

Advanced Materials**Araldite® LY 1564* / Aradur® 2954*****HOT CURING EPOXY SYSTEM**

Araldite® LY 1564 is a low-viscosity epoxy resin

Aradur® 2954 is a cycloaliphatic polyamine

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| APPLICATIONS | Wide range of industrial composites, aerospace composites | | |
| PROPERTIES | Due to the excellent handling behaviour the system is suitable for various production processes. It combines low viscosity with long pot life at elevated temperatures. The cured system shows excellent mechanical, dynamic and thermal (hot/wet) properties and good chemical resistance. | | |
| PROCESSING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resin Transfer Moulding (RTM) • Filament Winding • Pressure Moulding • Pultrusion • Wet lay-up | | |
| PRODUCT DATA | Araldite® LY 1564 | | |
| | Aspect (visual) | clear liquid | |
| | Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1) | 1200 – 1400 ** | [mPa s] |
| | Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675) | 1.1 - 1.2 | [g/cm ³] |
| | Epoxy index (ISO 3001) | 5.8 - 6.05 ** | [Eq/kg] |
| | Aradur® 2954 | | |
| | Aspect (visual) | clear liquid | |
| | Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1) | 85 – 100 ** | [mPa s] |
| | Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675) | 0.94 - 0.95 | [g/cm ³] |
| | Amine value (ISO 9702) | 8.30 – 8.50 ** | [°C] |

** Specified data are on a regular basis analysed. Data which is described in this document as 'typical' is not analysed on a regular basis and is given for information purposes only. Data values are not guaranteed or warranted unless if specifically mentioned.

STORAGE Provided that Araldite® LY 1564, Aradur® 2954 are stored in a dry place in their original, properly closed containers at the storage temperatures mentioned in the MSDS they will have the shelf lives indicated on the labels. Partly emptied containers should be closed immediately after use.

* In addition to the brand name product denomination may show different appendices, which allows us to differentiate between our production sites: e.g., BD = Germany, US = United States, IN = India, CI = China, etc.. These appendices are in use on packaging, transport and invoicing documents. Generally the same specifications apply for all versions. Please address any additional need for clarification to the appropriate Huntsman contact.

TYPICAL SYSTEM DATA**PROCESSING DATA**

| MIX RATIO | <i>Components</i> | <i>Parts by weight</i> | <i>Parts by volume</i> |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Araldite® LY 1564 | 100 | 100 |
| | Aradur® 2954 | 35 | 42 |

We recommend that the components are weighed with an accurate balance to prevent mixing inaccuracies which can affect the properties of the matrix system. The components should be mixed thoroughly to ensure homogeneity. It is important that the side and the bottom of the vessel are incorporated into the mixing process.

When processing large quantities of mixture the pot life will decrease due to exothermic reaction. It is advisable to divide large mixes into several smaller containers.

| INITIAL MIX VISCOSITY (HOEPLER, ISO 12058-1B) | <i>[°C]</i> | <i>[mPa s]</i> |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| | at 25 | 500 - 700 |
| | at 40 | 200 - 300 |
| | at 60 | 70 - 130 |

| VISCOSITY BUILD-UP (HOEPLER, ISO 12058-1B) | <i>[°C]</i> | <i>[mPa s]</i> | <i>[min]</i> |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| | at 25 | to 1500 | 150 - 180 |
| | at 40 | to 1500 | 100 - 130 |

| POT LIFE (TECAM, 100 ML, 65 % RH) | <i>[°C]</i> | <i>[min]</i> |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| | at 23 | 480 - 600 |
| | at 40 | 140 - 160 |

| GEL TIME (HOT PLATE) | <i>[°C]</i> | <i>[min]</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | at 60 | 90 - 120 |
| | at 80 | 35 - 45 |
| | at 100 | 16 - 18 |
| | at 140 | 3 - 4 |

The values shown are for small amounts of pure resin/hardener mix. In composite structures the gel time can differ significantly from the given values depending on the fibre content and the laminate thickness.

| PROCESSING RECOMMENDATION | The temperature where gelation is being carried out should not be higher than necessary. A high gelation temperature induces shrinkage and generates internal stress within the part. |
|----------------------------------|---|
|----------------------------------|---|

| TYPICAL CURE CYCLES | 2 h 60 °C + 4 - 8 h 120 °C or 1 h 80 °C + 2 - 8 h 140 °C or 0.5 h 100 °C + 2 - 8 h 160 °C |
|----------------------------|---|
|----------------------------|---|

The optimum cure cycle has to be determined case by case depending on the processing and the economic requirements.

PROPERTIES OF THE CURED, NEAT FORMULATION

| GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE (T_G) | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>T_G (TMA) [°C]</i> | <i>T_G (DSC) [°C]</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (ISO 11357-2, DSC, 10 K/MIN) | | 4 h 80 °C | 80 - 87 | 99 - 105 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 4 h 120 °C | 123 - 130 | 130 - 133 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 8 h 120 °C | 127 - 135 | 132 - 137 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 12 h 120 °C | 134 - 139 | 138 - 142 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 2 h 140 °C | 123 - 127 | 129 - 134 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C | 140 - 144 | 143 - 148 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 2 h 160 °C | 128 - 135 | 134 - 142 |
| | | 1 h 80 °C + 4 h 160 °C | 136 - 143 | 143 - 150 |
| | 1 h 80 °C + 8 h 160 °C | 145 - 149 | 150 - 153 | |
| TENSILE TEST | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> |
| (ISO 527) | | | <i>8 h 140 °C</i> | <i>4 h 160 °C</i> |
| | Tensile strength | [MPa] | 71 - 77 | 78 - 82 |
| | Elongation at tensile strength | [%] | 4.5 - 5.5 | 6.3 - 7.3 |
| | Ultimate strength | [MPa] | 71 - 77 | 78 - 82 |
| | Ultimate elongation | [%] | 4.5 - 5.5 | 6.3 - 7.3 |
| | Tensile modulus | [MPa] | 2550 - 2650 | 2450 - 2550 |
| FLEXURAL TEST | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> | |
| (ISO 178) | | | <i>8 h 140 °C</i> | |
| | Flexural strength | [MPa] | 120 - 124 | |
| | Ultimate elongation | [%] | 6.5 - 7.5 | |
| | Flexural modulus | [MPa] | 2600 - 2800 | |
| FRACTURE PROPERTIES | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> | |
| BEND NOTCH TEST | | | <i>8 h 140 °C</i> | |
| (ISO 13586) | Fracture toughness K _{1C} | [MPa√m] | 0.69 - 0.76 | |
| | Fracture energy G _{1C} | [J/m ²] | 149 - 181 | |
| WATER ABSORPTION | | <i>Immersion:</i> | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> |
| (ISO 62) | | | | <i>8 h 140 °C</i> |
| | 10 days H ₂ O 23 °C | [%] | | 0.23 |
| | 1 h H ₂ O 100 °C | [%] | | 0.20 |
| COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C +</i> | |
| (DIN 53 752) | | | <i>8 h 140 °C</i> | |
| | Mean value up to 80 °C | [10 ⁻⁶ /K] | 70 - 75 | |
| POISON'S RATIO | | | | 0.35 |

PROPERTIES OF THE CURED, REINFORCED FORMULATION

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|
| INTERLAMINAR SHEAR STRENGTH | Short beam: E-glass unidirectional specimen Laminate thickness t = 3.2 mm Fibre volume content: 60 % | | |
| (ASTM D 2344) | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C</i> |
| | Shear strength | [MPa] | 59 - 63 |

**TENSILE,
COMPRESSIVE AND
TORSIONAL TEST**

(TCT)

Test specimen
 Roving: E-glass, 1200 tex, silane finish
 Fibre volume content: 63-65 %

| Transverse tensile test | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Tensile strength | [MPa] | | 43 - 49 |
| Tensile strain | [%] | | 1.8 - 2.0 |
| Elastic modulus | [MPa] | | 15700 - 15900 |
| Transverse compressive test | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C</i> |
| Compressive strength | [MPa] | | 110 - 140 |
| Elastic modulus | [MPa] | | 15500 - 16000 |
| Torsional test | | <i>Cure:</i> | <i>1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C</i> |
| Shear strength | [MPa] | | 60 - 64 |
| Shear modulus | [MPa] | | 5000 - 6000 |

**HANDLING
PRECAUTIONS****Personal hygiene***Safety precautions at workplace*

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| protective clothing | yes |
| gloves | essential |
| arm protectors | recommended when skin contact likely |
| goggles/safety glasses | yes |

Skin protection

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| before starting work | Apply barrier cream to exposed skin |
| after washing | Apply barrier or nourishing cream |

Cleansing of contaminated skin

Dab off with absorbent paper, wash with warm water and alkali-free soap, then dry with disposable towels. Do not use solvents

Disposal of spillage

Soak up with sawdust or cotton waste and deposit in plastic-lined bin

Ventilation

| | |
|---------------|--|
| of workshop | Renew air 3 to 5 times an hour |
| of workplaces | Exhaust fans. Operatives should avoid inhaling vapours |

FIRST AID

Contamination of the *eyes* by resin, hardener or mix should be treated immediately by flushing with clean, running water for 10 to 15 minutes. A doctor should then be consulted.

Material smeared or splashed on the *skin* should be dabbed off, and the contaminated area then washed and treated with a cleansing cream (see above). A doctor should be consulted in the event of severe irritation or burns. Contaminated clothing should be changed immediately.

Anyone taken ill after *inhaling* vapours should be moved out of doors immediately. In all cases of doubt call for medical assistance.

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