

NORSODYNE I 92421 CT Unsaturated polyester resin

Version : October 2006

APPEARANCE

Limpid whitish liquid resin.

MAIN RESIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Unsaturated polyester resin –Fire retardant
- .Class LNE (French Laboratory):
- Unsaturated polyester resin charged 4 glass fibre mats 450 g/m²
- Stick 4 mm : M2
- Stick 4.5 mm : F1

MOULDING INFORMATION

Using temperature recommended >40 °C

- RTM – Vacuum moulding

The final fire classification may depend on the structure and the conditions of use, so the final classification of the prototype manufactured must be validated before any mass production is carried out.

Any dilution of the resin (thinning with another resin, addition of styrene-acetone) might reduce the fire classification greatly. Fillers naturally sediment out and this will be appreciable during storage at a high temperature, so pay special attention to storage conditions and always resuspend fillers by mixing the resin before any application, otherwise the final fire classification may not be uniform.

MAIN APPLICATIONS

- Buiding industry.
- Transport

LIQUID RESIN PROPERTIES

- Brookfield viscosity RVT at 25°C
spindle 2 at 50 rpm : 4 dPa.s
Volatile content : 36%
- Reactivity :
- Methode : R 111
 - Test temperature : 40°C
 - Catalyst system : 2 ml AAP
: 0.45 ml Cobalt 6 %
: 0.15 ml DMA
 - Resin quantity : 150 g
 - Gel time : 5 min 30
 - Peak time : 10 min
 - Temperature at peak : 150 °C

DESIGNATION (according to ISO 3672-1)
ISO 3672-1 - UP,N,F/V2R4

MARKING (according to ISO 11469)
>UP<

SHELF LIFE

Use within shelf life specified on the container.
Store in the shade out of direct sunlight below 25 °C
Containers sealed

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Polyester solutions contain volatile and flammable monomers such as styrene (flash point : 32°C).
- They are subject to the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquid Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972.
- All polyester resins should be handled and used in well ventilated, flame proof areas.
- It is preferable to wear gloves and goggles to guard against any skin/eye irritation arising from the presence of styrene. Under no circumstances must accelerators be mixed with peroxide catalysts as it can cause explosions.

This data sheet was established according to NF T 50-063