Starting Formulation

SF 8017

Epoxy Resin System for Pultrusion or Filament Winding
EPON™ Resin 826 or EPON™ Resin 862 / LS-81K Anhydride Curing Agent (MTHPA)

Introduction
EPON Resin 826 or EPON Resin 862/LS-81K Curing Agent system is based on an epoxy resin cured with an anhydride. LS-81K Curing Agent is a formulated methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride (MTHPA) containing an internal mold release additive and a cure accelerator, LS-81K is manufactured by Lindau Chemicals Inc.

This resin system’s combination of low viscosity, good pot life and fast gelation characteristics during cure make it favorable for wet processing fabrication of composite parts.

- In Pultrusion processes, it processes at high line speeds with low pull loads, and it yields good surface quality. No internal release agents are needed because they are already incorporated in the curing agent.

- In Filament Winding processes, good fiber wet-out is achieved because of the resin system’s low viscosity. It also has a relatively long pot life.

Neat resin casting data indicate this resin system has a unique balance of Tg, tensile and flexural strength, while providing high toughness properties.

Suggested Uses
- Composite structures
- Civil engineering
- Sporting goods
- Transportation
- Electrical
- Marine

Features
- Non-MDA
- Non-styrene
- Low viscosity
- Long pot life
- Good surface quality
- Retention of properties up to 105 °C (221 °F)
- Good elongation
- High toughness
- Good electrical properties

Chemical Description
- EPON Resin 826 is a bisphenol A epoxy resin
- EPIKOTE Resin 862 is a bisphenol F epoxy resin
- LS-81K is a specially formulated methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride with an internal mold release agent

Typical Properties Table 1 / Typical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>EPON Resin 826</th>
<th>EPON Resin 862</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epoxide equivalent weight</td>
<td>eq/g</td>
<td>178-186</td>
<td>166-177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity @ 25 °C (77 °F)</td>
<td>cP</td>
<td>6,500-9,500</td>
<td>2,500-4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Gardner</td>
<td>1 max.</td>
<td>2 max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density @ 25 °C</td>
<td>lbs/gal</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity @ 25 °C, (g/cc)</td>
<td>g/cc</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anhydride equivalent weight | eq/g | 185-195 |

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Viscosity @ 25 °C (77 °F) D-2196 cP 200-300
Density @ 25 °C lbs/gal 9.8-10.0
Specific gravity @ 25 °C g/cc 1.18-1.20

Mix ratio pbw 100/100 100/100
Viscosity @ 25 °C (77 °F) cP 1230 897
Density @ 25 °C lbs/gal 9.8 9.9
Specific gravity @ 25 °C g/cc 1.16 1.17

Typical Handling Properties Curing Agent

Graph 1 / EPON Resin 826 or 862/LS-81K Anhydride Curing Agent viscosity @ 25 °C (77 °F) – 10 gram sample

Graph 2 / EPON Resin 826 or 862/LS-81K Anhydride Curing Agent cure sweep @ 5 °C per minute
Typical Cured State Table 2 / Typical cured neat resin system casting properties of EPON Resin 826 or 862/LS-81K Anhydride Curing Agent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cure Schedule</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>hrs/°C (°F)</td>
<td>1.5/66 (151)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>hrs/°C (°F)</td>
<td>1/85 (185)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>hrs/°C (°F)</td>
<td>3/150 (302)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tg by rheometrics (max. tan delta)</td>
<td>°C (°F)</td>
<td>136 (277)</td>
<td>126 (259)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Strength, at Break</td>
<td>psi</td>
<td>10,700</td>
<td>10,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Elongation, at Break</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensile Modulus</td>
<td>ksi</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexural Strength</td>
<td>psi</td>
<td>17,800</td>
<td>17,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexural Modulus</td>
<td>ksi</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fracture toughness, Kq</td>
<td>psi-in ^.5</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moisture absorption ^1</td>
<td>% wt.</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>g/cc</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electrical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>D-150</th>
<th>3.17</th>
<th>3.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric constant @ 1 Meg Hz &amp; 23 °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissipation factor @ 1 Meg Hz &amp; 23 °C</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric strength</td>
<td>D-149</td>
<td>432.3</td>
<td>418.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1 Samples immersed in 65 °C (140 °F) water for 30 days (equilibrium), sample size 0.039 in. x 0.5 in. x 2.5 in.
Composite Fabrication / Pultrusion

The properties of this low viscosity and quick cure system at elevated temperatures provide the pultruder with a processable epoxy resin system. The unique resin system characteristics translate into high line speeds, low pull forces and good surface quality. All features are advantages of fabricators who desire the higher performance properties of epoxy resins.

Mixing – A high shear mixer is recommended to insure complete dispersion of the filler. Mixing time should be kept to a minimum to avoid excess heat build-up of the resin system, as this can reduce the working life of the system.

Resin bath – The resin impregnation bath temperature should be as close to 25 °C (77 °F) as possible to maximize working life.

Process – The EPON Resin 826 or EPIKOTE Resin 862 /LS-81K Curing Agent will cure at die temperatures ranging from 170-180 °C (338-356 °F). The optimum temperatures will depend on parameters such as part thickness, line speed, and preheat temperature. The epoxy part will react to a high degree of cure during the pultrusion process. A post cure, however, may enhance the properties.

Composite Fabrication / Filament Winding

The low viscosity and long working life of the resin system make it desirable for Filament Winding thin wall parts.

Mixing – A high shear mixer is recommended to insure complete mixing. Mixing time should be kept to a minimum to avoid excess heat build-up of the resin system, as this can reduce the working life of the system.

Resin bath – The resin impregnation bath temperature should be as close to 25 °C (77 °F) as possible to maximize working life. However, elevated temperatures may be required to obtain the appropriate viscosity for fiber wet-out.

Process – The 826 or 862/LS-81K system will cure at mandrel/oven temperatures of 80-150 °C within 1-3 hours. The optimum temperatures will depend on parameters such as part thickness.

Storage

Recommendations regarding storage conditions can be obtained by visiting our web site at www.hexion.com

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