



# Cationic UV Curing

Speeding up reactivity 15x with Curalite™

European Coatings Show, April 5<sup>th</sup> 2017  
Presented by David Engberg

# Introduction

## Background

- ➔ MSc. In Chemical Engineering at the Faculty of Engineering at Lund University in Sweden.
- ➔ At Perstorp since 2007
- ➔ In previous role worked at Perstorp's department of technology



Speaker

**David Engberg**

Global Product Manager  
Specialty Polyols

# Everywhere you need us

- ➔ World leader in several sectors of the specialty chemicals market
- ➔ Pioneer in formalin chemistry, plastics and surface materials
- ➔ Founded in 1881 in Perstorp, Sweden
- ➔ 135 years of winning formulas
- ➔ 1,500 employees in 22 countries

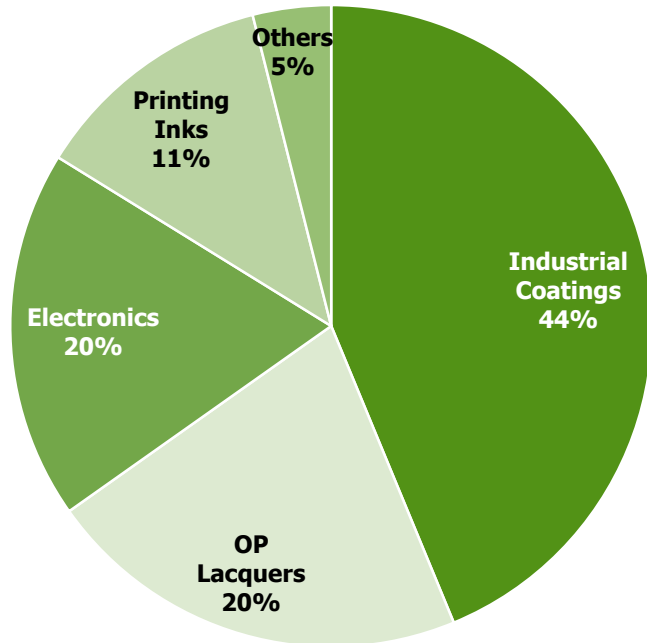


# Different types of curing for food packaging

Technology	Advantages	Disadvantages/myths
<b>Solvent and oil based</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Long history and experience</li><li>2. Low cost</li><li>3. Variety of materials</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High VOC</li><li>2. Slow drying</li><li>3. Migration</li></ol>
<b>Water based</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Seen as "safe"</li><li>2. Low VOC</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Low solids</li><li>2. Slow drying</li><li>3. Limited suitability on impermeable substrates</li><li>4. Migration</li></ol>
<b>Radiation curing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Space saving</li><li>2. Production speed</li><li>3. Versatile</li><li>4. VOC-free</li><li>5. Low energy</li><li>6. Low migration</li><li>7. Enhanced print quality</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Often perceived as hazardous</li><li>2. <u>Acrylates</u> can have poor adhesion</li><li>3. Curing must be carefully controlled</li><li>4. Seen as high cost</li></ol>

# Radiation curing applications

**2016: 550,000 Tonnes**



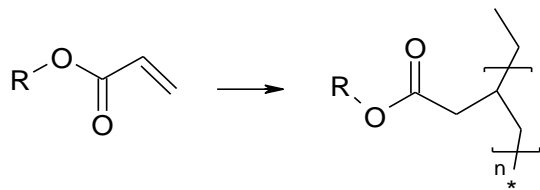
Reduction in traditional printing inks, increase in electronics and digital 3D

# Two types of Radiation cure

## Free radical curing

**The dominant technology >95%**

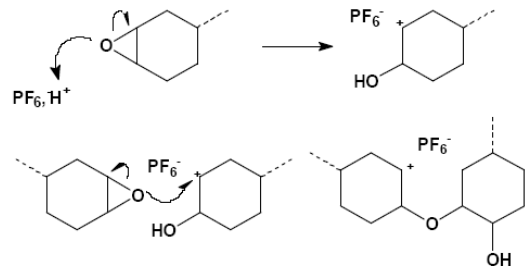
Curing by use of a radical generating photo-initiator or electron beam



## Cationic curing

**<5% of Radcure market**

Curing by use of a "Lewis acid" generating photo-initiator



# Comparison of UV technology

Technology	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Radcure</b>  <b>Free radical</b> <b>&gt;95%</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Space saving</li> <li>2. Speed</li> <li>3. Versatile</li> <li>4. VOC-free</li> <li>5. Low energy</li> <li>6. High quality/ high resolution</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Often perceived as unsafe</li> <li>2. <u>Acrylates</u> can have poor adhesion</li> <li>3. Curing must be carefully controlled</li> <li>4. Curing is affected by O<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ol>
<b>Radcure</b>  <b>Cationic</b> <b>&lt;5%</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All of above</li> <li>2. Exceptional adhesion on difficult substrates</li> <li>3. No "Oxygen inhibition"</li> <li>4. High chemical resistance</li> <li>5. Exceptional flexibility</li> <li>6. Low migration</li> <li>7. Safe</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Affected by amines and humidity</li> <li>2. Limited range of raw materials</li> </ol>



# Main applications for cationic curing

## Graphic Arts

Exceptional adhesion giving low migration in sensitive applications like food packaging



## Coatings

Outlasting performance on difficult substrates like metal, glass and plastic



## Other

- ➔ Adhesives
- ➔ Silicone release agents
- ➔ Electronics



Cationic UV is the perfect choice for challenging applications



# Cationic on challenging substrates

## Plastics

- ➔ Polyethylene
- ➔ Oriented Polypropylene
- ➔ Polyester
- ➔ Polyacrylates
- ➔ Polycarbonate
- ➔ Polystyrene
- ➔ Polyvinyl Chloride
- ➔ Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene
- ➔ Thermoplastic Polyurethanes
- ➔ Polyamides



## Metals

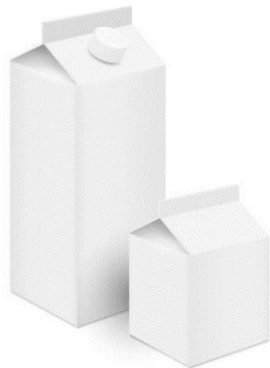
- ➔ Aluminium
  - Vacuum deposited
  - Annealed
  - Foils
  - Drawn containers
  - Monobloc
- ➔ Tin-plate
- ➔ Tin-free steel



# Why cationic is great

## Carton packaging

- ➔ Flexo printed
- ➔ Carton packaging for retorted food
- ➔ Alternative to traditional cans



## Decorative Sleeves

- ➔ Shrink sleeves
- ➔ "Gravure quality" print
- ➔ High shrinkage
- ➔ Superior scratch resistance



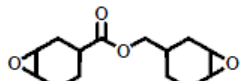
## Beverage can-base

- ➔ Long term resistance and fast process
- ➔ Designed for slip and resistance

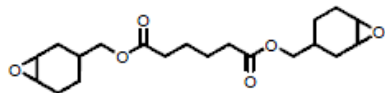


# The Cationic formulation

## Cyclo-aliphatic Epoxy

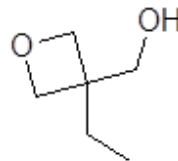


CAS No. 2386-87-0 UVR6105



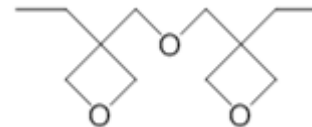
CAS No. 3130-19-6 UVR6128

## Reactive Diluent



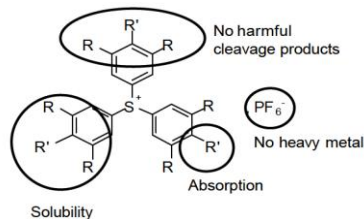
Curalite™ Ox

## Crosslinker



Curalite™ OxPlus

## Initiator



Irgacure 270

## Modifiers – Polyols

- ➔ Polyether polyols
- ➔ Caprolactone polyols
- ➔ Dendritic "Boltorn" polyols

## Others

- ➔ Additives
- ➔ Pigments
- ➔ Fillers

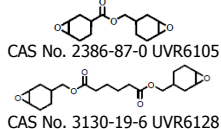
# Our offer for Cationic formulation

## Reactive diluent/Crosslinker

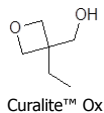
### ➔ **Curalite™**

Oxetane performance boosters

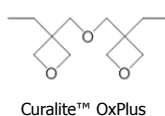
#### Cyclo-aliphatic Epoxy



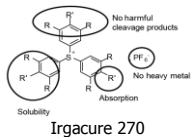
#### Reactive Diluent



#### Crosslinker



#### Initiator



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## Modifiers – Polyols

### **Boltorn™**

Multifunctional and highly branched dendrimers

### **Alkoxyates**

High reactivity and safe polyethers

### **Capa™ Polyols**

Cross-linkers and flexibilisers with high reactivity



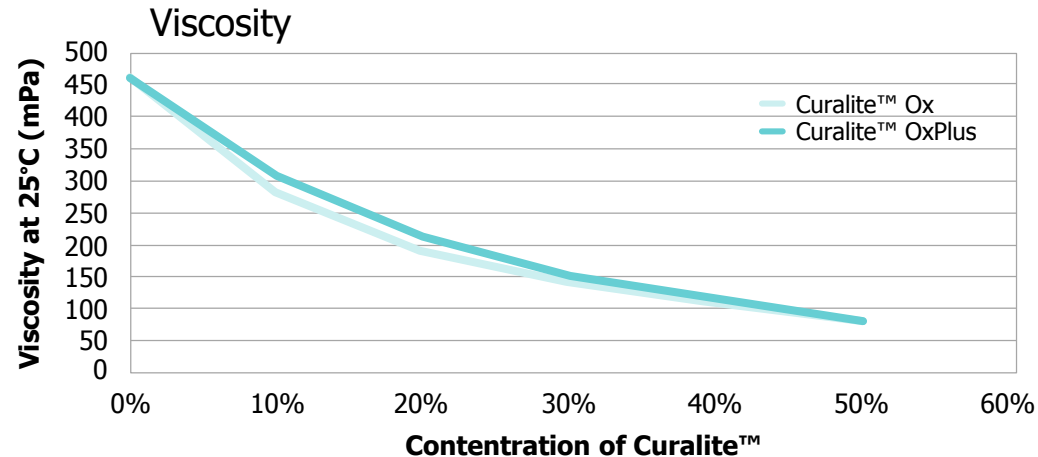
# Introducing Curalite™

- ➔ Increasing reactivity enabling faster printing speed
- ➔ Lowers viscosity
- ➔ Curalite™ Ox and Curalite™ OxPlus
- ➔ High availability of fresh material
- ➔ Non skin-irritating and low odor
- ➔ Fast and reliable supply
- ➔ Flexibility in order sizes

Curalite™ – Designed to enhance Cationic UV Curing

Reactive diluent

Modifiers – Polyols



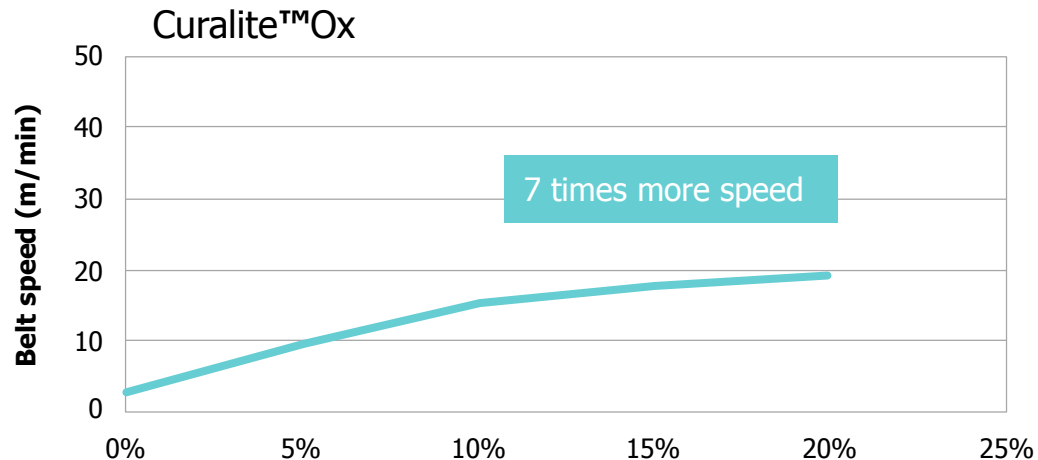
# Curalite™ Ox

- ➔ Increasing the reactivity up to 7 times
- ➔ Best performance for flexibility
- ➔ Suitable in formulation in the range of 5 to 20%
- ➔ Increased dark cure gives increased through cure

**Reactive diluent**

**Modifiers – Polyols**

Speeding up your  
cationic formulation



# Curalite™ OxPlus

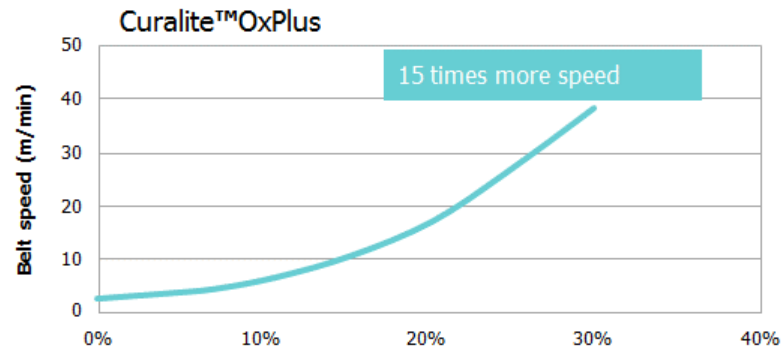
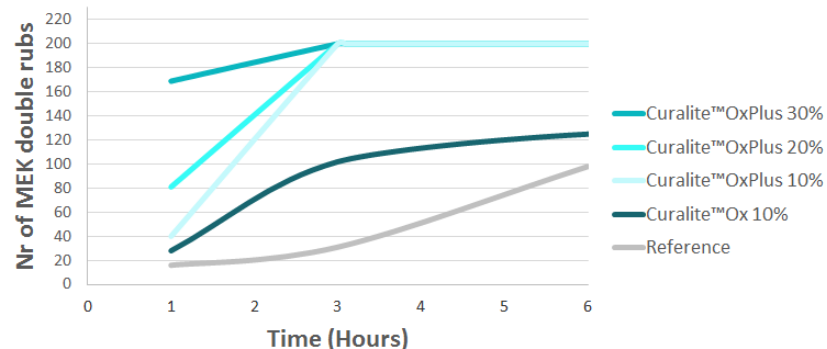
Give your formulation an extra edge

- ➔ A di-functional Oxetane crosslinker
- ➔ Improved chemical resistance and hardness
- ➔ Increasing the reactivity up to 15 times
- ➔ Suitable in formulation in the range of 10 to 40%
- ➔ Use less amounts of expensive photoinitiator
- ➔ Perfect for environments with high humidity

Reactive diluent

Modifiers – Polyols

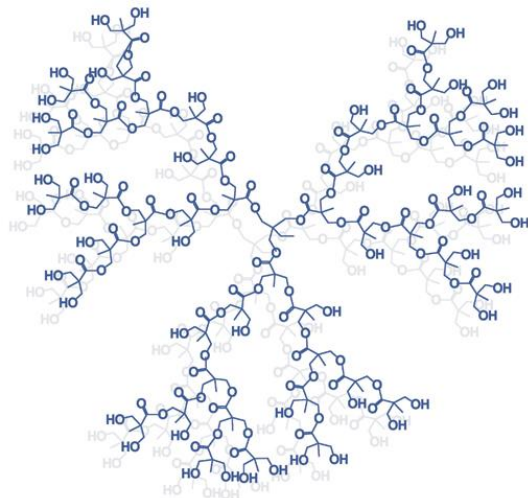
## Superior Through Cure



# Dendritic Polymers – “Boltorn”

## Hyperbranched Polymers

- ➔ High functionality
- ➔ Densely branched polymer backbone



Reactive diluent

**Modifiers – Polyols**

## **Boltorn™ H2004** recommended for cationic formulation

- ➔ Superior wear resistance, improved flexibility and rheological behavior
- ➔ Improves ink flow
- ➔ Improved flexibility
- ➔ Offers good cross-linking



# Caprolactone Polyols

- ➔ Flexibility & toughness
- ➔ Low Viscosity
- ➔ Very low acid value
  - Prolonged shelf-life
- ➔ Di, tri and tetra functional grades

Reactive diluent

**Modifiers – Polyols**



# Polyether polyol

Broad offer in **polyols**  
**for cationic formulations**

- › Di-, tri- and tetra functional polyols
- › Ether bonds

## Tailoring properties

Changing polyol and the ratio between  
epoxide/oxetane and polyol

Alkoxyates for freedom when formulating



Reactive diluent

**Modifiers – Polyols**



A photograph showing a long, perspective view of a production line filled with numerous aluminum cans. The cans are arranged in neat, parallel rows that recede into the distance. The lighting is bright, highlighting the metallic surfaces of the cans. The background is slightly blurred, showing industrial equipment and green safety railings.

**Thank you for listening!**  
**Q&A**

**Welcome to booth 7A-603**