

**Advanced Materials****Araldite® LY 564\* / Aradur® 2954\*****HOT CURING EPOXY SYSTEM**

Araldite® LY 564 is a low-viscosity epoxy resin

Aradur® 2954 is a cycloaliphatic polyamine

<b>APPLICATIONS</b>	Wide range of industrial composites, aerospace composites		
<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. The cured system shows excellent mechanical, dynamic and thermal (hot/wet) properties and good chemical resistance.		
<b>PROCESSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resin Transfer Moulding (RTM)</li> <li>• Filament Winding</li> <li>• Pressure Moulding</li> <li>• Pultrusion</li> <li>• Wet lay-up</li> </ul>		
<b>KEY DATA</b>	<b>Araldite® LY 564</b>		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Colour (Gardner, ISO 4630)	1 - 2	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1)	1200 - 1400	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	1.1 - 1.2	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]
	Flash point (ISO 2719)	185	[°C]
	Storage temperature (see expiry date on original container)	2 - 40	[°C]
	<b>Aradur® 2954</b>		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Colour (Gardner, ISO 4630)	≤ 2	
	Viscosity at 25 °C (ISO 12058-1)	70 - 120	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 °C (ISO 1675)	0.94 - 0.95	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]
	Flash point (ISO 2719)	173	[°C]
	Storage temperature (see expiry date on original container)	2 - 40	[°C]
<b>STORAGE</b>	<p>Provided that Araldite® LY 564 and Aradur® 2954 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.</p> <p>Partly emptied containers should be closed immediately after use.</p> <p>Aradur® 2954 which has crystallized and looks cloudy can be restored to its original state by heating to 70 - 80 °C.</p>		

\* 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**

<b>MIX RATIO</b>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Parts by weight</i>	<i>Parts by volume</i>
	Araldite® LY 564	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.

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

<b>VISCOSITY BUILD-UP</b> (HOEPPLER, 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

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

<b>GEL TIME</b> (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.

<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>	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
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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**

<b>GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE (<math>T_G</math>)</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	$T_G$ (TMA) [°C]	$T_G$ (DSC) [°C]
(IEC 1006, 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
<b>TENSILE TEST</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	1 h 80 °C + 4 h 160 °C
(ISO 527)	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
<b>FLEXURAL TEST</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	
(ISO 178)	Flexural strength	[MPa]	120 - 124	
	Ultimate elongation	[%]	6.5 - 7.5	
	Flexural modulus	[MPa]	2600 - 2800	
<b>FRACTURE PROPERTIES</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	
<b>BEND NOTCH TEST</b>				
(PM 258-0/90)	Fracture toughness $K_{1C}$	[MPa $\sqrt{m}$ ]	0.69 - 0.76	
	Fracture energy $G_{1C}$	[J/m <sup>2</sup> ]	149 - 181	
<b>WATER ABSORPTION</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	
(ISO 62)	10 days H <sub>2</sub> O 23 °C	[%]	0.23	
	1 h H <sub>2</sub> O 100 °C	[%]	0.20	
<b>COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	
(DIN 53 752)	Mean value up to 80 °C	[10 <sup>-6</sup> /K]	70 - 75	
<b>POISON'S RATIO</b>				0.35
<b>INTERLAMINAR SHEAR STRENGTH</b>				
(ASTM D 2344)	Short beam: E-glass unidirectional specimen Laminate thickness t = 3.2 mm Fibre volume content: 60 %			
	Shear strength	[MPa]	1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C	59 - 63

**TENSILE,  
COMPRESSIVE AND  
TORSIONAL TEST**

(TCT)

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

<b>Transverse tensile test</b>		<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
<b>Transverse compressive test</b>		<i>Cure:</i>	<i>1 h 80 °C + 8 h 140 °C</i>
Compressive strength	[MPa]		110 - 140
Elastic modulus	[MPa]		15500 - 16000
<b>Torsional test</b>		<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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