

Static-Mixing Laboratory Techniques For Aliphatic Polyurea Coatings

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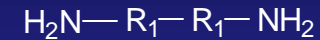


A Typical Formulation for a Sprayed, Aliphatic Polyurea Coating

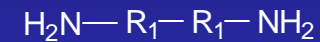
A-Side: Isophorone diisocyanate



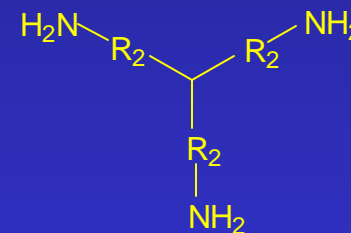
JEFFAMINE D-2000



B-Side: JEFFAMINE D-2000



JEFFAMINE T-5000



Curative(s)

Low molecular weight
polyamine(s)

Benefits of Polyurea Coatings

- * Improved physical properties
- * Very fast cure time - fast turnaround time
- * Fast physical property development (24h)
- * Virtually unaffected by moisture
- * Essentially unaffected by ambient temperature
- * Do not require catalyst
- * Better thermal stability

Challenges

- * Very short pot life
- * High formulation viscosity
 - Effective mixing
 - Application and adhesion to substrate
 - Surface uniformity

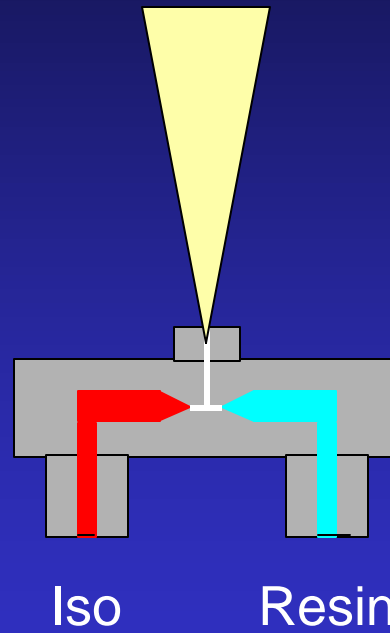
Solution

- * Specialized equipment
- * Formulation development

High-Pressure, Impingement Mixing

- * Handles pot lives of 2+ seconds
- * Heated components (160-170 °F)
- * High pressures (2000-3000 psi)
- * Uses spray gun to continuously deliver the atomized formulation
- * Component volumes in gallons
- * Excellent in field use (large-scale)

High-Pressure Impingement Mixing



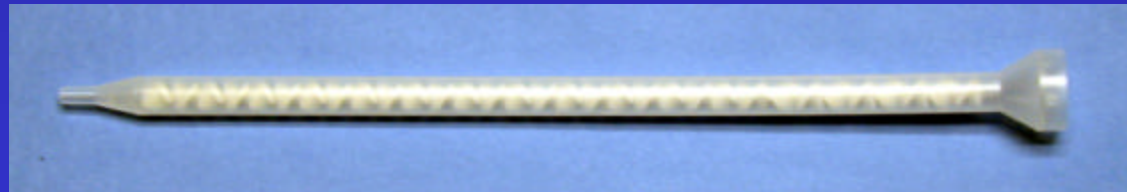
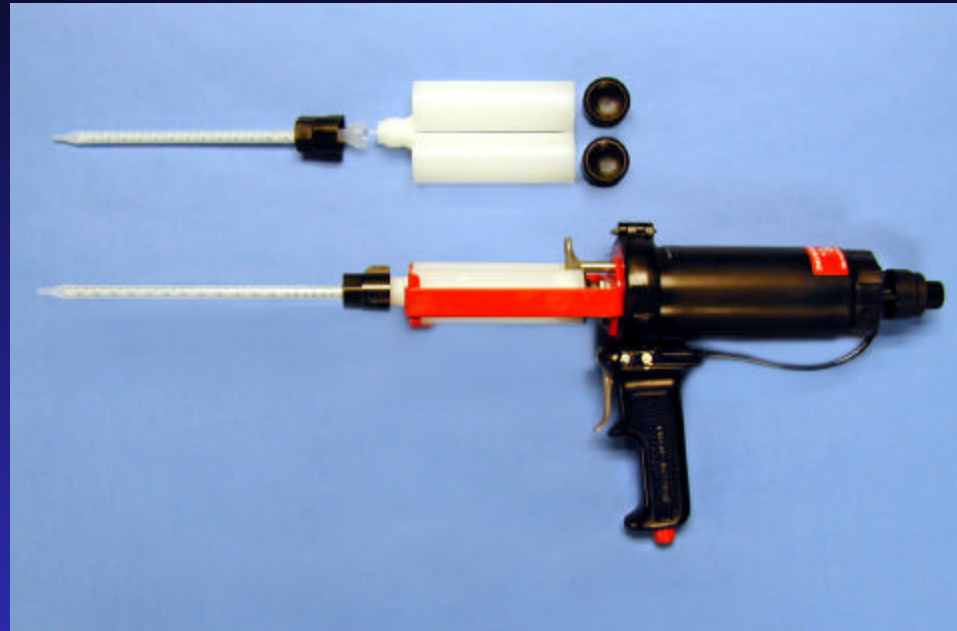
Challenge

- * Lab-scale formulation development
 - Equipment size
 - Component volumes
 - Change-over time

Solution Requirements

- * Screen large number of formulations in a short time
- * Mimic field equipment (impingement mixing)
- * Handle the very fast reaction kinetics

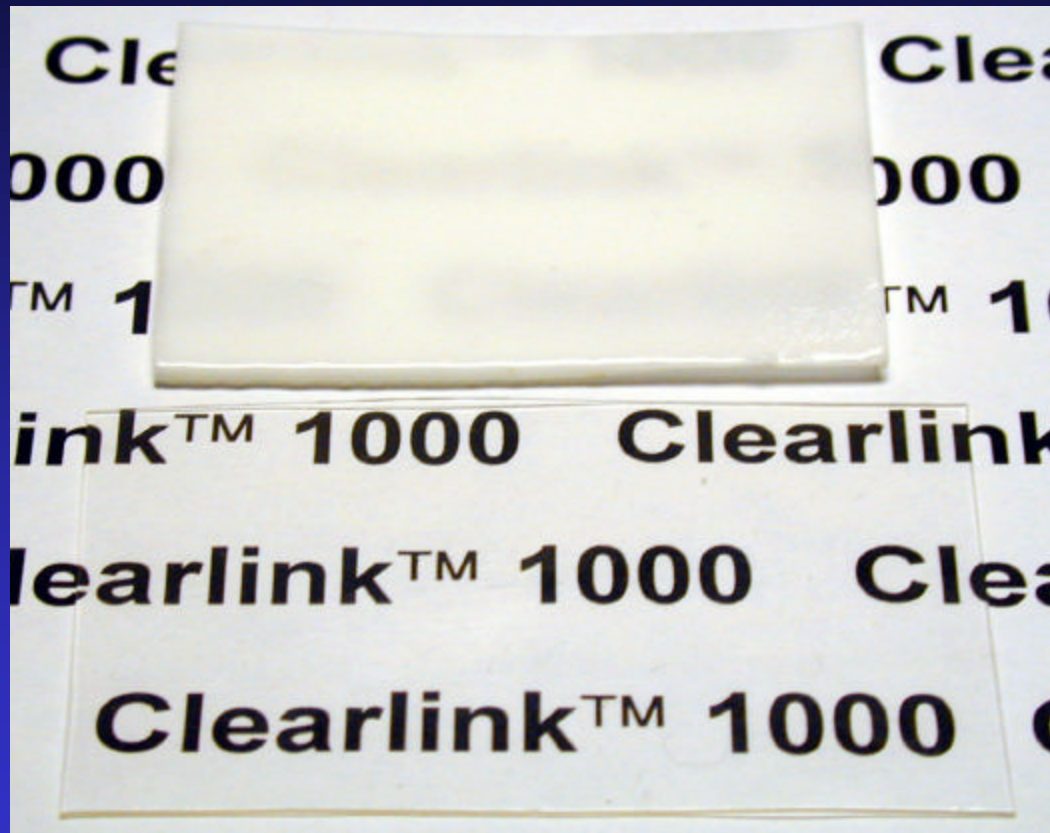
Static Mix Gun Assembly



Static (Motionless) Mixing

- * Uses extrusion to static mix the components and a draw down knife to spread the coating
- * Low pressures (about 80 psi)
- * Room temperature and higher
- * Component volumes in grams
- * Fast, simple clean-up (disposable cartridges)
- * Quick screening of many different formulations
- * Inexpensive (equipment and chemicals)
- * Small, uses minimal lab space
- * Uses same basic formulation parameters as those used in impingement mixing
- * Technique is easy to learn
- * **Handles pot lives of 10+ seconds**

Coatings Made Using Impingement Mixing versus Static Mixing



Clearlink 1000

Cycloaliphatic Secondary Diamine

- Clear, colorless liquid
- Equivalent Weight 161
- Specific Gravity 0.90 at 68°F (20°C)
- Viscosity 36 cSt at 100°F (38°C)
- Pour Point -44°F (-42°C)
- Flash Point (PMCC) 325°F (163°C) min
- Vapor Pressure < 1 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
- Ames Test Nonmutagenic
- LD₅₀ (acute oral, rat) 482 mg/kg

Comparison of Static Mixing to Impingement Mixing

| <u>Formulation</u> | <u>Impt Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A-Side | | | |
| Desmodur I (%) | 45 | 44.6 | 39.2 |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 55 | 55.4 | 60.8 |
| % NCO | 14.8 | 14.5 | 12.2 |
| Index | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| B-Side | | | |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 32.2 | 35.0 | 49.3 |
| JEFFAMINE T-5000 (%) | 8.6 | 15.2 | 12.7 |
| Clearlink 1000 (%) | 46.8 | 49.8 | 38.0 |
| TiO ₂ (%) | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Comparison of Static Mixing to Impingement Mixing

| <u>Processing</u> | <u>Impt Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Volume Ratio (A/B) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Weight Ratio (A/B) | 0.96 | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| Spray/Cartridge Temp. (°F) | 140 | 73 | 73 |
| Coating Thickness (mil) | 41 | 31 | 34 |
| Pot Life (sec) | 9 | ~ 15 | < 20 |
| Tack-Free Time (min) | --- | 3.5 | 15 |

Comparison of Static Mixing to Impingement Mixing

| <u>Physical Properties</u> | <u>Impt Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hardness, inst. (Shore D) | 43 | 60 | 48 |
| Tensile Strength (psi) | 2820 | 4060 | 4170 |
| 100% Modulus (psi) | 1350 | 1560 | 1040 |
| Elongation (%) | 500 | 530 | 600 |
| Tear Resistance (pli) | 500 | 630 | 490 |
| Tear Prop. Resist. (pli) | 525 | 550 | 400 |
| Resilience (%) | 40 | 41 | 40 |

Comparison of Static Mixing to Impingement Mixing

| <u>Formulation</u> | <u>Impt Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A-Side | | |
| Desmodur I (%) | 45 | 39.6 |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 55 | 60.4 |
| % NCO | 14.8 | 12.4 |
| Index | 105 | 105 |
| B-Side | | |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 40.7 | 50.7 |
| JEFFAMINE T-5000 (%) | 9.9 | 12.8 |
| VESTAMIN IPD | 7.7 | 2.0 |
| Clearlink 1000 (%) | 30.8 | 34.5 |

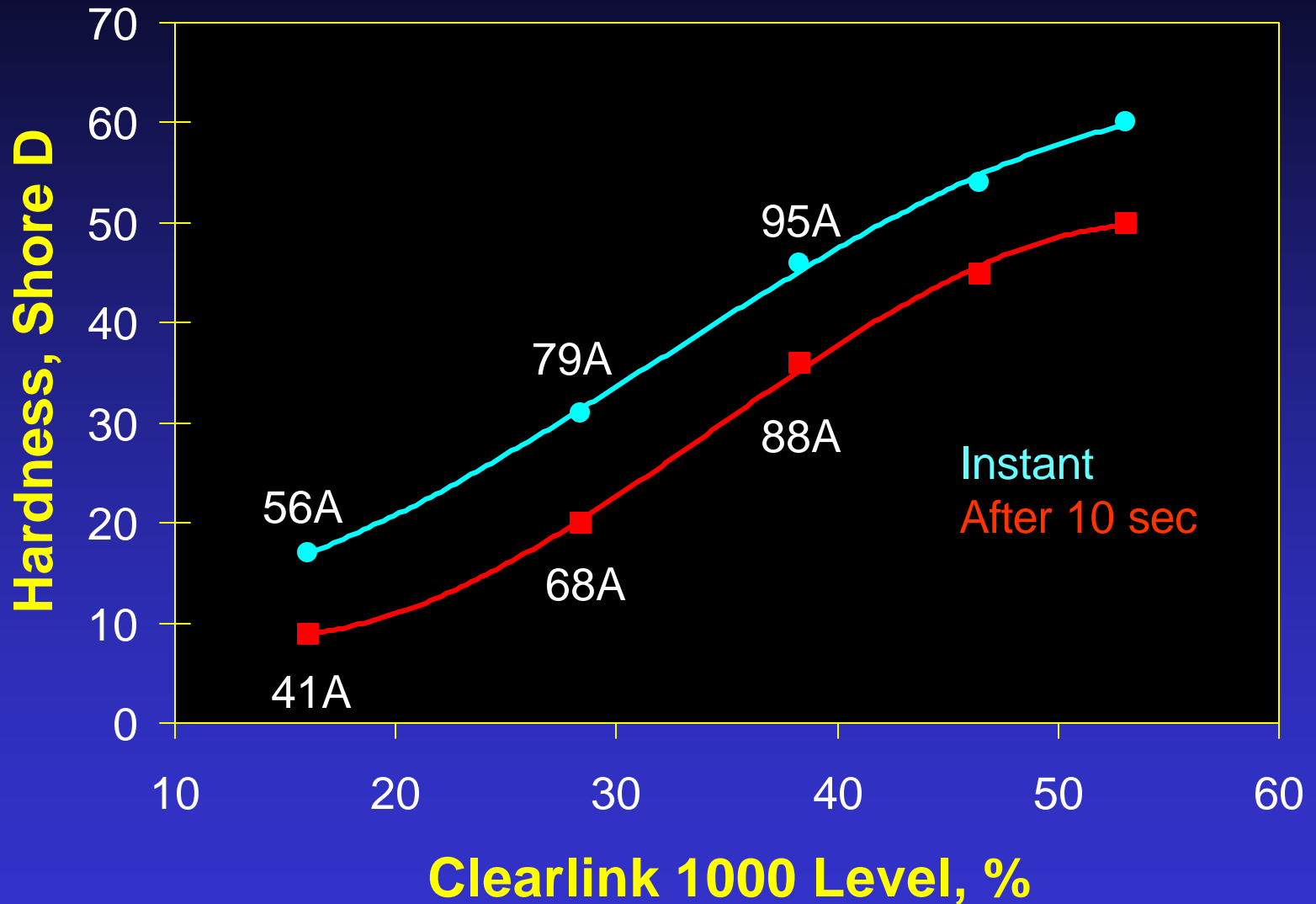
Comparison of Static Mixing to Impingement Mixing

| <u>Physical Properties</u> | <u>Impt Mixing</u> | <u>Static Mixing</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hardness, inst. (Shore D) | 42 | 48 |
| Tensile Strength (psi) | 2510 | 4340 |
| 100% Modulus (psi) | 1200 | 1075 |
| Elongation (%) | 470 | 600 |
| Tear Resistance (pli) | 415 | 500 |
| Tear Prop. Resist. (pli) | 345 | 390 |
| Resilience (%) | 39 | 45 |

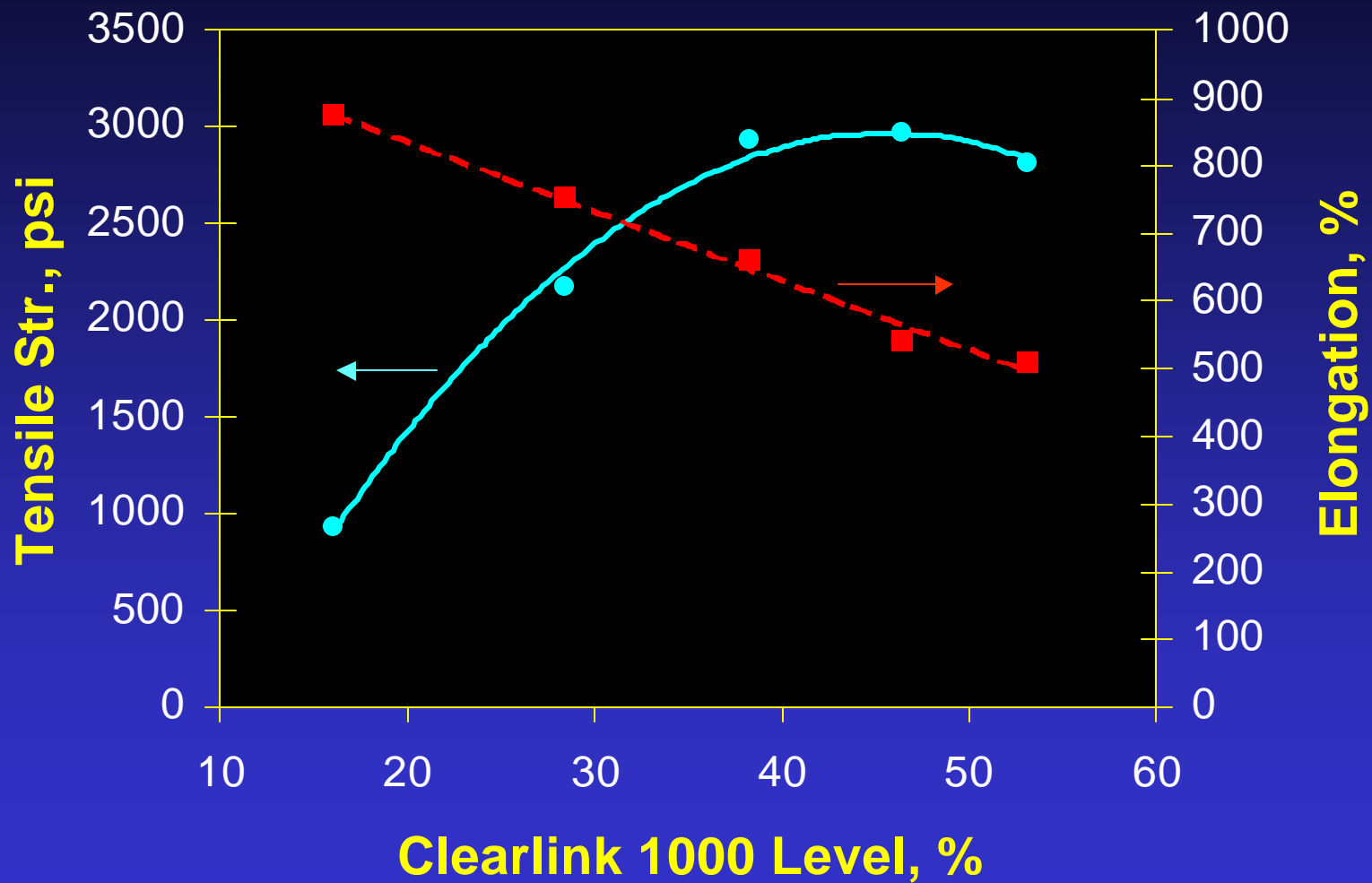
Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Polyurea Coatings

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|------|------|------|
| A-Side | | | | | |
| Desmodur I (%) | 26.7 | 33.1 | 38.1 | 42.1 | 45.0 |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 73.3 | 66.9 | 61.9 | 57.9 | 55.0 |
| % NCO | 7.0 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 |
| Index | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| B-Side | | | | | |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 (%) | 36.1 | 29.1 | 23.4 | 18.8 | 15.0 |
| JEFFAMINE T-5000 (%) | 47.9 | 42.6 | 38.3 | 34.8 | 31.9 |
| Clearlink 1000 (%) | 16.0 | 28.4 | 38.3 | 46.4 | 53.1 |
| Volume Ratio (A/B) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Weight Ratio (A/B) | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.09 |
| Coating Thickness (mil) | 34 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 28 |
| Pot Life (sec) | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 |
| Tack-free Time (min) | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | > 10 |
| Hardness, instant (Shore D) | 17 (56A) | 31 (79A) | 46 | 54 | 60 |
| After 10 sec (Shore D) | 9 (41A) | 20 (68A) | 36 | 45 | 50 |

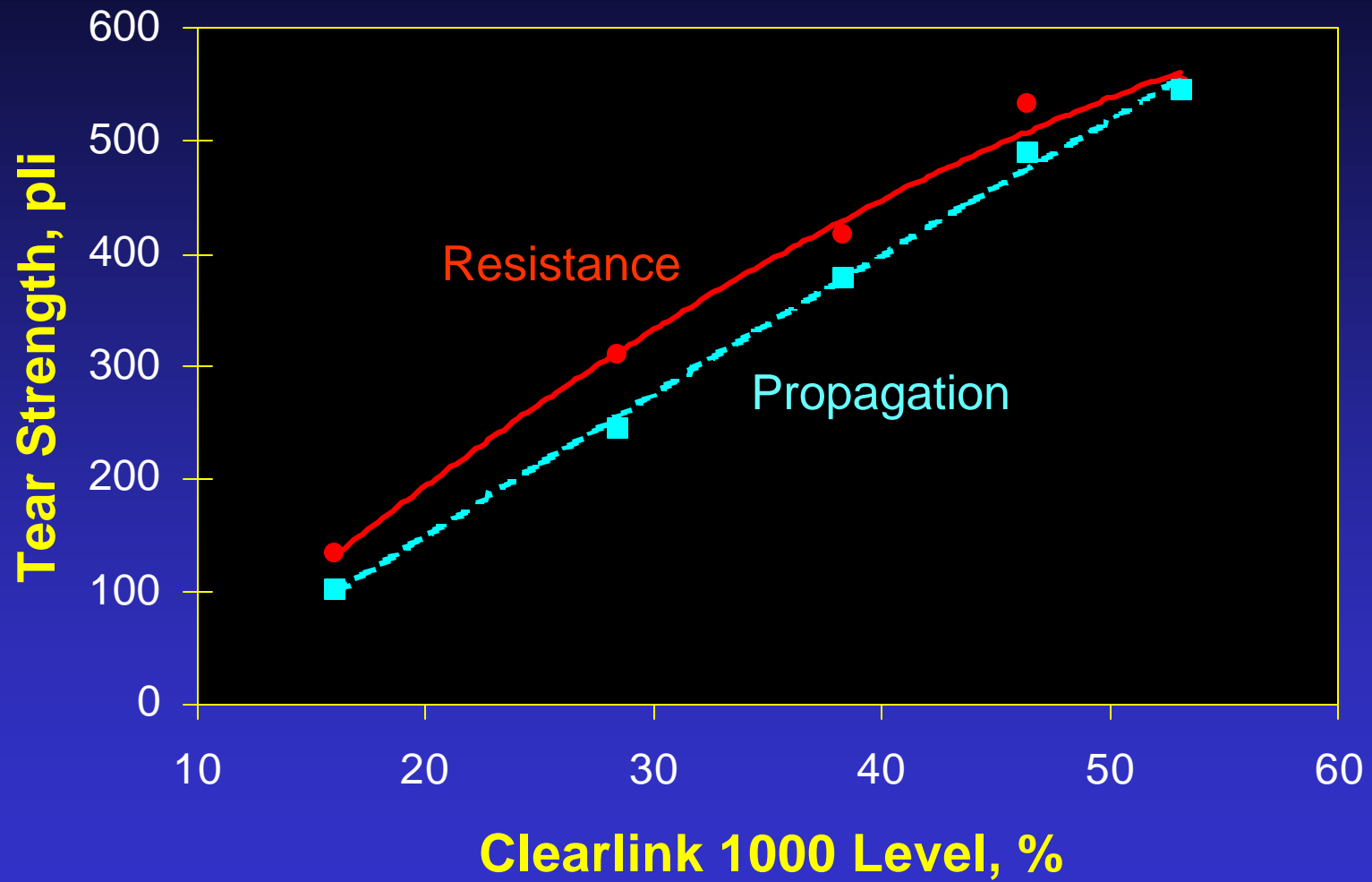
Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Hardness



Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Tensile Strength and Elongation



Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Tear Strength

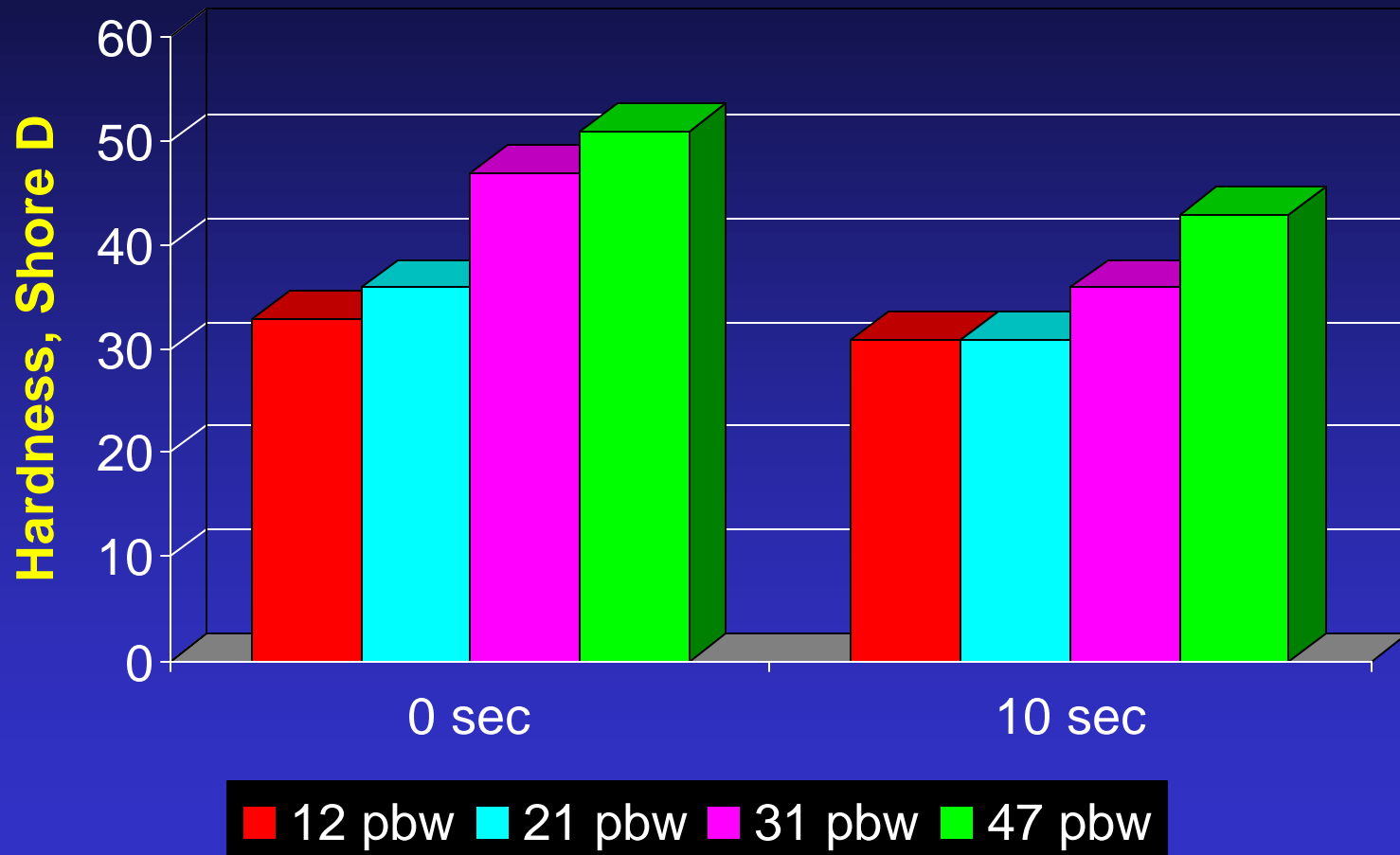


Formulations for the Chain Extender Level Study

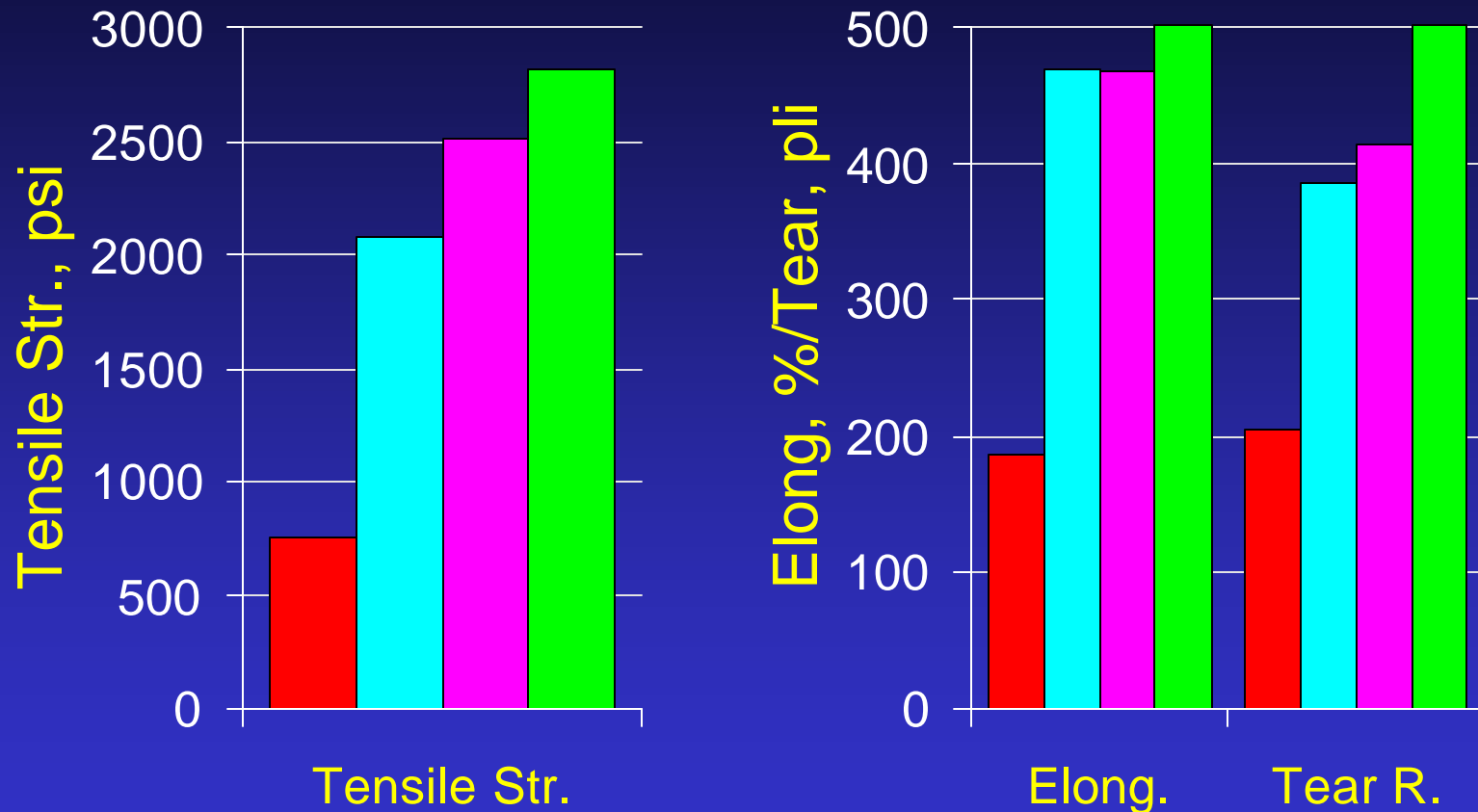
| <u>Isocyanate Component</u> | <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>E</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| VESTANAT® IPDI | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| JEFFAMINE® D-2000 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| %NCO | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| <u>Resin Blend</u> | | | | | |
| JEFFAMINE® D-2000 | 48.17 | 48.62 | 45.61 | 40.66 | 32.18 |
| JEFFAMINE® T-5000 | 14.96 | 12.15 | 10.01 | 9.89 | 8.60 |
| VESTAMIN® IPDA | 22.83 | 16.57 | 11.96 | 7.69 | 0.00 |
| <i>Clearlink® 1000</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>11.60</i> | <i>21.02</i> | <i>30.77</i> | <i>46.78</i> |
| TiO2 | 10.64 | 11.05 | 11.12 | 10.00 | 12.38 |

Index = 105, Iso/Resin Ratio = 1.00:1.00

Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Physical Properties



Effect of Clearlink 1000 Level on Physical Properties



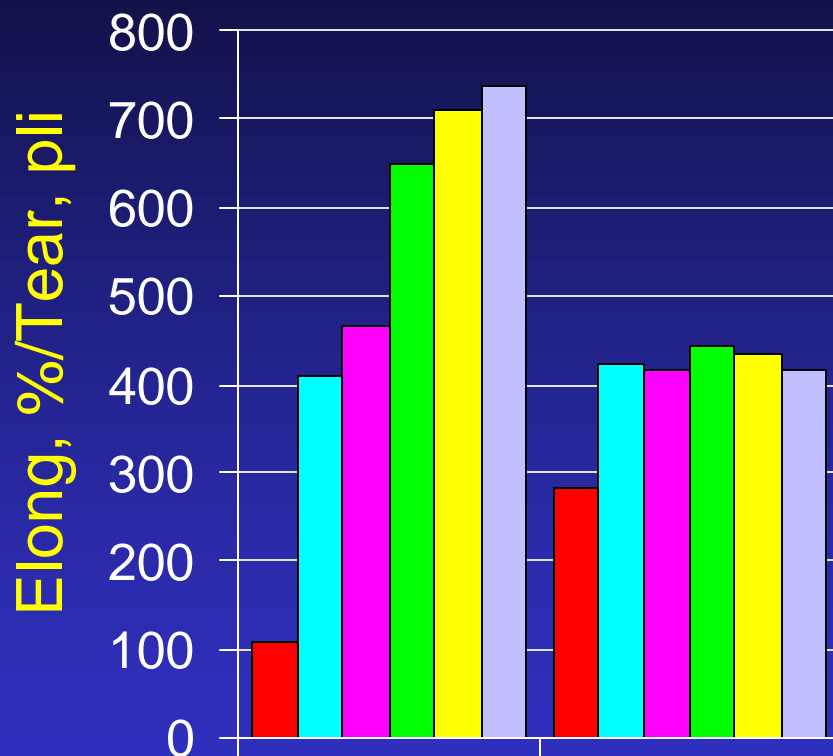
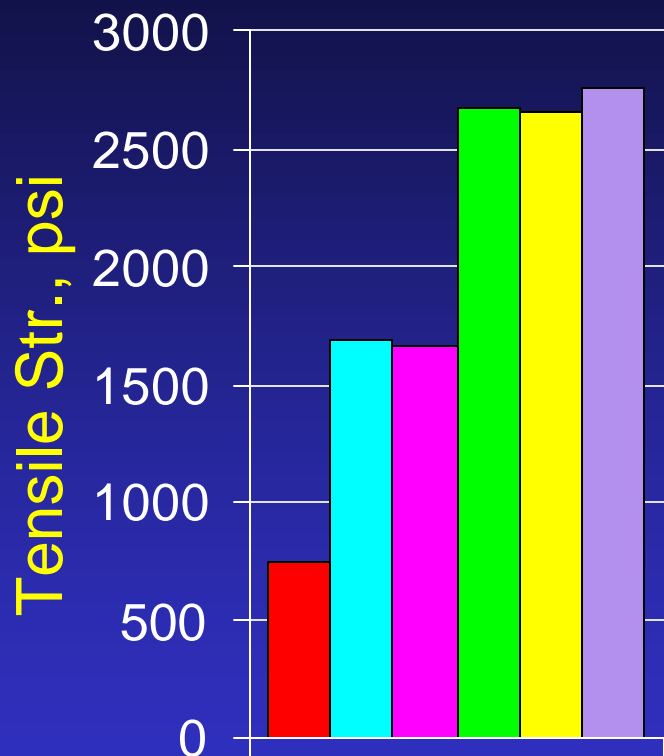
Pbw Clearlink 1000: 12, 21, 31, 47.

Effect of Isocyanate Index on Physical Properties

| Isocyanate Index | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>Isocyanate Component</u> | | | | | | |
| VESTANAT IPDI | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| JEFFAMINE® D-2000 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| %NCO | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| <u>Resin Blend</u> | | | | | | |
| JEFFAMINE D-2000 | 43.21 | 44.70 | 45.83 | 46.67 | 47.25 | 48.65 |
| JEFFAMINE T-5000 | 15.43 | 15.59 | 16.67 | 17.78 | 18.68 | 19.46 |
| VESTAMIN IPDA | 15.43 | 13.51 | 12.50 | 11.11 | 9.89 | 9.73 |
| Clearlink 1000 | 25.93 | 26.20 | 25.00 | 24.44 | 24.18 | 22.16 |

Iso/Resin Ratio = 1.00:1.00

Effect of Isocyanate Index on Physical Properties: ~25 pbw CL1000, 41 Shore D



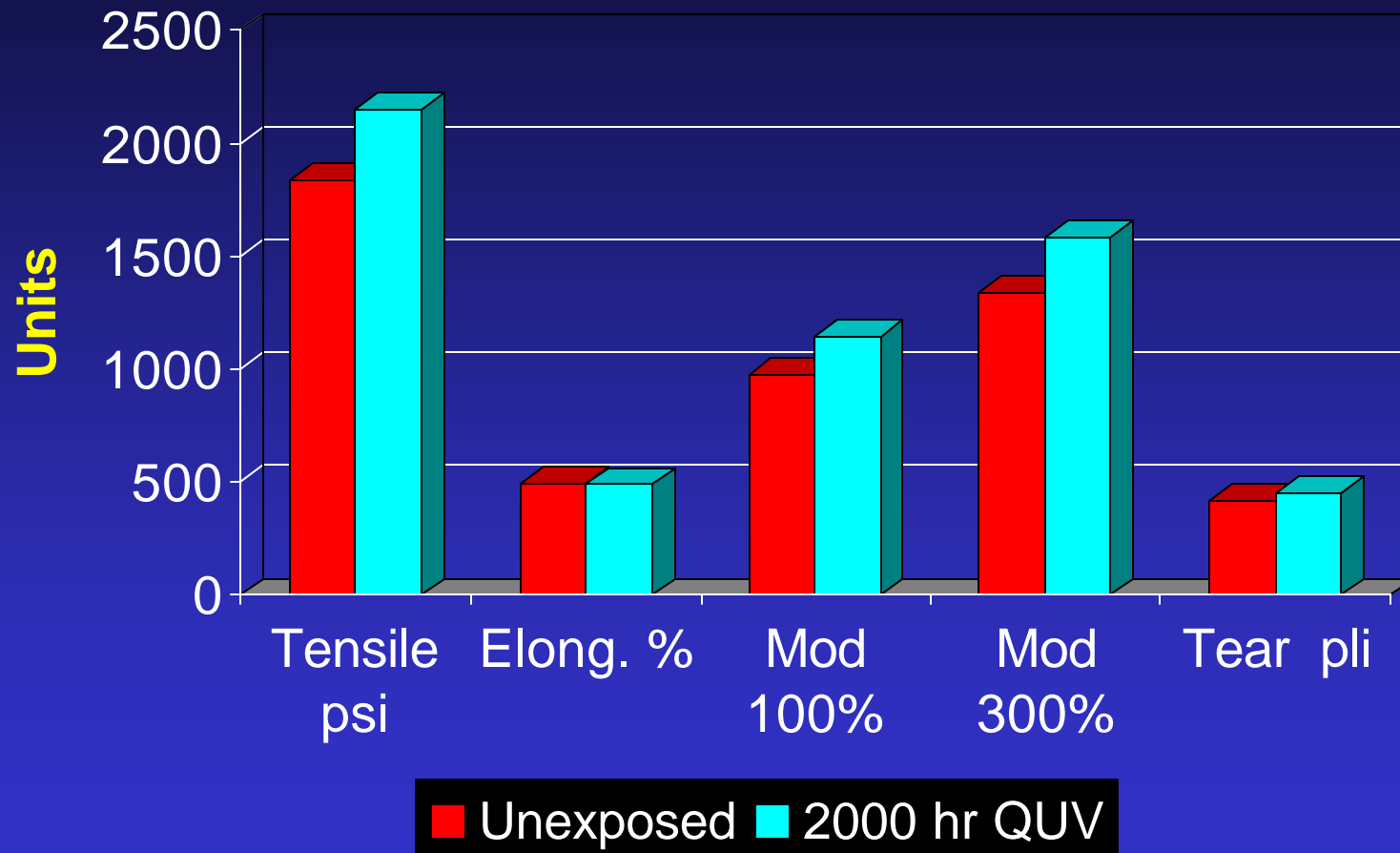
Tensile Str.

Elong.

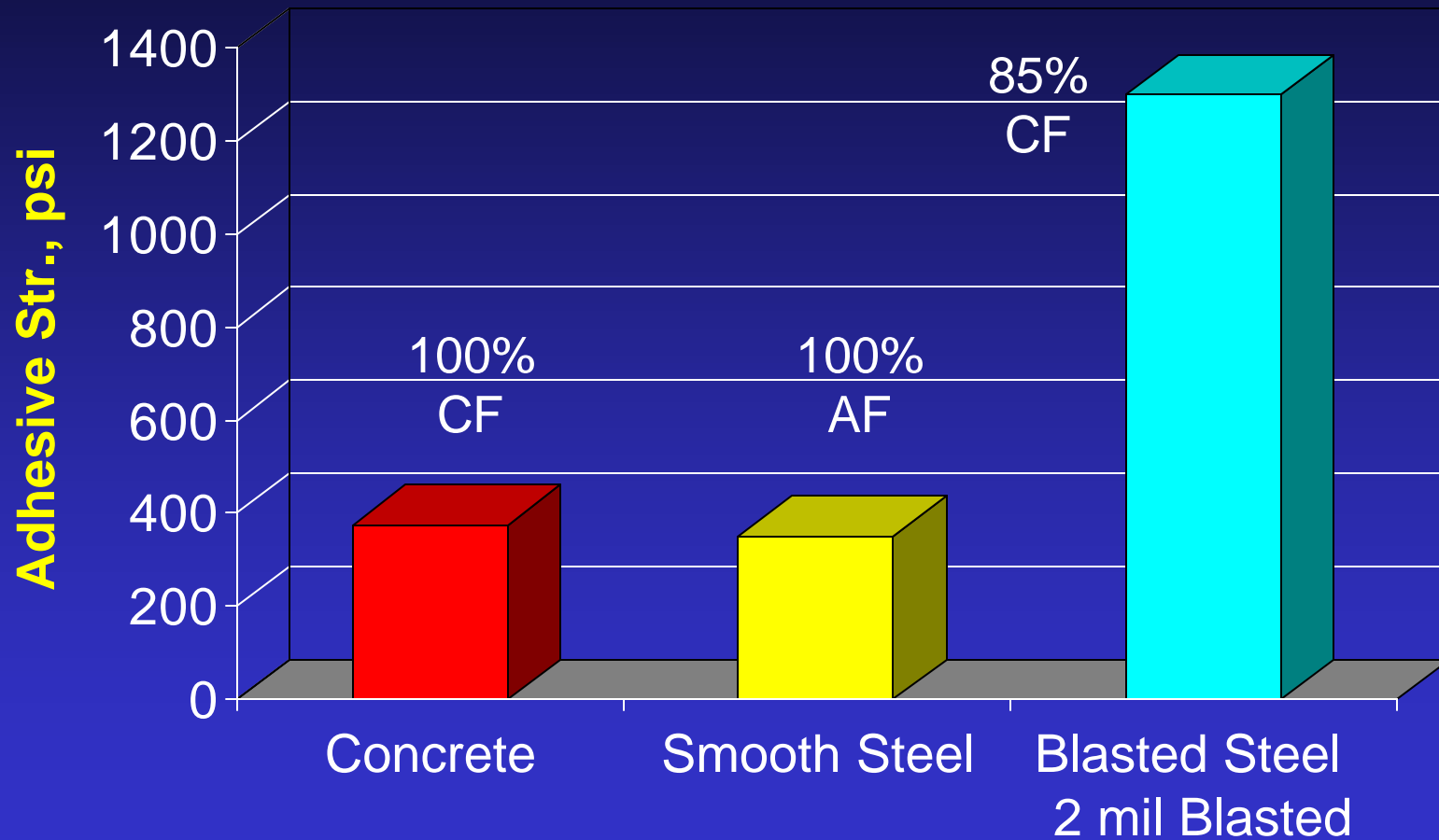
Tear R.

Index: 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120

QUV Weatherometer Study 2000 Hours Exposure to a UV B-313 Bulb



Elcometer Adhesion Strength of a Clearlink 1000-Based Polyurea Coating



Conclusions

- * A new laboratory technique has been developed for screening polyurea and polyurethane impingement-mixed formulations
- * The technique mimics the physical properties of coatings made using impingement mixing and is useful for establishing trends
- * The static mixing method is fast, easy to learn, inexpensive, requires no specialized equipment or lab preparation, and needs minimal space.

Summary

The use of Clearlink 1000 in polyurea coatings...

- * Produces light-stable coatings
- * Increases working time
- * Improves adhesion to substrate

Significantly increases:

- * Hardness
- * Tensile strength
- * Elongation
- * Tear Strength

Acknowledgement

Aureliano Perez, Jr. and Kenneth M. Hillman
of Huntsman Corporation, USA

“It just sprays better”