

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 Long potlife (2 hours for 100 ml production of big objects. High temperature resistance (glass t 60 °C, after post-cure at 100:120 °C. Excellent mechanical and dynamic p for even higher properties after post-Also laminates show outstanding me system is qualified by the Luftfahrtbu production of gliders. 	at ambient), ample process ransition temperature) after a properties after ambient cure cure at elevated temperature echanical and dynamic prope	ambient cure: with potential es. rties. This
	Adequate skin protection is indispensab	ole.	
PROCESSING	Wet lay-upResin Transfer Moulding (RTM)Pressure MouldingFilament Winding		
PRODUCT DATA	Araldite [®] LY 5052		
	Aspect (visual) Viscosity at 25 ℃ (ISO 12058-1) Density at 25 ℃ (ISO 1675) Epoxide index (ISO 3001)	clear liquid 1000 – 1500 ** 1.17 6.65 – 6.85 **	[mPa s] [g/cm³] [Eq/kg]
	Aradur [®] 5052		
	Aspect (visual)	clear liquid	
	Viscosity at 25 ℃ (ISO 12058-1)	40 – 60 **	[mPa s]
	Density at 25 ℃ (ISO 1675)	0.94	[g/cm ³]
	Amine value (ISO 9702)	9.55 – 9.75 **	[Eq/kg]

^{**} 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.

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.



TYPICAL SYSTEM DA	TA		_
PROCESSING DATA			
MIX RATIO	Components	Parts by weight	Parts by volume
	Araldite® LY 5052	100	100
	Aradur [®] 5052	38	47
	The components must be weighed accurately properties. The sides and bottom of mixing v process. Large mix quantities will show compotlives. Preferably mix smaller quantities containers.	ressels must be inc nsiderable exotherr	cluded in the mixing m, leading to short
INITIAL MIX	$[{\mathfrak C}]$		[mPa s]
VISCOSITY	at 18		1150 - 1350
(ISO 12058-1)	at 25		500 - 700
	at 40		200 - 250
VISCOSITY BUILD-	$[{\mathfrak C}]$	[mPa s]	[min]
UP	at 25	to 1500	50 - 60
(ISO 12058-1)	at 25	to 3000	90 - 110
	at 40	to 1500	40 - 45
	at 40	to 3000	50 - 60
	at 60	to 1500	15 - 18
	at 60	to 3000	18 - 22
POT LIFE	$[{\mathfrak C}]$		[min]
(TECAM, 100 ML,	at 18		280 - 320
65 % RH)	at 25		110 - 160
	at 40		45 - 55
GEL TIME	$[{\mathfrak C}]$		[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
		.vo vooin/boudonov n	-
	The values shown are for small amounts of pu content and laminate thickness may modify the composite structures the gel time can diffe	e gel time to a very	significant extent. In
	depending on the fibre content and the laminat		
GELATION AT 23 ℃			[h]
(IN THIN LAYERS:	Start		5 - 6.5
0.4 - 0.7 MM)	End		7 - 8
TYPICAL CURE CYCLES			/ 23 °C + 15 h 50 °C / 23 °C + 4 h 100 °C
	The entimum cure evals has to be determine	nod oppo by coss	depending on the

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	Cure:		7	Γ_G onset [${\mathcal C}$]	
TEMPERATURE	2 days 25 ℃			50 - 52	52 - 55
(ISO 11357-2, DSC, 10 K/MIN)	8 days 25 ℃ 4 month 23 ℃		6	60 - 64 64 - 68	62 - 66 67 - 71
200, 1014	1 day 23 ℃ + 10 h 40 ℃ 1 day 23 ℃ + 20 h 40 ℃			88 - 72 72 - 76	70 - 76 74 - 80
	1 day 23 ℃ + 10 h 50 ℃ 1 day 23 ℃ + 15 h 50 ℃			78 - 82 31 - 85	80 - 85 82 - 88
	1 day 23 °C + 10 h 60 °C 1 day 23 °C + 15 h 60 °C			92 - 96 94 - 98	94 - 104 96 - 106
	1 day 23 ℃ + 2 h 80 ℃ 1 day 23 ℃ + 8 h 80 ℃			06 - 110 12 - 116	108 - 114 114 - 122
	1 day 23 ℃ + 1 h 90 ℃ 1 day 23 ℃ + 4 h 90 ℃			04 - 108 12 - 116	108 - 118 116 - 126
	1 day 23 ℃ + 1 h 100 ℃ 1 day 23 ℃ + 4 h 100 ℃			16 - 120 18 - 124	118 - 130 120 - 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		1	06 - 112	120 - 132
TENSILE TEST		Cure:	7 days RT	15 h 50 ℃	8 h 80 ℃
(ISO 527)	Tensile strength Elongation at tensile strength Ultimate strength	[MPa] [%] [MPa] [%]	49 - 71 1.5 - 2.5 49 - 71	82 - 86 3.1 - 3.7 80 - 83	84 - 86 5.7 - 5.9 80 - 84
	Ultimate elongation Tensile modulus	[MPa]	1.5 - 2.5 3350 - 3550	3.5 - 5.5 3450 - 3650	7.0 - 8.5 3000 - 3200
FLEXURAL TEST		Cure:		15 h 50 ℃	8 h 80 ℃
(ISO 178)	Flexural strength Elongation at flexural strength Ultimate strength Ultimate elongation	[MPa] [%] [MPa] [%]		130 - 140 5.8 - 6.3 90 - 115 8.0 - 9.5	116 - 122 6.5 - 7.2 87 - 113 8.5 - 13.4
	Flexural modulus	[MPa]		3000 - 3300	2700 - 3000
PROPERTIES BEND NOTCH TEST (ISO 13586)	Fracture toughness K _{1C} Fracture energy G _{1C}	<i>Cure:</i> MPa√m] [J/m²]			8 h 80 ℃ 0.77-0.83 192 - 212
WATER	Immersion:	Cure:		7 days RT	8 h 80 ℃
ABSORPTION (ISO 62)	4 days H₂O 23 ℃ 10 days H₂O 23 ℃	[%] [%]		0.45 - 0.50 0.70 - 0.80	0.40 - 0.45 0.65 - 0.70
	30 min H₂O 100 °C 60 min H₂O 100 °C	[%] [%]		0.55 - 0.60 0.70 - 0.80	0.45 - 0.50 0.60 - 0.70
COEFFICIENT OF	Mean value:	Cure:	7 d RT	15 h 50 ℃	8 h 80 ℃
LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION (ISO 11359-2)	α from 20 - 50 $°$ C $α$ from 20 - 90 $°$ C $α$ from 20 - 120 $°$ C	[10 ⁻⁶ /K] [10 ⁻⁶ /K] [10 ⁻⁶ /K]	97 - -	- 71 -	- - 71
POISONS'S RATIO		[ν]			0.35



PROPERTIES OF THE	CURED, REINFORCED FORMU	JLATION		
FLEXURAL TEST	Samples:			
(ISO 178)	16 layers (4 mm) E-glass fabric 1:1, 280-300 g/m ² Fibre volume content: 45 - 46 % Cure: 10 h 80 ℃			
			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
	After 30 days in H₂O 23			
	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	Samples:			
(ISO 527)	16 layers (4 mm) E-glass fabri 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 unidirection Fibre volume content: 60 %	onal specimen, thicknes	s t = 3.2 mm	
(ASTM D 2344)				
		Cure:	7 days RT	8 h 80 ℃
	Unconditioned After 1 h in H ₂ O 100 ℃	[MPa] [MPa]	57 - 61 55 - 60	60 - 65 58 - 62
HANDLING PRECAUTIONS				
	Personal hygiene			
	Safety precautions at workplace			
	protective clothing	yes		
	gloves	essential		
	arm protectors	recommended when s	skin contact likely	
	goggles/safety glasses	yes		

after washing

Cleansing of contaminated skin

Skin protection before starting work

Dab off with absorbent paper, wash with warm water and alkali-free soap, then dry with disposable towels. Do not use solvents

Apply barrier cream to exposed skin

Apply barrier or nourishing cream



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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