

Renewable Multipurpose Polyurethane Coatings

Alberdingk Boley Inc.

David Folkman and Dr Terri Carson





ALBERDINGK BOLEY - Green for 250 years





Where you can find us



All over the world: production sites and application development in Germany, the US and China, R & D centre in Krefeld (D) and multiple representatives on all continents



Agenda

Market perspective

Introduction to oil based PUD development

Application of renewable PUDs

Summary and Outlook





Why the trend towards Renewable PUDs?

- Global sustainability
- Increasing regulations and specifications worldwide
 - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
 - EPA, SCAQMD (California), OTC etc.
 - Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
 - Interior air quality
 - LEED, Greenguard etc.
- Less dependence on petroleum based raw materials
- Green initiative programs



USDA BioPreferred Program

- "Managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the goal of the BioPreferred Program is to increase the purchase and use of biobased products. The BioPreferred Program was created by the 2002 Farm Bill and reauthorized and expanded as part of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill).
- The Program's purpose is to spur economic development, create new jobs and provide new markets for farm commodities. The increased development, purchase, and use of biobased products reduces our nation's reliance on petroleum, increases the use of renewable agricultural resources, and contributes to reducing adverse environmental and health impacts."







BioPreferred Categories for the Coatings Industry



Minimum Biobased Content



Major components of PUDs





Research on Renewable PUDs

- Vegetable oils
 - Soybean
 - castor
 - linseed
- Biosuccinic acid
- Isosorbide
- Chitosan
- Lignin

(Remya, V.R. et al., "Biobased Materials for Polyurethane Dispersions", Chemistry) International 2(3), 2016





Castor oil based PUDs

- Extracted from seeds of *Castor plant*
- Excellent gloss
- Outstanding wood warming properties
- Hydrophobic
- Non-drying oil



Ricinoleic acid triglyceride





Linseed oil based PUDs

- Derived from seeds of the flax plant
- Drying oil with good hardness
- Outstanding wood warming properties
- Alkyd-like flow







Oxidative cure of Linseed oil based PUDs





Renewable PUDs

	Solids [%]	Viscosity [mPas]	MFFT [°C]	Renewable content [% on solids]
LO - 1	100	500-1500	n/a	approx. 88
LO – 2	34-36	20-200	approx. 21	approx. 32
U - 1	34-36	20 – 200	approx. 0	approx. 21
AC - 1	42 - 46	500-4000	approx. 4	approx. 44



Woodcare Applications





Linseed oil based PUDs

- Non-PU containing finishes like Danish oil have long been used in the DIY market to enhance the wood appearance.
- These type of finishes bring out the natural beauty of wood but do not offer much surface protection.
- A 100% solids PU has been developed and formulated to offer an upgrade to traditional oil products.
- An evaluation has been conducted benchmarking product against competitor commercial products.





Starting Point Formula

Pos.	Raw Material	weight
1	LO-3	74.4
2	Refined linseed oil	18.6
3	Wax	5.0
4	Metal Drier	2.0
	Total	100.0

- Crosslinked with 100% solids, low VOC isocyanate
- Total VOC is 13 g/L



Color Development





Emulsion Application



- LO-1 can be emulsified for easier application
- The emulsion can be crosslinked with Isocyanate
- Easier cleanup with soap and water



Coatings Trends & Technologies

Wood Flooring using Renewable PUDs

- Polyurethanes are the dominant choice for wood floors due to their flexibility, toughness and chemical resistance.
- Solvent (1K oil modified) and water-based (1 & 2K) materials are available in the market.
- Developmental PUDs have been evaluated according to the testing protocol of the Maple Flooring Manufactures Association (MFMA). Competitor commercial controls were benchmarked for comparison.

Performance Criteria:

- Black Heel Mark Resistance
- Chemical Resistance
- Taber Abrasion
- Coefficient of Friction (CoF)



The Sports Flooring Authority



Appearance





Starting Point Formula

Pos.	Raw Material	weight
1	PUD	80.08
2	Defoamer	0.10
3	Water	9.32
4	Solvent	5.00
5	Substrate Wetting Additive	0.50
6	Wax Dispersion	5.00
	Total	100.00
Wt/G	ial (lb/gal):	8.64
VOC	(lb/gal):	1.38
VOC	(g/l):	165.00
% so	lids by weight:	30.00
% so	lids by volume:	27.00



Renewable PUD application





Sanding Performance



LO - 2 has very good sanding performance.



Gloss comparison



■ 60° **■** 20°



König hardness and Taber abrasion





Additional testing

Test Procedures	LO-2	Commercial Control 1
Coefficient of Friction	0.54	0.51
Stain Resistance	Pass	Pass
Scrape Adhesion (5kg)	Pass	Pass
Scratch Resistance (% Gloss loss)	29.8	22.1



Summary

- Unique linseed/castor oil PUDs have been developed and offer excellent performance on wood substrates, including flooring and decorative applications.
- These products are easy to formulate and perform similarly to competitor materials in the market.
- Linseed oil PUDs are more environmentally friendly compared to traditional solvent based OMUs, have less reliance on petroleum feedstocks and offer versatile performance for a broad range of markets.
- Further development continues expanding application to other substrates(masonry) using exterior grade linseed oil PUDs.



Features of U - 1

Solvent Free

Very easy mixing with crosslinkers

Very good chemical and stain resistance

High gloss

Biobased content approx. 14% (on solids)



Technical Data – U - 1

Solids content [%]	34 - 36
Viscosity [mPas]	20 – 200
pH-value	7.5 – 8.5
MFFT [°C]	approx. 0
Koenig Hardness (s)	125
Polymer type	Polyester
VOC capability	< 50 g/L



Competitor 2K Waterborne Finish

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Ingredients - Water, polymeric resins, and amorphous silica.

Color – Milky white (wet)

pH – 7.9

Solids – 32% (with hardener)

Density – 8.70 lbs./gallon (1.04 S.G.)

US Regulatory VOC Compliant – 150 g/L (with hardener), 155 g/L Gloss (with hardener)

Coefficient of Friction - ≥ 0.5

Gloss Level – (60°): 7-10 for Commercial Extra Matte, 15-20 for Commercial Satin,

40-45 for Commercial Semi-Gloss, 65-70 for Commercial Gloss

Odor – Very slight non-offensive odor



Formulas

Ingredients	Competitor Resin	U 8500
U -1		78.80
Defoamer		1.20
Flow Additive		0.80
Water		18.90
Rheology Modifier		0.30
Water Dispersible NCO		10.00
Competitor Resin	100	
Competitor crosslinker	10	
Total	110	110

	% solids (mixed)	VOC (g/L)
J - 1	34.87	37.3
Competitor resin	32	155



Gloss





Koenig Hardness (s) @ 1/3/7 Days





Taber Loss mg





Other Physical Properties

- Black Heel Mark Resistance Both Excellent
- Fingernail Mar Resistance Both Excellent
- Coefficient of Friction U 1 0.50
 Comp Resin 0.42



Chemical Resistance

	U - 1	Competitor Resin
DI Water	Pass	Pass
100 Proof Ethanol	Pass	Pass
Cleaning Solution	Pass	Pass
Olive Oil	Pass	Pass
VM&P Naphtha	Pass	Pass
Beer Cola	Pass	Pass



- U 1 combined with an inherently dull PUD offers an unseeable finish with:
- Ultra low gloss (20°/60°/85°): 0.3/3.5/18.0
- Can be used with any sealer or self-sealing
- Suitable for residential and high traffic





Conclusion

- U 1 offers a "Best" 2K wood floor finish
 - Higher gloss
 - Higher hardness
 - Improved Taber wear resistance
 - Excellent chemical resistance



Project Scope:

U-1 was evaluated against hydroxy functional acrylics, also competitive / commercial products for use on concrete floors.

Properties Evaluated

Gloss

Surface Hardness

Chemical Resistance

Hot Tire Pickup Resistance

Wear Resistance

Thermal Shock





Features of AC - 1

For wood floor lacquers and DIY furniture coatings

Very good chemical resistance

Low MFFT

Easily sandable

Biobased content approx. 42% (on solids)



Technical Data – AC - 1





Technical Data – AC - 2

Solids content [%]	37 - 3	89
Viscosity [mPas]	10 - 20	000
pH-value	7.5 - 8	3.5
Hydroxy Eq. Wt.	944	



	U - 1	U – 1 + AC - 1	AC - 2	Competitor Resin
U - 1	78.8	55.16		
AC - 1		23.64		
AC – 2			70.01	
Defoamer	1.2	0.84	0.5	
Flow Additive	0.8	0.42	0.3	
Water	18.9	16.9	28.89	
Rheology Modifier	0.3	0.26	0.3	
Water Dispersable NCO	10	10	25.5	
Competitive Resin				100
Competitive NCO				10
Total	110	111.38	125.5	110
% Solids	34.87	34.87	41.82	32
VOC g/I	37.3	37.3	5.25	155



	U – 1	U-1 + AC – 1	AC - 2	Competitor Resin
VOC g/I	37.3	37.3	5.25	155
Percent Bio in Resin	14.1	28.9	n/a	n/a
Gloss 20/60/85	57.9/84.5/96.1	69.5/86.3/98.4	64.3/83.5/96.2	27.6/65.3/86.8
Gloss Loss %	30.4	27.7	18.9	20.4
Hardness Koenig 1/3/7 Days	28/119/132	60/82/82	20/48/176	19/23/76
Taber Loss mg	7.6	74.6	24.1	12.3
CoF	0.5	0.5	0.48	0.42
MEK 2X Rubs	200	175	200	50
Fingernail Mar	5	5	5	5
BHMR	5	5	5	5
Early Water Resistance	5	5	5	5

TT	Coatings Trends & Technologies
	SUMMIN

p-d

	U - 1	U -1 + AC - 1	AC - 2	Competitor Resin
10% Acidic Acid	5	5	5	5
50% NaOH	5	5	5	5
Betadine	2	3	2	2
Brake Fluid	5	5	5	5
ECO-Lab Wash N Walk	5	4	5	5
Stainless Steel Cleaner	5	5	5	5
15% Paracetic Acid	5	5	4	5
95% Ethanol	5	5	0	5
10% Glycolic Acid	5	5	5	5
20% HCL	5	4	5	5
35% H2O2	4	5	5	4
IPA	5	5	5	5
10% Lactic Acid	5	5	5	5
Red Wine	5	4	5	5
Skydrol	3	4	5	4
Spor Klenz RTU	5	5	5	5
DI Water	5	5	5	5
Mustard	3	3	3	3
Olive Oil	5	5	5	5
Pickle Juice	5	5	5	5
Ketchup	5	5	5	5
Hand Fat	5	3	5	5
Chlorox Pro	5	5	5	5
Total	112	103	104	113



Conclusion

U - 1 offers:

- Lower NCO demand compared to the OH functional acrylics (perhaps offering lower total formula cost to you or your).
- Very good physical properties including incredibly low taber wear resistance (7.6 mg).
- Can be blended with renewable acrylics for higher renewable content.
- Best overall chemical resistance.



Thank You

Questions?