

#### Renewable and Zero VOC Solutions for Bio-based Epoxy and Polyurethane Floor Coatings

Hong Xu (Cardolite, USA) September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021





# **CNSL Technology**

- Renewable and sustainable
- Low VOC or zero VOC
- Non-toxic and better labeling
- Application-friendly
- Excellent performance
- Cost-efficient





## **Cashew Nutshell Liquid (CNSL) Technology**



#### Non-edible

Cashew Nutshell Liquid does not interfere with the food chain



#### Widely available

Cashew crops are annually renewable and widely grown in many tropical areas along the equator



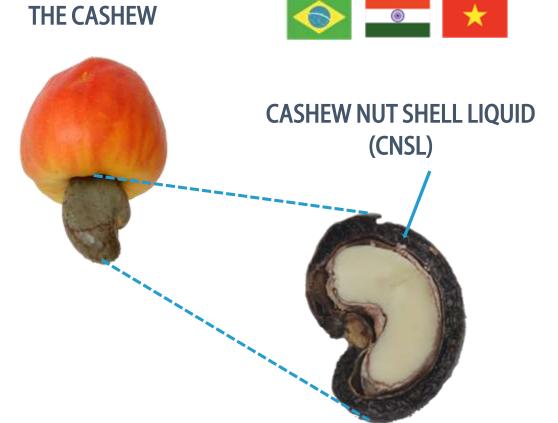
#### Versatile chemistry

CNSL can be processed into many functional materials with unique performances



#### Cost competitive

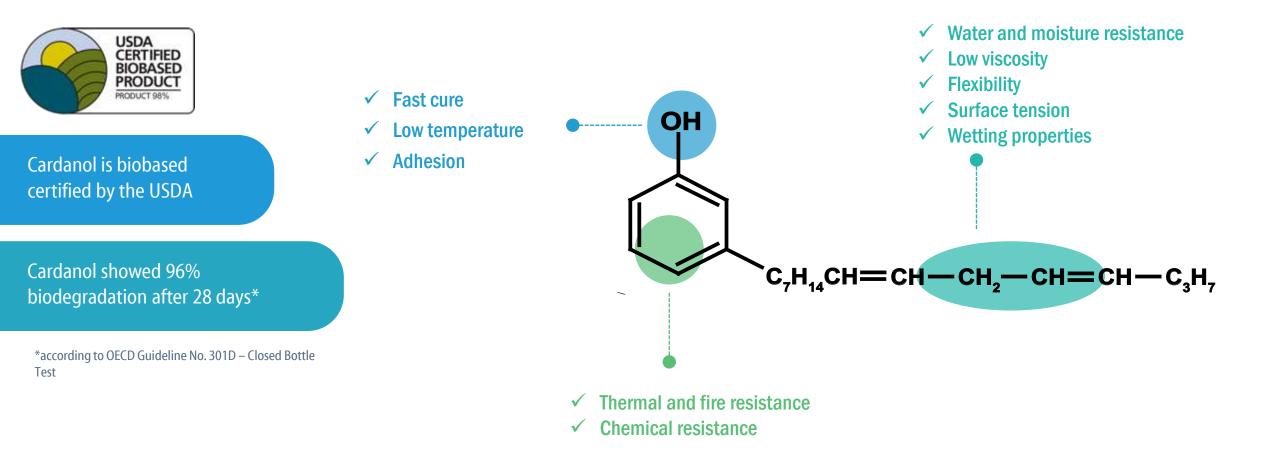
CNSL is a cost competitive resin with stable supply and a long history in the market





## **Cardanol Structure**

Average molecule represented on this slide





#### **Cardanol Derivatives**







### **Solvent-free Epoxy Floor Coatings**

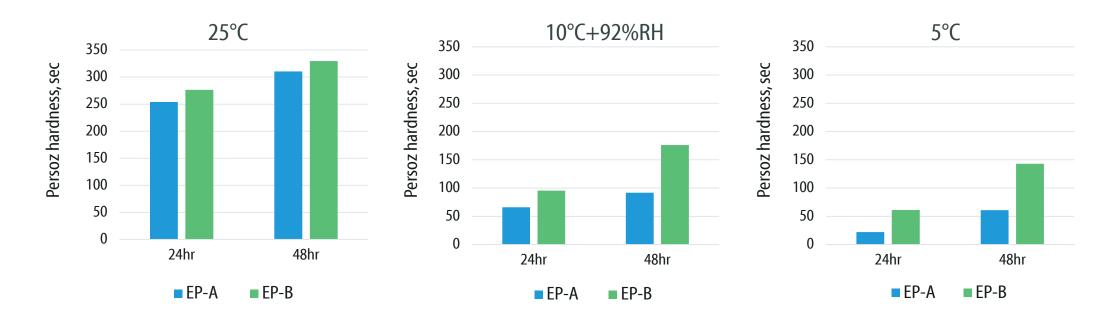


### **Phenalkamine Curing Agents**

Properties	EP-A	EP-B
Viscosity @ 25°C (cPs)	800-1600	1064
Amine value (mg KOH/g)	300-350	366
Color (Gardner)	≤ 14	8
Recommended (phr, EEW 190)	50 - 70	50 - 70
Gel time @ 25°C (min) with standard liquid epoxy resin	37 (70 phr)	33 (70 phr)
Solvent/benzyl alcohol	No/No	No/No
Free phenol	No	No



#### **Persoz Hardness Development**

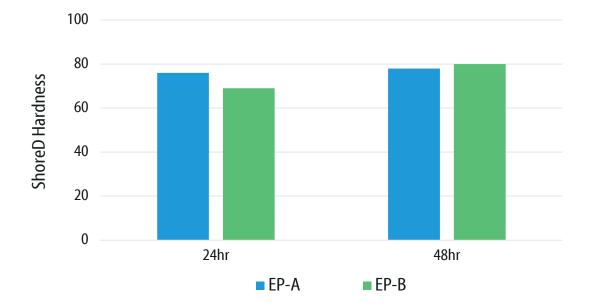


- Clear coat systems based on C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aliphatic glycidyl ether modified bisphenol A/F type epoxy resin
- Curing agents: 70 phr
- WFT = 15mils over QD-36 panel

• EP-A and EP-B showed fast hardness development at different cure conditions, especially at low temperatures



#### Shore D Hardness Development@25°C



- Clear coat system based on C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aliphatic glycidyl ether modified bisphenol A/F type epoxy resin
- Curing agents: 70 phr
- 8 grams of mixture in Al pan



• EP-A and EP-B showed fast Shore D hardness development which good for floor applications

### Film Appearance @ 10°C / 96%RH Condition

- Clear coat system based on C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aliphatic glycidyl ether modified bisphenol A/F type epoxy resin
- Curing agents: 70 phr

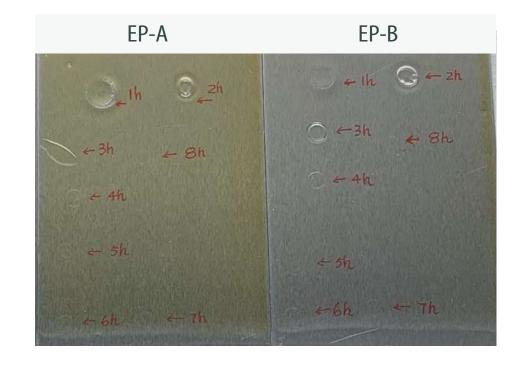


• EP-A and EP-B showed excellent film appearance and no blush at low temperature and high humidity cure condition



#### **Early Water Resistance**

- Clear coat system based on C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aliphatic glycidyl ether modified bisphenol A/F type epoxy resin
- Curing agents: 70 phr
- WFT = 15 mils over QD-36 panel
- Add one droplet of water over films every hour
- Very tiny marks at 4 hours
- No marks after 4 hours

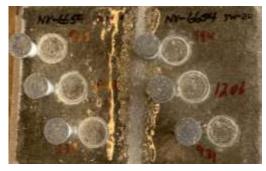


• EP-A and EP-B systems showed excellent early water resistance, no water marks after 4-hour cure at 25°C condition



### **Pull-Off Adhesion to Various Concrete Substrates**

EP-A



5W-40

15W-40

Different concrete surfaces	Pull-off adhesion (psi/MPa)		
Different concrete surfaces	EP-A	EP-B	
Dry concrete @ RT	1030/7.10	1134/7.82	
Damp concrete @ RT	760/5.24	730/5.03	
15W-40 oil contaminated concrete @ 15°C	741/5.11	794/5.47	
5W-20 oil contaminated concrete @ 15°C	838/5.78	1043/7.19	

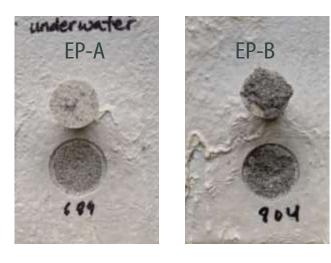
• EP-A and EP-B primer systems showed excellent adhesions to damp and contaminated concrete substrates



#### **Underwater Cure Properties**

Composition	Underwater cure system/g
Liquid epoxy (Bis A type)	28.27
Diluent 2	5.65
Dispersant 2	1.47
Extender 2	11.31
Extender 3	7.12
Extender 4	28.27
EP-A/EP-B	17.91
Total	100.00

After 24 hrs underwater cure @ 15°C	Pull-off adhesion (psi/MPa)	Failure mode
EP-A	689/4.75	100% concrete cohesion
EP-B	804/5.54	100% concrete cohesion

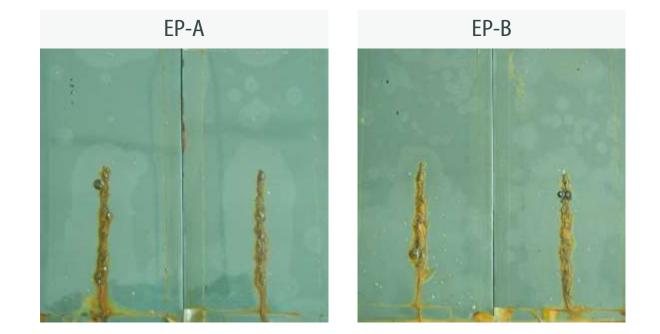


EP-A and EP-B primer systems could cure well underwater and provide excellent adhesions to the underwater concrete



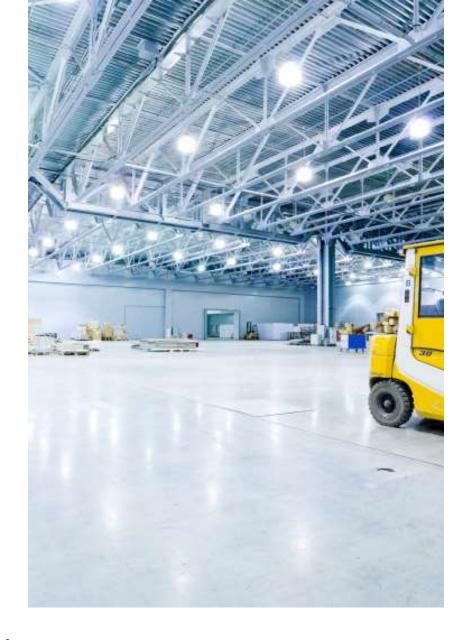
#### Salt Spray Test - 1000 hrs

- Clear coating systems based on C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> aliphatic glycidyl ether modified bisphenol A/F type epoxy resin
- Curing agents: 70phr
- DFT ~ 2 mils over SA2.5 steel
- 7 days RT cure before exposure



• EP-A and EP-B primer systems showed excellent anti-corrosion performance





# **Bio-based SF Phenalkamines**

- Low viscosity, true solvent free, no benzyl alcohol, no free phenol
- High bio-content
- Fast cure at different cure conditions, especially at low temperatures
- Excellent film appearance, no blush at high humidity condition
- Good adhesions over damp or oil-contaminated concrete substrates
- Excellent underwater cure properties
- Good corrosion resistance
  - EP-A: Compliance with EU-REACH
  - EP-B: Compliance with TSCA





#### **Solvent-free Polyurethane Floor Coatings**



#### **Key Components**

Polyols	PLO-A	PLO-B	PLO-C	lsocyanates	Polymeric MDI	Aliphatic polyisocynate HD
OH value (mg KOH/g)	170	224	256	NCO content (%)	30.5 - 32.5	21.7 - 22.2
Viscosity at 25°C (cPs)	3000	1710	1200	Viscosity at 25°C (cPs)	160 - 240	2,500 ± 750
Average Functionality	3.2	3.1	4.3	NCO equivalent value	133.3	200
Color (Gardner)	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 5	Density at 25°C (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1.22 - 1.25	/
Bio-content* (%, calculated)	79	62	64	(g/cm²)		

\*Calculated values are estimated based on the amount of renewable raw materials used and processing conditions. They should be considered as approximate values. Cardolite makes no representations or warranties, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of these calculations

• PLO-A, PLO-B and PLO-C provide a range of desirable pot life, viscosity, cure speed and color stability



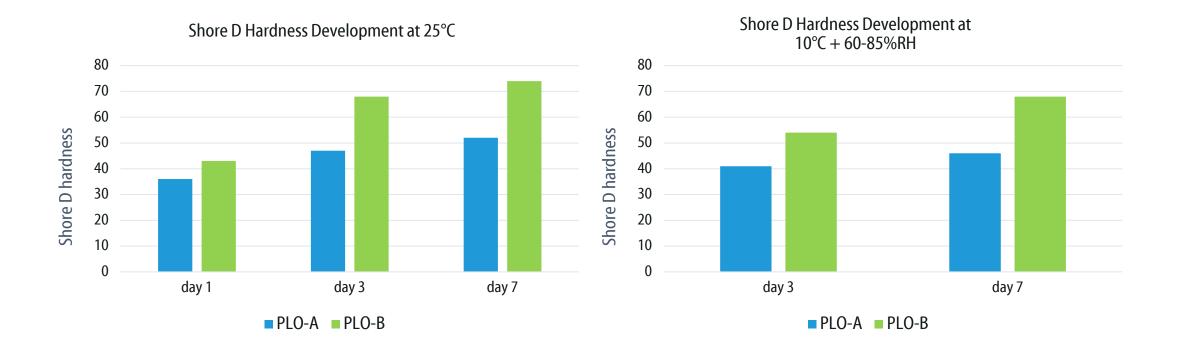
## **2K Clear PU Formulations**

	Part A	PLO-A (g)	PLO-B (g)
	PLO-A	95.7	/
Targets:	PLO-B	/	95.7
Solvent-free systems	Defoamer	0.5	0.5
Low viscosity	Moisture scavenger	3.0	3.0
Fast hardness development	Leveling agent	0.5	0.5
<ul> <li>Good mechanical properties</li> <li>Good chemical resistance</li> </ul>	Subtotal	99.7	99.7
	Polymeric MDI	42.7	56.9
	Total	142.4	156.6
	Admixing viscosity (cPs)	1866	953
	Gel time (mins)	45	52

NCO index 110



#### **Hardness Development**



- PLO-A and PLO-B showed fast hardness development
- PLO-A and PLO-B exhibited good hardness development at low temperature and high humidity



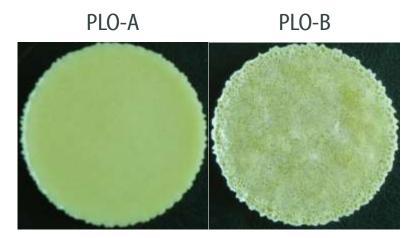
#### **Mechanical Properties**

	Mechanical Prope	Mechanical Properties		PLO-B
	Mandrel Bend	Mandrel Bend		1/8" pass
	Impact resistance (Kg • cm)	Direct	200	200
<ul> <li>Polymeric MDI</li> <li>NCO index: 110</li> <li>Cure condition: 7 days at 25°C/40-</li> </ul>	Impact resistance (Kg • cm)	Reverse	200	200
	Cross-hatch adhesion (ove	r QD-36 CRS)	5B	5B
60%RH	Compression strer (MPa, at yield poi	5	No yield points detected, elastomeric PU system	25

- PLO-A and PLO-B systems exhibited very good flexibility and adhesion performance.
- PLO-A based PU system demonstrated excellent elastomeric performance at room temperature (compression test did not show measurable yield points)



#### **Moisture Sensitivity at High Humidity**

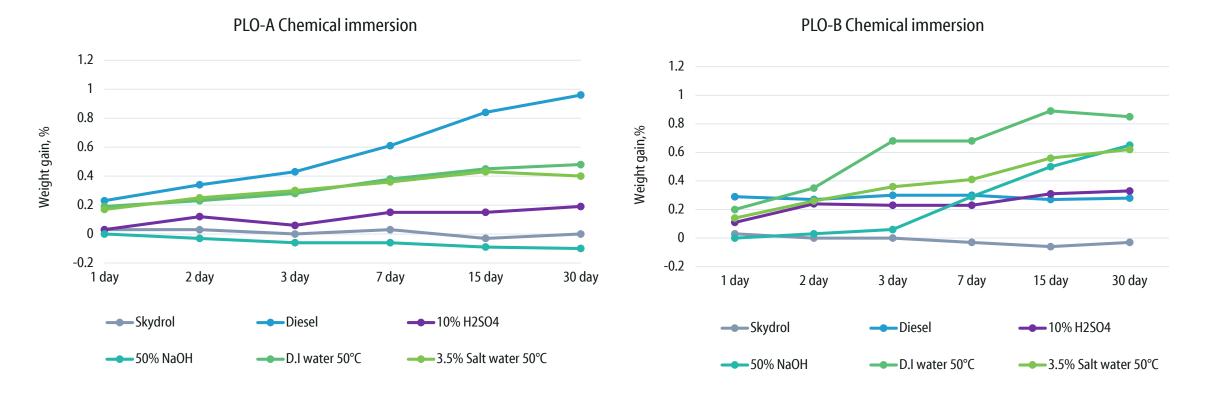


Cured at 28-34°C, 65-95%RH

• PLO-A is more hydrophobic than PLO-B which results in reduced moisture sensitivity during cure under high humidity.



#### **Chemical Resistance**



- Polymeric MDI, NCO index 110
- 7-day RT cure before immersion test

• PLO-A and PLO-B systems showed good chemical resistance to acid, alkaline, salt solutions, skydrol and Diesel

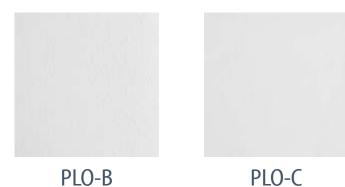


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# **2K Pigmented PU Systems**

Targets:

- **Balanced cure properties**
- Good mechanical properties
- Improved color stability



Cure condition: 7 days at 25°C/40-60%RH

7 /
36.7
4.0
0.5
3.0
6.0
5 16.5
0 11.0
3 0.03
1.0
0.5
9 36.1
.0 119.7



#### **2K Pigmented PU Systems: Cure Properties**

Properties	Admixing viscosity at 25°C (cPs)	Gel time at 25°C (mins)
PLO-B	5309	289
PLO-C	5549	154

PLO-B and PLO-C showed medium admixing viscosities and long gel times

Sustance	Cure	Har	Hardness (Shore A/D)*			
Systems	Temperature	Day 1	Day 3	Day 7		
PLO-B	25°C	67(A)	16(D)	23(D)		
PLO-C	25°C	75(A)	21(D)	27(D)		
PLO-B	10°C	Soft	75(A)	23(D)		
PLO-C	10°C	49(A)	81(A)	28(D)		

\*A =Shore A, D = Shore D

• PLO-B and PLO-C systems exhibited good hardness development when combined with HDI type isocyanate



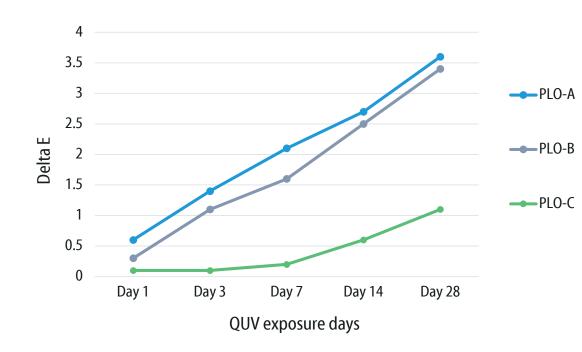
#### **Mechanical Properties**

Mechanical properties		PLO-B	PLO-C
Mandrel	Bend	1/8" pass	1/8" pass
Impact resistance (Kg • cm)	Direct	200	200
Impact resistance (Kg • cm)	Reverse	200	200
Cross-hatch adhesion (over QD-36 CRS substrate)		5B	4B
Abrasion (100	0 cycle/mg)	78	80

- NCO index:110
- Cure condition: 7 days at 25°C/40-60%RH
  - PLO-B and PLO-C showed very good flexibility and adhesion
  - Good abrasion resistance can be achieved by PLO-B and PLO-C



### **Color Stability: QUV-A Exposure**



Part A	Weight (g)
Polyols (PLO-A, PLO-B or PLO-C)	38.94
BYK-163	0.56
Titanium Dioxide	22.32
MICA	28.08
Barium Sulfate	10.10
Total	100.00
HDI*	25.37/33.43/38.20
* Aliphatic polyisocyanate (HDI trimer)	

\* Aliphatic polyisocyanate (HDI trimer) Weight (%) polyol order: PLO-A, PLO-B, PLO-C

PLO-C showed the best color stability after QUV-A exposure





# **Renewable SF Polyols**

- PLO-A and PLO-B combined with polymeric MDI could offer fast cure, good hardness development, and excellent chemical resistance
- PLO-B and PLO-C combined with HDI could provide medium admixing viscosity, long pot life, reasonable cure speed, and excellent flexibility, adhesion and abrasion resistance
- PLO-C could display excellent color stability when exposed to UV light



# Thank you!

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