

Advanced Materials

Araldite® LY 5052 / Aradur® 5052*

COLD CURING EPOXY SYSTEMS

Araldite[®] LY 5052 is a low viscosity epoxy resin Aradur[®] 5052 is a mixture of polyamines

APPLICATIONS	Aerospace and industrial composites, tooling, aircraft repair.		
PROPERTIES	 Low viscosity, easy impregnation of reinforcement materials. Long potlife (2 hours for 100 ml at ambient), ample processing time allows production of big objects. High temperature resistance (glass transition temperature) after ambient cure: 60 °C, after post-cure at 100:120 °C. Excellent mechanical and dynamic properties after ambient cure with potential for even higher properties after post-cure at elevated temperatures. Also laminates show outstanding mechanical and dynamic properties. This system is qualified by the Luftfahrtbundesamt (German Aircraft Authority) for the production of gliders. 		
PROCESSING	 Adequate skin protection is indispensab Wet lay-up Resin Transfer Moulding (RTM) Pressure Moulding Filament Winding 		
KEY DATA	Araldite [®] LY 5052		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Colour (Gardner, ISO 4630)	≤ 2	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1)	1000 - 1500	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	1.17	[g/cm ³]
	Flash point (ISO 2719)	≥ 140	[°C]
	Storage temperature (see expiry date on original container)	2 - 40	[°C]
	Aradur [®] 5052		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Colour (Gardner, ISO 4630)	≤ 4	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1)	40 - 60	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	0.94	[g/cm ³]
	Flash point (ISO 2719)	≥ 110	[°C]
	Storage temperature (see expiry date on original container)	2 - 40	[°C]
STORAGE	Provided that the products described above are stored in a dry place in their original, properly closed containers at the above mentioned storage temperatures 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.



PROCESSING DATA			
MIX RATIO	Components	Parts by weight	Parts by volume
	Araldite [®] LY 5052 Aradur [®] 5052	100 38	100 47
	The components must be weighed accurately a		
	properties. The sides and bottom of mixing very process. Large mix quantities will show conspotlives. Preferably mix smaller quantities containers.	ssels must be incl siderable exotherm	uded in the mixing n, leading to short
INITIAL MIX VISCOSITY	[°C]		[mPa s]
(ISO 12058-1)	at 18 at 25		1150 - 1350 500 - 700
(130 12030-1)	at 40		200 - 250
VISCOSITY BUILD-	[℃]	[mPa s]	[min]
UP	at 25	to 1500	50 - 60
(ISO 12058-1)	at 25	to 3000	90 - 110
	at 40 at 40	to 1500 to 3000	40 - 45 50 - 60
	at 60	to 1500	15 - 18
	at 60	to 3000	18 - 22
POT LIFE	[°C]		[<i>min</i>]
(TECAM, 100 ML,	at 18		280 - 320
65 % RH) LONG POTLIFE MEANS AMPLE TIME TO PRODUCE EVEN BIG OBJECTS.	at 25 at 40		110 - 160 45 - 55
GEL TIME	[°C]		[min]
(HOT PLATE)	at 25		420 - 500
()	at 40		150 - 170
	at 60		40 - 55
	at 80		14 - 17
	at 100 at 120		4 - 6 2 - 3
	The values shown are for small amounts of pure content and laminate thickness may modify the composite structures the gel time can differ depending on the fibre content and the laminate	gel time to a very s significantly from	ix. In practice, fibre ignificant extent. In
GELATION AT 23 °C			[<i>h</i>]
(IN THIN LAYERS: 0.4 - 0.7 MM)	Start End		5 - 6.5
TYPICAL CURE	End	1 dov	7 - 8
CYCLES	RE 1 day 23 °C + 15 h 50 or 1 day 23 °C + 4 h 100		
	The entireum cure evole has to be determined	d aaaa bu aaaa	المالة المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية

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



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PROPERTIES OF THE CURED, NEAT FORMULATION			
GLASS TRANSITION	Cure:	T _G onset [°C]	T _G [°C]
TEMPERATURE	2 days 25 °C	50 - 52	52 - 55
(IEC 1006,	8 days 25 °C	60 - 64	62 - 66
DSC, 10 K/MIN)	4 month 23 °C	64 - 68	67 - 71
	1 day 23 °C + 10 h 40 °C	68 - 72	70 - 76
	1 day 23 °C + 20 h 40 °C	72 - 76	74 - 80
	1 day 23 °C + 10 h 50 °C	78 - 82	80 - 85
	1 day 23 °C + 15 h 50 °C	81 - 85	82 - 88
	1 day 23 °C + 10 h 60 °C	92 - 96	94 - 104
	1 day 23 °C + 15 h 60 °C	94 - 98	96 - 106
	1 day 23 °C + 2 h 80 °C	106 - 110	108 - 114
	1 day 23 °C + 8 h 80 °C	112 - 116	114 - 122
	1 day 23 °C + 1 h 90 °C	104 - 108	108 - 118
	1 day 23 °C + 4 h 90 °C	112 - 116	116 - 126
	1 day 23 °C + 1 h 100 °C	116 - 120	118 - 130
	1 day 23 °C + 4 h 100 °C	118 - 124	120 - 134
	Even if post-cured at elevated		
	temperature <u>after</u> a prolonged		
	cure at ambient, a good increase		
	of the glass transition temperature is obtained as follows:		
	4 months 23 °C + 4 h 130 °C		
	7 11011ti 13 20 0 1 7 11 130 0	106 - 112	120 - 132

The maximum attainable glass – transition temperature for this system is in the range of 130 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

TENSILE TEST		Cure:	7 days RT	15 h 50 ℃	8 h 80 ℃
(ISO 527)	Tensile strength	[MPa]	49 - 71	82 - 86	84 - 86
	Elongation at tensile strength	[%]	1.5 - 2.5	3.1 - 3.7	5.7 - 5.9
	Ultimate strength	[MPa]	49 - 71	80 - 83	80 - 84
	Ultimate elongation	[%]	1.5 - 2.5	3.5 - 5.5	7.0 - 8.5
	Tensile modulus	[MPa]	3350 - 3550	3450 - 3650	3000 - 3200
FLEXURAL TEST		Cure:		15 h 50 °C	8 h 80 ℃
(ISO 178)	Flexural strength	[MPa]		130 - 140	116 - 122
	Elongation at flexural strength	[%]		5.8 - 6.3	6.5 - 7.2
	Ultimate strength	[MPa]		90 - 115	87 - 113
	Ultimate elongation	[%]		8.0 - 9.5	8.5 - 13.4
	Flexural modulus	[MPa]		3000 - 3300	2700 - 3000
FRACTURE		Cure:			8 h 80 °C
PROPERTIES	Fracture toughness K _{1C}	MPa√m]			0.77-0.83
BEND NOTCH TEST (PM 258-0/90)	Fracture energy G _{1C}	[J/m ²]			192 - 212
WATER	Immersion:	Cure:		7 days RT	8 h 80 ℃
ABSORPTION	4 days H ₂ O 23 °C	[%]		0.45 - 0.50	0.40 - 0.45
(ISO 62)	10 days H₂O 23 °C	[%]		0.70 - 0.80	0.65 - 0.70
	30 min H ₂ O 100 °C	[%]		0.55 - 0.60	0.45 - 0.50
	60 min H₂O 100 °C	[%]		0.70 - 0.80	0.60 - 0.70
COEFFICIENT OF	Mean value:	Cure:	7 d RT	15 h 50 °C	8 h 80 °C
LINEAR THERMAL	lpha from 20 - 50 °C	[10 ⁻⁶ /K]	97	-	-
EXPANSION	lpha from 20 - 90 °C	[10 ⁻⁶ /K]	-	71	-
(DIN 53 752)	α from 20 - 120 °C	[10 ⁻⁶ /K]	-	-	71
POISONS'S RATIO		[]			0.35



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PROPERTIES OF THE CURED, REINFORCED FORMULATION FLEXURAL TEST Samples:				
(ISO 178)	Samples: 16 layers (4 mm) E-glass fabric 1:1, 280-300 g/m ² Fibre volume content: 45 - 46 % Cure: 10 h 80 °C			
	_		U	nconditioned
	Flexural strength Elongation at flexural strength Ultimate strength Ultimate elongation Flexural modulus	[MPa] [%] [MPa] [%] [MPa]	20	440 - 490 2.7 - 3.0 420 - 460 2.9 - 3.2 0000 - 22000
	- 1		After 30 days in H₂O 23 °C	
	Flexural strength Elongation at flexural strength Ultimate strength Ultimate elongation Flexural modulus	[MPa] [%] [MPa] [%] [MPa]	19	380 - 400 2.7 - 3.0 340 - 370 1.9 - 3.4 9000 - 21000
TENSILE TEST (ISO 527)	Samples: 16 layers (4 mm) E-glass fabric 1:1, 280-300 g/m ² Fibre volume content : 45 - 46 % Cure: 10 h 80 °C			
	Tensile strength Ultimate elongation Tensile modulus	[MPa] [%] [MPa]	33	360 - 390 1.6 - 1.9 3100 - 39100
INTERLAMINAR SHEAR STRENGTH	Short beam: E-glass unidirectional specimen, thickness t = 3.2 mm Fibre volume content: 60 %			
(ASTM D 2344)				
	Unconditioned After 1 h in H₂O 100 °C	<i>Cure:</i> [MPa] [MPa]	7 days RT 57 - 61 55 - 60	8 h 80 °C 60 - 65 58 - 62
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS				
	Personal hygiene			
	Safety precautions at workplace			
	protective clothing gloves	yes essential	en skin contact likely	
	arm protectors	vec	on and 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



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	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		yes by resin, hardener or mix should be treated immediately running water for 10 to 15 minutes. A doctor should then be	
	Material smeared or splashed on the <i>skin</i> 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 in	haling vapours should be moved out of doors immediately.	
	In all cases of doubt cal	I for medical assistance.	

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