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Pigments; 5.7 Laser Marking; 5.8 Radiopaque Additives; 5.9 Antimicrobials; 5.10 Conductive Fillers; 5.11 Nanoadditives; 5.12 Stabilizers; 5.13 Conclusion; References; 6. Commodity Thermoplastics: Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyolefins, and Polystyrene; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC); 6.3 Polyethylene (PE) 6.4 Polypropylene (PP) 6.5 Cyclo Olefin Copolymers (COCs); 6.6 Polystyrene (PS); 6.7 Conclusion; 6.8 Commodity Thermoplastics Suppliers; References; 7. Engineering Thermoplastics: Acrylics, Polycarbonates, Polyurethanes, Polyacetals, Polyesters, and Polyamides; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Acrylics; 7.3 Polycarbonates (PCs); 7.4 Polyurethanes (PUs); 7.5 Polyacetals; 7.6 Polyesters; 7.7 Copolyesters; 7.8 Polyamides; 7.9 Conclusion; 7.10 Engineering Thermoplastic Suppliers; References  
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Sommario/riassunto

Plastics in Medical Devices is a comprehensive overview of the main types of plastics used in medical device applications. It focuses on the applications and properties that are most important in medical device design, such as chemical resistance, sterilization capability and biocompatibility. The roles of additives, stabilizers, and fillers as well as the synthesis and production of polymers are covered and backed up with a wealth of data tables. Since the first edition the rate of advancement of materials technology has been constantly increasing. In the new edition Dr. Sastri not

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