

**Advanced Materials****RenLam<sup>®</sup> LY 120 / Ren<sup>®</sup> HY 99****HOT CURING EPOXY SYSTEM**

RenLam LY 120 is a low-viscosity epoxy resin

Ren HY 99 is a cycloaliphatic polyamine

<b>APPLICATIONS</b>	Infusion system for Composite Tooling, wide range of industrial composite parts		
<b>PROPERTIES</b>	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.		
<b>PROCESSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resin Infusion</li> <li>• Resin Transfer Moulding (RTM)</li> <li>• Pressure Moulding</li> <li>• Wet lay-up</li> </ul>		
<b>PRODUCT DATA</b>	<b>RenLam LY 120</b>		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 2555)	800 - 1300	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	1.16	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]
	Epoxy index (ISO 3001)*	6.1 - 6.6**	[Eq/kg]
	<b>Ren HY 99</b>		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1)	50 - 150	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	0.95	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]
	Amine Value (ISO 9702)	750 - 850**	[mol/kg]
<b>STORAGE</b>	<p>Provided that RenLam<sup>®</sup> LY 120 and Ren<sup>®</sup> 99 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.</p> <p><b>Warning:</b> Crystallisation of the resin may occur if stored for an extended period of time at cold temperatures. In case of crystallisation, heat up the resin at 60°C until crystals are dissolved.</p>		

\*\* 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.

**TYPICAL SYSTEM DATA****PROCESSING DATA**

<b>MIX RATIO</b>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Parts by weight</i>	<i>Parts by volume</i>
	RenLam LY 120	100	100
	Ren HY 99	23	28

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.

<b>INITIAL MIX VISCOSITY</b> (HOEPLER, ISO 12058-1B)	<i>[°C]</i>	<i>[mPa s]</i>
	at 25	300 - 350
	at 40	80 - 100

<b>VISCOSITY BUILD- UP</b> (HOEPLER, ISO 12058-1B)	<i>[°C]</i>	<i>[mPa s]</i>	<i>[min]</i>
	at 25	to 1500	65 - 70
	at 40	to 1500	

<b>POT LIFE</b> (TECAM, 100 ML, 65 % RH)	<i>[°C]</i>	<i>[min]</i>
	at 23	210 - 230

<b>GEL TIME</b> (HOT PLATE)	<i>[°C]</i>	<i>[min]</i>
	at 40	100 - 105
	at 60	50 - 55
	at 80	20 - 25
	at 100	8 - 10
	at 120	2 - 3

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.

<b>PROCESSING RECOMMENDATION</b>	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.
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<b>TYPICAL CURE CYCLES</b>	8 h at 40 °C + 4 at h 80 °C + 4h at 120° + 8h at 150°C
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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 ( $T_G$ ) (ISO 11357-2 DSC, 10 K/MIN)	Cure:	$T_G$ (DMA) [ $^{\circ}$ C]		$T_G$ (DSC) [ $^{\circ}$ C]	
	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C	50 - 73		53 - 57	
	2 h 80 $^{\circ}$ C + 4 h 120 $^{\circ}$ C	120 - 135		135 - 140	
	2 h 80 $^{\circ}$ C + 4 h 140 $^{\circ}$ C	135 - 145		145 - 150	
	2 h 80 $^{\circ}$ C + 4 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	135 - 150		145 - 150	
	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	135 - 150		150 - 155	

TENSILE TEST (ISO 527)	Cure:	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C		8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	
Tensile strength	[MPa]	64 - 65		62 - 64	
Elongation at tensile strength	[%]	2.5 - 2.7		3.1 - 3.3	
Ultimate strength	[MPa]	64 - 65		62 - 64	
Ultimate elongation	[%]	2.7 - 2.8		3.1 - 3.3	
Tensile modulus	[MPa]	3350 - 3450		2600 - 2700	

FLEXURAL TEST (ISO 178)	Cure:	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C		8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	
Flexural strength	[MPa]	115 - 117		120 - 126	
Ultimate elongation	[%]	4.2 - 4.3		7.0 - 7.1	
Flexural modulus	[MPa]	3500 - 3600		2700 - 2800	

FRACTURE PROPERTIES BEND NOTCH TEST (ISO 13586)	Cure:	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	
Fracture toughness $K_{1C}$	[MPa $\sqrt{m}$ ]	0.65 - 0.68	
Fracture energy $G_{1C}$	[J/m $^2$ ]	175 - 181	

WATER ABSORPTION (ISO 62)	Immersion:	Cure:		8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	
10 days H $_2$ O 23 $^{\circ}$ C		[%]		0.55 - 0.60	
1 h H $_2$ O 100 $^{\circ}$ C		[%]		0.30 - 0.40	

COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION (DIN 53 752)	Cure:	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	
Mean value up to 149.2 $^{\circ}$ C	[10 $^{-6}$ /K]	A1 < $T_g$	63 - 65
	[10 $^{-6}$ /K]	A2 > $T_g$	150 - 152

POISON'S RATIO	[ $\nu$ ]	0.35
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INTERLAMINAR SHEAR STRENGTH (ASTM D 2344)	Short beam: E-glass unidirectional specimen Laminate thickness $t = 3.2$ mm Fibre volume content: 60 %	Cure:	
Shear strength	[MPa]	8 h 40 $^{\circ}$ C + 8 h 150 $^{\circ}$ C	58 - 60

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**HANDLING  
PRECAUTIONS****Personal hygiene**

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*Safety precautions at workplace*

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

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*Skin protection*

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

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*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

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*Disposal of spillage*

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

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*Ventilation*

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

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**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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