

— Polymers used in paints



Bui Van Minh

CONTENTS

- Paint definition
- Application
- History of paints science and technology
- Paint classifications
- Film forming mechanisms
- Basic paint ingredients
- Ingredients made from polymers
- Key paint players in Vietnam market
- Video clip – plant introduction
- Q&A



DEFINITION

Definition: “Paint is any **pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition** designed for application to a substrate in a **thin film** which is converted to an **opaque or transparent solid film** after application.

Used for protection, decoration or identification - or to serve some functional purpose such as filling or concealing surface irregularities, or the modification of light and heat radiation characteristics, etc.”

-Paint/Coatings Dictionary



WHAT ARE PAINTS USED FOR?



ROS.
IR-ELLIS®



Decoration



Recognition



Camouflage



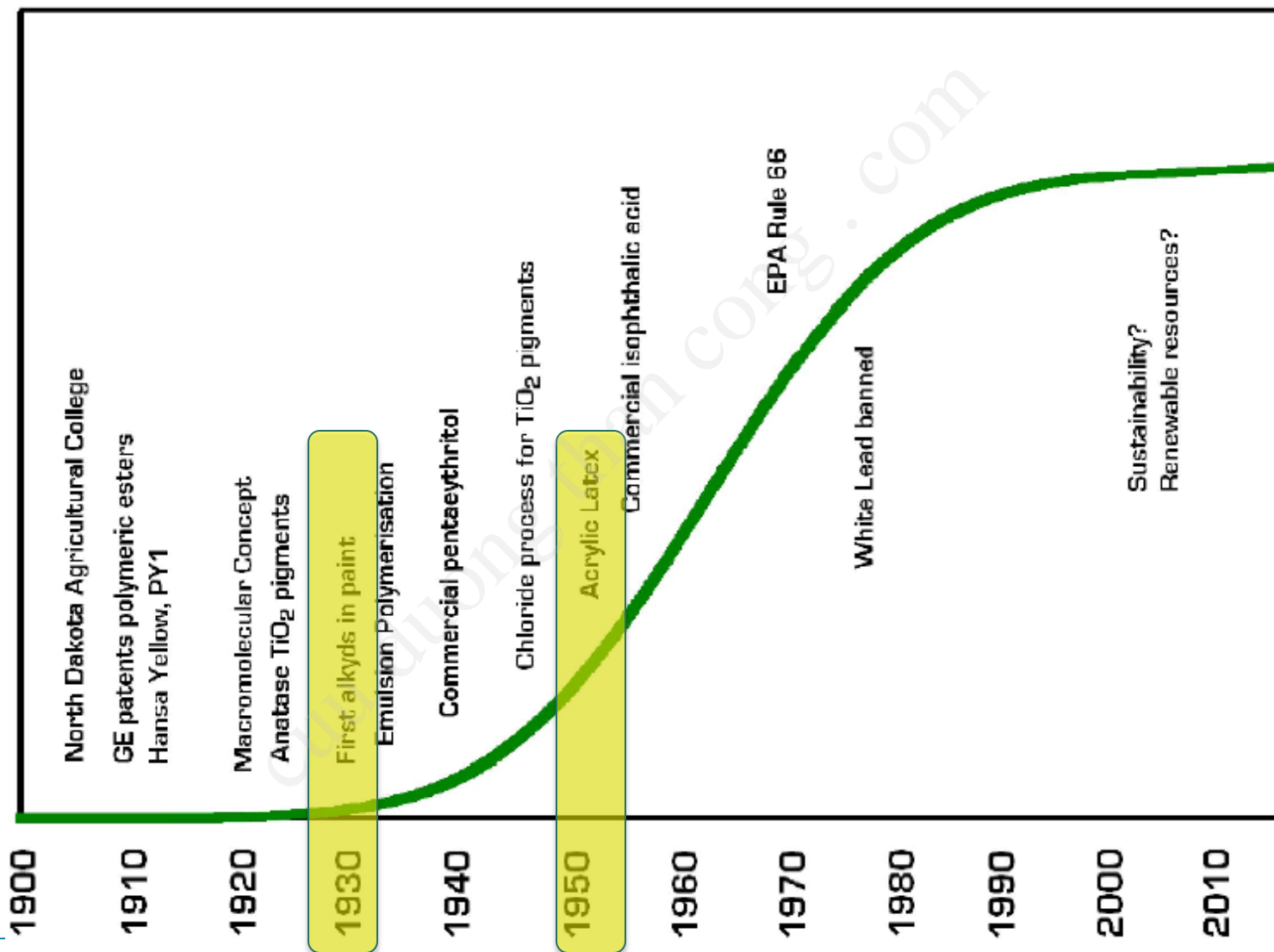
Protection



Notice

HISTORY OF PAINTS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

When the paints were used?



PAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

TECHNOLOGIES

WATER BORNE
SOLVENT BORNE
HIGH SOLIDS
WATER
SOLVENT
TWO COMPONENTS
HOT MELTS
EXTRUDED
RADIATION
UV
E-BEAM
POWDER
REGULAR
RADIATION
ELECTRODEP
CO2 (UNICARB)

POLYMERS

ALKYDS
EPOXY
POLYURETHANES
ACRYLICS
POLYESTER
POLYOLEFINS AND WAXES
VINYL ACETATE
CELLULOSICS
ELASTOMERS
AMINO
VINYL CHLORIDE
PVDC
SILICONES AND SILANES
FLUOROCARBONS
POLYAMIDES
FATTY OILS AND ACIDS
OTHERS

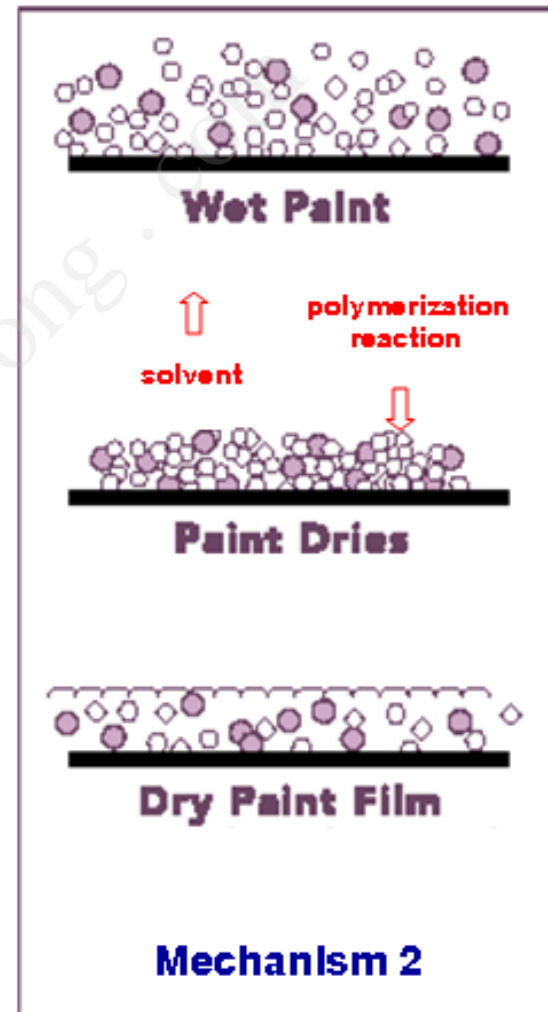
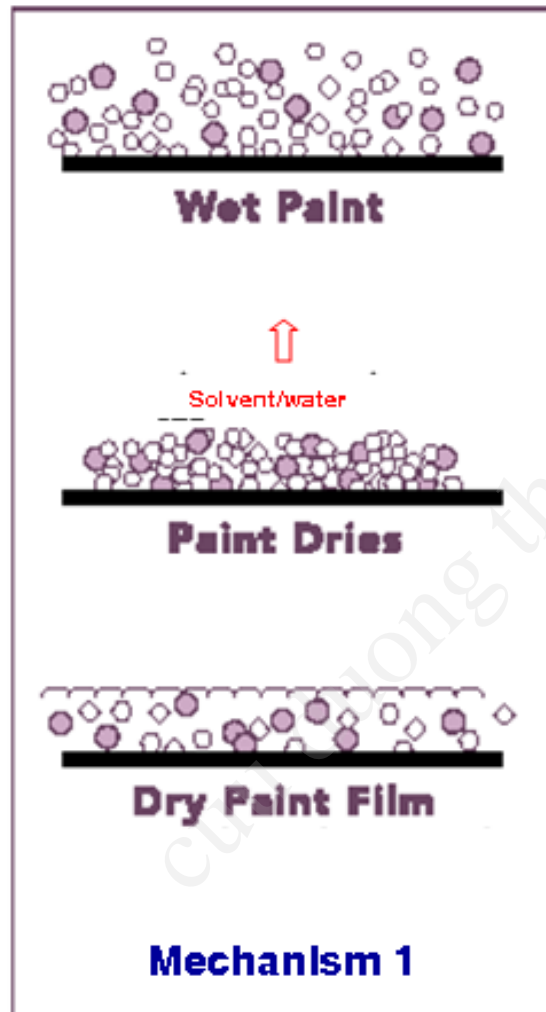
APPLICATIONS

WALL COATINGS
GENERAL METAL
COIL
FURNITURE – WOOD, METAL
APPLIANCES
AUTOMOTIVE
METAL CONTAINERS
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
LAND TRANSPORTATION
PIPE
MARINE
AIRCRAFT
PLASTICS

FILM FORMING MECHANISMS



CONNELL BROS.
A DIVISION OF WILBUR-ELLIS®



BASIC PAINT INGREDIENTS

- Liquid (solvent) - Acts as a carrier for the pigments and binder
- Additives - Enhances certain properties such as brushing ease and mildew resistance
- Binder - Holds pigment particles together and provides adhesion
- Pigments - Provide color, hiding and other functions



ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS – WATERBORNE

Paint ingredients

1. Binders
2. Dispersants
3. Surfactants
4. Defoamers
5. Pigments
6. Extenders
7. Thickeners
8. Opac Polymer
9. Solvents
10. Biocides
11. Others

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE BINDERS

Paint ingredients

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LATEX POLYMER TYPES

1. Vinyl Acetate
2. Vinyl Acrylic
3. Vinyl Acetate/VeoVa
4. Vinyl Acrylic/VeoVa
5. All-Acrylic
6. Styrene Acrylic
7. Acrylic/ Veova

MONOMERS

- VA Homopolymer
- VA & BA
- VA & VeoVa
- VA & Ethylene
- BA & MMA
- BA, MMA, & STY
- BA, MMA & VeoVa

APPLICATIONS

- Tape Joint
- 1st Line Interior
- 2nd Line Exterior
- Masonry Coatings
- Interior & Exterior
- 1st Line Exterior
- Interior & Exterior
- Specialty Coatings

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT EMULSION CHEMISTRIES

Binder Type	100% Acrylic	Acrylic Styrene	VA/Veova	Vinyl Acrylic	PVAc
UV Resistance	5	3	3	2	1
Alkaline Resistance	5	5	3	2	1
Water Resistance	4	5	3	2	1
Efflorescence	5	5	3	2	1
DPUR	5	4	3	1	2
Color Stability	5	2	3	3	1
Cost	1	3	2	4	5

5 = Best, 1= Poorest

Table above is just general comparison – actual performances depending on monomers / functional groups / surfactants and others ingredients used to produce binders

WHICH INGREDIENTS CAN BE MADE FROM POLYMERS IN PAINT FORMULATION?

Paint ingredients

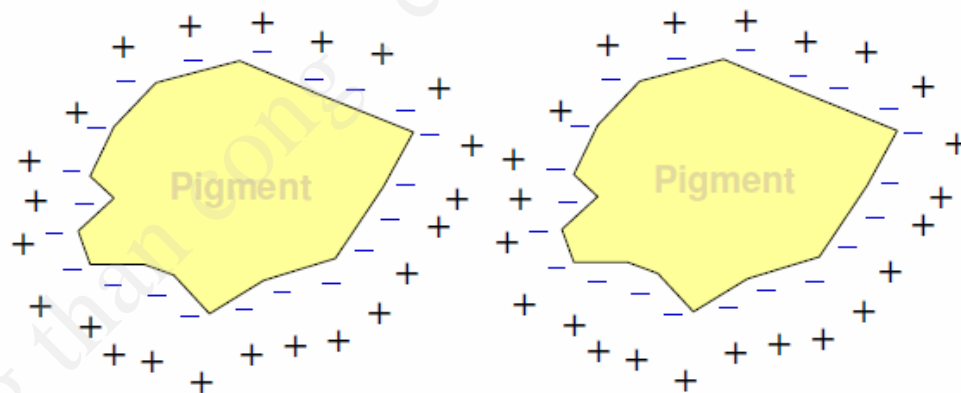
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Wetting and Stabilizing system

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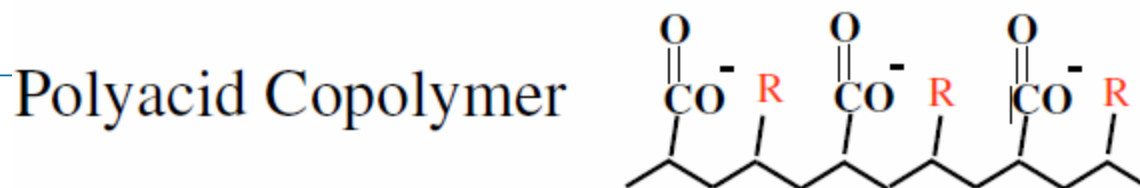
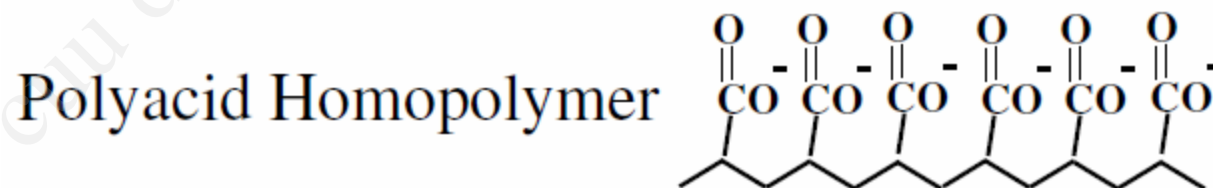
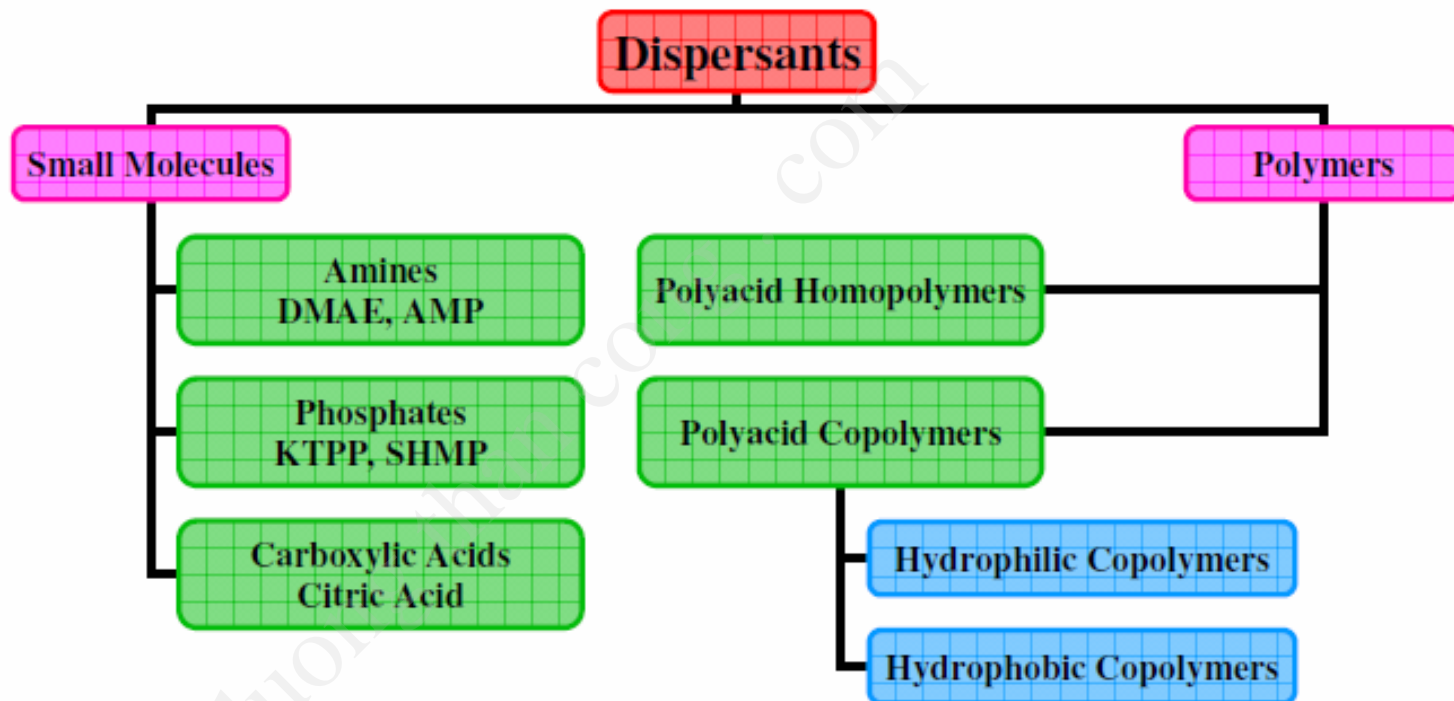
Electrostatic Repulsion



Steric Exclusion



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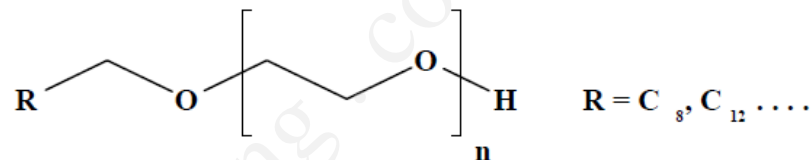
ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE SURFACTANTS

Paint ingredients

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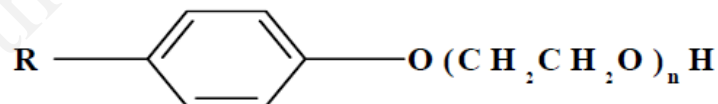
Fatty Alcohol Ethoxylate - Aliphatic

- Alfonic, Brij, Rhodasurf, Neodol, Surfonic, Triton



Alkylphenol Ethoxylate - Aromatic

- Armul, DeSonic, Igepal, Surfonic, Triton

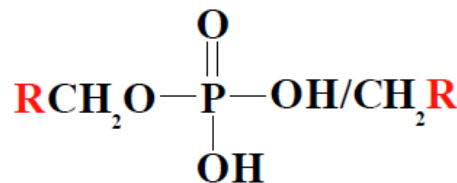


R = octyl-, nonyl-

n = ethoxylation length

Phosphate Esters:

- Dextrol, Strodex

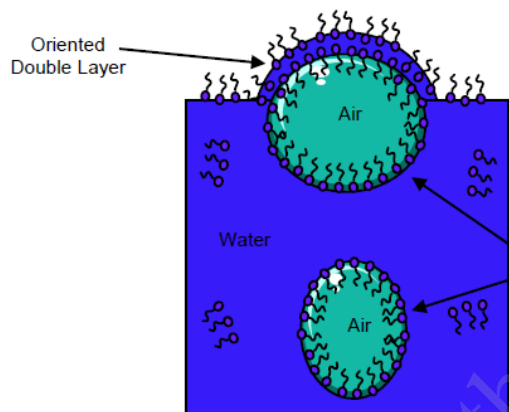


ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE DEFOAMERS

Paint ingredients

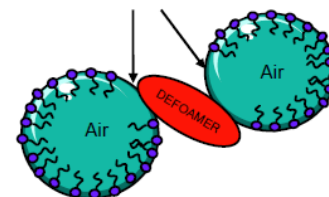
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Working mechanism



Defoamers disrupt the surfactants thereby allowing the gas to escape the liquid

Disruption occurred at the bubble surface



Air will now coalesce and/or escape to the surface

Common defoamers

1. Mineral oil based
2. Silicone oil based
3. Hyper-branched polymer molecule



White Inorganic oxides:

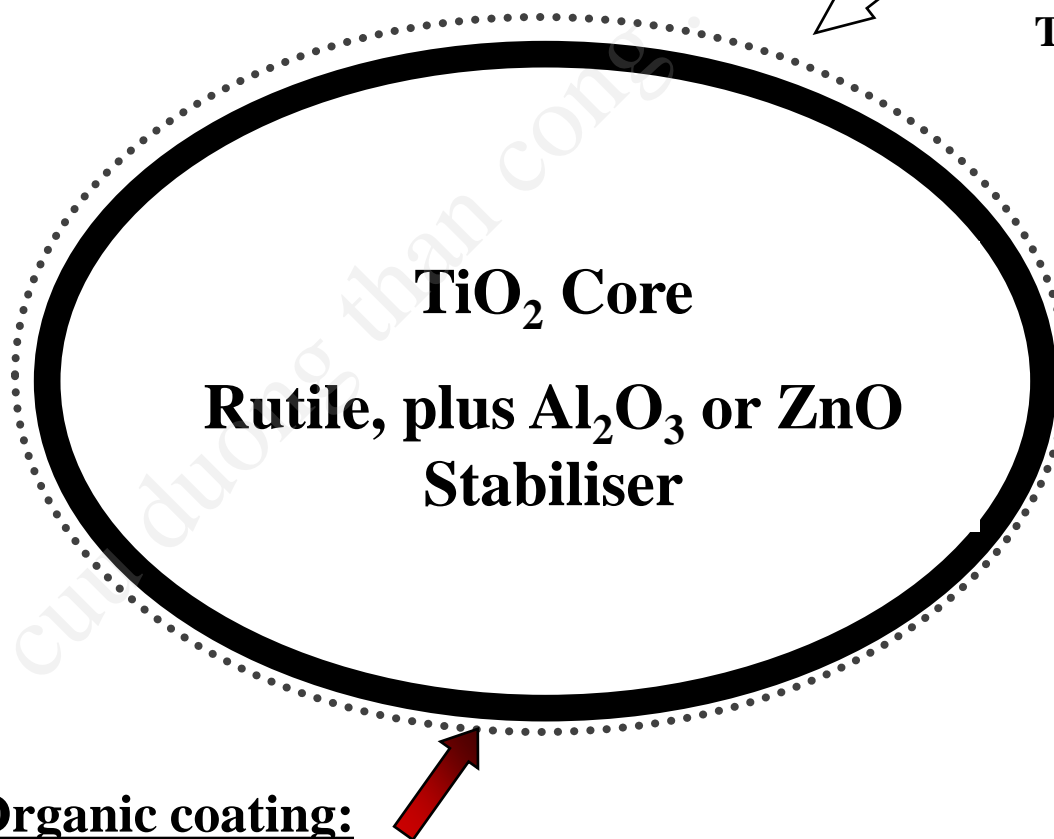
Alumina

Silica

Zirconia

Titanium

Titan dioxides



Organic coating:

Polyols, Siloxanes, Amines

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ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE THICKENERS

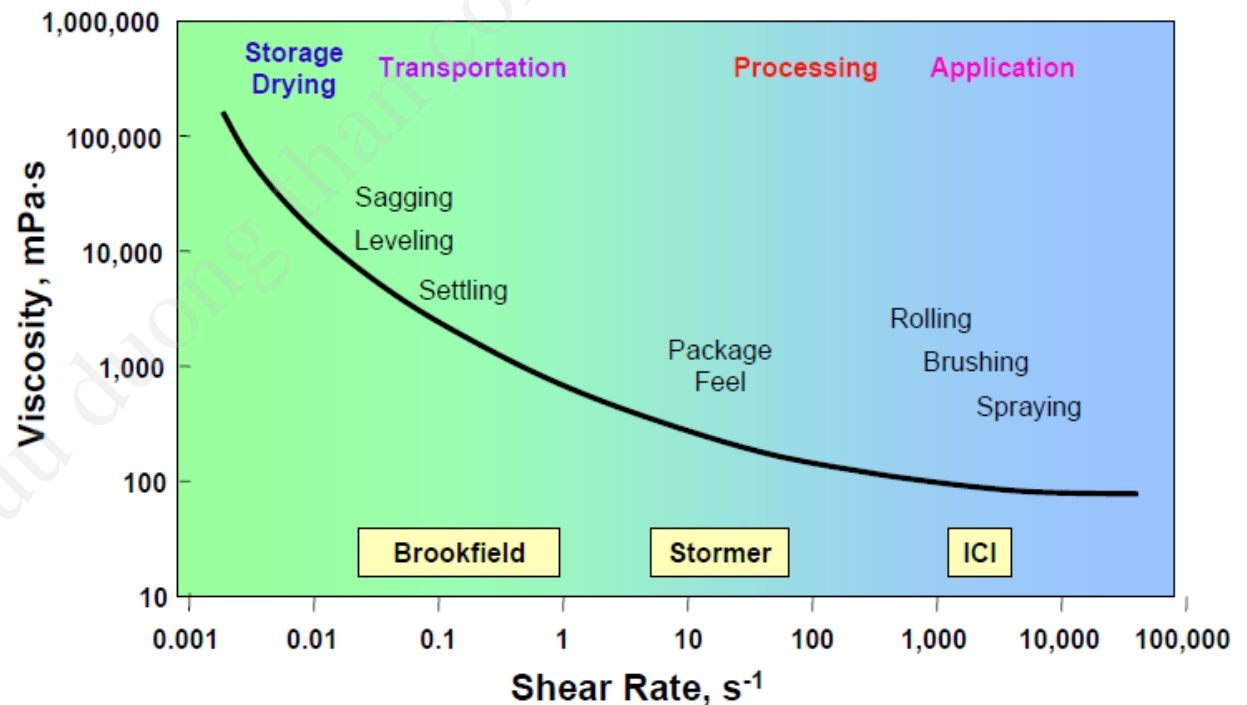
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Functions

1. Stabilize system
2. Improve application properties

Paint Viscosity vs Shear Rate



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Water Phase Thickeners

Nonionic Polymers	HEC <i>HydroxyEthylCellulose</i>
	MC/MHEC/MHPC <i>MethylCellulose and EO/PEO mixed ethers</i>
Anionic Polymers	CMC <i>CarboxyMethylCellulose</i>
	ASE <i>Alkali-Swellable-Emulsions</i>

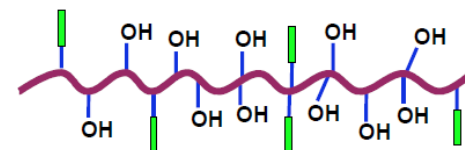
Associative Thickeners

HMHEC <i>Hydrophobically Modified HydroxyEthylCellulose</i>
HEUR <i>Hydrophobically Modified Ethoxylated Urethane</i>
HMPE <i>Hydrophobically Modified PolyEther</i>
HASE <i>Hydrophobically modified Alkali-Swellable-Emulsions</i>

Structure

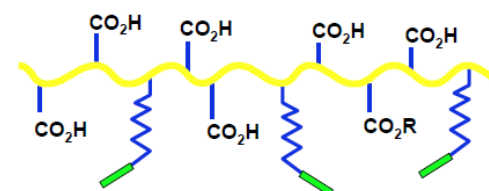
HMHEC

300



HASE

200-1,000



HMPE/HEUR (NSAT)

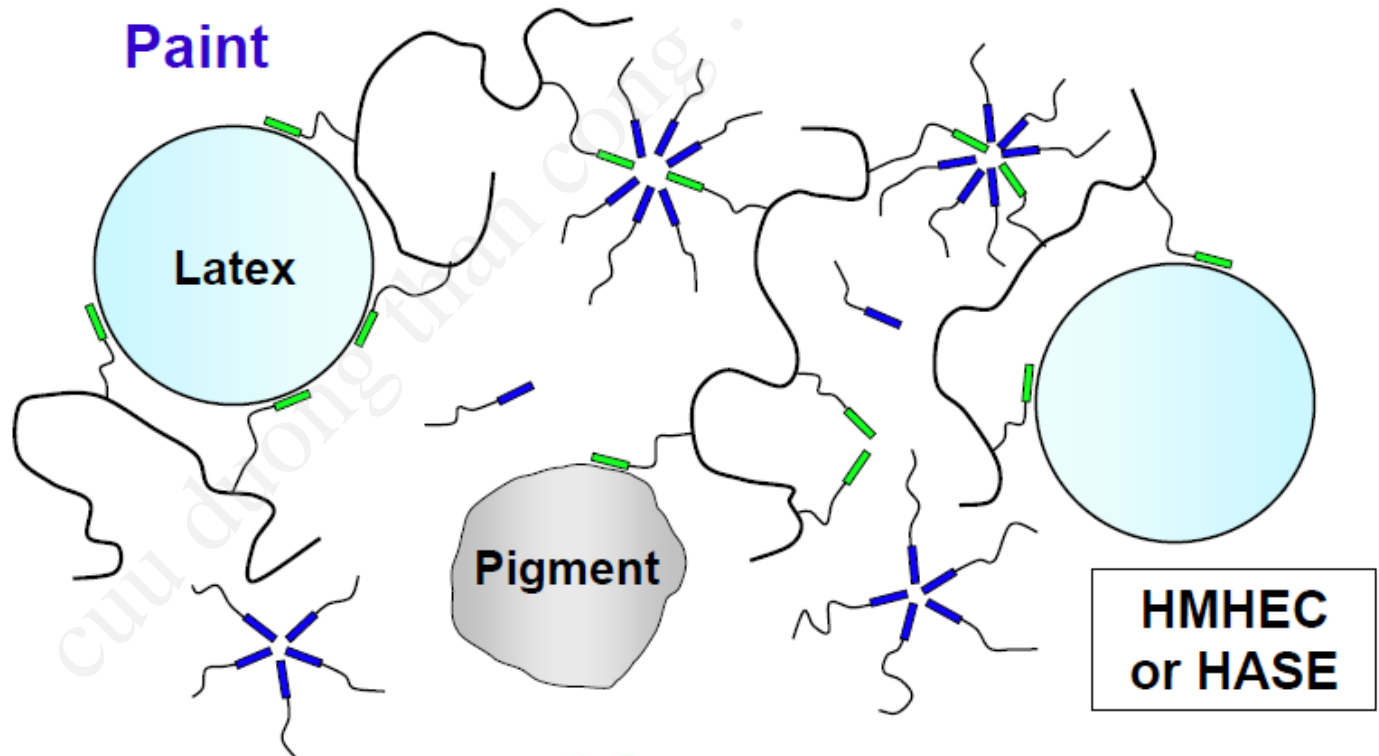
20-100



ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE THICKENERS

Working mechanism

Associative Thickening of Comb-Type AT



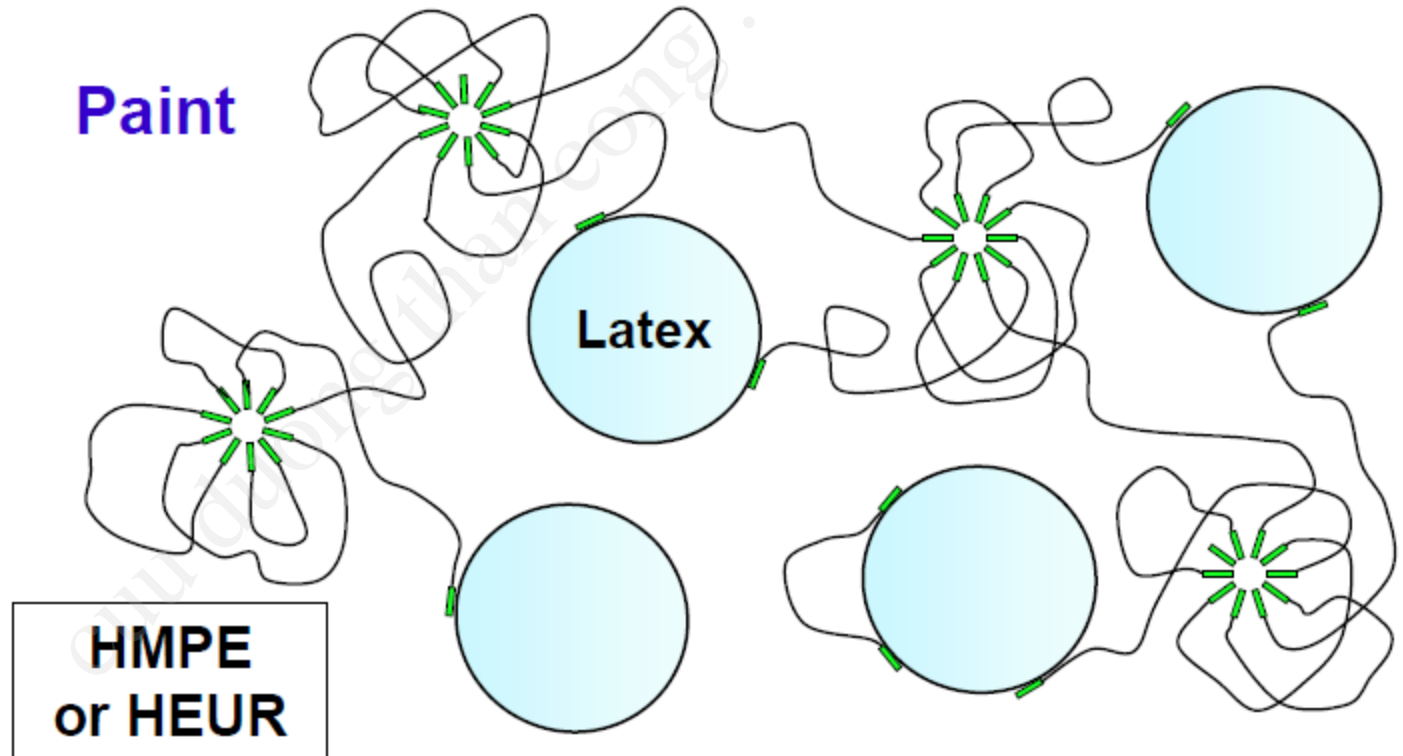
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Working mechanism

Associative Thickening of Telechelic NSAT

Paint



Paint ingredients

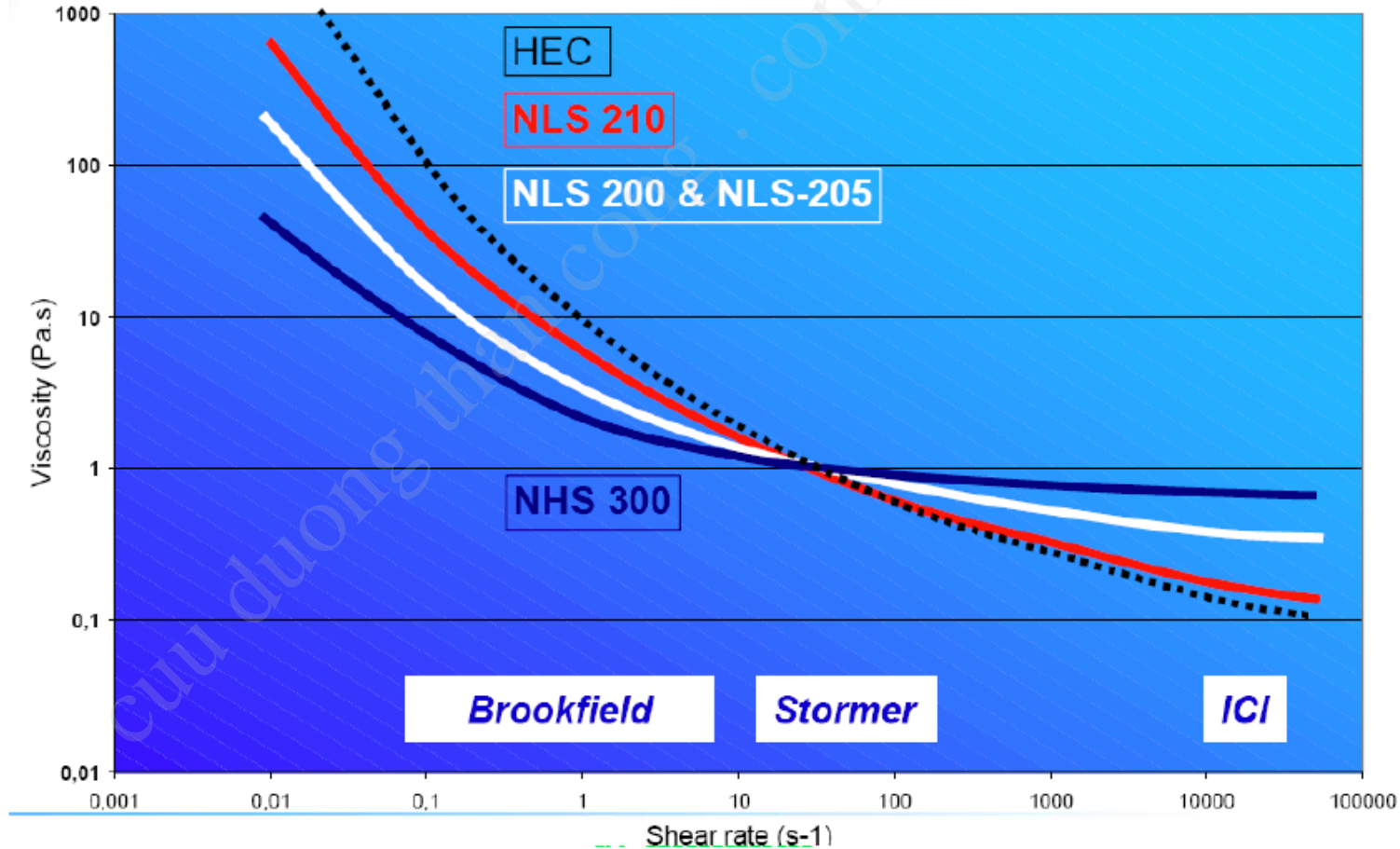
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Rheology profile



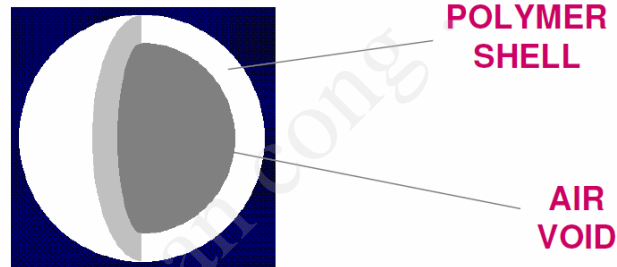
ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS - WATERBORNE

OPAQUE POLYMER

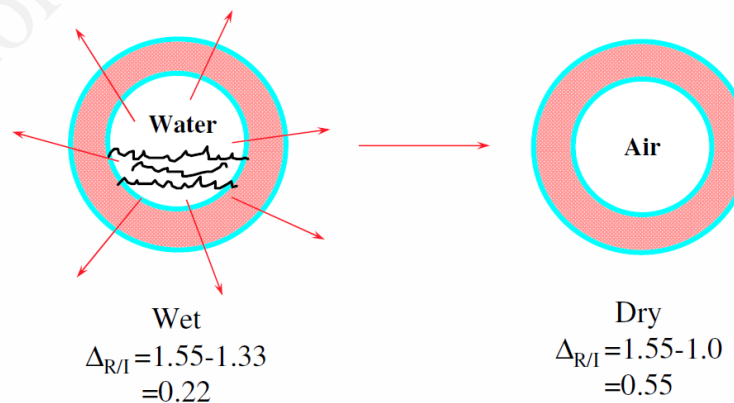
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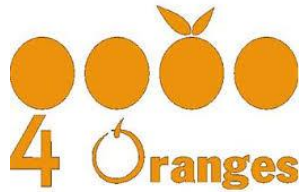
Function: provide opacity on dry film
Description: hollow polymer particles



Working mechanism



KEYS PAINT MANUFACTURERS IN VIETNAM



valspar



- Video clip – plant introduction

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Q & A ?

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THANK YOU

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