

Polyurea Spray Coatings: General Overview with Practical Applications in Brazil

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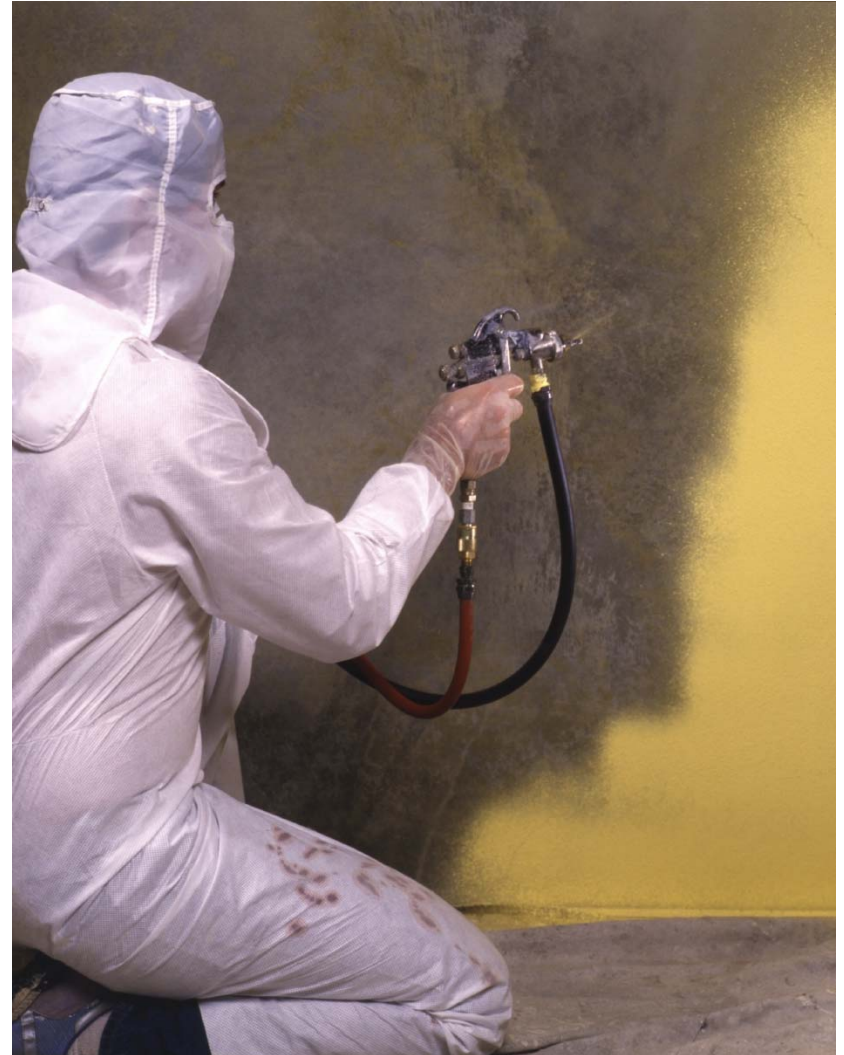
Feiplar Composites & Feipur

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Polyurea Spray Coatings: General Overview

Polyurea is a remarkable coatings, linings and joint sealant technology.

A polyurea system has a very fast application rate and when fully Cured, it becomes a very tough and flexible material with excellent wear and chemical resistance properties.

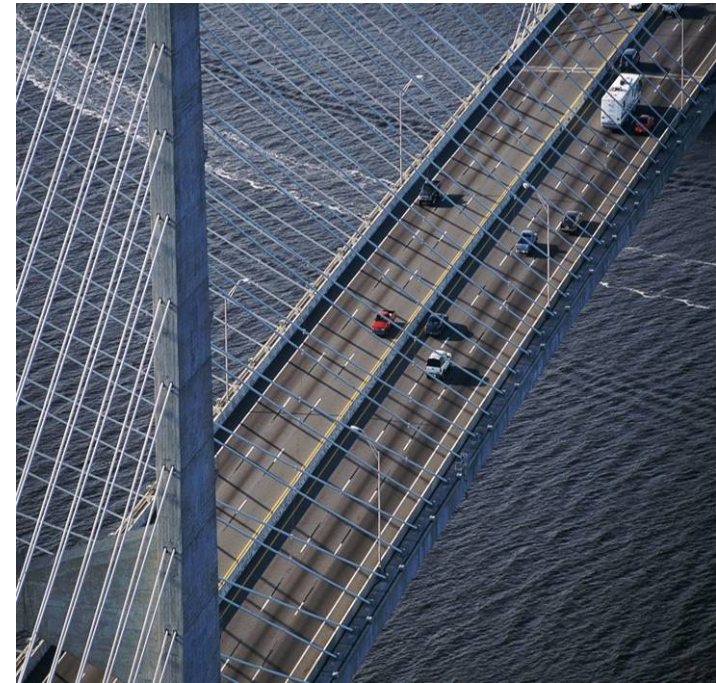


Spray Polyurea Coatings: An Introduction

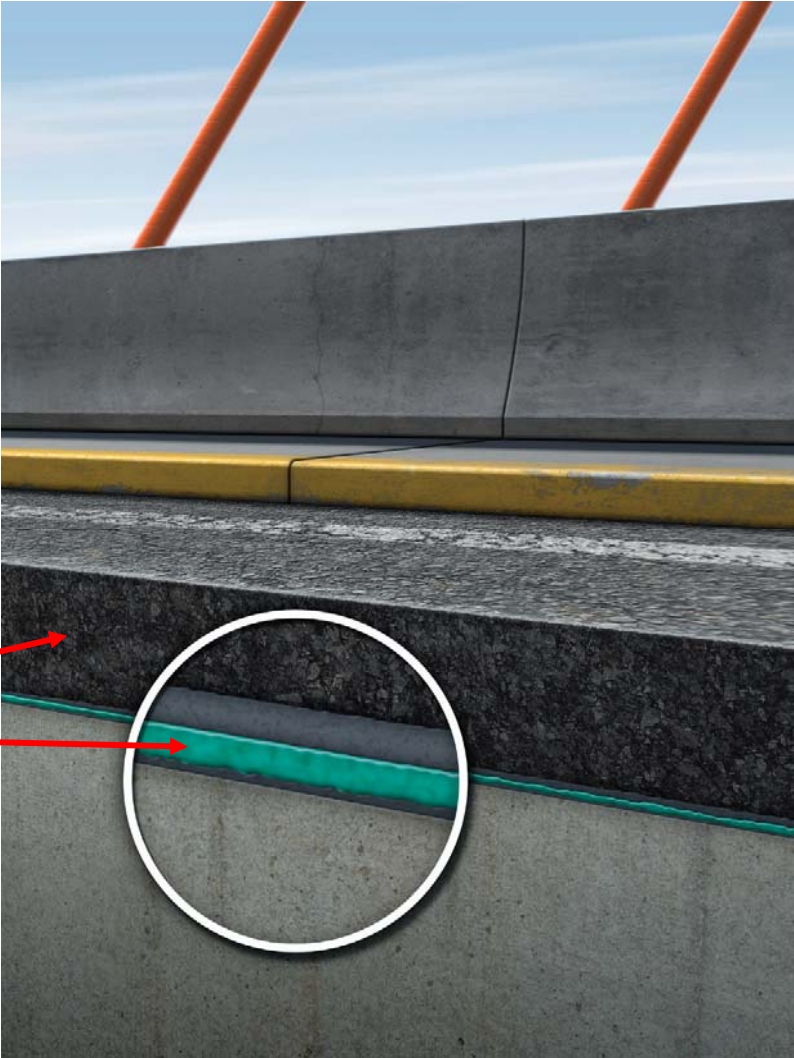
- Polyurea Applications
- Why Polyurea?
- Brief History
- Polyurea and Polyurethanes
- Raw Materials
- Formulation
- Physical Properties
- Chemical Resistance
- Processing Variables

Bridge Coatings

A polyurea outlasts paint and fights out corrosion, a major reason these systems are specified for bridge deck and structure coatings. The most common applications are over steel and concrete.



Bridge Deck Coating



Asphalt Overlay
Deck Tack Coat
Polyurea Membrane
Primer
Substrate

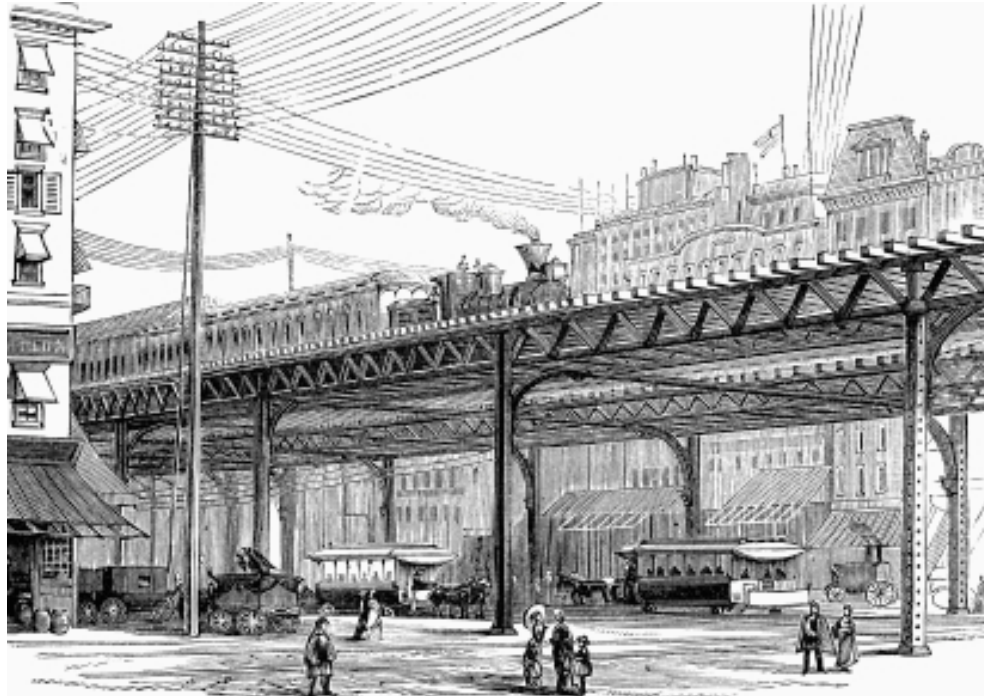


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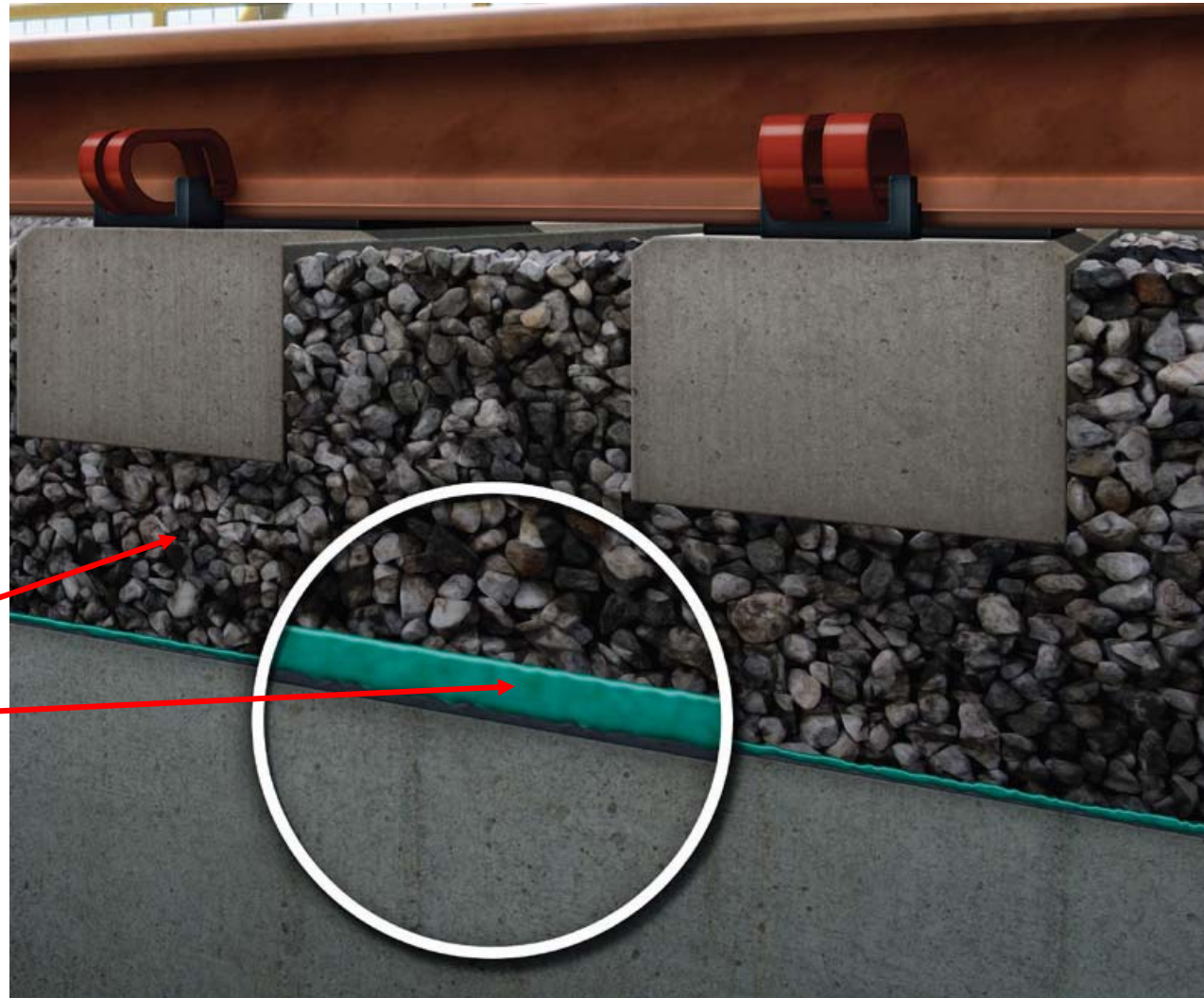
Railways

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Railway Bridge Deck Coating



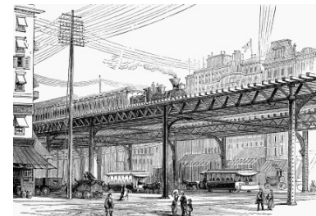
Ballast
Polyurea
Primer
Substrate

With permission.

High Speed Railway



China plans to expand it's high speed railway network to 10,000 miles in 2020.





Design Concept for a Sealer/Primer



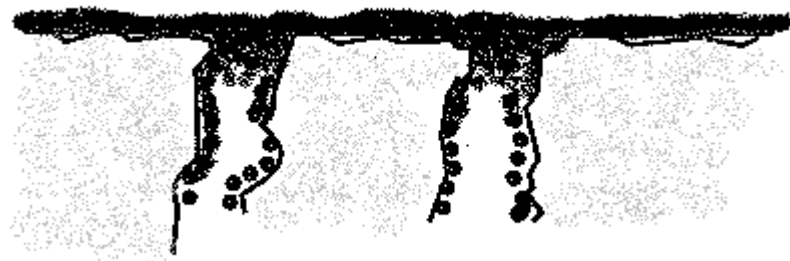
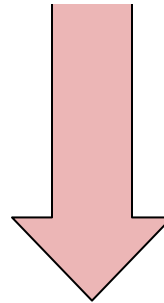
Primer
Good film-forming

Epoxy
Acrylic
Polyurethane
Vinyl



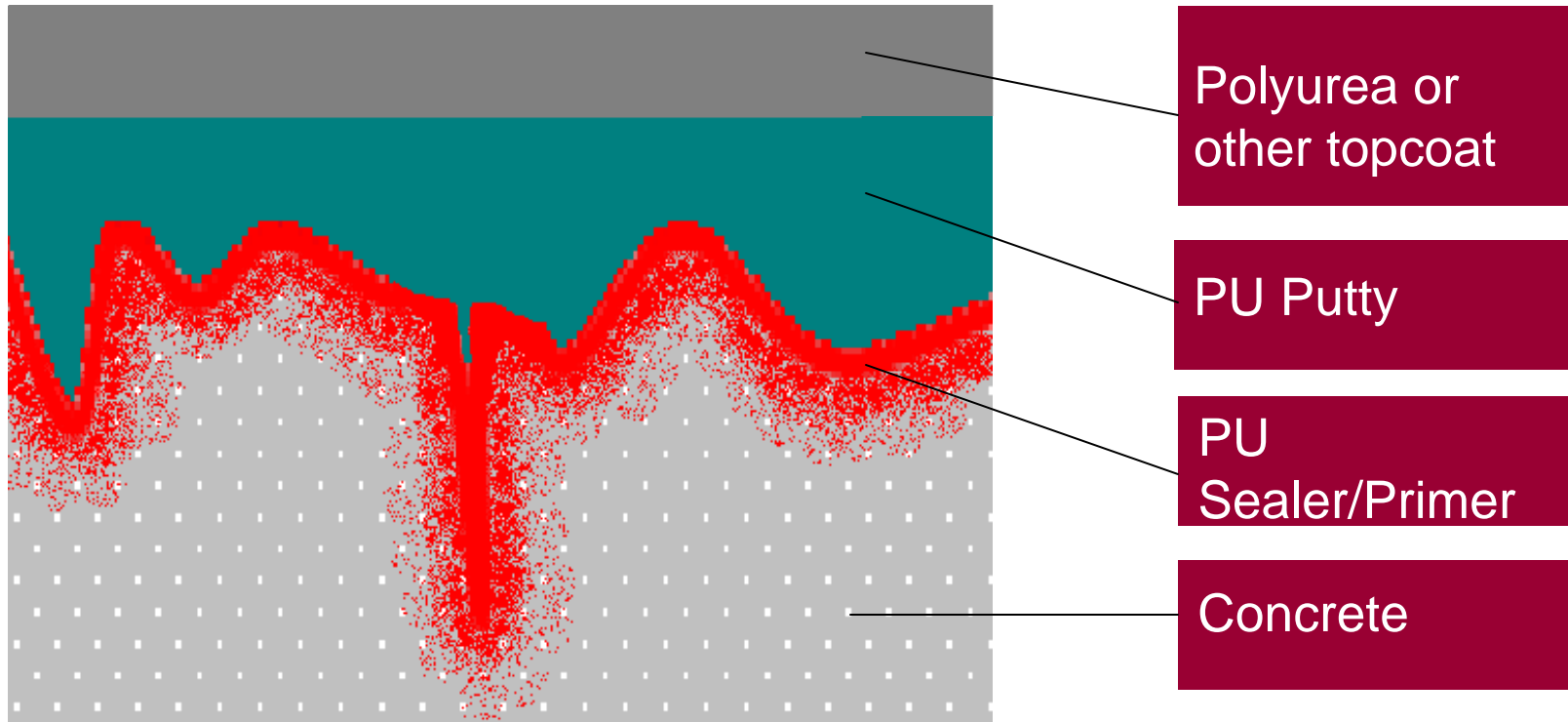
Sealer
Good penetration

Silane
Siloxane



Sealer/Primer: Both good film-forming and penetration

Combination of PU Sealer/Primer with Polyurea



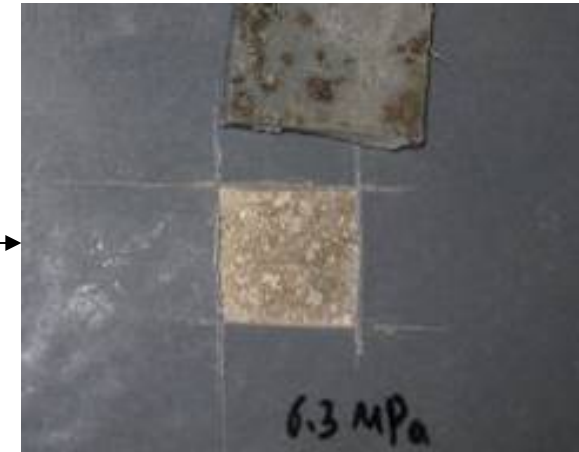
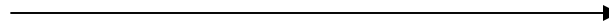
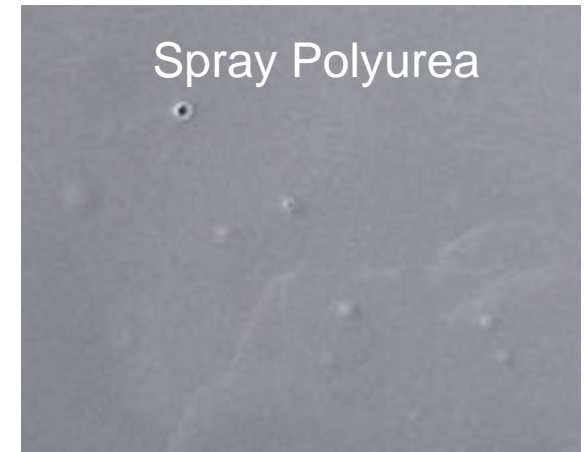
Case Study of PU Sealer/Primer for Spray Polyurea

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PU Sealer/Primer for Spray Polyurea



PU Sealer/Primer

PU Putty

Spray Polyurea

- **Induced hydraulic fracturing** or **fracking**, is a technique used to release petroleum or natural gas for extraction. It creates fractures from a wellbore drilled into reservoir rock formations.
- The energy from the injection of a highly pressurized fracking fluid creates channels in the rock, which can increase the extraction rates and recovery amount of the hydrocarbons.
- Fracking is probably the singly, most important event in the last 50 years for the U.S. chemical industry. Natural gas became a cheap and abundant raw material and a source of 'clean' energy.
- The potential for environmental impact could be very important and needs to be understood.

Fracking

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Polyurethanes

Chemical Resistance ASTM D 3912

▪ Methanol	D
▪ Gasoline	C
▪ Diesel Fuel	A
▪ Toluene	E
▪ MTBE	B
▪ Motor Oil	C
▪ Hydraulic Fluid	A
▪ 2-Methylbutane	A
▪ Water, 82° C/14 days	A
▪ 10% NaCl, room temp	A
▪ 10% NaCl, 50C/14 days	A
▪ Sulphuric acid, 10%	A
▪ Hydrochloric acid, 10%	A
▪ Ammonium Hydroxide, 20%	A
▪ Sodium Hydroxide, 20%	A
▪ Potassium Hydroxide, 20%	C
▪ Sodium Hydroxide, 50%	C
▪ Acetic Acid, 10%	A
▪ Sodium Hydroxide, 1%, 50C, 14 days	C

Exposure by immersion for one year at 25C unless otherwise noted.

A	no visible damage
B	slight color change
C	slight surface discoloration
D	swelling < 48 hours
E	swelling < 24hours

Manhole & Sewer Linings



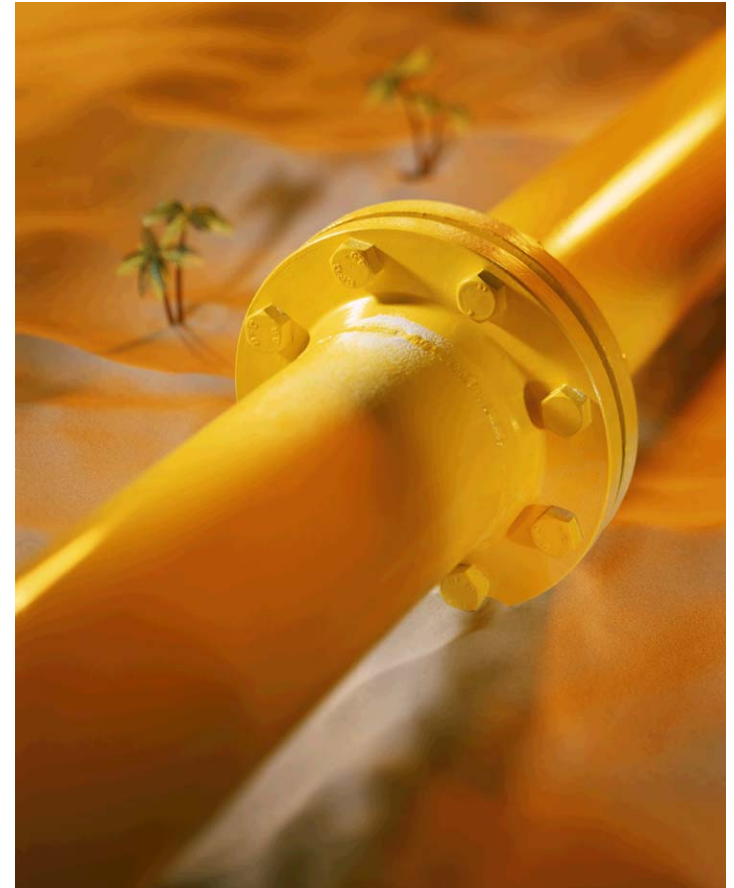
Polyurea is able to solve many issues with groundwater infiltration and installation speed. With proper surface preparation and substrate conditions, primers and polyurea can be applied very fast to return the cavity to service. Polyurea forms a monolithic, durable liner that protects the cavity from sediment and groundwater infiltration into municipal wastewater systems.



Pipe and Pipeline Coatings and Linings

Polyurea coatings protect steel pipes from corrosion.

It is a protective coating system for polyurethane foam insulated pipes and used to line the inside of water and sewer pipes for rehabilitation work.



Secondary Containment



Polyurea is resistant to many fuels and chemicals and is commonly used in fuel pits and secondary containment. Polyurea is not resistant to all chemicals and compatibility tests and surface preparation are always required.

Chemical Resistance (ASTM D 1308)

▪ Acetone	A	Spot test or watch glass method, simulates coating exposure through possible spillage (7 days).	
▪ Brake Fluid	B		
▪ Bleach, 10%	NR		
▪ Gasoline	A		
▪ Hexane	A		A no visible damage
▪ Hot tub water	B		B little visible damage
▪ Hydraulic oil	A		NR not recommended
▪ Methanol	A		
▪ Motor oil	B		
▪ Sodium Hydroxide			
– 5%	A		
– 10%	A		
– 25%	A		
– 50%	B		
▪ Sulfuric Acid			
– 5%	A		
– 10%	B		
– 50%	NR		

Roof Coatings



Polyurea makes an excellent protective covering for polyurethane foam roofs. It can be formulated to meet specific performance requirements as well as make them reflective to further reduce the energy consumption of the building.

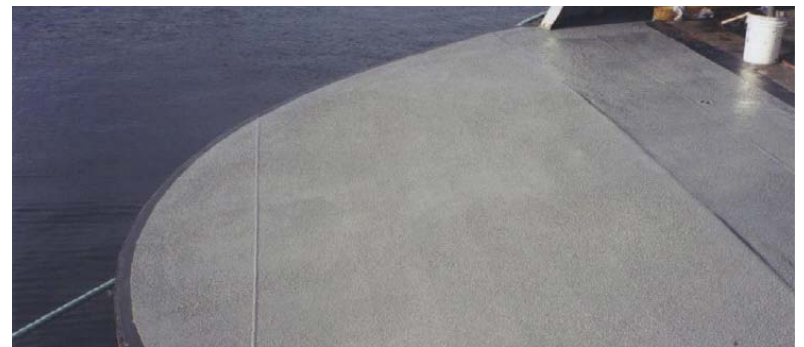
Line Striping

Polyurea is ideal for use in line striping and pavement marking. It can be returned to service for traffic and pedestrian use in only a few minutes after application. Polyurea is much more durable than paint and will last longer between maintenance cycles.



Marine

Above and below the water line, polyurea can be very effective in protecting steel, aluminum and fiberglass in a variety of water sport and commercial marine applications.



Water Parks, Playgrounds, Aquariums

Molded slides, protective coatings of seats for wet/dry amusement rides, tank linings, water containment, aquariums, and concrete stadium seats are a few polyurea applications in the amusement and theme park industry. Polyureas replace paint and fiberglass because of its fast cure and ability to reduce maintenance cycles.



Theme Park and Decorative Design



Theme Parks often use polyurea to protect foam, EPS and other structures to create ornamental building, themed characters, artificial rocks, pools and environments.

Architectural Coating

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Waterproofing

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Polyurethanes

Polyurea is being used as a multi-purpose joint fill, caulking and sealant material. It can provide a flexible, durable, weather tight and traffic resistant seal for expansion joints. It has excellent crack-bridging properties with high elongation and tensile strength.

Polyurea caulk may be formulated to be applied in cold chambers at freezing temperatures.

Truck Bed Liners

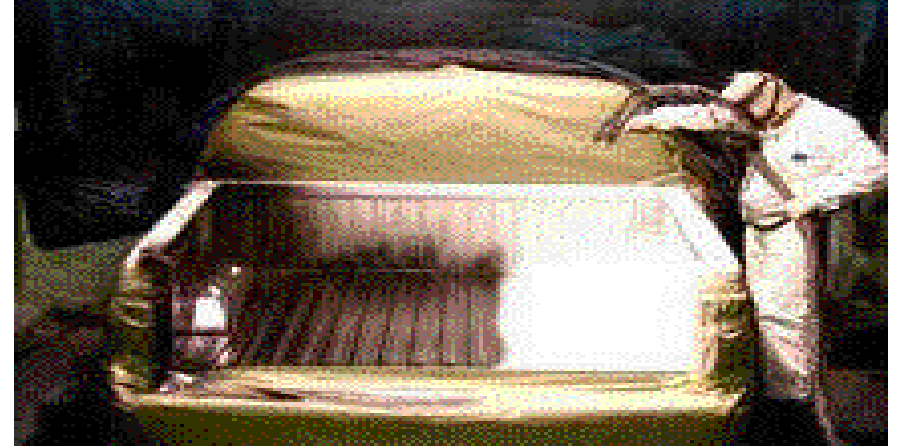
Polyureas (typically hybrid PU-polyurea formulations) are used to make a durable, water and air-tight permanent liner for the exterior of pick up trucks, dump trucks and steel containers, to protect them from their harsh duty environments. The liners are easy to clean and protect against rust and corrosion. They can be wrapped over the top edge of the truck bed to provide added protection from impact and abrasion.



Truck Bed Liners

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Polyurethanes

Truck Bed Liners

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Why Polyurea?

Why Polyurea?

Fast cure. No drip or run formation.

Relative humidity, residual moisture or temperature have little effect on adhesion or coating performance.

Two component, one coat system, 100% solids.

Excellent physical properties.

Stable up to 175 ° C.

Formulation flexibility.

Pigments and colorants may be added. Reinforcement fibers and fillers can be incorporated during application.



1980s

Polyurea elastomers were first introduced by the Texaco Chemical Company, focusing on RIM applications for automotive parts: fascia and body panels.

ICI Polyurethanes started development of special polyurea prepolymers.

Texaco introduced the concept of polyurea spray coatings.

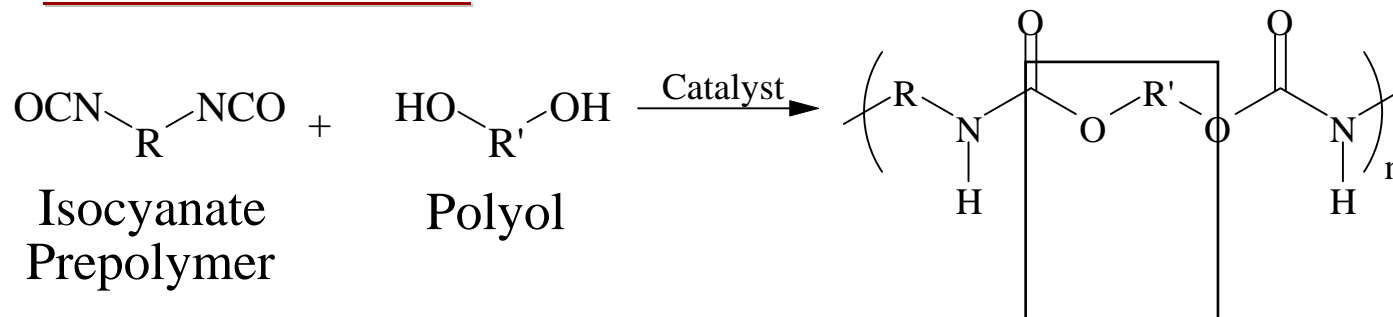
1990s

Huntsman acquires Texaco Chemical Co. (1994) and later ICI Polyurethanes (1999)

The creation of PDA, Polyurea Development Association further promotes the growth of polyurea based spray coatings

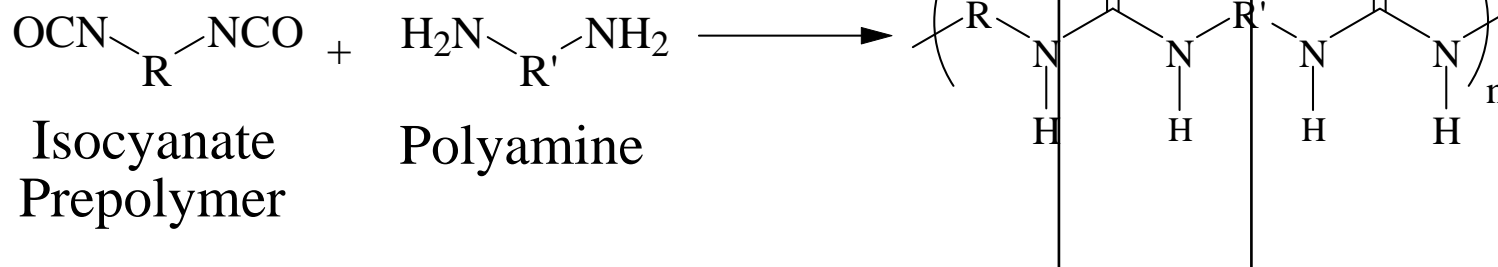
Isocyanate Most Common Reactions

POLYURETHANE



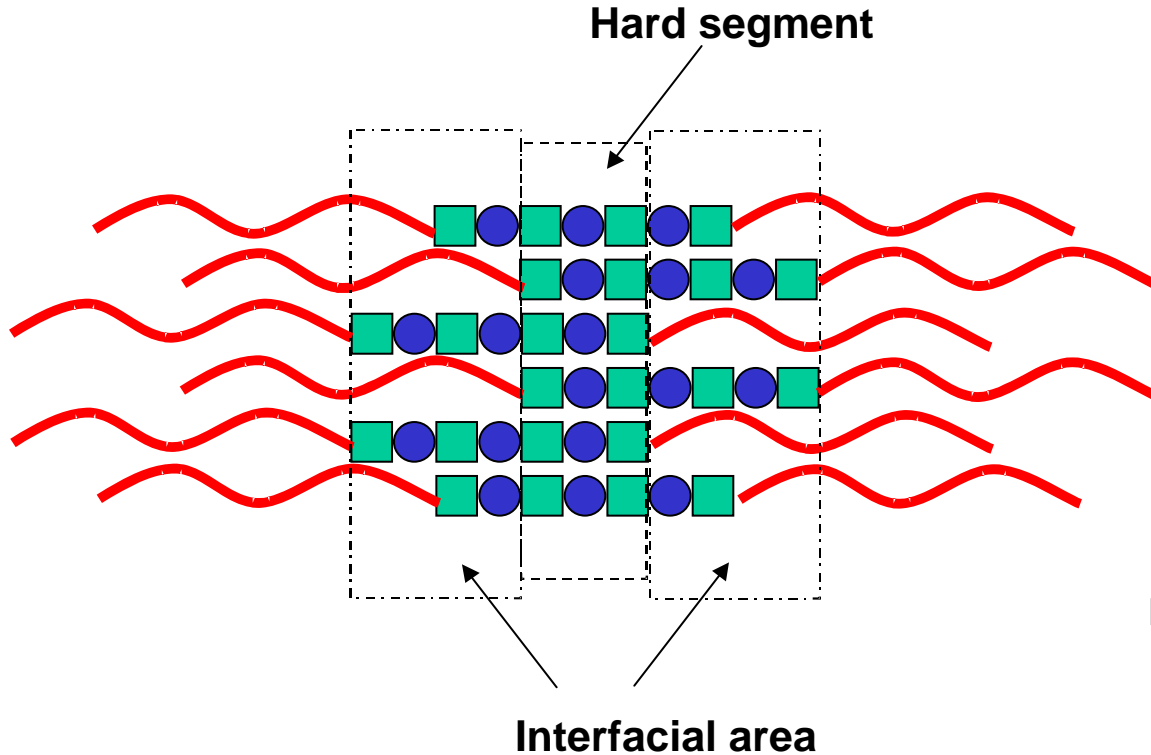
**Urethane
link**

POLYUREA

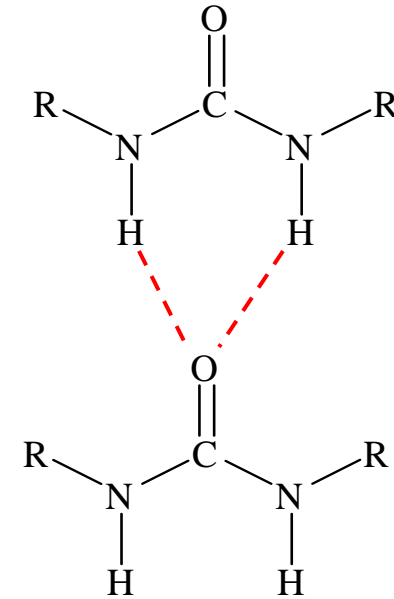


**Urea
link**

Interfacial Area Detail



-  Aromatic polyisocyanate
-  Diamine extender
-  Soft segment polyamine



Hard segment cohesiveness
aromatic ring interactions
tridimensional H-bonding network

Connectivity soft-hard segment critical

Typically the isocyanate is provided as
a prepolymer containing part of the
flexible segments

Elastomer Families

Resin components	POLYUREA	HYBRID	HYBRID	POLYURETHANE
Primary	Polyether amine	Polyether amine	Polyether polyol	Polyether polyol
Extender	Aromatic or aliphatic diamine	Glycol	Aromatic or aliphatic diamine	Glycol
Catalysts	None	yes	yes	yes

Other additives: UV stabilizers, pigments, adhesion promoters, compatibilizers, viscosity reducers, fillers, moisture scavengers

Polyureas vs. Polyurethanes

POLYUREAS

- Fast cure – no catalyst
- Lower reaction activation energy
- Broader temperature application range – mainly lower temperatures
- Independent from ambient humidity.
- Good physical properties
- Generally good chemical resistance
- Better temperature stability
- Typically 100% solids
- Higher cost

POLYURETHANES

- Slower cure. Requires catalysts.
- Higher activation energies: more dependence on component temperature
- Broader formulation range:
 - Harder and softer coatings
- Lower stability at high temperatures
- Physical properties have a wide range
- Typically will require moisture scavengers.
- Lower cost

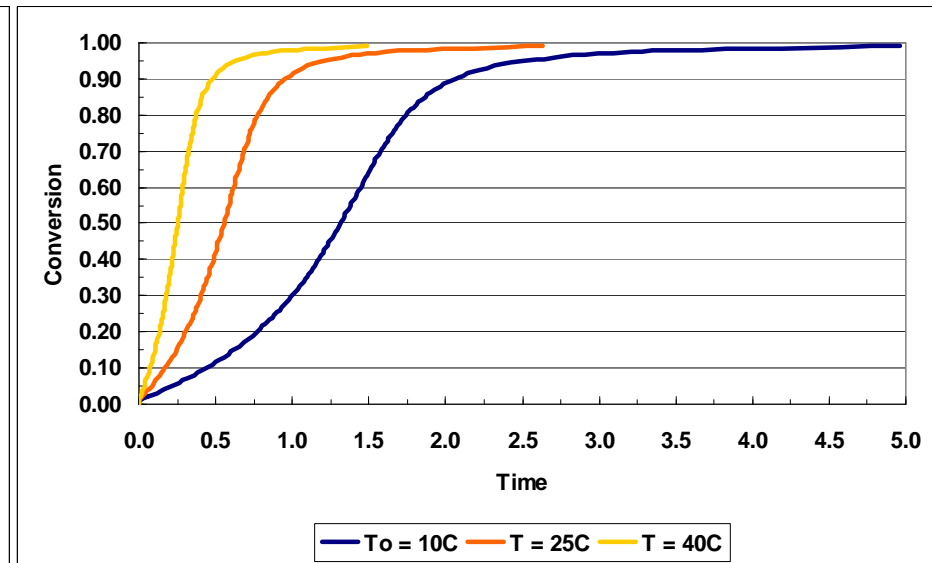
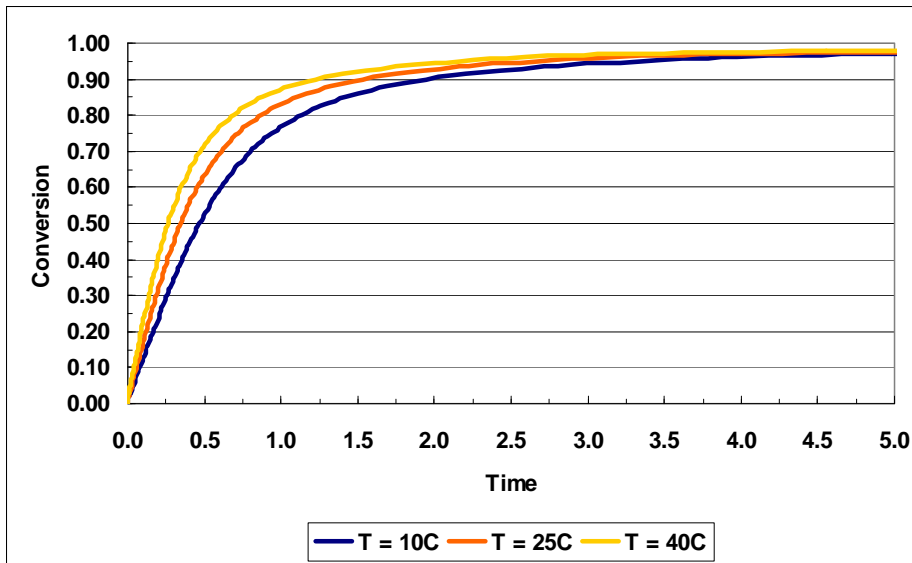
Reaction Conversion

POLYUREAS

- Fast cure without catalyst
- Lower reaction activation energy
- Broader temperature application range, mainly lower temperatures

POLYURETHANES

- Catalysts used to adjust cure kinetics
- Higher activation energies: more dependence on component temperature
- Maximum rate of reaction not at start



Raw Materials for Polyureas and Polyurethanes

MDI-base prepolymers

Comparison Between Main Isocyanates

AROMATIC

Very fast cure
More cost competitive
Wide variety
Not UV stable:
will yellow

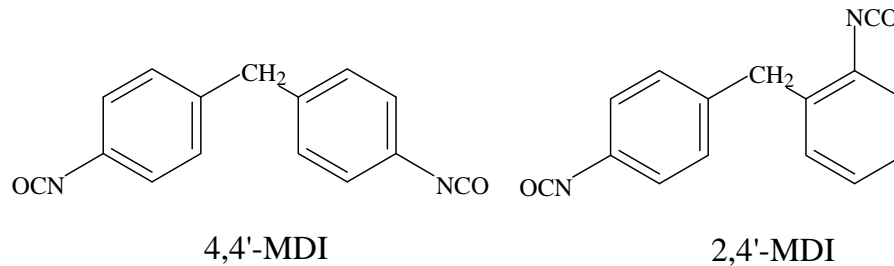
ALIPHATIC

Slower cure
Higher cost
UV stable: suitable for
finishing coatings

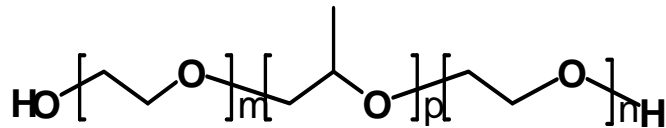
**HUNTSMAN
POLYURETHANES
SUPPLIES ONLY THESE
PRODUCTS**

Common MDI Prepolymers

MDI polyisocyanates



Polyether polyols



Main variables in prepolymer design:

Isomer ratio

Polyether type:

Functionality

EO content

Functionality via

Isocyanate

Polyol

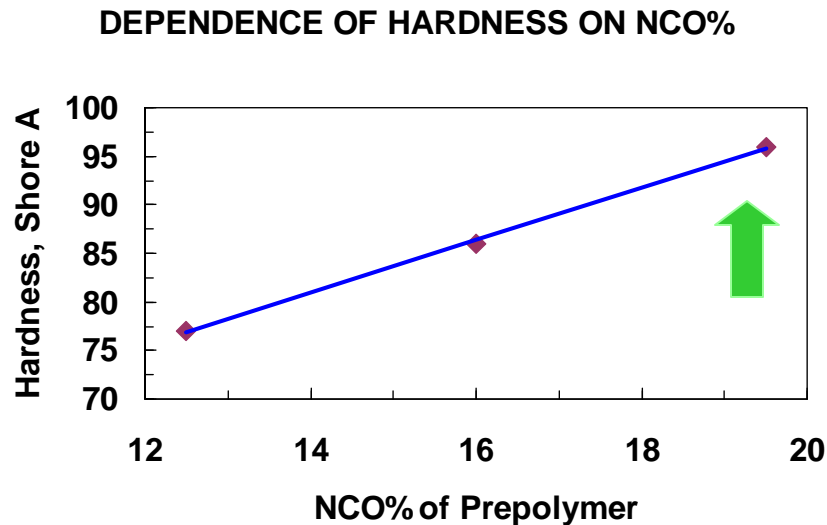
Viscosity modifiers

What is the influence on performance?

MDI-based Polyurea Prepolymers From Huntsman

Prepolymers	NCO%	Functionality	Viscosity @ 25° C	Comments
RUBINATE® 9009	16.0	2.13	1,250	Fast gel times. Hard polyurea. High physical properties.
SUPRASEC® 9603	16.0	2.0	250	Low viscosity. Good water resistance.
RUBINATE® 9480	15.2	2.0	370	Longer gel time, low viscosity, good mix quality. Good low temperature stability.
RUBINATE® 9495	15.1	2.06	400	Low viscosity, fast cure
RUBINATE® 9447	12.1	2.03	1150	Higher viscosity, soft elastomers
RUBINATE® 9272	8.4	2.0	2400	High viscosity, very soft elastomers

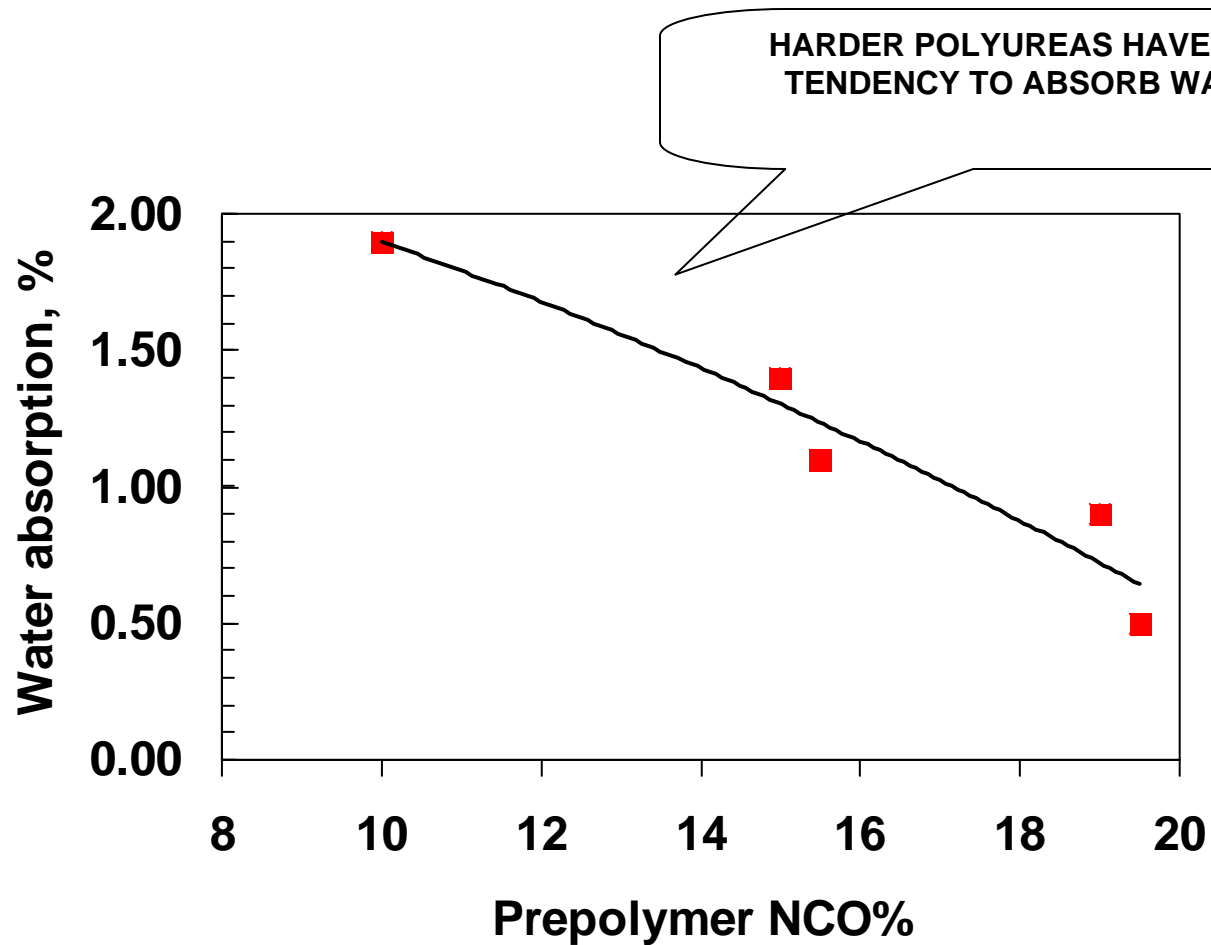
— Contain Jeffsol PC as viscosity modifier



Implications of hard polyureas:

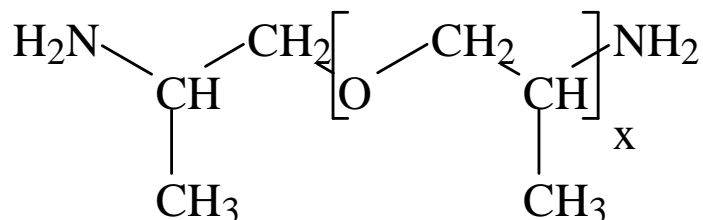
- Higher NCO prepolymers
- Simple formulations contain too much extender
- Reaction is very fast and product may be extremely brittle
- Mixed chain extenders and secondary amines are commonly used

Water Absorption vs. Prepolymer NCO

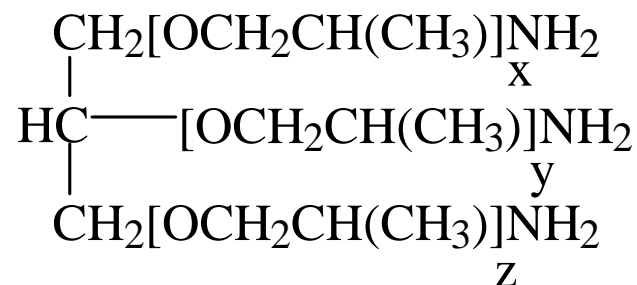


Amine Terminated Polyols

Polyether Amines From Huntsman



Reference	x
JEFFAMINE [®] D-400	5-6
JEFFAMINE [®] D-2000	32-34

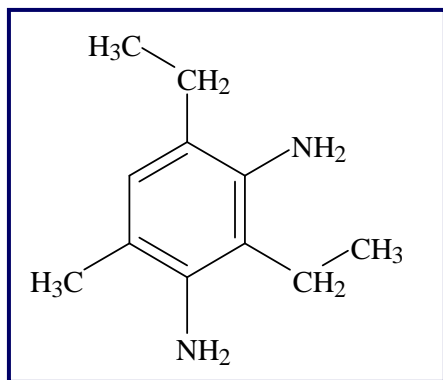


$$x + y + z = \sim 81$$

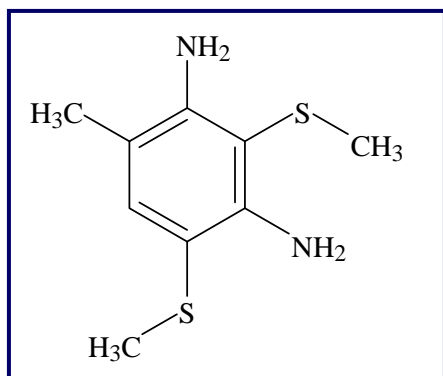
JEFFAMINE[®] T-5000

Common Aromatic Chain Extenders

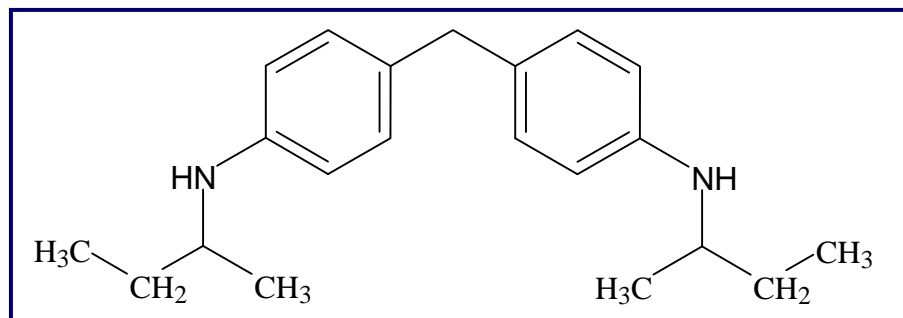
Most common
aromatic diamine
chain extender



ETHACURE® 100



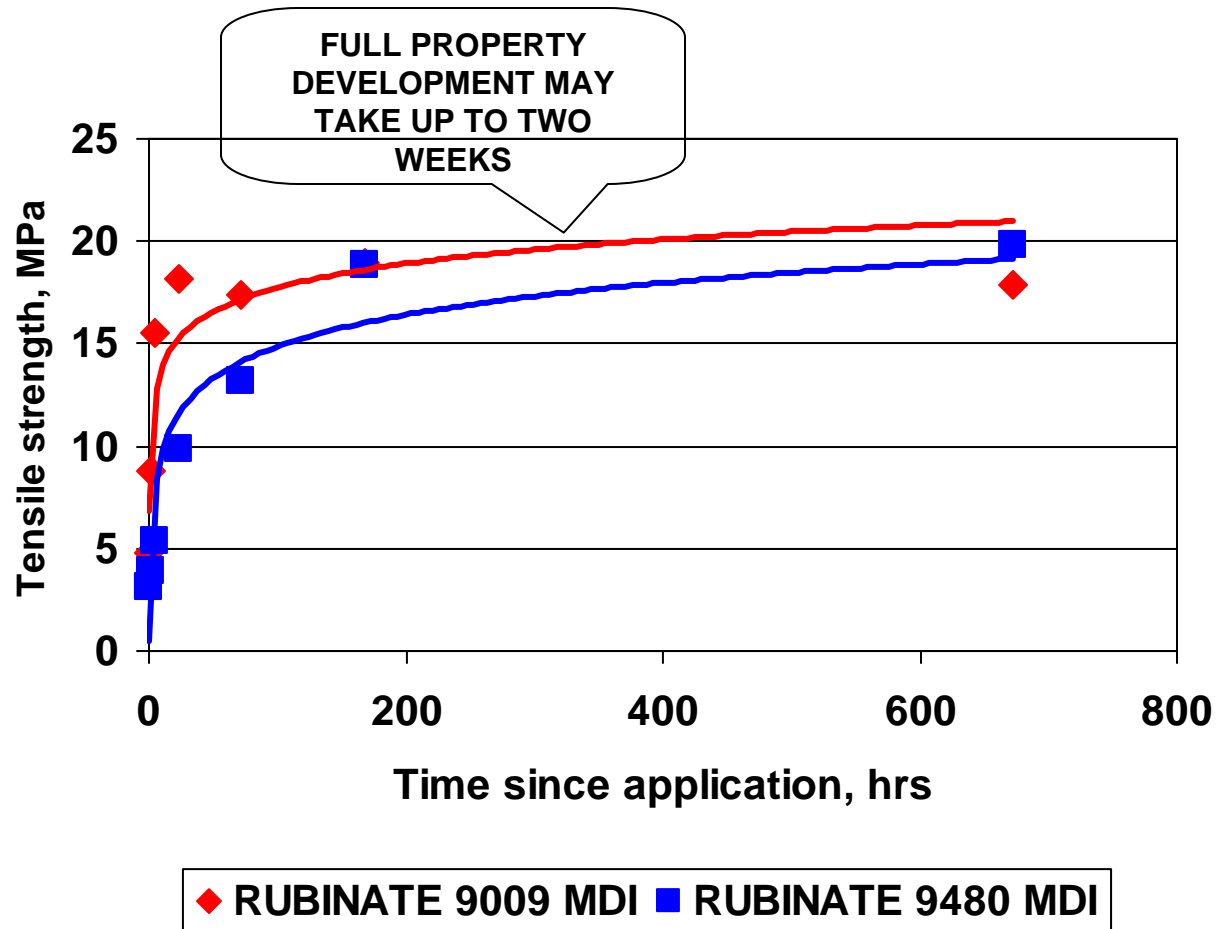
ETHACURE® 300



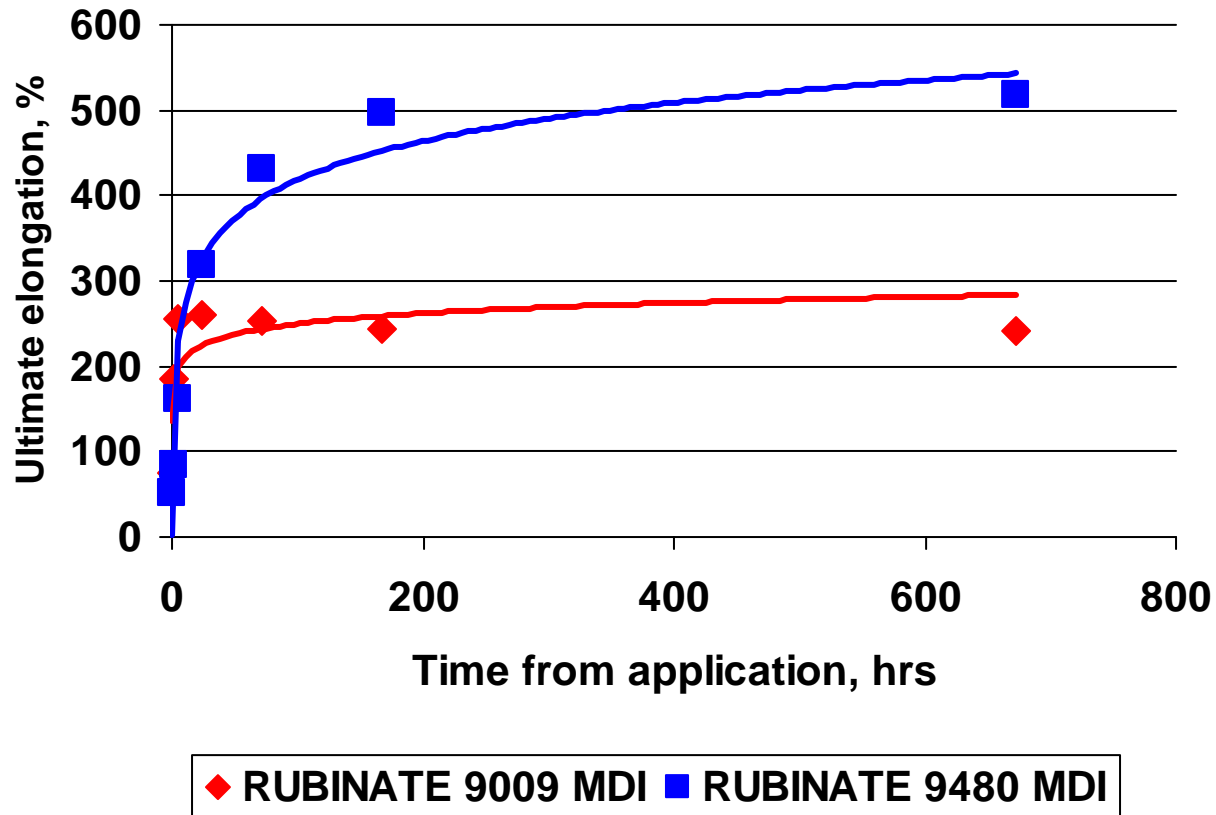
UNILINK® 4200

Physical Properties

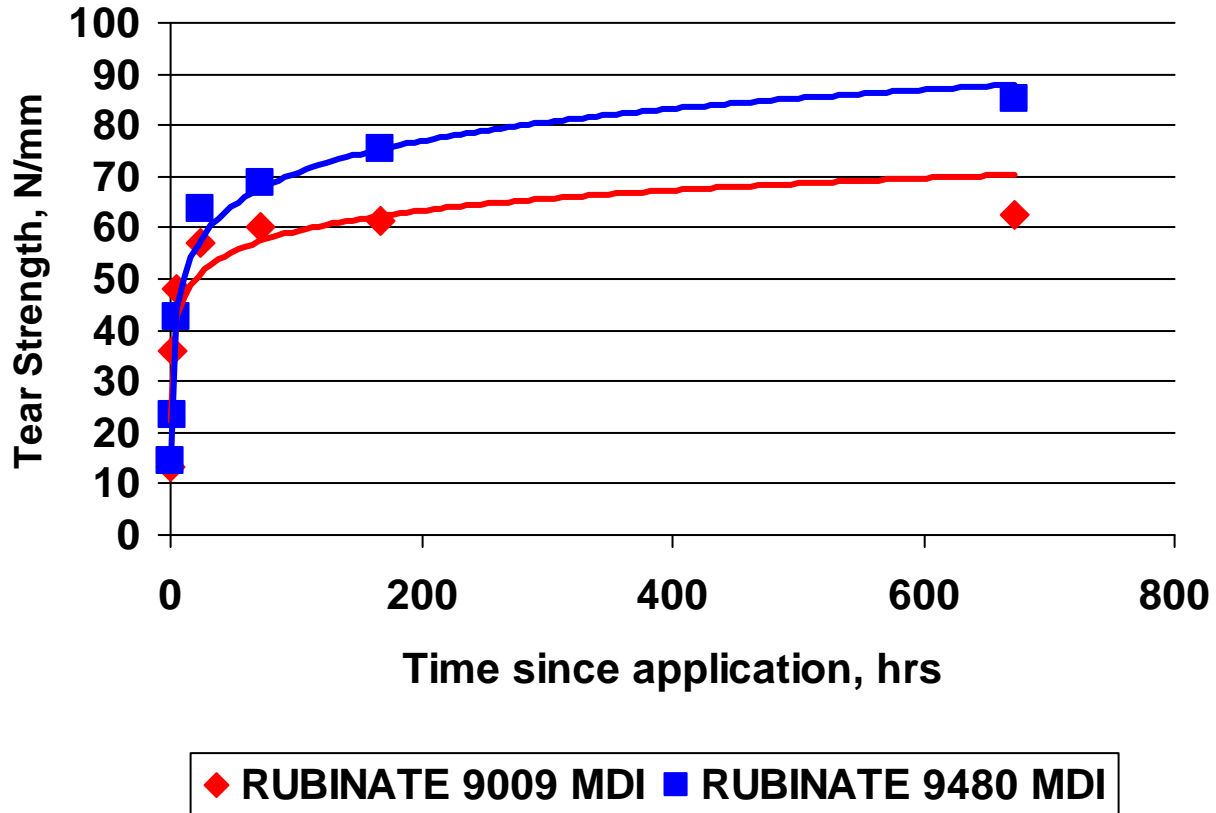
Tensile Strength Development



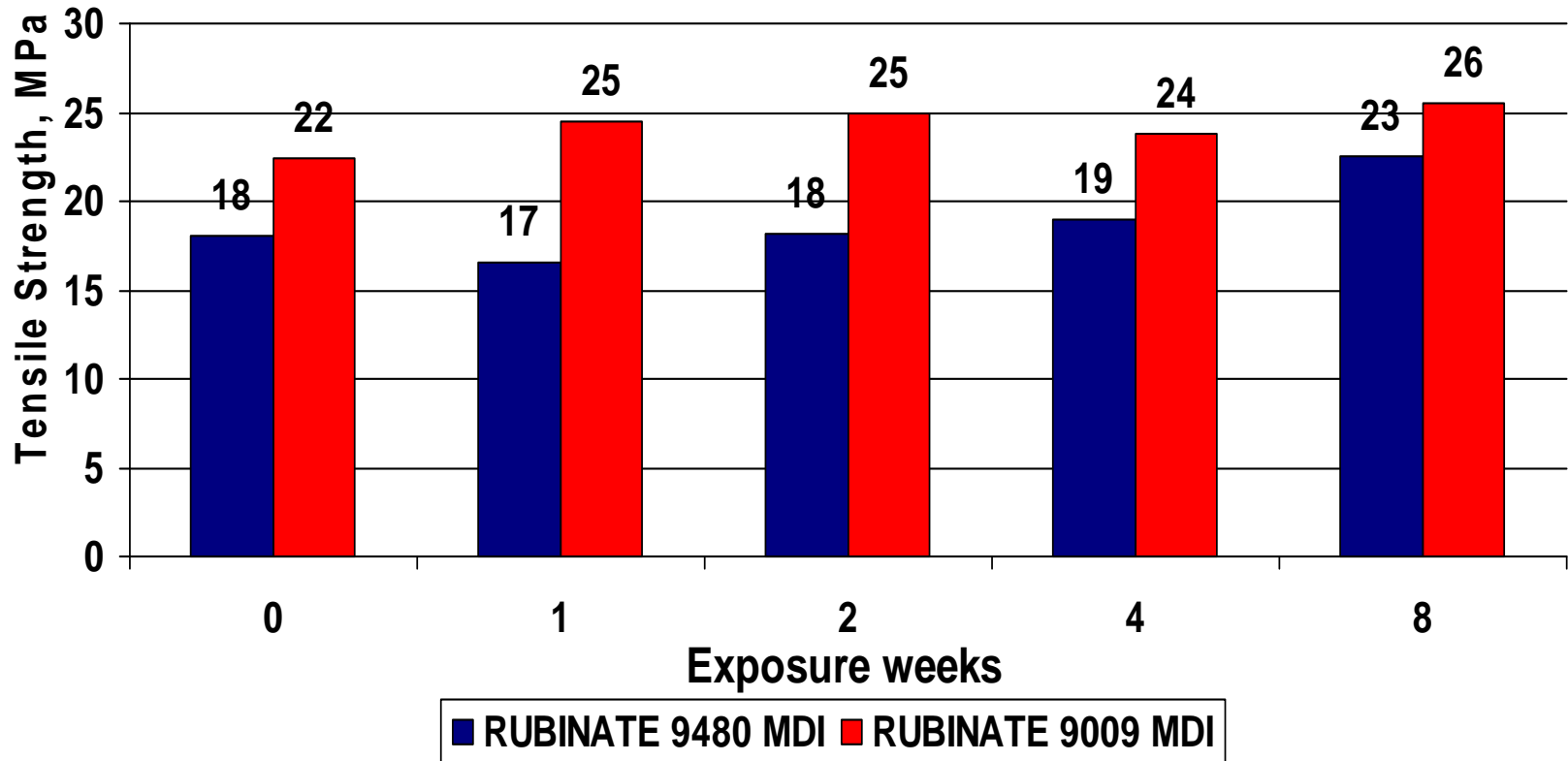
Elongation Development



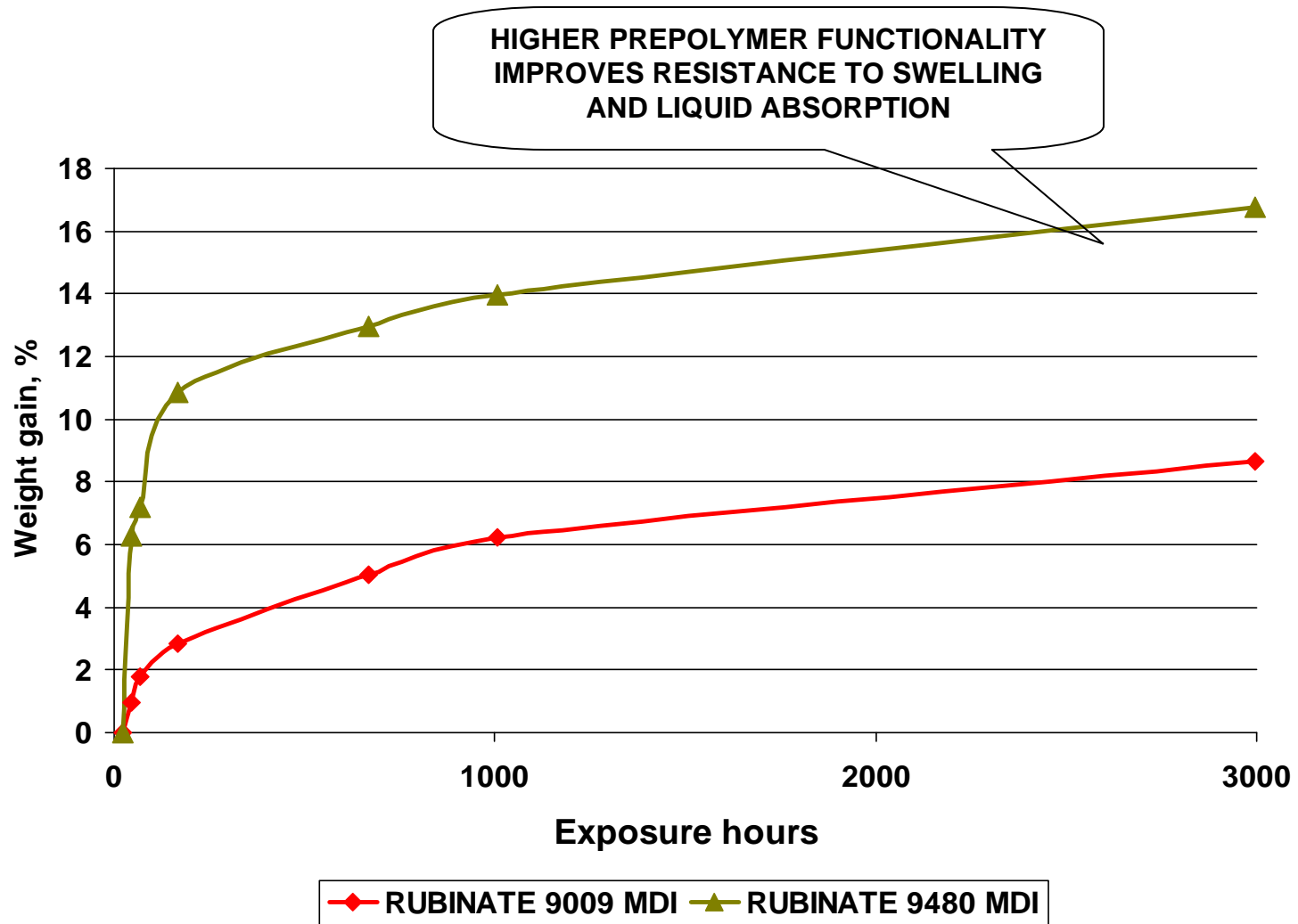
Tear Strength Development



Water Immersion at 50° C



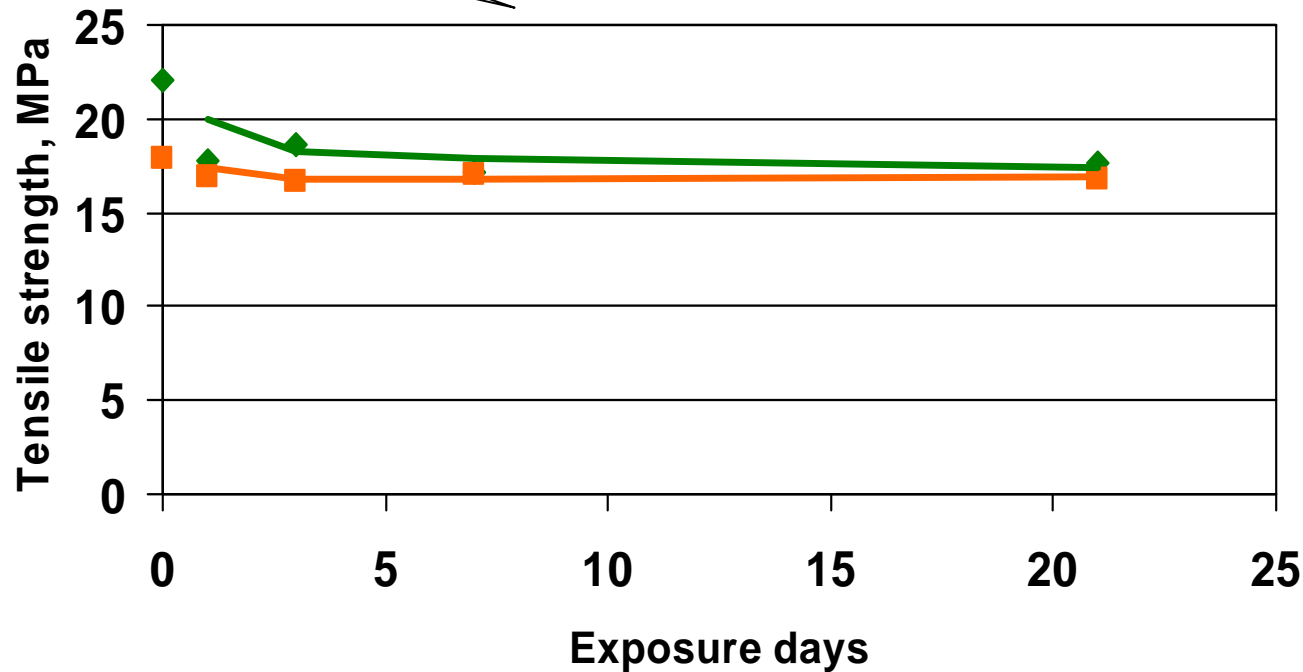
ASTM Oil Exposure



Sulphuric Acid Exposure

POLYUREAS HAVE GOOD
RESISTANCE TO SOME
WEAK ACIDS

25% Sulphuric acid

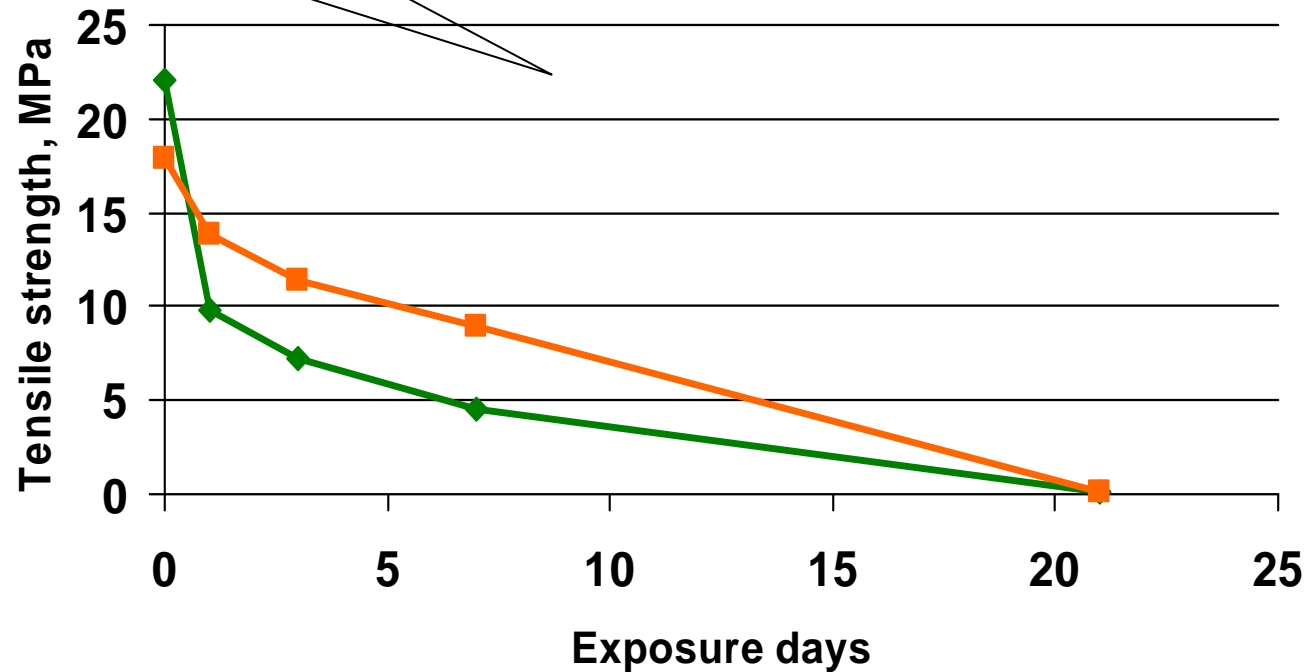


◆ RUBINATE 9480 ■ RUBINATE 9009

Nitric Acid Exposure

... BUT ARE GREATLY
AFFECTED BY STRONG
OXIDIZERS SUCH AS NITRIC
ACID

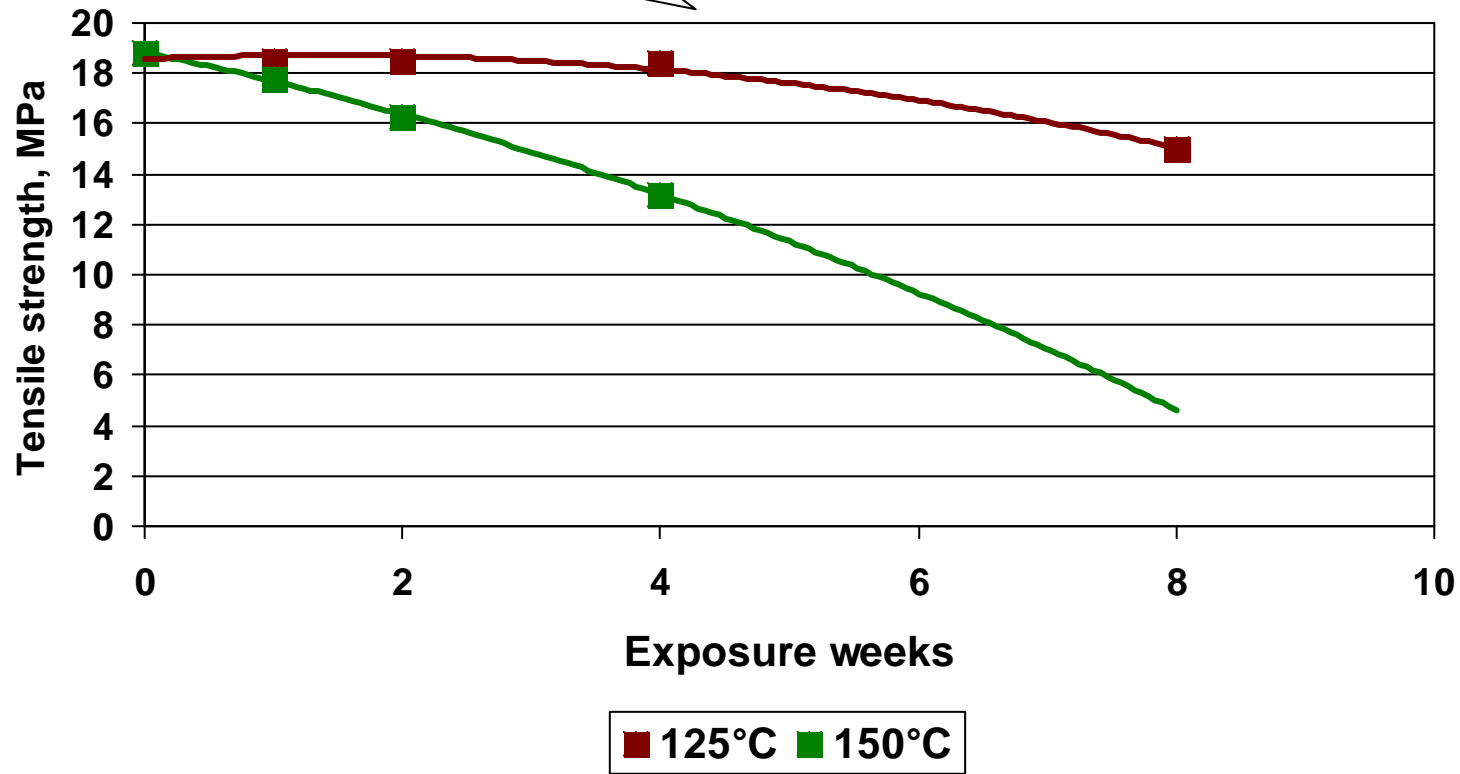
25% Nitric acid



—◆— RUBINATE 9480 —■— RUBINATE 9009

High Temperature Exposure

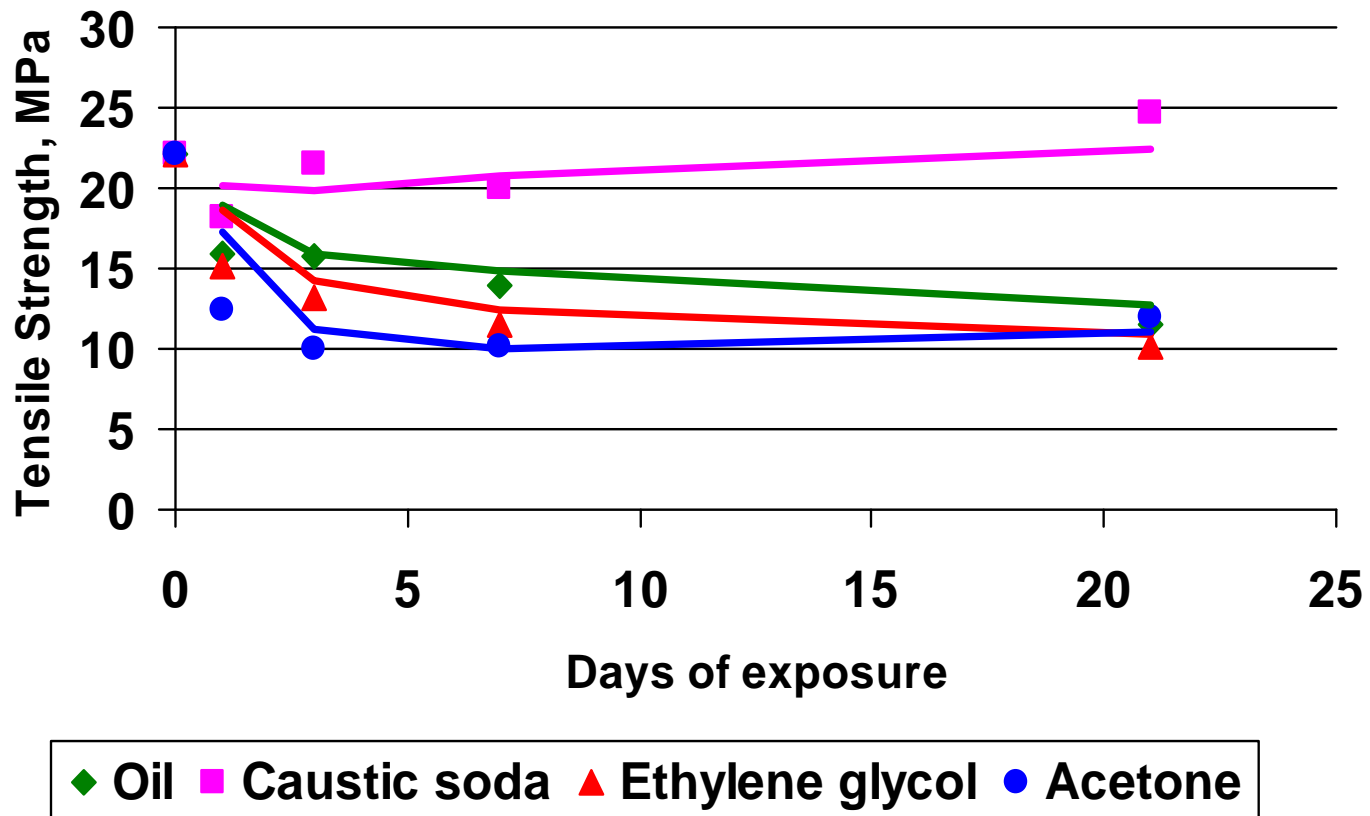
MOST AROMATIC POLYUREAS
RESIST CONTINUOUS USE
TEMPERATURES CLOSE TO 125° C



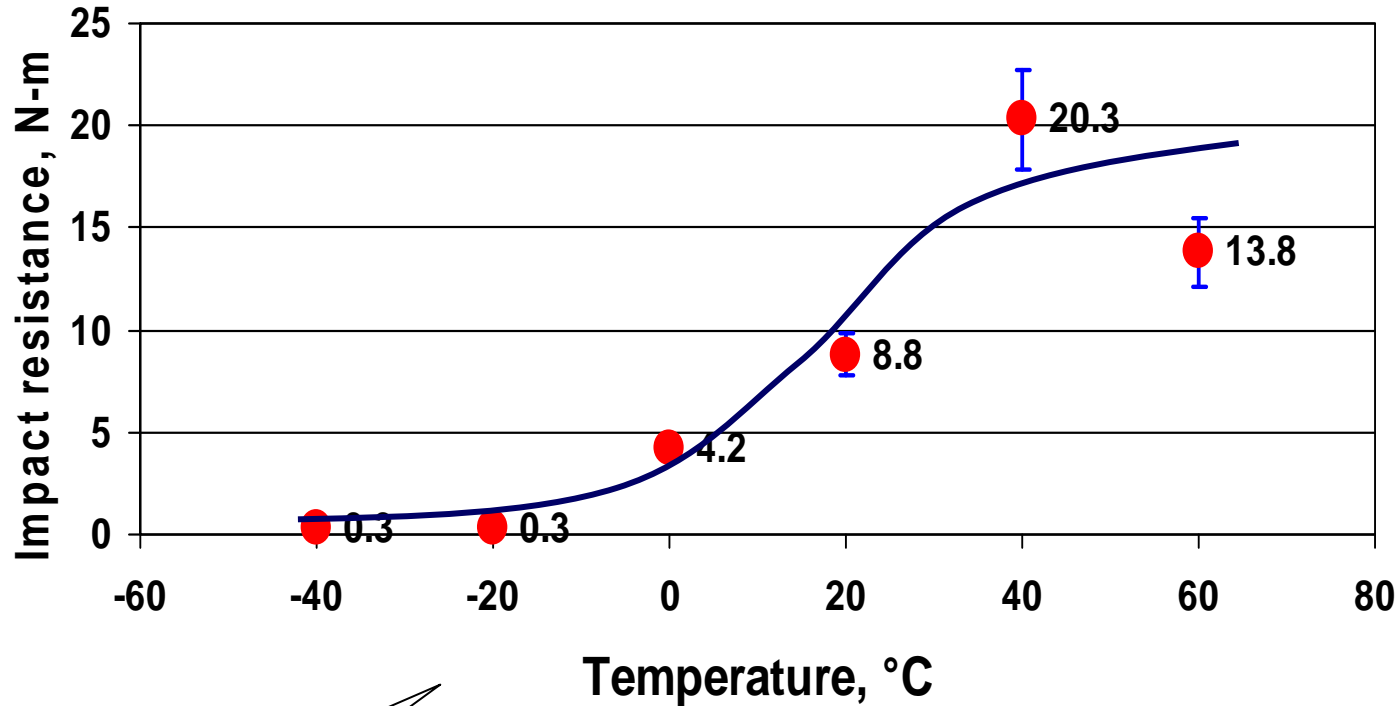
RUBINATE® 9009

Immersion in Different Substances

Base: RUBINATE 9480



Temperature Effect on Impact Resistance



Approaching soft segment T_g leads to brittle behavior

RUBINATE[®] 9480-based

Method: ASTM D 3763-93

Summary

- ✓ Polyurea properties can be adjusted with suitable formulation approaches.
- ✓ Prepolymer choice influences key properties and processing characteristics:
 - ✓ Key variables for properties are functionality and NCO%
 - ✓ Key variables for processing are viscosity, isomer content, functionality and NCO%
- ✓ Polyurea coatings can withstand high temperature exposures (ca. 125° C or 250° F) for extended periods.
- ✓ Polyurea coatings are resistant to chemicals but each situation should be tested appropriately.
- ✓ Processing variables may have significant impact

Thank you

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