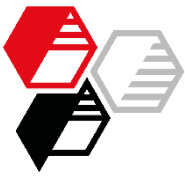




Neuburg Siliceous Earth in UV-curing wood Coatings: surfacer and top coat

Author: Hubert Oggermueller



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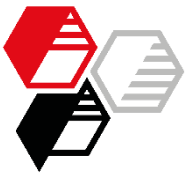
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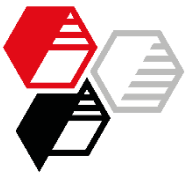
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 - Abrasion Resistance
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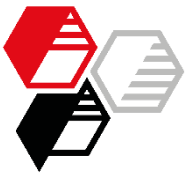
Introduction

The objective of this study was to show how different fillers affect important properties of a surfacer for parquet floorings. For this purpose a mineral filler should provide:

- high amounts in formulation
- viscosity increase, especially associated with an yield point (important for processing behaviour on a roller coater)
- good transparency
- high abrasion resistance
- cost reduction

As the most frequently used fillers for this product sector we tested:

- two grades of Talc products
- Blanc Fixe (precipitated Barium Sulfate)
- three grades of **Neuburg Siliceous Earth**:
 - Sillitin V 88
 - Sillitin Z 89
 - Aktisil MAM



Filler Characteristics



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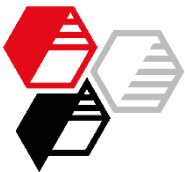
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SUMMARY

	Talc 1	Talc 2	Blanc Fixe	Sillitin Z 89	Sillitin V 88	Aktisil MAM
Mineral Description	Talc + others	Talc + others	prec. Barium-sulfate	Silica/ Kaolinite	Silica/ Kaolinite	Silica/ Kaolinite
Chemical Composition	55 % SiO ₂ 32 % MgO 5 % Al ₂ O ₃	32 % SiO ₂ 31 % MgO 22 % Al ₂ O ₃	99 % BaSO ₄	82 % SiO ₂ 12 % Al ₂ O ₃	88 % SiO ₂ 8 % Al ₂ O ₃	88 % SiO ₂ 8 % Al ₂ O ₃
Particle Shape	lamellar	lamellar, more stacks	rhomboidal	corpuscular aggregates and lamellar	corpuscular aggregates and lamellar	corpuscular aggregates and lamellar
Particle Size d ₅₀ [µm]	7.8	3.2	4.4	2	4	4
Particle Size d ₉₇ [µm]	27	17	16	9	18	18
Oil Absorption [g/100 g]	47	42	17	55	45	45
Density [g/cm ³]	2.8	2.8	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Functionalisation	none	none	none	none	none	Methacrylic



Base Formulation

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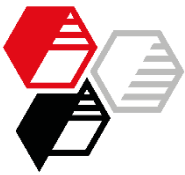
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	Parts by weight
Ebecryl 6040	42.4
OTA 480	50.8
Benzophenone	3.4
Omnirad BDK	3.4
Filler	variable X
Total	100 + X



Testing

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Viscosity:

Rotation viscometer MC 1 (Anton Paar), at 23 °C

Yield Point:

Rotation viscometer MC 1, stress controlled, at 23 °C

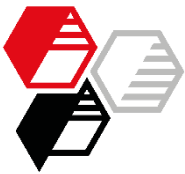
Curing:

Mercury UV lamp at 80 W/cm; speed 15 m/min; two passes

Color Shift of Film:

The color value b^* (Cielab Color system) of the film was measured on a white substrate with a Luci 100 color meter; dry film thickness 40 μm .

The color shift Δb^* is the difference between the measured value and the color value b^* of the formulation without filler; the higher the number, the more yellowish tint.



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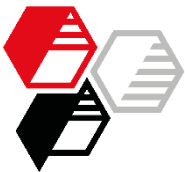
Transparency Loss:

The color value Brightness L^* (Cielab Color system) of the film was measured on a black substrate with a Luci 100 color meter; dry film thickness 40 μm .

The transparency loss ΔL^* is the difference between the measurement of the black substrate without coating and the measurement with applied film; the lower the number, the better the transparency.

Abrasion Resistance:

Tested with a Taber Abraser with S 42 sanding strips at a load of 0.5 kg. The abrasion loss was determined after 100 revolutions at a speed of 55 rpm by weighing the specimen and calculating the volume loss (considering the different densities).



Viscosity vs. Filler Dosage

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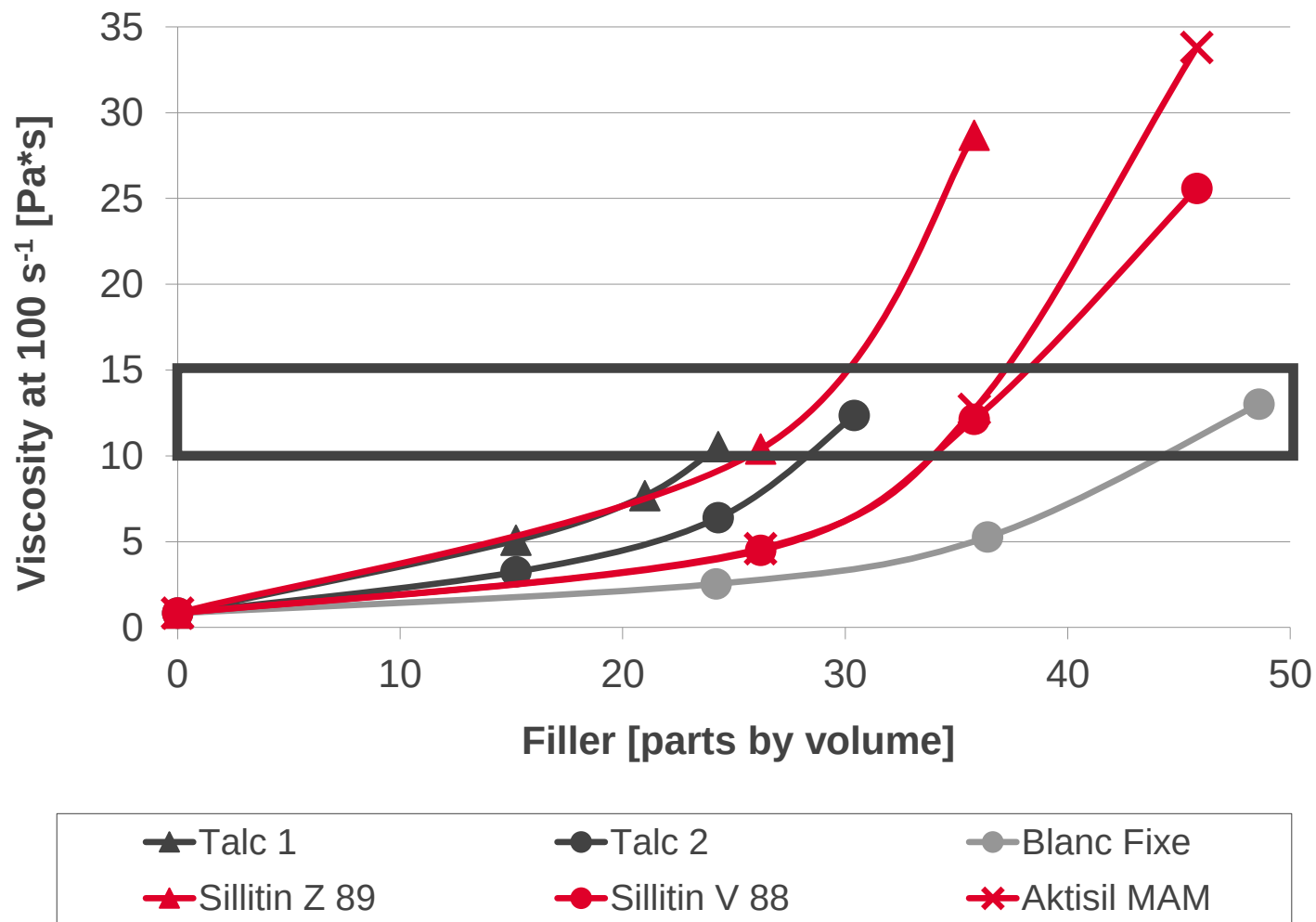
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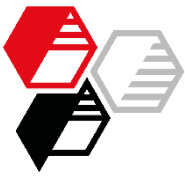
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Viscosity and Yield Point

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in the targeted range

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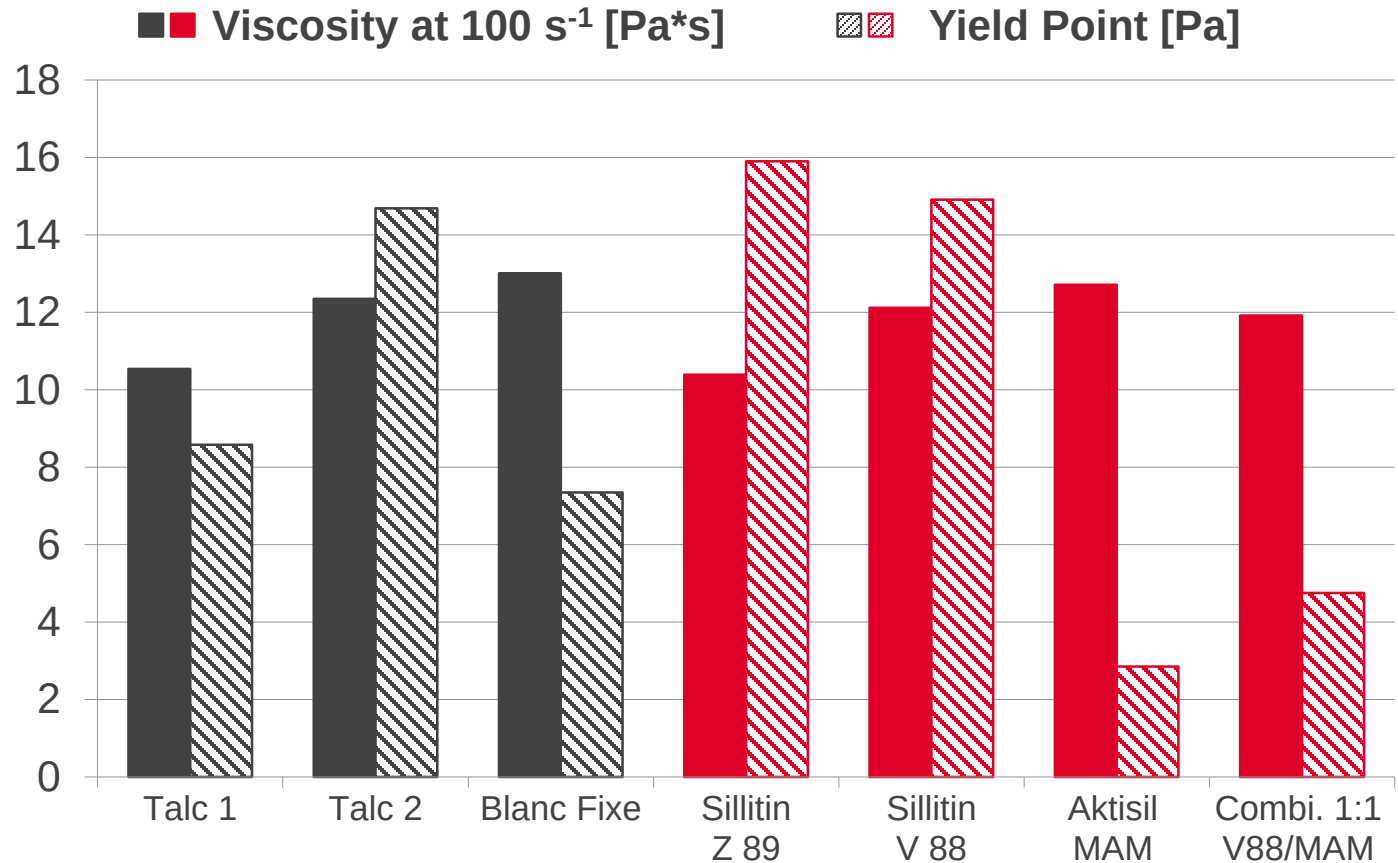
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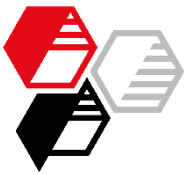
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PART 2: TOP COAT

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Vol.parts:	24.3	30.4	48.6	26.2	35.8	35.8	35.8
Weight p.:	68	85	214	68	93	93	93



Color Shift

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DFT 40 µm on white substrate

Δb^*

10

8

6

4

2

0

Talc 1

Talc 2

Blanc Fixe

Sillitin
Z 89

Sillitin
V 88

Aktisil
MAM

Combi. 1:1
V88/MAM

Vol.parts: 24.3

30.4

48.6

26.2

35.8

35.8

35.8

Weight p.: 68

85

214

68

93

93

93

Higher values do not have any negative effect on appearance on wooden substrates. Quite the contrary, **Neuburg Siliceous Earth** products enliven wood structure!

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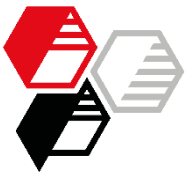
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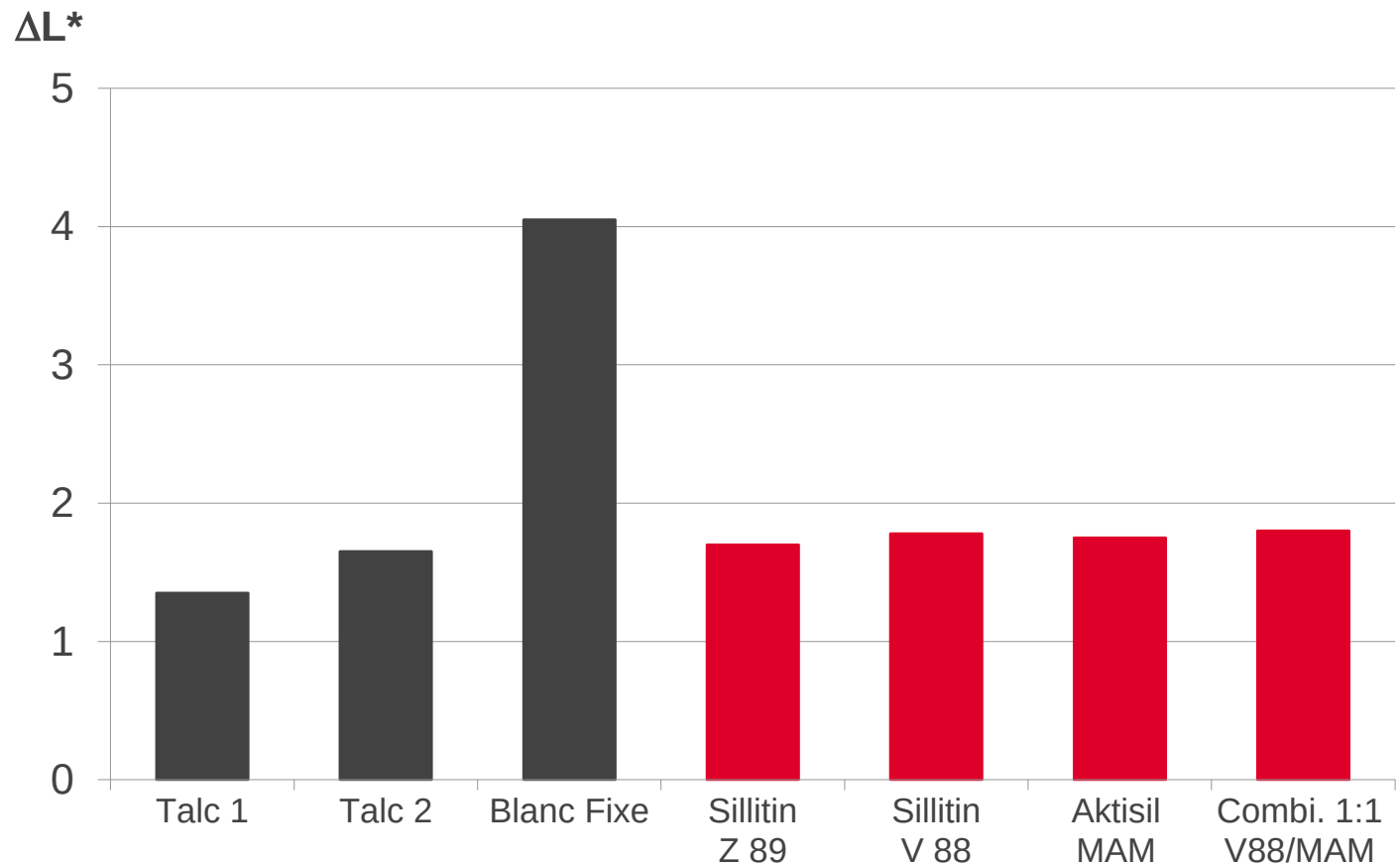
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Transparency Loss

DFT 40 µm on black substrate



Vol.parts:	24.3	30.4	48.6	26.2	35.8	35.8	35.8
Weight p.:	68	85	214	68	93	93	93

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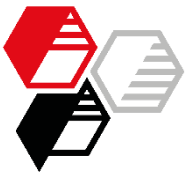
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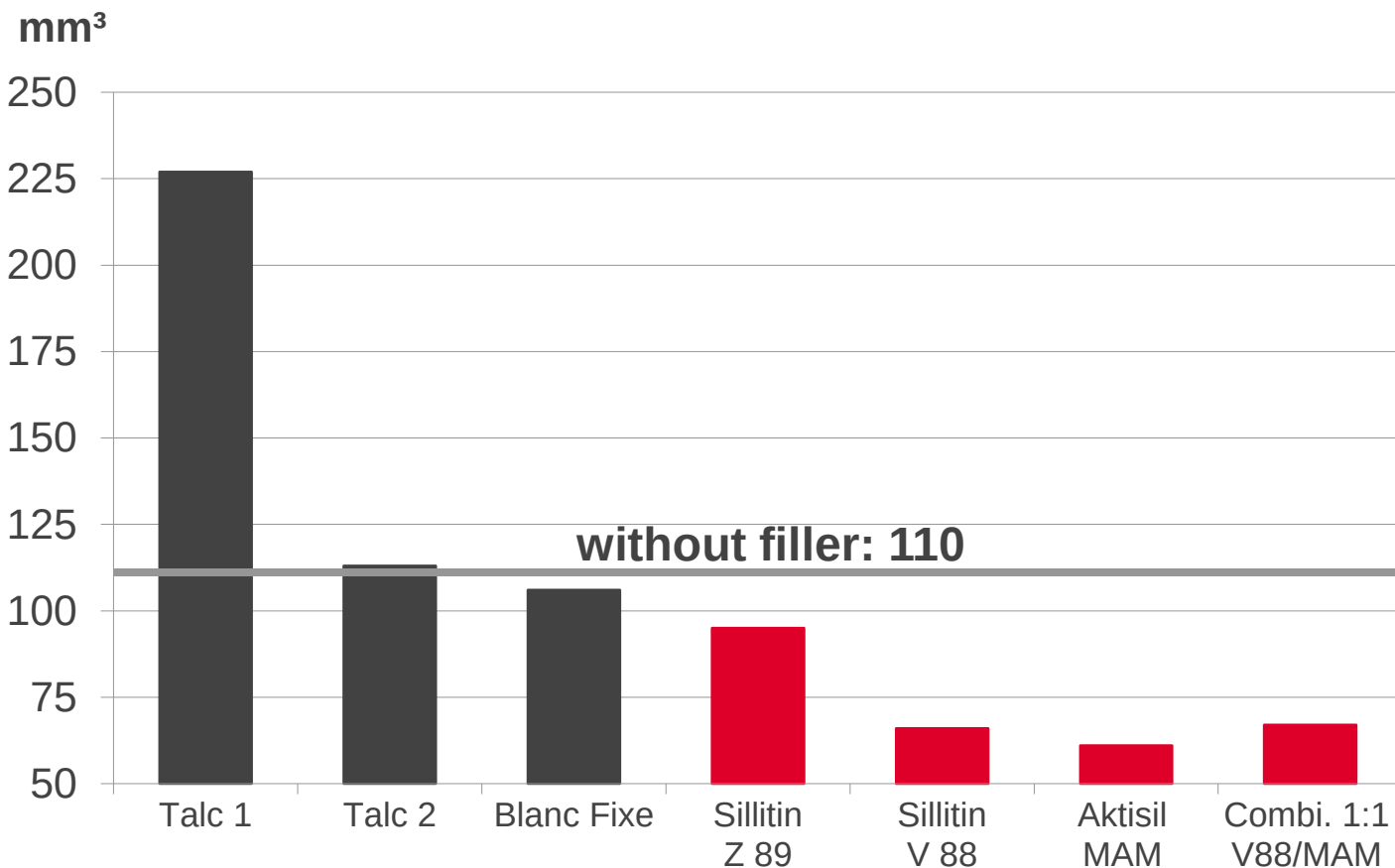
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Abrasion Loss

Taber S 42 0.5 kg; 55 rpm; 100 revolutions



Vol.parts:	24.3	30.4	48.6	26.2	35.8	35.8	35.8
Weight p.:	68	85	214	68	93	93	93

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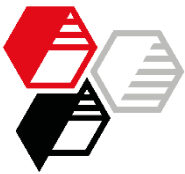
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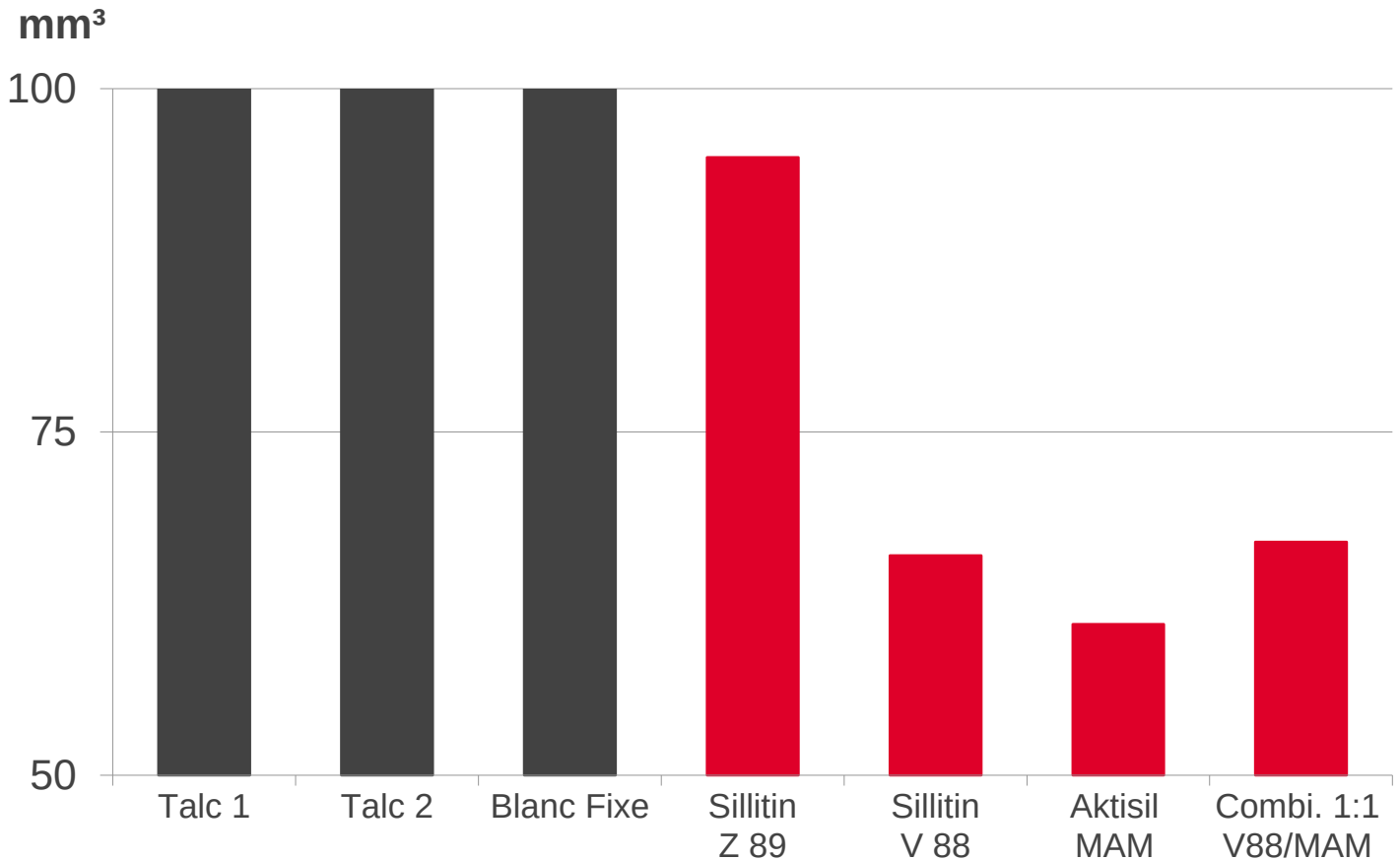
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Abrasion Loss

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focused on low loss range



Vol.parts:	24.3	30.4	48.6	26.2	35.8	35.8	35.8
Weight p.:	68	85	214	68	93	93	93

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PART 1: SURFACER

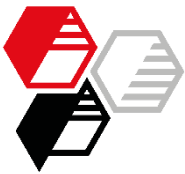
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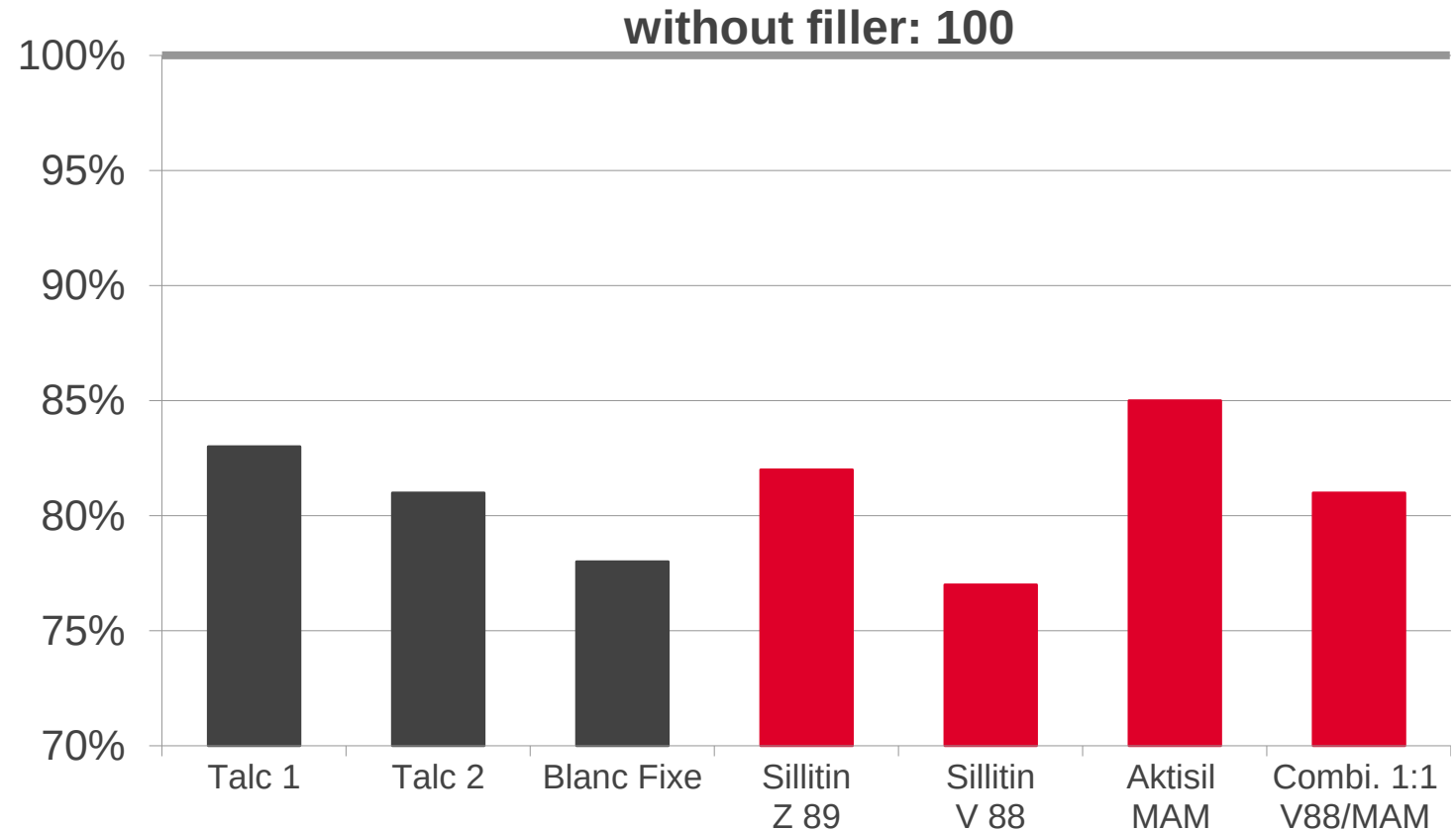
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Formulation Cost Index

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per liter (Germany)



Vol.parts:	24.3	30.4	48.6	26.2	35.8	35.8	35.8
Weight p.:	68	85	214	68	93	93	93

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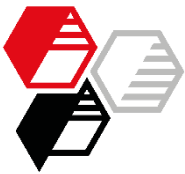
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Part 2: Top Coat Aliphatic Urethane Acrylate

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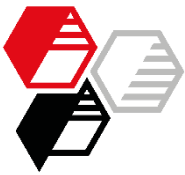
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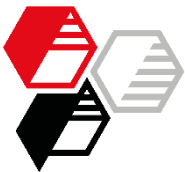
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SUMMARY

UV-cured coatings, as 100 % systems without any volatile matter, are very difficult to mat. Even classical matting agents like silica gel based products achieve only moderate matting effect, whereas the viscosity increase is dramatic.

The aim was to achieve a good matting with the lowest possible increase in viscosity and, in addition, to minimize abrasion loss as much as possible.

The influence of a commercially available matting agent based on silica gel or **Aktisil MAM** and combinations of both materials is examined below.



Filler Characteristics

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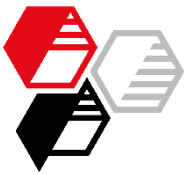
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	Matting Agent	Aktisil MAM
Mineral Description	Silica Gel	Neuburg Siliceous Earth
Composition (approx.)	SiO ₂	88 % SiO ₂ 8 % Al ₂ O ₃
Grain Shape	corpuscular aggregates, highly porous	corpuscular aggregates and lamellar
Particle Size d ₅₀ [µm]	4	4
Particle Size d ₉₇ [µm]	12	18
BET Surface [m ² /g]	400	11
Functionalisation	none	Methacrylic



Base Formulation

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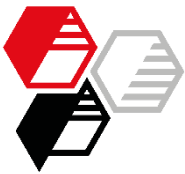
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	Parts by weight
Ebecryl 294	65.0
HDDA	30.0
Benzophenone	3.0
Omnirad 1173	2.0
Byk 088	0.3
Matting Agent	variable X
Aktisil MAM	variable Y
Total	$100.3 + X + Y$

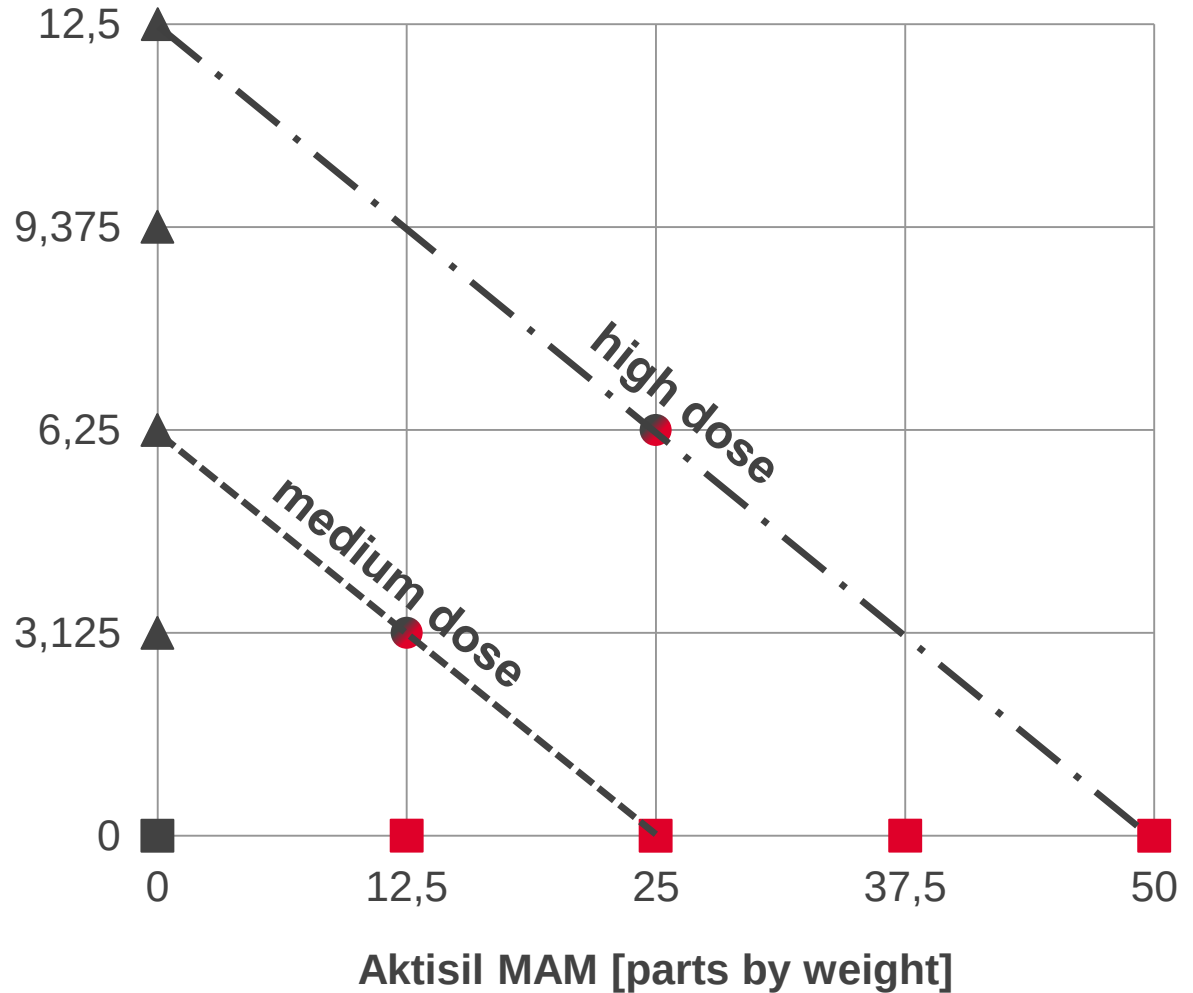


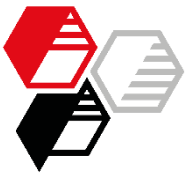
Test Design

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**Matting Agent
[parts by weight]**





Test Design Examples

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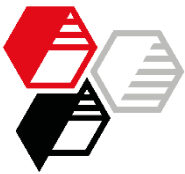
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Dosage		Parts by weight
„none“		0
„medium“	Matting Agent Aktisil MAM Combination: Matting Agent and Aktisil MAM	6.25 or 25.0 or 3.125 and 12.5
„high“	Matting Agent Aktisil MAM Combination: Matting Agent and Aktisil MAM	12.5 or 50.0 or 6.25 and 25.0



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Viscosity:

Rotation viscometer MC 1 (Anton Paar), at 23 °C

Curing:

Mercury UV lamp at 80 W/cm; speed 15 m/min; two passes

Gloss:

Erichsen Mini-Glossmaster (60° angle); 40 µm dry film thickness

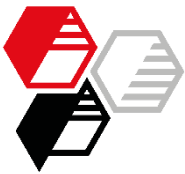
Color Shift of Film:

The color value b^* (Cielab Color system) of the film was measured on a white substrate with a Luci 100 color meter; dry film thickness 40 µm.

The color shift Δb^* is the difference between the measured value and the color value b^* of the formulation without filler; the higher the number, the more yellowish.

Abrasion Resistance:

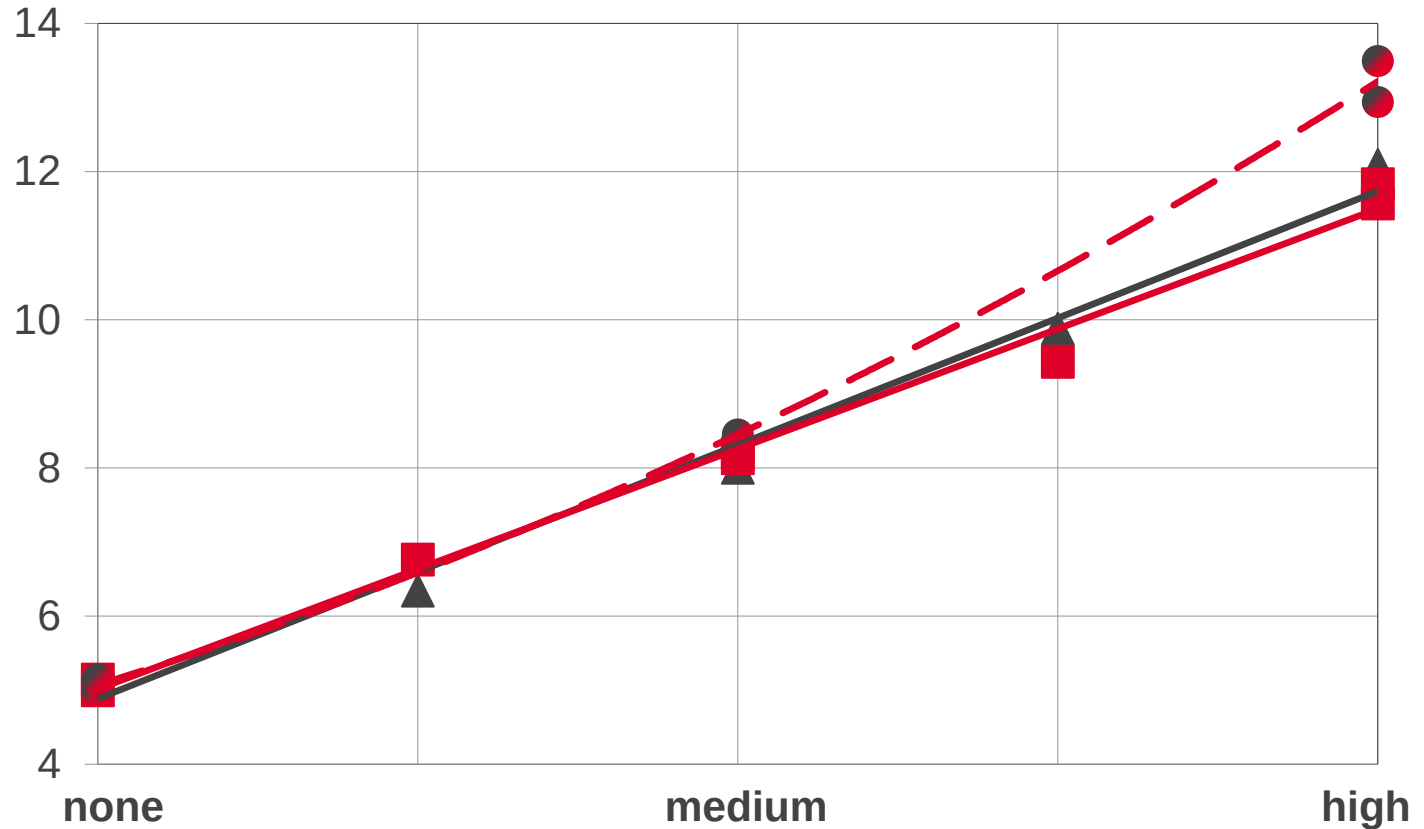
Tested with a Taber Abraser with S 42 sanding strips at a load of 0.5 kg. The abrasion loss was determined after 100 revolutions at a speed of 55 rpm by weighing the specimen and calculating the volume loss (considering the different densities).



Viscosity

at 500 s⁻¹

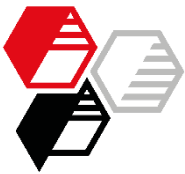
Pa*s



▲ Matting Agent

■ Aktisil MAM

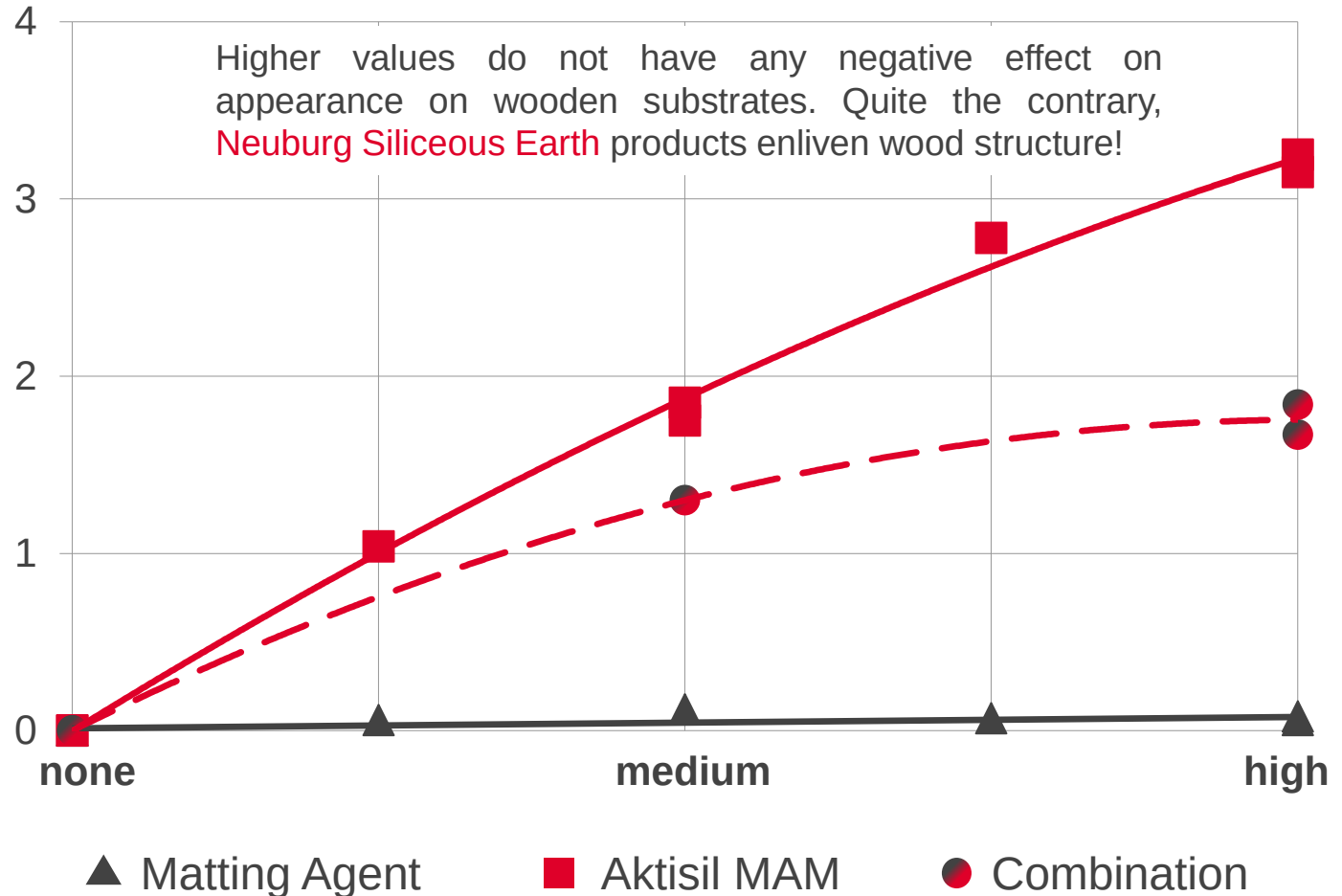
● Combination

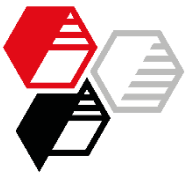


Color Shift

DFT 40 µm on white substrate

Δb^*

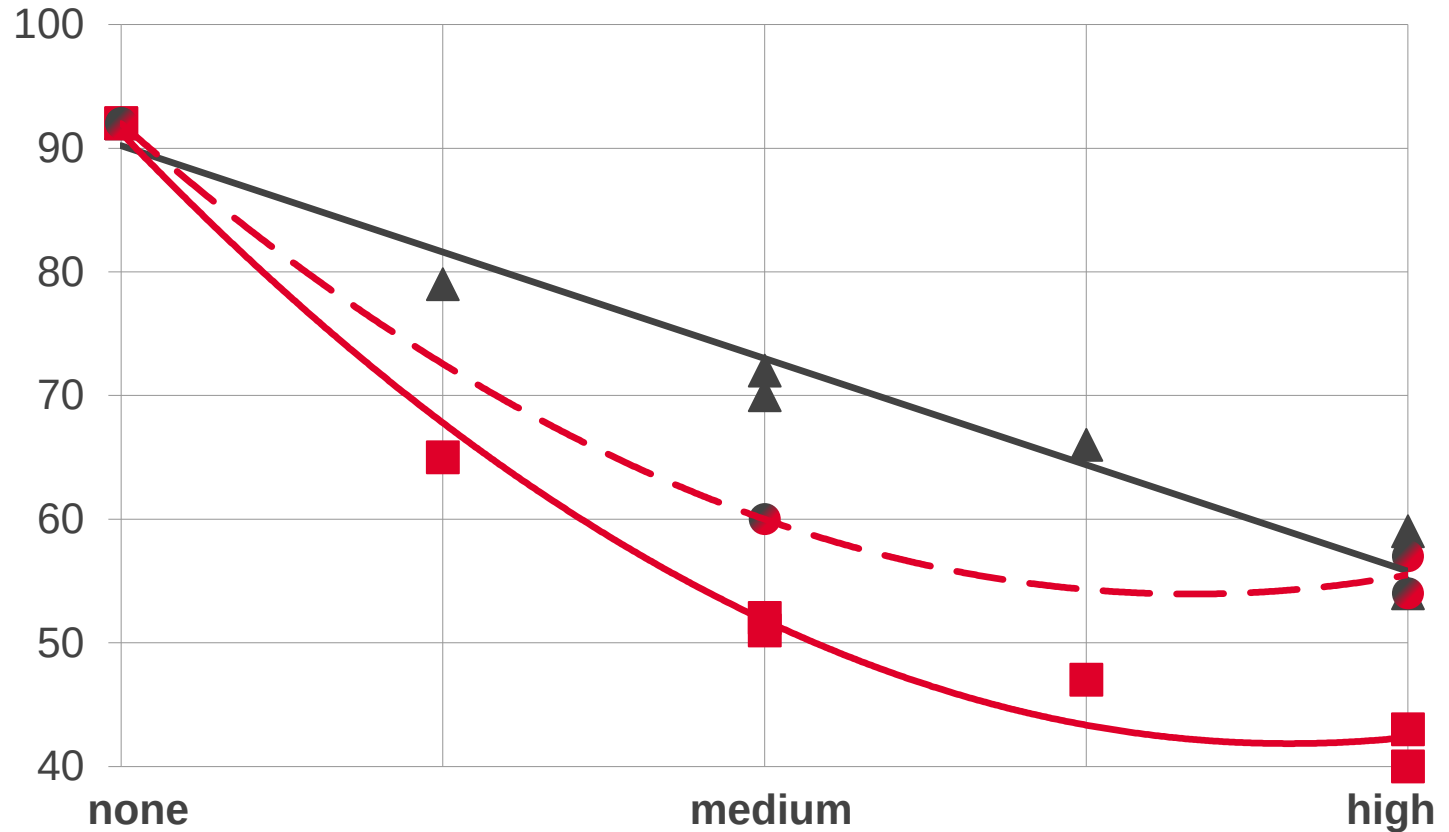




Gloss

60°, DFT 40 µm

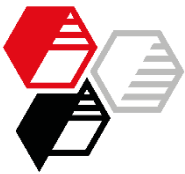
GU



▲ Matting Agent

■ Aktisil MAM

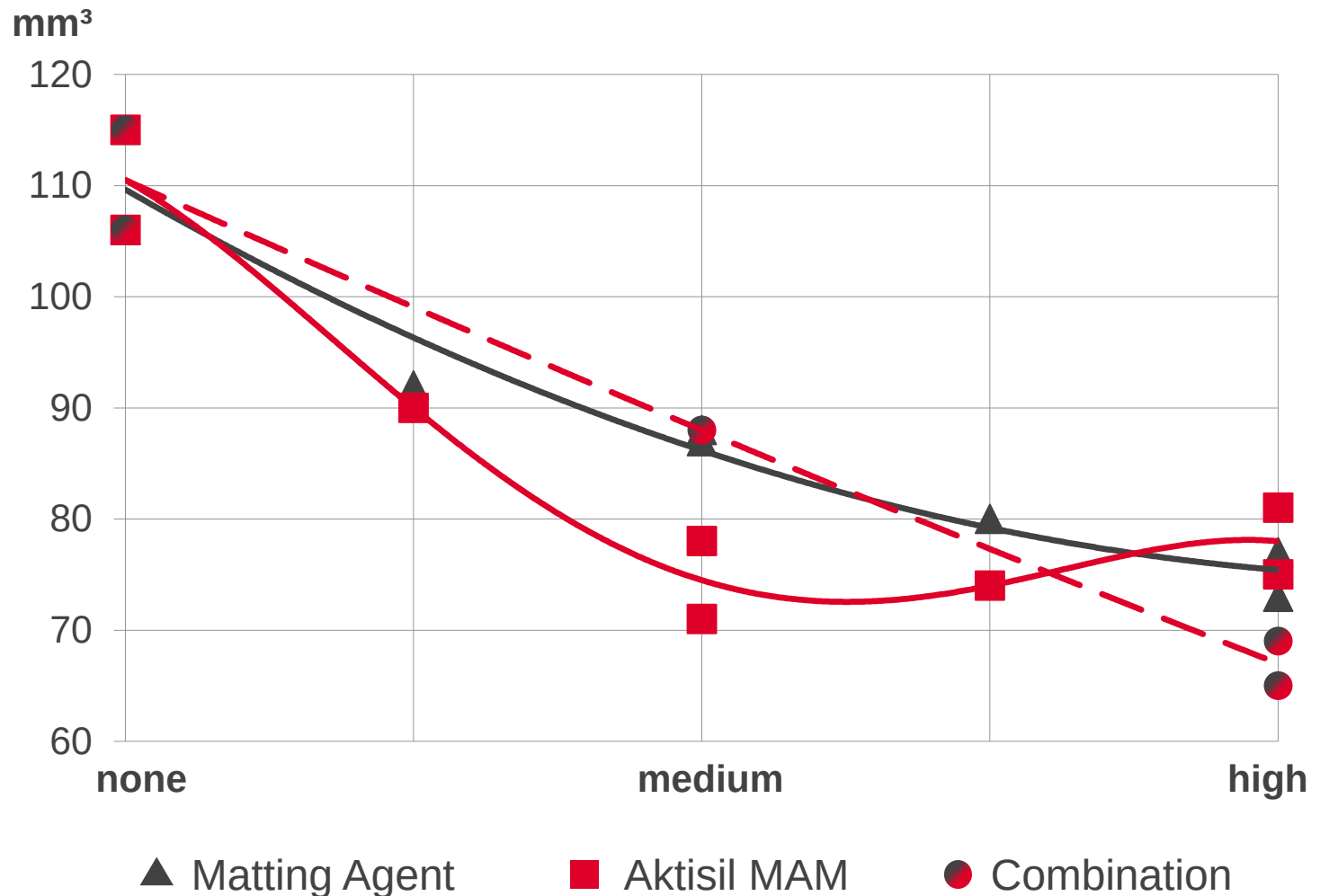
● Combination

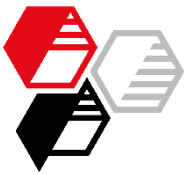


Abrasion Loss

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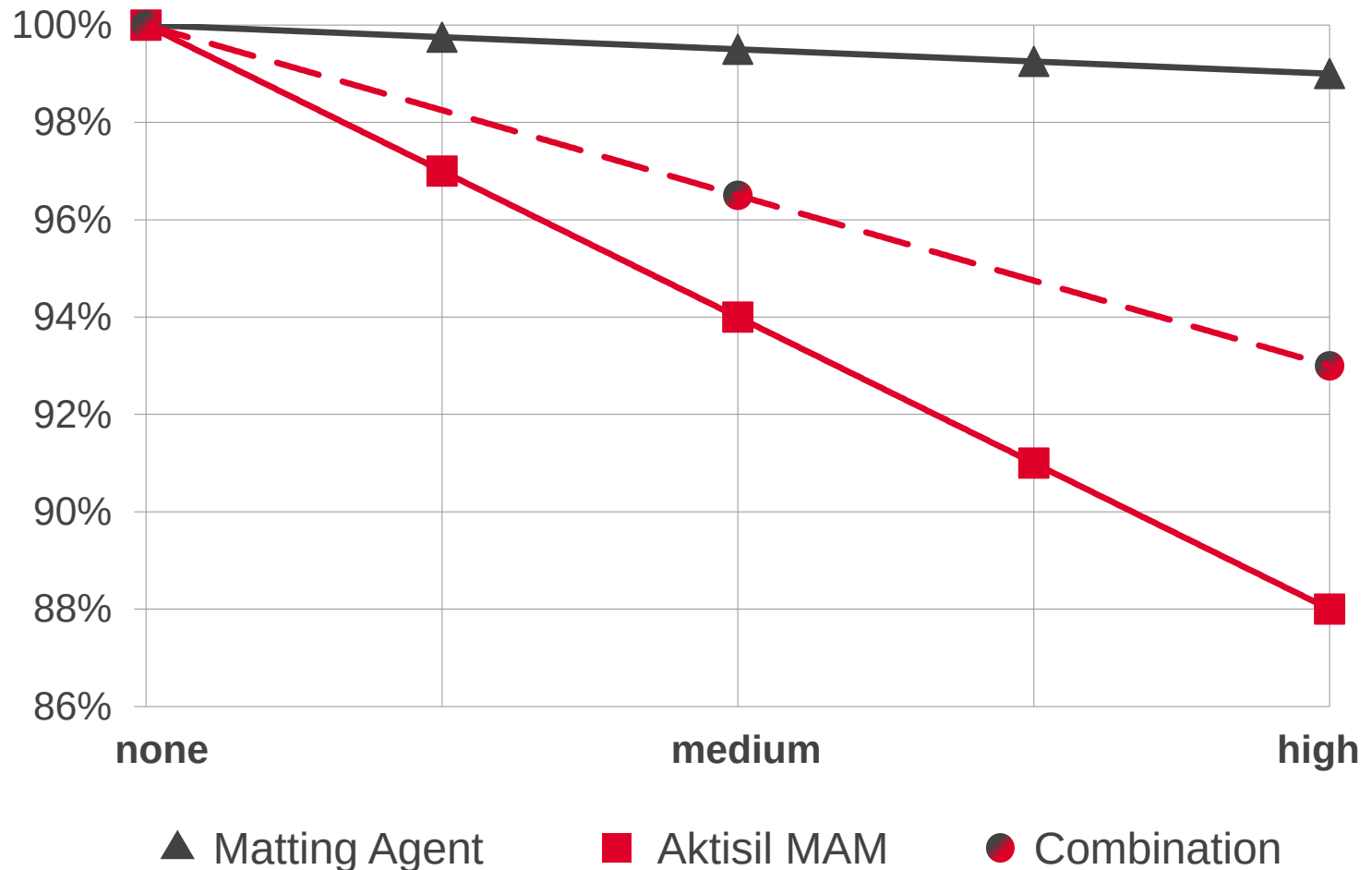
Taber S 42 0.5 kg; 55 rpm; 100 revolutions

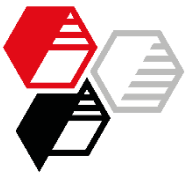




Formulation Cost Index

per liter (Germany)

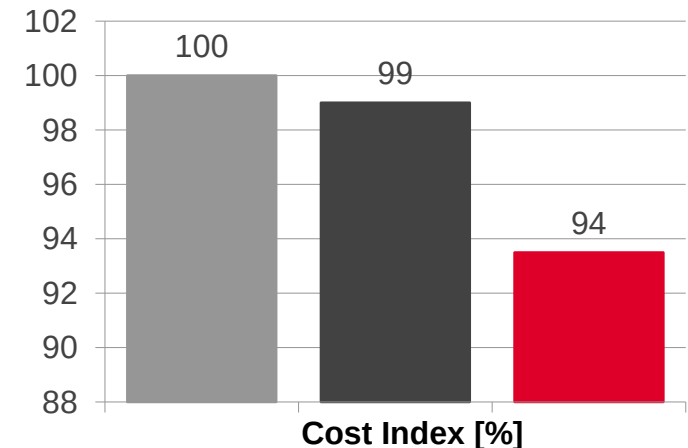
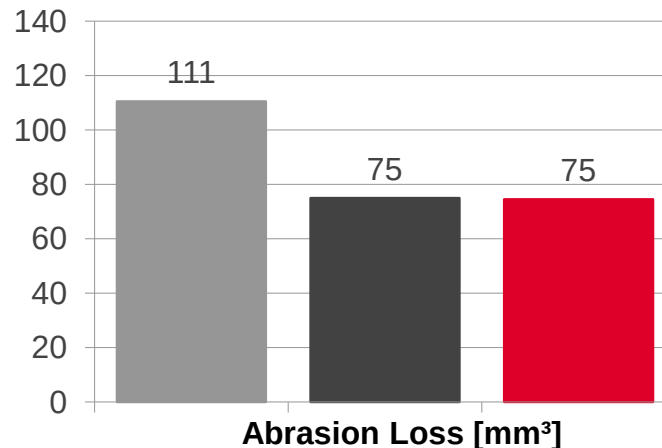
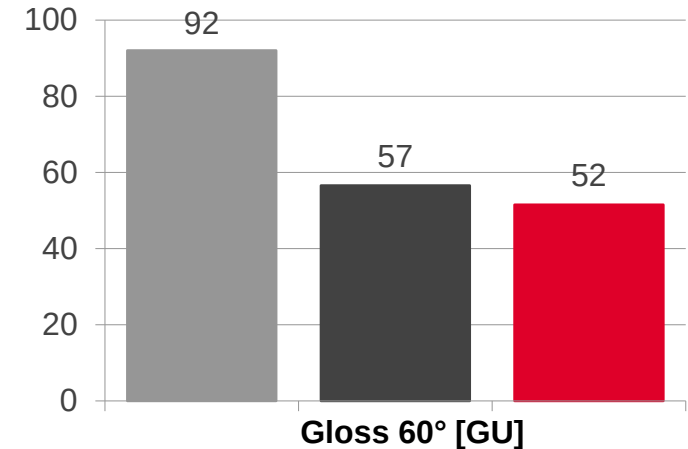
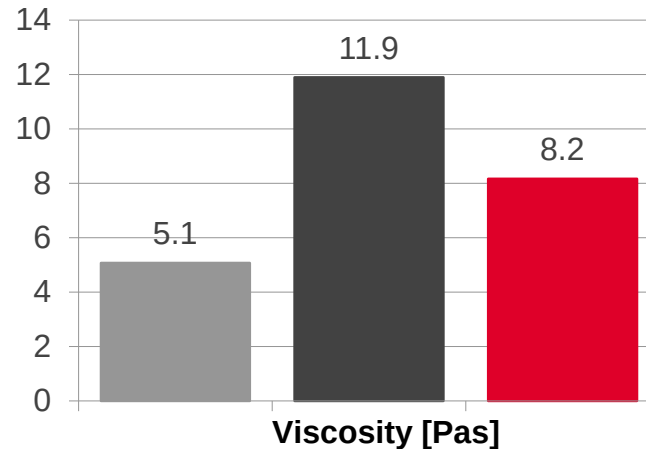




Benchmarking Aktisil MAM vs. Matting Agent

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■ none ■ Matting Agent 12.5 parts ■ Aktisil MAM 25 parts



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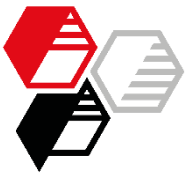
PART 2: TOP COAT

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Summary

The **Neuburg Siliceous Earth** grades **Sillitin V 88**, **Sillitin Z 89** and the surface treated **Aktisil MAM** show excellent optical and mechanical properties in UV-curing wood coating systems.

Surfacer:

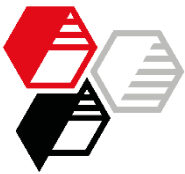
Neuburg Siliceous Earth fillers result in very low abrasion loss and do not impair mechanical sanding characteristics.

Rheological behaviour (yield point) can be controlled precisely by combining **Sillitin V 88** with **Aktisil MAM**.

Top Coat:

Aktisil MAM achieves good matting with only a moderate increase in viscosity and low abrasion loss.

The excellent cost-performance ratio complements the overall result.



We supply material for good ideas!

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