formation of streams **112**, **122** to exit of shaped layered composite **162** from apparatus **110**.

[0077] As indicated in **FIG. 5**, shaped streams **112**, **122** contribute substantially equally to the volume of shaped layered composite **162**. However, removability of the shaping inserts advantageously allows relative flow rates to be modified, by for instance, using one or more substitute shaping inserts each having a longer or shorter path length for the preconvergence channel. Thus, for example, shaping inserts **102a**, **103a**, **104a**, **105a** can be exchanged for shaping inserts each having a relatively shorter preconvergence channel path length, and as a result, shaped stream **112** would contribute a relatively greater volume than shaped stream **122** to the volume or mass of shaped layered composite **162**. This advantage likewise may be used to control the relative flow volumes of streams A, B, C, D, and E in either or both of layered streams **112**, **122**, whereby, if desired, either or both layered streams can be produced with layer thickness differences, and even with a layer thickness gradient.

[0078] In accordance with the invention and as described relative to the embodiment of **FIGS. 1 and 2**, shaped layered composite **162** is passed from apparatus **110** directly or indirectly into an appropriate conventional downstream extrusion die, from which a multilayer sheet product exits. Like sheet product **69**, this multilayer sheet product has a width greater than its thickness, and the interface generated subsequent to stream reorientation is generally parallel to the sheet width.

[0079] With reference to **FIG. 8**, an apparatus **210** is shown that differs from apparatus **110** of **FIG. 6** primarily in that a coextrusion substructure **226a**, and a coextrusion substructure **226b** together constitute a coextrusion structure for forming 7-layer streams, and to this end, include two additional sets of shaping inserts, in that a partition member **228** includes a third crossbar **243c**, and in that apparatus **210** further includes skin layer-forming inserts **208**, **209**. These inserts like the other inserts and a flow sequencer **250**, are advantageously removably inserted in cavities in the body of apparatus **210**. In the Figure, these inserts and flow sequencer **250** are depicted in solid line for clarity of view of these features, whereas flow cavities of apparatus **210** are either omitted or shown in dashed line. As before, partition member **228** beneficially is generally centrally disposed within the coextrusion structure, with respect to the transverse flow direction, so that coextrusion substructures **226a**, **226b** are generally equal to one another in the transverse flow direction.

[0080] Previously in connection with apparatus **10** and **110**, certain of these and other aspects have been described. Therefore, like parts have been designated with like numbers, the description of apparatus **210** is abbreviated, and reference can be made to the prior descriptions relative to apparatus **10** and **110**.

[0081] Feed channels **215**, **216**, **217**, **218**, **219**, **220**, **221** conveniently connect between extruders (not shown) and the coextrusion structure of apparatus **210**, whereby precursor streams A, B, C, D, E, F and G respectively enter the coextrusion structure, as shown. The precursor streams may beneficially be diverse in rheological properties from each another; however, in any event, streams B and C are beneficially diverse from stream A, streams D and B are

beneficially diverse from streams B and C, respectively, and streams P and G are beneficially diverse from streams D and E, respectively.

[0082] Similar to apparatus 110, a 5-layer, geometrically defined melt-laminate having a width corresponding to a width w of a channel 244a is made in a flow convergence channel 246a from shaped streams exiting the appropriate preconvergence channels of coextrusion substructure 226a and having a width that corresponds to width w ; and a 5-layer, geometrically defined melt-laminate having a width corresponding to a width w' of channel 244b is made in a flow convergence channel (not shown) from shaped streams exiting the appropriate preconvergence channels of coextrusion substructure 226b and having a width that corresponds to width w' . However, additional layers are added as hereinafter described.

[0083] Precursor streams F and G enter the coextrusion structure of apparatus 210 through feed channels 220, 221, which communicate with the respective manifolds of the respective flow-shaping inserts via inlet channels 211. Only flow-shaping inserts 206a, 206b, 207a, inlet channels 211a, 211b, and manifolds 225a, 229a are shown in full or part. An inlet channel (not shown) like inlet channel 211a, leads to manifold 229a of insert 207a; inlet channel 211b leads to a manifold (not shown) like manifold 225a; and an inlet channel (not shown) like inlet channel 211a, leads to a manifold (not shown) like manifold 225a of an insert (not shown).

[0084] As precursor stream F flows from feed channel 220 into the coextrusion structure, stream F is divided by a dividing wall 236f of an arm 228f of a third crossbar 243c of partition member 228. Thereafter, stream F, now divided, passes through inlet channels 211a, 211b and spreads transversely in the respective manifolds (only part of manifold 225a shown) of shaping inserts 206a, 206b, and enters the respective preconvergence channels (only part of preconvergence channel 239a shown).

[0085] Arm 228f extends between and is disposed adjacent to shaping inserts 206a, 206b. In this way, arm 228f separates inlet channels 211a, 211b, separates the manifolds, and separates the preconvergence channels, of the shaping inserts. Furthermore, arm 228f provides a side wall 233f of inlet channel 211a and a side wall (not shown) of inlet channel 211b. The side walls of the inlet channels converge to provide dividing wall 236f.

[0086] Likewise, precursor stream G is divided by the respective dividing portion of the opposite arm (not shown) of crossbar 243c of the partition member. Thereafter, stream G, now divided, passes through the respective inlet channels and spreads transversely in the respective manifolds (only part of manifold 229a shown) of the respective shaping inserts (only part of shaping insert 207a shown), and enters the respective preconvergence channels (only part of preconvergence channel 237a shown).

[0087] As streams F and G, now divided, exit from preconvergence channels 239a, 237a of coextrusion substructure 226a to merge in common channel 246a with the earlier formed 5-layer melt-laminate, shaped streams F, G each have a width that corresponds to width w of preconvergence channel 244a, and upon merging, form a 7-layer melt-laminate that includes interfaces likewise correspond-

ing in width to width w . As streams F and G, now divided, exit from the corresponding preconvergence channels of coextrusion substructure 226b to merge in the respective common channel with the earlier formed 5-layer melt-laminate that corresponds in width to width w' of preconvergence channel 244b, shaped streams F, G each have a width that corresponds to width w' of channel 244b, and upon merging, form a 7-layer melt-laminate that includes interfaces likewise corresponding in width to width w' .

[0088] Accordingly, in accordance with an advantageous embodiment of the present invention, a 7-layer, geometrically defined melt-laminate including continuous, generally planar interfaces having width w , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w , and a 7-layer, geometrically defined melt-laminate including continuous, generally planar interfaces having width w' , is formed by merging shaped streams likewise having width w' . Because precursor streams are divided in this embodiment, the 7-layer melt-laminates have identical layer sequencing. If desired, modification of apparatus 210 to be like the embodiment shown in FIG. 2 in regard to precursor stream input, would allow the 7-layer melt-laminates to differ from one another in layer sequencing; and in such case, the streams merged to form one of the 7-layer melt-laminates could be of the same composition as, or differ in composition from, the streams merged to form the other 7-layer melt-laminate. Also in such case, difference in extruder output could be used to vary the relative volume or mass of the 7-layer melt-laminates in the 14-layer shaped layered composite subsequently formed. If desired, the relative volume or mass of the layers in the 7-layer melt-laminates can be varied by varying relative volumetric or mass flow rate.

[0089] With continued reference to FIG. 8 and by analogy to FIG. 1, at the inlets of flow sequencer 250 (only inlet 250a shown), the two generally rectangularly shaped, 7-layer streams are conveniently disposed side-by-side along the x-axis. Within sequencer 250, the 7-layer streams each flow generally in the z-direction, with the interfaces generally parallel to the x-axis, and in accordance with the invention, are reoriented as previously described with reference to streams 12, 22, and melt-laminated to generate a continuous, generally planar interface boundary in a shaped, 14-layer composite consisting of shaped layers stacked in the y-direction. Thereafter, the width of the shaped layered composite is increased as in the case of apparatus 10, in a dimensional-altering channel 255.

[0090] Feed channels 260, 261 conveniently connect between extruders (not shown) and manifolds 263, 265 of apparatus 210 whereby precursor streams S and T respectively enter apparatus 210, as shown, to add skin layers to the shaped, 14-layer composite exiting from connecting channel 256. The skin layers will typically be selected to benefit process and/or product functionality. In the respective manifolds, streams S and T spread in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of flow in the respective downstream preconvergence channels 266, 267. The main direction of flow in preconvergence channel 267 is indicated by an arrow. From the manifolds, streams S and T enter respective preconvergence channels 266, 267. As the fourteen layer composite passes from connecting channel 256 and shaped streams S and T pass from preconvergence channels 266, 267 to merge in a combining channel 268, the

shaped streams conveniently correspond in width to the composite, and upon merging, form a shaped, 16-layer composite of like width.

[0091] Thereafter in accordance with the invention, the resulting composite exits from apparatus **210** through an exit slot **257**, and, as in previous embodiments, is passed directly or indirectly into an appropriate conventional downstream extrusion die, from which a multilayer sheet product exits. Like sheet product **69**, this sheet product has a width greater than its thickness, and the interface generated in the flow sequencer is generally parallel to the sheet width. Arrows located in connecting channel **256** and combining channel **268** indicate a main direction of flow from formation of the first layered stream to exit of the 16-layer composite from apparatus **210**.

[0092] With reference to **FIG. 9**, a shaped melt-laminated stream **312** having a generally square or rectangular cross-section and including an interface **314** having a dimension w , is formed from precursor streams. Also formed are shaped streams **313**, **323** having dimensions w' , w'' , respectively. Conveniently, these dimensions are hereafter referred to as widths. Also shown in **FIG. 9** is that the shaped streams each have a dimension t , which conveniently may be referred to as thickness.

[0093] With reference to **FIG. 10**, an apparatus **310** is shown that differs from apparatus **10** of **FIG. 2** in significant respects, including a second partition member **3281**, a flow sequencer **350** that includes three flow-sequencing channels **354a**, **354b**, **354c**, and an interface generating channel **360** located downstream of flow sequencer **350** and in which oriented, sequenced streams are combined. Furthermore, apparatus **310** lacks a second flow-shaping insert.

[0094] Similar to apparatus **10**, a partition member **328** includes an elongated portion **328a**, and an arm **328c** illustrated as being oriented generally perpendicular to the elongated portion. Partition member **328'** lacks an arm, but is advantageously disposed generally parallel to the elongated portion of partition member **328**. Beneficially, partition member **328'** and the elongated portion of partition member **328** are generally spaced apart and disposed with respect to the transverse flow direction, so that a flow-shaping structure **327** of apparatus **310** is partitioned into three generally equal portions in the transverse flow direction. In this way, streams leaving preconvergence channel **334** and connecting channels **370**, **370'** of flow shaping structure **327** may be of substantially the same width, and the streams entering flow sequencer **350** likewise may substantially correspond in width to one another.

[0095] Inlets **352a**, **352b**, **352c** of flow-sequencer **350** receive flow from a flow convergence channel **346**, and from connecting channels **370**, **370'**, through which shaped monolayer streams **313**, **323** pass. Thus, sequencer **350** orients and sequences a shaped melt-laminated stream and a pair of shaped monolayer streams in preparation for forming a shaped layered composite in channel **360**.

[0096] Previously in connection with **FIG. 2**, certain of these and other aspects have been described. Therefore, like parts have been designated with like numbers, the description of apparatus **310** is abbreviated, and reference can be made to portions of the prior description relative to apparatus **10**. Apparatus **310** can be modified to include addi-

tional flow-shaping inserts, and consistent therewith, partition members **328**, **328'** can be appropriately modified by the addition of one or more crossbars or arms.

[0097] Shaping structure **327** forms shaped streams having widths w , w' , w'' . Feed channels **315**, **316**, **317**, **318** conveniently connect between extruders (not shown) and shaping structure **327** and a flow-shaping insert **303**. Precursor streams A, B, C and D enter shaping structure **327** and insert **303** through these feed channels. Insert **303** beneficially forms a shaped stream having a width corresponding to width w . Typically, the precursor streams will differ from one another so that diverse streams are adjacent to one another in the product.

[0098] Stream A flows from feed channel **315** into manifold **330a** of shaping structure **327** and spreads in the manifold in a direction generally transverse to a main direction of stream A flow indicated by an arrow located in connecting channel **370**, and thereafter enters preconvergence channel **334**. Similarly, streams B and C flow from feed channels **316**, **317** into manifolds **330b**, **330c** of shaping structure **327**, are spread in the manifolds in a direction generally transverse to a direction of flow indicated by the arrow located in connecting channel **370**, and enter connecting channels **370**, **370'**.

[0099] Likewise, stream D flows from feed channel **318** into flow-shaping insert **303**. Specifically, stream D enters manifold **342** and spreads in the manifold in a direction generally transverse to the main direction of stream D flow, and thereafter enters preconvergence channel **338** of the insert. Arm **328c** of partition member **328** is beneficially disposed adjacent an interior side of the flow-shaping insert, and in this way provides a side wall **332c** of the manifold and preconvergence channel of the insert.

[0100] A coextrusion structure **326** provides for shaping and convergence of streams A and D, and includes manifold **330a** and preconvergence channel **334** of shaping structure **327**, the flow-shaping channel provided by the flow-shaping insert, and flow convergence channel **346**. As streams A and D exit from preconvergence channels **334**, **338** to merge in flow convergence channel **346**, the shaped streams each advantageously have a width that corresponds to width w of channel **334**, and upon merging, form shaped, melt-laminated stream **312**, which includes layer interface **314** likewise having width w . Conveniently, a relatively greater extruder output is used for stream A than for stream D, as a result of which the flow volumes of streams A, D are substantially different as these streams form melt-laminate **312**, which is thus characterized by, as indicated by **FIG. 9**, relatively greater volume of the A layer than the D layer.

[0101] Referring also to **FIG. 9** and to the x-y-z coordinate system depicted, at inlets **352a**, **352b**, **352c** of flow sequencer **350**, streams **312**, **313**, **323**, suitably shaped for melt-lamination, are conveniently disposed side-by-side along the x-axis. Within the flow sequencer, the shaped streams each flow generally in the main flow or z-direction, and the x-axis is generally in alignment with widths w , w' , w'' . In accordance with the invention, the shaped streams are oriented and sequenced within sequencer **350** so that they are in a selected, stacked orientation along the y-axis prior to melt-lamination. Conveniently, only streams **312**, **323** are reoriented, the reorientation being along both the x-axis and y-axis. As the streams pass from flow sequencer **350** into

channel **360**, the shaped streams are melt-laminated within channel **360** along major surfaces thereof defined by an x-z plane, to generate continuous, generally planar interface boundaries **364** in a shaped layered composite **362** consisting of shaped layers stacked in the y-direction.

[0102] As indicated in **FIG. 9**, shaped layered stream **312** contributes the most to the volume of shaped layered composite **362**, stream **313** contributes a smaller proportion to the volume, and stream **323** contributes the smallest proportion to the volume, thereby producing a layer thickness gradient. As before, the relative volume or mass can be controlled by relative volumetric or mass throughput of the flow streams. Conveniently, relatively greater extruder output is used for streams A, D than for streams B, C, and relatively greater extruder output is used for stream B than for stream C.

[0103] Flow sequencer **350** beneficially is an assembly of a plurality of plates **375, 376, 377, 378** with surface channels (not shown) that combine to form the flow-sequencing channels. A skilled artisan by comparison to the details of **FIG. 4**, will readily understand suitable surface channel shapes, locations and orientations for constructing the flow-sequencing channels of sequencer **350**.

[0104] Thereafter in accordance with the invention, shaped layered composite **362** exits from apparatus **310** through an exit slot **357**, and, as in previous embodiments, is passed directly or indirectly into an appropriate conventional downstream extrusion die, from which exits a multi-layer sheet product **369** of increased width, illustrated in **FIG. 9**. Like sheet product **69**, sheet product **369** has a width W greater than a thickness T, and the interfaces generated after stream reorientation, are generally parallel to the sheet width, and to earlier-formed interface **314**. Arrows located in channels **360** and **370** indicate a main direction of fluid flow until exit of shaped layered composite **362** from apparatus **310**.

[0105] As previously indicated, a shaped layered composite may be converged with other streams prior to entry into the downstream extrusion die. In such case, flow sequencer removability may be of special benefit. For example, instead of converging composite **362** with a like composite having layer sequence C/B/D/A, a coherent mass having layer sequence C/B/D/A/D/A/B/C could be produced by removing flow sequencer **350**, rotating the flow sequencer 180 degrees and reinserting the flow sequencer.

[0106] With reference to **FIG. 11**, an apparatus **410** is shown that differs from apparatus **310** of **FIG. 10** in significant respects, including a manifold **431**, a connecting channel **471**, and an inlet **452c** offset respectively from manifolds **430a, 430b**, from channels **446, 470**, and from inlets **452a, 452b**. Thus, inlets **452a, 452b, 452c** of flow sequencer **450** are no longer side-by-side, but, for purposes of this invention, are generally side-by-side. Furthermore, a different flow sequencing arrangement of channels **454a, 454b, 454c** is shown. Also, apparatus **410** lacks a second partition member, and thus a flow-shaping structure **427** of apparatus **410** is beneficially partitioned by a removable partition plate into two, not three, generally equal portions in the transverse flow direction.

[0107] However, other aspects are similar including melt-laminating in interface generating channel **460**, after stream

reorientation in flow sequencer **450**. Previously, certain of these and other aspects have been described; therefore, like parts have been designated with like numbers, and reference can be made to the pertinent, prior descriptions relative to apparatus **10** and **310**.

[0108] If desired, the embodiment of **FIG. 11** could be further modified so that inlet **452a** is offset from inlet **452b** in a direction opposite to inlet **452c**. In such case, for purposes of this invention, flow sequencer inlets **452a, 452b, 452c** would be generally side-by-side to one another, even though inlets **452a, 452b, 452c** were offset from one another and in three parallel planes. Thus, "generally side-by-side" is meant for purposes of this invention, to include an arrangement of flow sequencer inlets that if not coplanar, would be side-by-side if the respective offset planes were aligned.

[0109] Having described the invention in detail and by reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be apparent that other modifications and variations are possible without departing from the scope of the invention defined in the appended claims.

1. A method for producing a shaped layered composite comprising an interface defined by melt-lamination of overlapping flow streams, wherein said interface lies generally in an x-z plane of an x-y-z coordinate system in which the x-axis defines a transverse dimension of said interface and the y-axis extends generally perpendicularly through said interface, said method comprising

with a first shaped flow stream and a second shaped flow stream each having a main flow direction generally in the z-direction, and said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream being suitably shaped for melt-lamination, changing the relative orientation of said first shaped flow stream to said second shaped flow stream from a generally side-by-side orientation along said x-axis to a generally stacked orientation in which said first shaped flow stream defines a first plane and said second shaped flow stream defines a second plane along said y-axis,

thereafter forming said interface of said shaped layered composite by melt-laminating said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream, wherein said layered composite is formed independent of division of a layered precursor stream, and

thereafter dimensionally increasing said interface along said x-axis to form a multilayered composite product of greater width than thickness, wherein said interface is generally parallel to said width.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream are co-planar to one another in said generally side-by-side orientation.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream are in different planes from one another in said generally side-by-side orientation.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream and second shaped flow stream are layered streams, and said first shaped flow stream differs from said second shaped flow stream in layer sequencing, but the streams

merged to form said first shaped flow stream are of the same composition as the streams merged to form said second shaped flow stream.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream are layered streams, and said first shaped flow stream differs from said second shaped flow stream in layer sequencing, and at least one of the streams merged to form said first shaped flow stream differs in composition from each of the streams merged to form said second shaped flow stream.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream are layered streams, and said first shaped flow stream and said second shaped flow stream have identical layer sequencing.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped stream flow stream or said second shaped flow stream is a layered stream and during the step of forming said first shaped stream or said second shaped stream, there is a substantial difference in the volumetric or mass flow rates of at least two of the streams being merged.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein during the step of forming said shaped layered composite, there is a substantial difference in the volumetric or mass flow rate of said first shaped flow stream compared to said second shaped flow stream.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said first shaped flow stream is a layered stream comprising at least one interface having a width w , and at least two of the streams merged to form first shaped flow stream have said width w , and wherein said second shaped flow stream is a layered stream comprising at least one interface having a width w' , and at least two of the streams merged to form said second shaped flow stream have said width w' .

10. Apparatus for producing a multilayered composite product comprising a coextrusion structure and a partition member, wherein said coextrusion structure is partitioned by said partition member into a first coextrusion substructure and a second coextrusion substructure, wherein said first coextrusion substructure comprises a first flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with a first flow convergence channel, and said partition member forms a wall portion of said first flow-shaping channel, and wherein said second coextrusion substructure comprises a second flow convergence channel.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said second coextrusion substructure comprises a second flow-shaping channel and a third flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with said second flow convergence channel, and said partition member also forms a wall portion of said second flow-shaping channel.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said wall portion of said first flow-shaping channel and said wall portion of said second flow-shaping channel are arranged to form a stream-dividing wall.

13. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said partition member is a plate, said first coextrusion substructure further comprises a first flow-shaping insert that comprises a transverse flow-providing portion of said first flow-shaping channel, and said plate and said first flow-shaping insert are individually removably disposed within said apparatus.

14. The apparatus of claim 10, further comprising downstream of and in fluid communication with said coextrusion structure, removably disposed means for changing the relative orientation of a first flow stream and of a second flow stream to one another, comprising inlets disposed generally side-by-side to a first flow-sequencing channel and a second flow-sequencing channel in fluid communication with an interface generating channel.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said inlets are disposed coplanar to one another.

16. Apparatus for producing a multilayered composite product comprising a first flow-shaping structure, a first flow-shaping channel in fluid communication with a flow convergence channel, and a partition member, wherein said first flow-shaping structure is partitioned by said partition member so as to comprise a second flow-shaping channel and a third flow-shaping channel, wherein said second flow-shaping channel is in fluid communication with said flow convergence channel, and a coextrusion structure is formed by said first flow-shaping channel, said second flow-shaping channel, and said flow convergence channel, and said partition member forms a wall portion of said first flow-shaping channel.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising an additional partition member, wherein said first flow shaping structure is further partitioned by said additional partition member so as to comprise a fourth flow-shaping channel, said additional partition member being disposed between said third flow-shaping channel and said fourth flow-shaping channel.

18. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein said coextrusion structure comprises a first flow-shaping insert that comprises a transverse flow-providing portion of said first flow-shaping channel, and said partition member is a plate, and wherein said first flow-shaping insert and said plate are individually removably disposed within said apparatus.

19. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising downstream of and in fluid communication with said coextrusion structure, removably disposed means for changing the relative orientation of a first flow stream and of a second flow stream to one another, comprising inlets disposed generally side-by-side to a first flow-sequencing channel and a second flow-sequencing channel in fluid communication with an interface generating channel.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein said inlets are disposed coplanar to one another.

* * * * *