



Curing Chemistry of Organic Coating Systems



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Dr. Patrice Roose

allnex
The Coating Resins Company

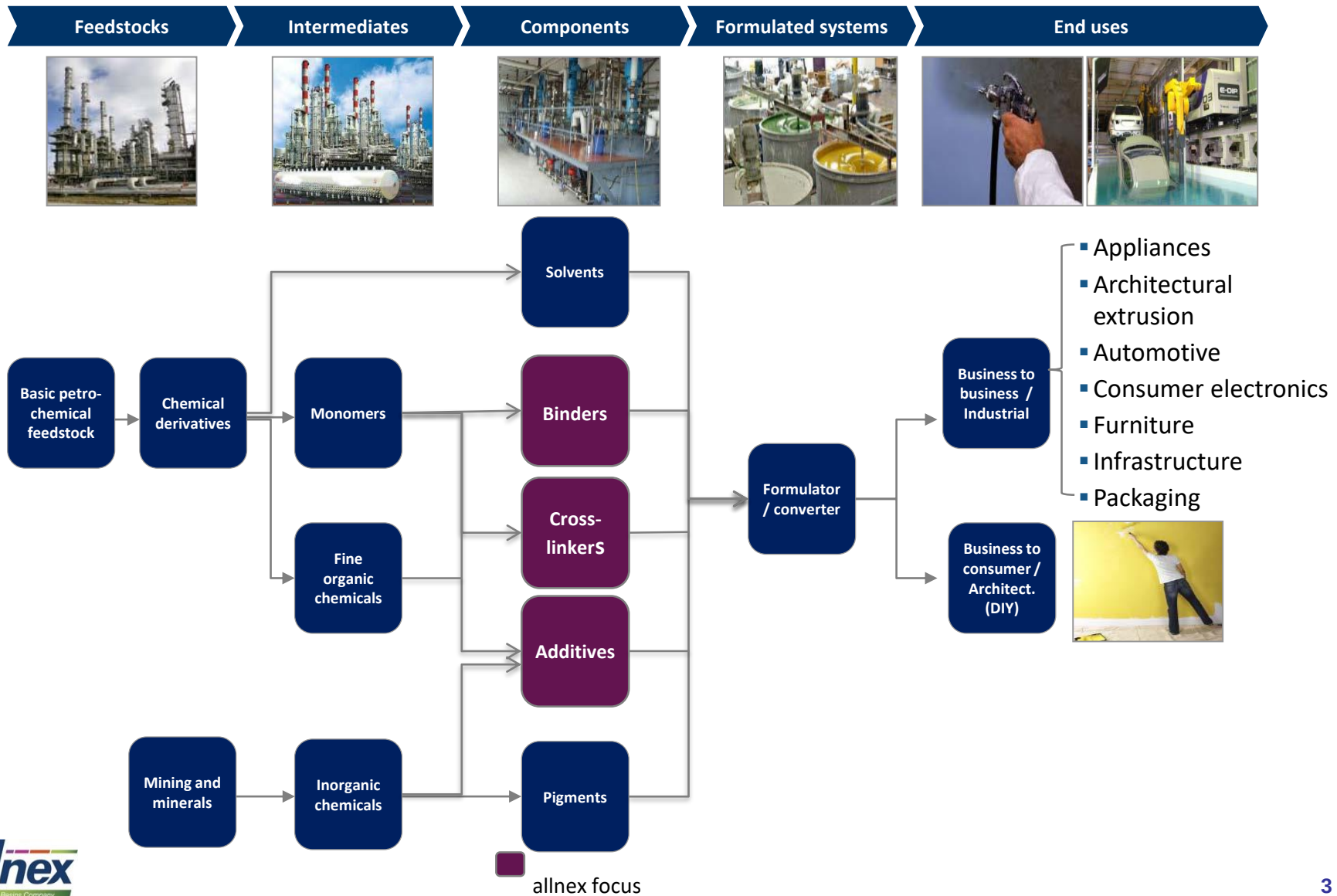
ANALYTICAL DROGENBOS: MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

Patrice Roose

PhD Physics, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, 1997

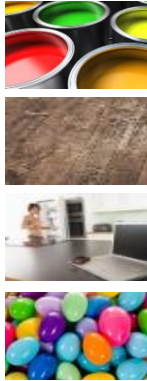
- 1989: Academic assistant, Dept. Applied Physics and Physics, VUB
 - 1998: IWT post-doc fellow
 - 1998: UCB-Chemicals
 - 2005: Cytec
 - 2013: allnex
-
- Senior scientist and head of materials characterization lab
Analytical research group, allnex Belgium SA/NV, Drogenbos
 - 25+ peer reviewed papers
 - 5 patents

RESINS ARE PART OF COATING SYSTEMS



Overview

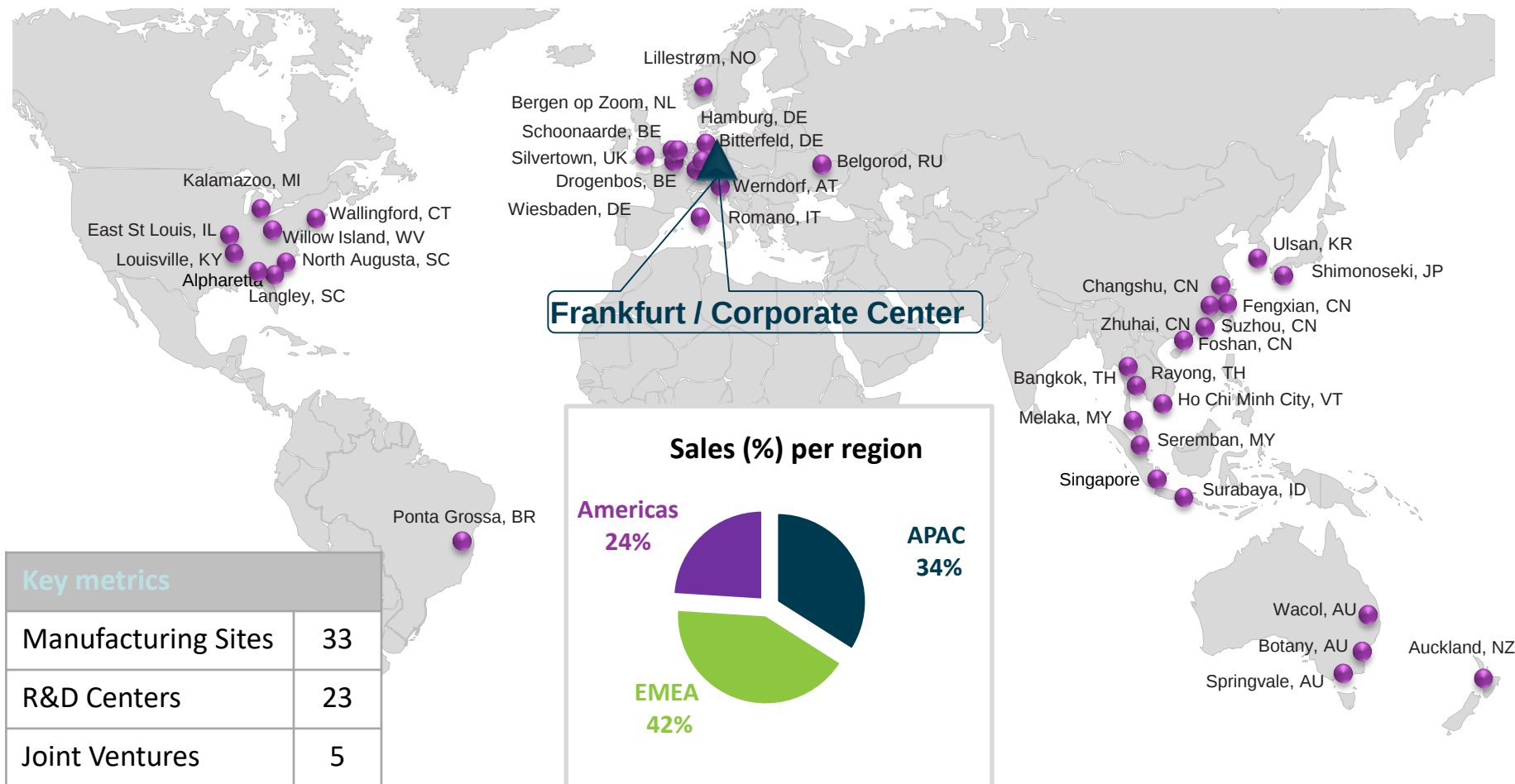
allnex is a leading producer of resins, additives and crosslinkers for use in various industrial coating resins applications

	LIQUID RESINS & ADDITIVES	PERFORMANCE RESINS		
		RADIATION CURABLE RESINS	CROSSLINKERS	POWDER COATING RESINS
Key Technologies	▪ Waterborne <i>PUD, Alkyds, Epoxies, Acrylics CED Resins</i> ▪ Solventborne <i>Alkyds, Acrylics, Polyester, SCA</i> ▪ Coating Additives	▪ Oligomers <i>Urethane Acrylates, Epoxy Acrylates, Polyester Acrylates, Amino Acrylates, UV-PUD</i> ▪ Monomers ▪ UVEKOL® Glass Lamination ▪ VANCRYL® Acrylics	▪ Amino Crosslinkers ▪ Formaldehyde-free Crosslinkers ▪ Phenolic Coating Resins ▪ Technical Phenolics	▪ Polyester Resins ▪ Hybrid, Standard Durable Super Durable UV Powder Resins ▪ Additives
Key Segments	▪ Urethane Specialties ▪ Automotive and refinish ▪ Industrial Wood ▪ Protective & General Metal ▪ Architectural ▪ Plastic 	▪ Inks & Overprint Varnishes ▪ Industrial Wood ▪ Electronics ▪ Plastic 	▪ Industrial Wood ▪ Metal Packaging ▪ Automotive ▪ Tires & Rubber Product 	▪ Architectural Extrusions ▪ Domestic Appliances ▪ General Metal 
% of Revenue	56%	15%	15%	14%

Global player with €2.1 billion annual sales and a leading product portfolio

Global

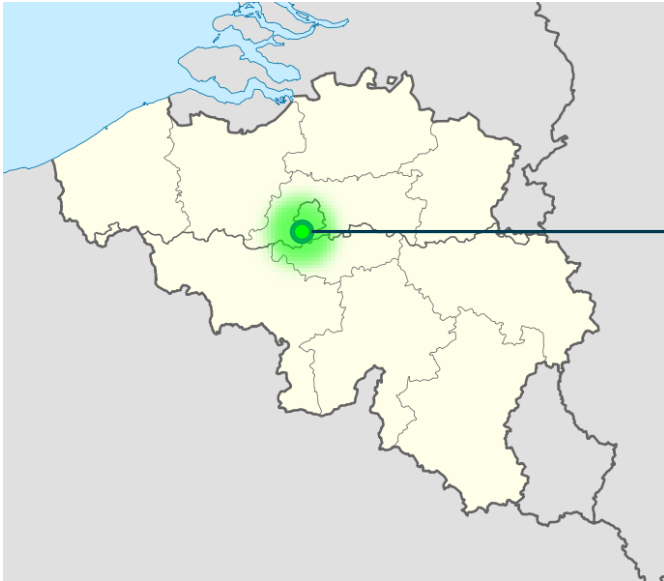
Following the merger with Nuplex, allnex has 33 manufacturing sites across the world.
allnex now has its Corporate Center in Frankfurt.



Key metrics	
Manufacturing Sites	33
R&D Centers	23
Joint Ventures	5

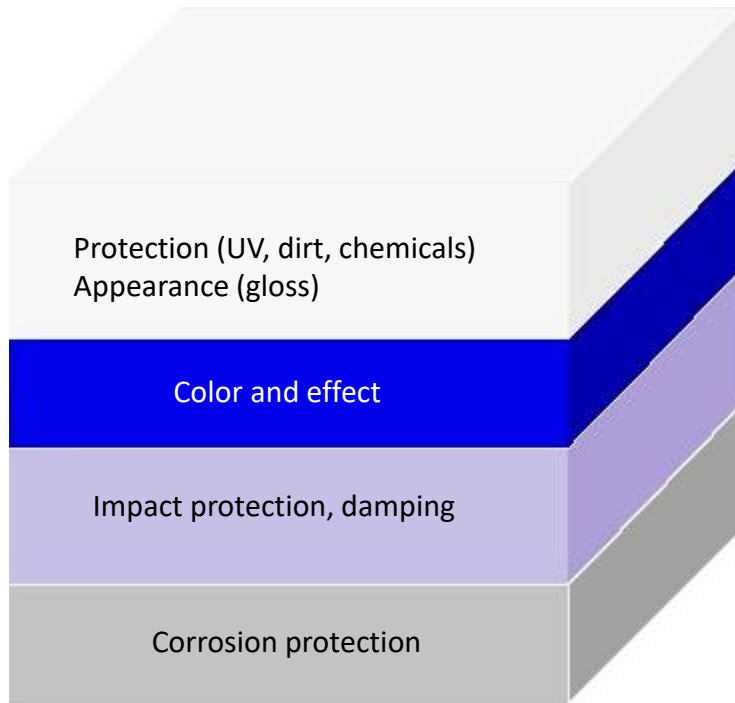
ALLNEX BELGIUM SA/NV

DROGENBOS SITE



INTRODUCTION

Example: Automotive OEM car paint layers



Clearcoat: 30-50 μm

Basecoat: 10-20 μm

Primer: 30-35 μm

E-coat: 20 μm

WHY COATINGS?

- Protection

- Decoration

- Durable properties (hardness, mechanical and chemical resistance → no or slow dynamics, permanent crosslinks)



- Dissipative properties (flexibility, adhesion, damping, healing → dynamic network segments)

FILM FORMATION

■ From a solution

- ☐ Resins in organic solvent
- ☐ Resins in reactive solvent
- ☐ Resins in water

■ From a dispersion

- ☐ Aqueous
- ☐ Non-aqueous

■ From a powder

CURING

- Chemical: Chemical conversion of reactive moieties leading to a significant change in physical properties. Usually a non-linear reaction process.
- Physical: Formation of insoluble film from a liquid (resin).
- Practical: buildup of solid coating property (elasticity, hardness, solvent resistance, tack, barrier properties, ...).
- Other definitions can be found in the literature.

PHYSICAL vs. CHEMICAL DRYING

■ Physical drying

- ☐ Removal of solvent is required
- ☐ Polymer is solid (high T_g) after solvent evaporation
- ☐ Basically thermoplast

■ Chemical drying (curing)

- ☐ Solvent is not always required
- ☐ Drying results from chemical reaction
- ☐ T_g build-up during polymerization, solid and insoluble after curing
- ☐ Thermoset

BINDER VS. CROSSLINKER

■ Binder

- ☐ Often bifunctional
- ☐ Primary constituent

■ Crosslinker/hardener

- ☐ Polyfunctional
- ☐ Additional constituent

CURING CONDITIONS

■ Thermal

- ☐ Ambient (typ. 2K)
- ☐ Force drying (hot air up to 80°C)
- ☐ Stoving or baking (> 100°C)

■ Radiation

- ☐ Ultraviolet
- ☐ Electron-beam

■ Combined-Dual