



Resoltech Epoxy Resins



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Who are we?

- Created in 1996 by Luc Loriot who started formulating for the kayak & winsurf industry in the 80's.
- Manufacturing close to Marseille, France & in Valencia, Spain for large batches.
- Developed over 800 systems with some very advanced polymers such as water based epoxy systems or fire resistant resins for the Airbus A380.
- Resins used in all fields: Marine, aerospace, transport, wind energy, civil engineering, sports & leisure, tooling..etc.
- Excellent wetting properties and low toxicity (NO CMR) are common factors to all Resoltech products
- New developments of water based and Bio based resins



FORMULATION AND PRODUCTION OF EPOXY RESIN







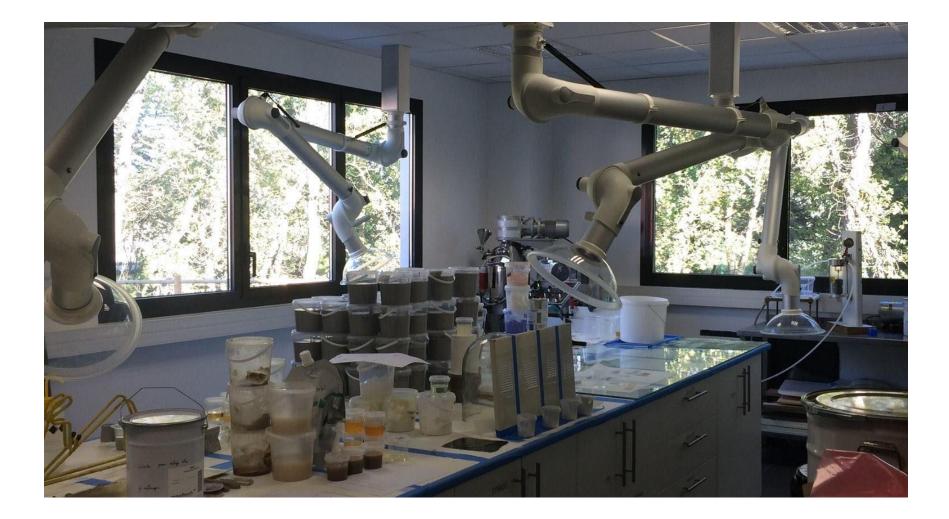




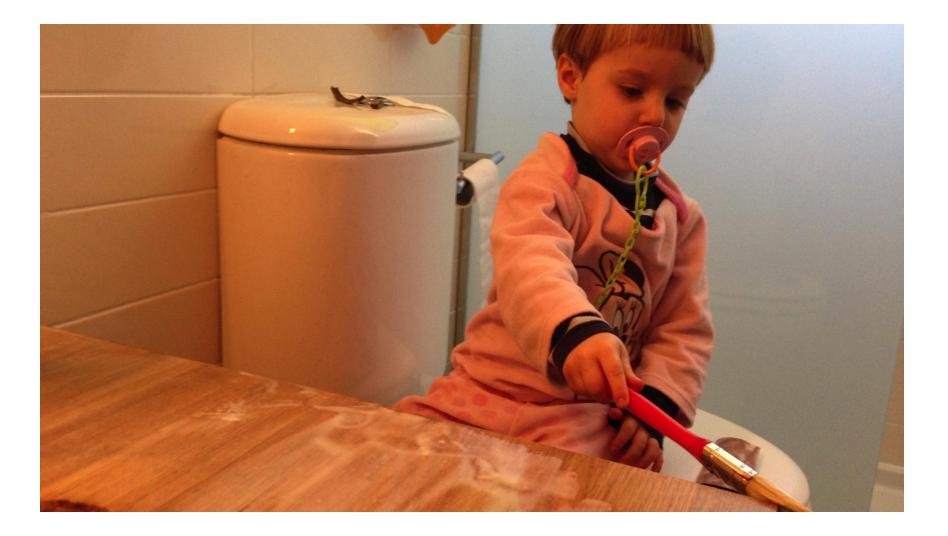














RESOLVING YOU

Polyester cheaper than Epoxy?

Study case of 70 foot interceptor







Interceptor 45'







- Case: initially planned in polyester iso w/ multiaxial glass fibre, the calculations showed that the boat could not reach 70 knots AND have a decent range due to the weight of the hull: 4920 Kg total with 1970 Kg. fibre and 2950 Kg polyester resin.
- Solution: The structural calculations reviewed showed that switching to epoxy enabled to reduce the hull weight by nearly 20%: 3985kg with 2230 Kg. fibre & 1755 Kg epoxy resin.
- This reduction of weight enabled to reduce the engines size and therefore the fuel tank size. The economy done on the engines out-passed by far the extra cost of the resin, resulting in a boat matching it's specifications and overall cheaper than if it had been manufactured in polyester resin.



PRODUCTS RANGE

- Laminating resins
- Infusion resins
- High temperature resins
- Gelcoats
- Adhesives
- Fire protection
- Epoxy foams
- Civil engineering & floors
- Casting resins
- Food Grade resins

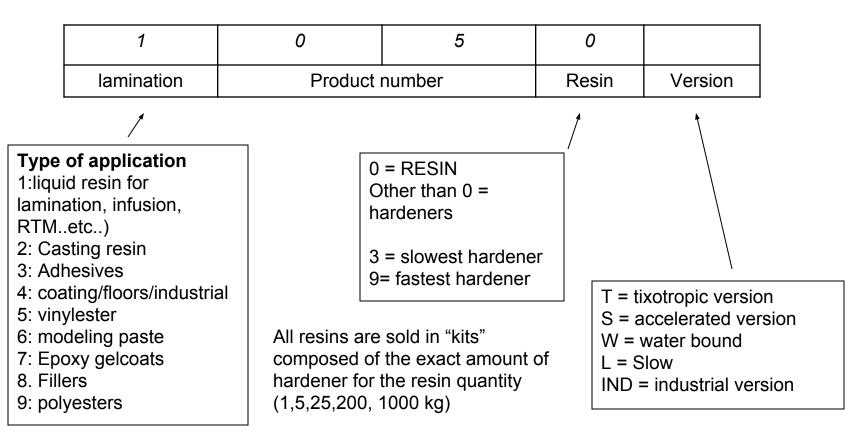






RESOLTECH SYSTEMS CODES

Example 1050 lamination & Infusion resin



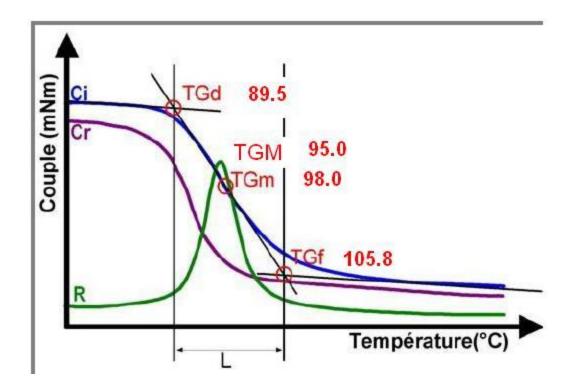


Curing & Postcuring (basic rules)

- Gel time = Exothermic peak moment = just after the gel it is possible to cure with elevated temperatures to cure faster.
- Epoxy resin laminated at room temperature will obtain max. 20 to 30°C of Tg above the room temperature: if you laminate at 23°C, 24h later you can expect approx 40°C TG. (Why use a 90°C TG system if you cannot postcure the part?)
- If you cannot postcure the part, use a resin with good room temperature cross-linking properties (1020, 1050, 1070)
- Post curing schedules: try to keep the part/mould below the current Tg of the part.
- Ramps: 0,2 to 0,5 °C/ then 2h dwell times every 20°C from 40°C onwards.

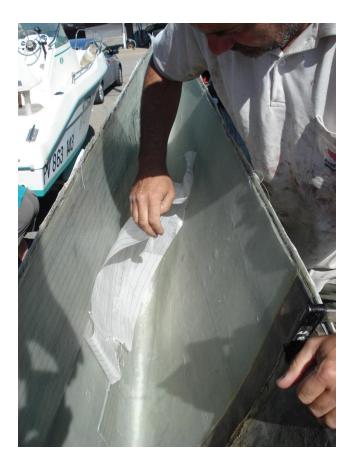


TG or Glass Transition Temperature (DMA)





Laminating Resins











1020

- Wood epoxy/ All purpose system
- 10% elongation
- Not sensitive to humid environments during application
- Pot life: 15 min. to 8h
- TG max: 65 °C
- For room temperature applications
- High Elongation to break.

1200

- High performance laminating resin reactive diluent free
- Pot life: 15 min. to 8h40 hardeners can be mixed together to adjust working time.
- TG 86 °C to 130 °C
- Mould release at room temperature with 1204 & 1208 hardeners.
- Needs postcure to obtain final TG
- For tools & performance parts with high mechanical properties.
- Germanisher Lloyds approved







1050

Resoltech's most sold multipurpose room temperature cure system

- Low viscosity, excellent wetting properties and interlaminar strength. Very good fatigue & microfissuration resistance.
- Pot life: 10 min. to 14 hours.
- Lowest viscosity 14h pot life for infusion hardener
- Medium viscosity **standard and fast hardeners** for wet layup.
- TG 63°C to 75 °C
- Mould release at room temp.
- Obtains 90% of mechanical characteristics @ room temp excellent for very large infusion applications.





1070

- Resin with very good surface aspect, UV resistant.
- Can be over coated with polyester.
- Pot life 7h or 20 min.
- 3h sandable with 1077 new hardener
- TG 75 °C
- Mould release at room temp.
- For all aesthetic structural applications & topcoats. UV stable for outdoors applications



1080S

- Highest Module resin for highest rigidity & low weight requirements
- Low viscosity, maybe infused or hand-laminated
- Pot life 20 min, 1h30 or 4h30
- TG 110 °C
- Mould release at room temp.
- Needs postcure @ 60 °C to obtain maximum properties



1070 ECO

- 37% Bio sourced resin: Epichlorydrine in Bisphenol A reaction is bio-based, and reactive diluant is plant based
- Resin with very good surface aspect, UV resistant.
- Can be over coated with polyester.
- Pot life 28 min
- TG 74 °C
- Mould release at room temp.
- For all aesthetic structural applications & topcoats. UV stable for outdoors applications





Infusion Resins







1800

- Very low viscosity (145 to 290 mPa.s)
- Pot life 50 min. to 2h.
- TG: 130 °C w/ 1805 hardener
- TG: 85 °C w/ 1808 hardener
- 1800/1805 needs post-cure
- 1800/1808 maybe released from mould without post-cure



1050-1053

- Extra low Viscosity of 250 mPa.s.
- 14 h Pot life on 100 gr.
- 2h30- 3h pot life on 50 kg. mix
- TG: 75 °C
- Room temp. cure & release for very large parts
- 90% of mechanical characteristics @ room temp
- The "safest" infusion epoxy resin for large infusions



High Temperature Systems





High temperature Systems

Infusion resins

- 1800
 130 °C TG 2h pot life postcure 60 °C vis. 250 cps
- HTG 160 160 °C TG 2h20 pot life postcure 200 °C vis. 235 cps
- HTG 180 180 °C TG 3h20 pot life postcure 200 °C vis. 285 cps
- HTG 200 200 °C TG 4h40 pot life postcure 200 °C vis. 375 cps
- HTG 240 240 °C TG 6h pot life postcure 200 °C vis. 594 cps
- CE 15 340°C Monocomponent Cyanate ester, hardens @ 150°C
- CE 400 400°C Monocomponent, Cyanate Ester hardens @165°C

Lamination Resins

- 1200 130 °C TG
- HTGL 160 160°C TG
- HTGL 210 210 °C TG
- CE 300 300°C TG
- CE 400 400°C TG



Gelcoats







Polyester & Vinylester (epoxy compatible) Gelcoats



9040 PX

- Polyester Gelcoat compatible epoxy
- Clear color
- All RAL pigments available
- TG 65 °C
- For parts only
- Good UV resistance



VI 5090 & VI5070

- Vinylester Gelcoat compatible epoxy
- Clear color
- All RAL pigments available
- TG 105°C and 130°C
- High chemical resistance
- For tooling and parts
- Good water resistance



Epoxy Gelcoats

- **7060** : UV resistant epoxy gelcoat TG 70°C
- 7080 HC: Epoxy gelcoat & topcoat for fuel tanks
- **7090**: High temperature tooling gelcoats for pre-preg TG 140°C
- **2060 ALU GC** Aluminium filled gelcoat for heating& solid surface tools
- **GC-HTG 180**: 180°C tooling gelcoat for HTG series resins
- GC-HTG 210: 210°C tooling gelcoat for HTG series resins
- **2010 FGCS** Self extinguishing gelcoat

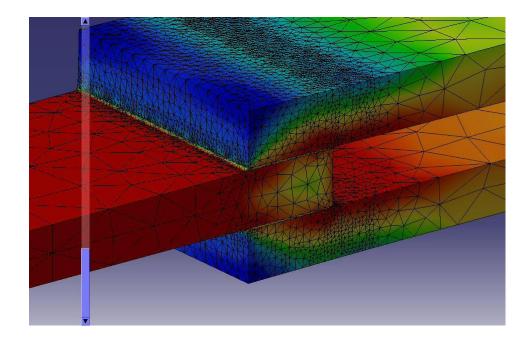








Adhesives





- **3040**: **Structural adhesive** for sealing in any weather curing conditions for Civil engineering & price sensitive structural applications **Fast curing & economical.**
- **3050CT**: **High traction/shear structural adhesive** (310 kg/cm²). High tack, 4h pot life
- 3300: Under water adhesive
- **3030AL**: Food grade certified adhesive
- **3350:** Latest technology structural adhesive, grease like consistency, very easy to apply. **THE all purpose adhesive**
- 3350 HP: Low density (0,7) core bonding adhesive
- **3350 XT**: Extra tixotropic version of the 3350 adhesive
- **3350 L**: Low viscosity version for brush application





Fillers / Highbuilds / Paints





8030 Lightweight filler (0,70) for thick applications up to 30mm without sagging (grey color).

8050 Fast Curing 0,8 density filler. (The Future)

3010T Solvented **primer/high build**.(white). Last coat before paint.

May be sprayed or rolled.

Easy to sand.

Also used as part of anti osmosis treatments and anticorrosion applications.

- 8010 W: Water based epoxy spraable filler (currently beta tested).
- **4030W**: Water based epoxy paint for interior applications & PU or Epoxy tooling blocks finishin. Satin or high gloss finishes





Casting resins





- 2010: Casting resin available in over 10 versions: dielectric, self-extinguishable, underwater, 0,6 density. All version with very low exothermic peak.
- 2060ALU25: Aluminum filled casting resin for thermoforming & rapid prototyping. TG 110°C Maybe laminated.
- **2090**: High elongation epoxy caulking.
- **1450 ALU:** Aluminum filled casting resin for thermoforming & rapid prototyping. TG 150°C
- WWA: Transparent casting resin (leds, art...etc..)





Fire resistant Epoxy systems





- 1090 FR: Self extinguishing laminating & filament winding resin with FAR 25.853 certification as well as Airbus smotox certifications.
- 2010 FCI: Casting, self levelling, self extinguishing epoxy resin with IMO-SOLA 2000 certification.
- 2010FGCS: Self extinguishing Gelcoat, IMO SOLAS 2000. Horizontal, vertical and overhead application tested.
- **2080MF40**: Self extinguishing **epoxy foaming** resin.
- **8230FR** Self extinguishing honeycomb edging bordering paste & adhesive putty







Epoxy Foaming systems





- 2080M17: 170 kg/m3 casting epoxy foaming resin (does not need postcure)
- 2080M25: 250 kg/m3 casting epoxy foaming resin (does not need postcure)
- 2080M40: 400 kg/m3 casting epoxy foaming resin (does not need postcure)
- 2080MF40: 400 kg/m3 self extinguishing casting epoxy foaming resin (does not need postcure) UL94 V0
- **3080 ECO**: bio based fast curing 350 kg/m3



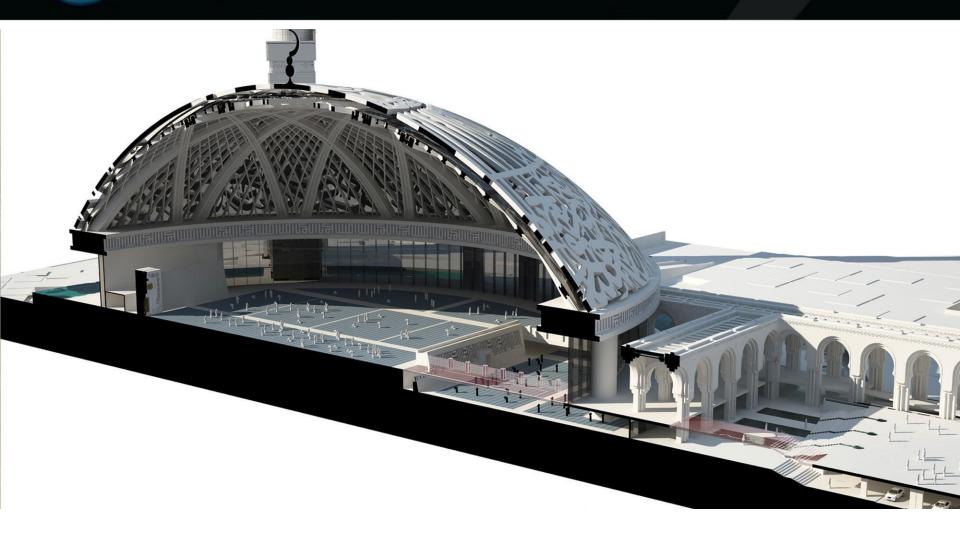




Civil engineering

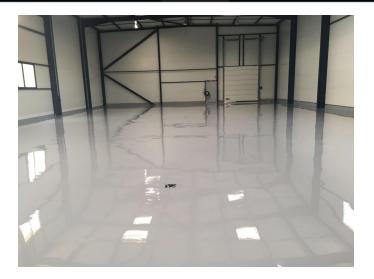








- **1010AD**: epoxy primer & floor coating system
- **1010/1014**: water based epoxy primer
- 4030W: water based epoxy paint
- **3330:** Under water curing adhesive filler
- **3000T** Solvent based epoxy paint
- VLC: "3D transparent floors"







FOOD GRADE Systems

4070AL EU food grade certified topcoat & gelcoat3030AL food grade certified adhesive1020AL food grade certified laminating resin







Art & Decoration





- WWA: Transparent casting resin (leds...etc..)
- VLS UV: doming resin
- **1010**: water based resin for wood conservation









Water based epoxy systems

- 1010: Primer and varnish for wood, MDF, PUR & epoxy tooling blocks
- 8010W: Sprayable filler easy sanding for plugs & direct moulds.
- 4030W: water based epoxy paint for: Boat bilges Direct moulds As gelcoat Factory floors

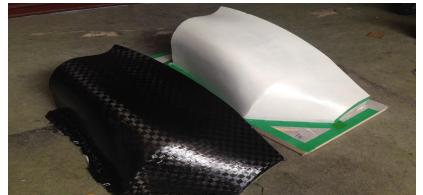






















WHY CHOSE INFUSION IN BOAT BUILDING?

Study case on the largest yacht infused in carbon epoxy

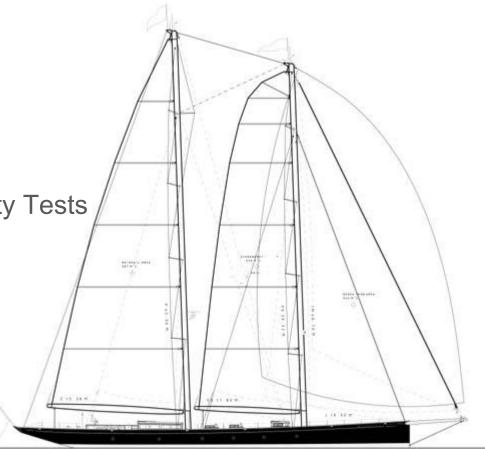


Pierre Calmon Resoltech Epoxy Resins Composites Solutions



Agenda

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





1. PROCESS SELECTION

PREPREG

MAIN ADVANTAGES

No liquids to handleControl percentage of resin

DISADVANTAGES

✓ Price
 ✓ Facilities (cold storage)
 ✓ Transport (cold premium)
 ✓ De-bulking needed

1. Process Selection

- Prepreg systems
- Sprint / Z-Preg systems
- Wet Lay Up + Vacuum
- Infusion
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





1. PROCESS SELECTION

SPRINT/Z-PREG/HexFit or similar

MAIN ADVANTAGES

Not liquid handle
 Control percentage of resin
 Not debulking

Process Selection Prepreg systems

- Sprint / Z-Preg systems
- Wet Lay Up +
 Vacuum
- Infusion
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
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DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Price
- ✓ Facilities (cold-room)
- ✓Transport
- ✓ Oven needed
- Needs placement of extra glass UD's in order to help debulking on large parts



1. PROCESS SELECTION

WET LAY-UP + VACUUM

MAIN ADVANTAGES

✓ Price

No special facilities requiredNo debulking

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Liquids to handle
- ✓ Health and safety issues
- ✓ Not percentage control
- ✓ Logistic nightmare in XL parts

1. Process Selection

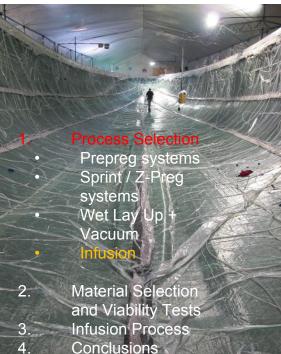
- Prepreg systems
- Sprint / Z-Preg systems
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 Vacuum
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1. PROCESS SELECTION

INFUSION



MAIN ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Price
- ✓ No special facilities required
- ✓ No debulking
- ✓ NO COVs emission
- ✓ Resin percentage control
- No high temperature curing oven required

DISADVANTAGES

- ✓ Liquid handle
- High degree of precision needed for the infusion network
- Same price of testing & validation for one off or production boat.



2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

GEL COAT, RESINS, REINFORCEMENTS

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2. Material Selection

Process Selection

- and Viability Tests
- Gel Coat
- Resins
- Reinforcements
- Core

1.

- Adhesives
- In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions







2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

Epoxy compatible Vinylester gelcoat

Resoltech VI5090

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
 - Gel Coat
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

GEL COAT, RESINS, REINFORCEMENTS



Calculation of resin flow speed on nominal layers with Resoltech 1050 resin (10h pot life & 205 mPas viscosity)

- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- Gel Coat
- Resins
- Reinforcements
- Core
- Adhesives
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- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

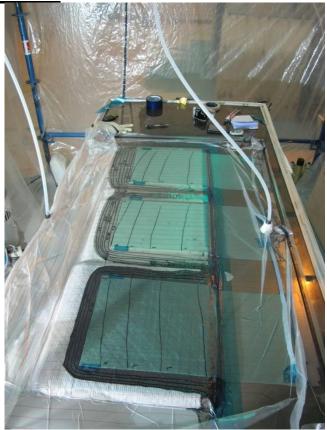


2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

GEL COAT, RESINS, REINFORCEMENTS

Max thickness calculation

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
 - Gel Coat
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

GEL COAT, RESINS, REINFORCEMENTS

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
 - Gel Coat
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



Max distance of resin flow calculation



2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

CORES AND ADHESIVES



- Process Selection 1. 2. Material Selection
 - Gel Coat .
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test .
- 3. Infusion Process
- Conclusions 4



2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

IN MOULD TESTS



Core bonding strategy

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
 - Gel Coat
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



2. MATERIAL SELECTION AND VIABILITY TESTS

INFUSION NETWORK DEFINITION



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
 - Gel Coat
 - Resins
 - Reinforcements
 - Core
 - Adhesives
 - In mould test
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

Design of the infusion strategy accoring to flow speed and range tests.



1. 2.

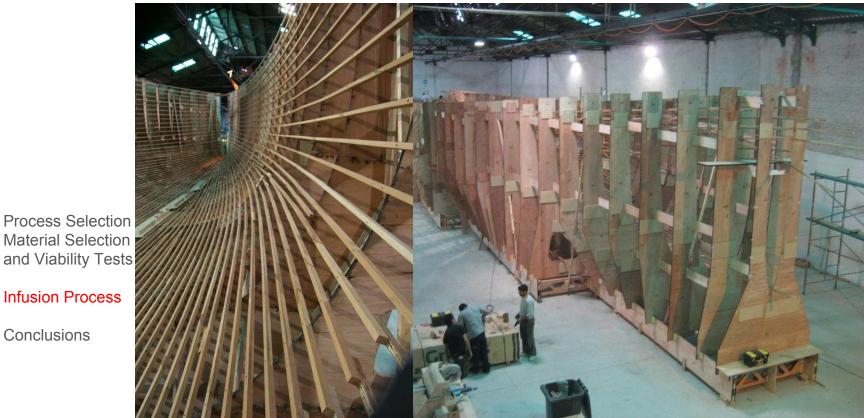
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Conclusions

RESOLVING YOUR ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

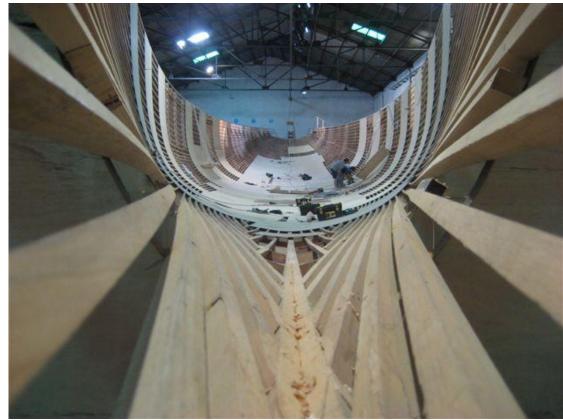
3. INFUSION PROCESS



MOULD PREPARATION



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
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MOULD PREPARATION



3. INFUSION PROCESS

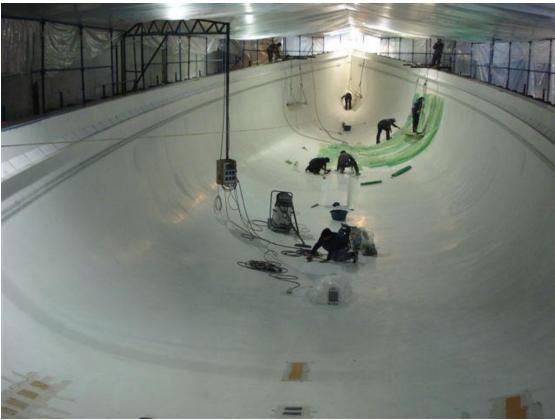


- 1. Process Selection
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MOULD PREPARATION



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
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CLEANING & POROSITY TEST



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
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MOULD RELEASE



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
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- 4. Conclusions

GEL COAT AND FIRST GLASS LAY UP



Process Selection

Material Selection and Viability Tests

Infusion Process

Conclusions

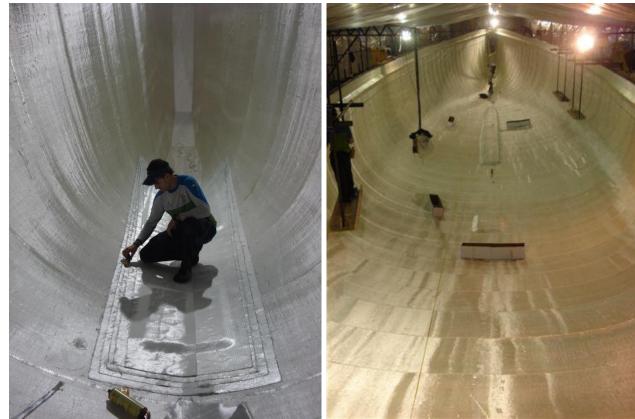
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3.

4.

RESOLVING YOUR ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

3. INFUSION PROCESS



200GSM E-GLASS REINFORCEMENT



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

E-GLASS MULTIAXIAL REINFORCEMENTS



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
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CARBON FIRST LAYER



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions







- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions







- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions







- Process Selection
 Material Selection
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- 1. Process Selection
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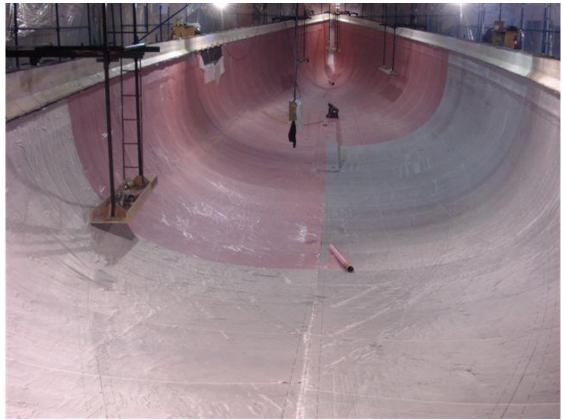
3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection and Viability Tests
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MICRO-PERFORATED





- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
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- Process Selection
 Material Selection
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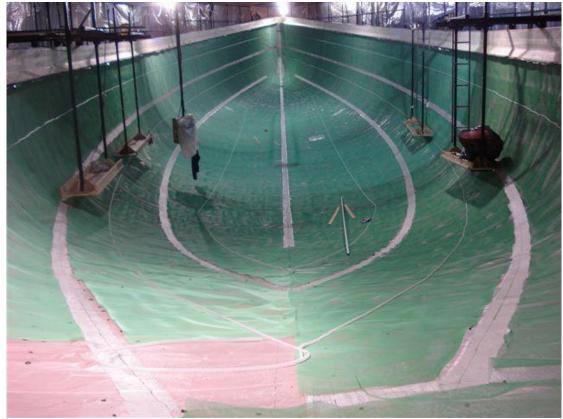


- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
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3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

RESIN FLOW MEDIUM



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



INFUSION NETWORK SETUP





- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

LOW VACUUM CONSUMIBLE POSITIONING



3. INFUSION PROCESS

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



LOW VACUUM CONSUMIBLE POSITIONING



- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS

- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions



LEAK SEARCH





- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

INFUSION START



3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

FIRST AREA INFUSION



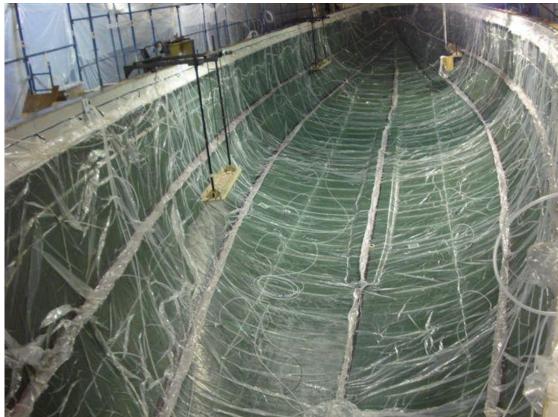
3. INFUSION PROCESS



- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

ALL AREAS INFUSION





- Process Selection
 Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions





4. CONCLUSIONS

•Challenges

- Size matters! Distances to be covered, vacuum bag assembly, 80 minutes pot life needed on 90 kg of resin batches...etc...
 Selection of only 12 mm diameter resin feed hoses.
 "Polar" temperatures wave to deal with in basic facilities
 No mistake allowed
- 1. Process Selection
- 2. Material Selection
- and Viability Tests
- 3. Infusion Process
- 4. Conclusions

- •Results:
- 68% Fibre 32% Resin ratio
- 1.828 KG Resin infused in one shot
- Maximum monolitic areas infused of 36 mm thickness
- >500 m2 infused in 1hr 47min.





