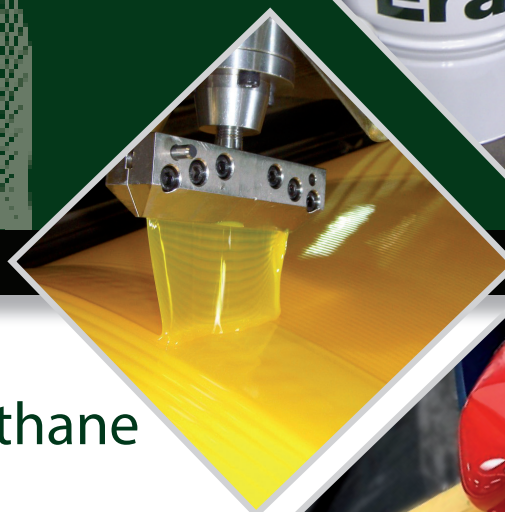


Era
Polymers

A New **Era** in Polyurethane
Elastomers



VERSION 9.0

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Era Polymers is an Australian owned and operated Polyurethane Systems House. The company was founded in April 1986, in a home office, by George and Tina Papamanuel.

Since those modest beginnings the company has grown to become the largest Polyurethane Systems House in Australia and South Asia.

Operated by Industrial Chemists, **Era Polymers** has built an enviable reputation for outstanding product quality customer and technical service. **Era Polymers** currently exports products and provides technical service to over 75 countries worldwide.

Era Polymers is headquartered in Sydney, Australia as is **Era Polymers’ R&D Centre** which supports a team of development chemists, the NATA* accredited laboratories as well as an extensive array of testing equipment.

Also located in Sydney are two world class manufacturing sites - **Samos Ena** and **Samos Dio**. At these sites, **Era Polymers** manufactures polyurethane systems for foams, elastomers, spray systems, binders,membranes and coatings.

Located in Melbourne, **Era Polymers** operates a third Australian manufacturing operation – **Applied Polymers**. This production site is responsible for the development and production of high performance foam insulation systems, in particular for the LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Industry.



Era Polymers Corporation, located in North Carolina USA, supplies products manufactured at **Samos Exi**, a world class, purpose built polyurethane prepolymer production facility. This site manufactures a full range of prepolymers, curatives and polyurethane systems, servicing the North American, South American and European markets.

Era Polymers NZ Limited manufactures and distributes polyurethane systems to the New Zealand market from a production site centrally located in Auckland.

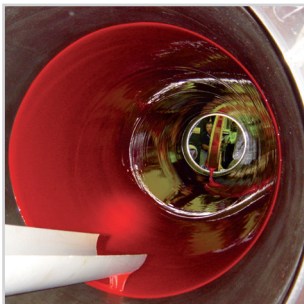
Era Polymers Africa, a modern production facility in Johannesburg, developing and manufacturing polyurethane elastomers, binders, foams and spray systems for supply to South Africa and the African continent.

Era Polymers’ focus on export markets has resulted in more than 75 countries being serviced and supplied with high quality polyurethane systems. Partnerships in Europe, USA and Asia have enabled **Era Polymers** to bring the manufacturing of products into these markets; decreasing response times, shortening delivery lead times, while ensuring product quality is never compromised. The range of polyurethane foam systems, complemented with a complete range of ancillary products such as pigments and release agents, has raised the industry standard to a new level.



* National Association of Testing Authorities

Applications



Superior cost advantage and performance has led to many instances of replacing metal, rubber, wood and plastic with Erapol elastomers. Some applications are shown in the table below.

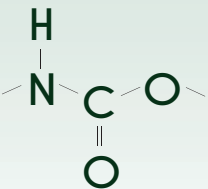
Industry	Applications
Automotive	Grommets, bearings, bushes, flexible couplings.
Building and Construction	Moulds for concrete, gate seals, concrete pump parts, waterproofing.
Coated fabrics	Conveyor belts, fuel storage tanks, power transmission belts.
Electrical	Encapsulation, insulation, potting, cable joining.
Engineered Components	Gears, sprockets, wire guides, rail draft gear, stripper plates, press brake pads, textile yarn guides, cutting boards, business machine belts, couplings.
Food	Chute lining, grain buckets.
Mining	Bucket liners, conveyor rollers, scraper blades, floatation cell impellers, pump linings, grading screens, lined pipes, cross-over pads.
Oil, Chemical and Marine	Bushings, bearings, hydrocyclones, buoys, pipeline pigs and scrapers, fenders, valve seats.
Rollers	Board rollers, nip rollers, metal forming, printing, conveyor, can coating, paper mill.
Seals and Gaskets	Pneumatic and oil seals, diaphragms.
Footwear	Shoe soles, bottom moulding diaphragms, wear plates, energy absorbing insoles.
Wheel and Tyres	Fork-lift tyres, heavy duty castor wheels, escalator wheels, roller skate wheels, roller blade wheels.

What are Polyurethanes?



To the Chemist:

They are polymeric materials containing urethane groups



produced by the reaction of a polyol with an isocyanate.

To the Engineer:

They are materials offering a number of unique properties which enable products to be manufactured to meet a range of demanding applications.

To the Accountant:

They are materials which can be processed with low energy consumption and relatively low capital outlay for machinery to yield products which show cost saving through improved performance.



Polyurethane Elastomers are unique design and construction materials combining many of the advantages of rigid plastics, metals and ceramics with the extensibility of rubber.

While it is not claimed that polyurethanes are the answer to all problems, they are extremely versatile and this is the key to their widespread and growing use.

The main types of polyurethanes are:

- POLYETHER/TDI
- POLYETHER/MDI
- POLYESTER/TDI
- POLYESTER/MDI
- POLYCAPROLACTONE/TDI
- POLYCAPROLACTONE/MDI
- ALIPHATIC SYSTEMS
- POLYUREA SYSTEMS

These are also known as the “chemical backbones”. Each has its own performance advantages. Please consult the **Era Polymers Technical Service Department** for specific recommendations.

As a general guide:

Polyethers are recommended for applications where parts undergo dynamic stress, i.e. they incur lower heat build-up. They also have advantages in high resilience, low temperature performance and resistance to water

attack (hydrolysis). Polyethers also have lower viscosity and specific gravity.

Polyester based urethanes have superior cut, tear, abrasion, oil and solvent resistance.

MDI based products have lower isocyanate odour than similar TDI types and have superior hydrolysis resistance and often have higher resilience.

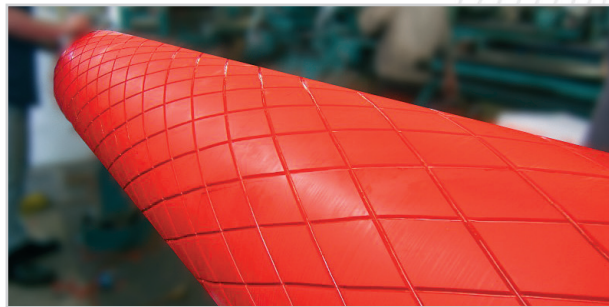
TDI based products are less sensitive to moisture, have shorter demould times and are more user friendly than MDI product.

Polycaprolactones exhibit good cut, tear, load bearing and abrasion resistance with the added advantage of better hydrolysis resistance when compared to Polyesters.

Aliphatic Systems have high resistance to weathering, high chemical resistance and durability in aggressive environments.

Polyurea Systems are fast reacting amine terminated systems used typically in spray applications. These systems have very good water and chemical resistance.

Properties of Erapol Elastomers



Polyurethanes compete against many other materials including rubber, plastic and metals.

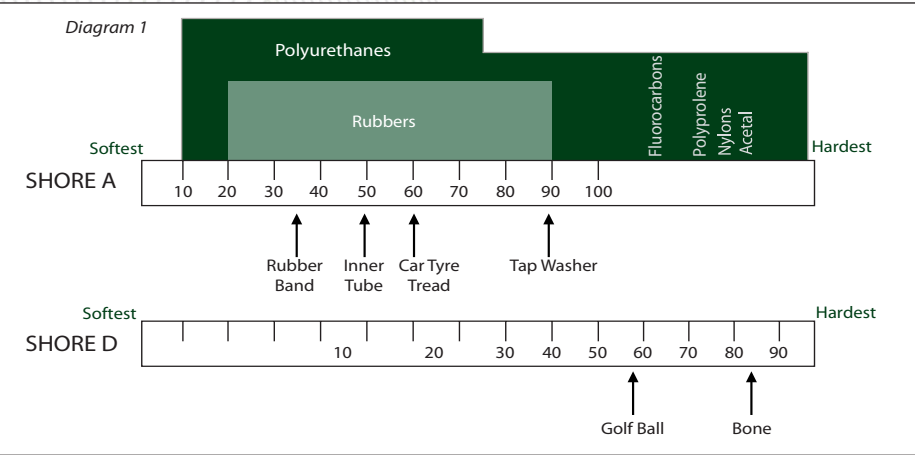
The most common method of classifying polyurethanes is according to their hardness. The diagram (right) shows how polyurethanes compare in hardness to other materials.

1. Hardness

Erapol elastomers are available in a wide range of hardness, from 10 Shore A, which is softer than an eraser, to 85 Shore D which is much harder than a golf ball. For those unfamiliar with this method of measuring hardness, the pictures to the right show two typical Durometers.

Hardness measurement is a useful tool, however variation in readings by one or two units can be encountered when measuring most polyurethane and rubbers.

Shore A is the most common hardness scale used up to 95 Shore A. Any reading above this hardness level should be measured in Shore D scale. The comparison between the two scales is outlined above in *Diagram 1*.



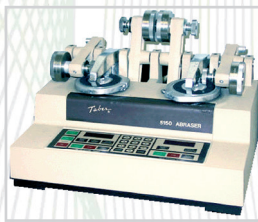
Analog Hardness Tester



Digital Hardness Tester



DIN Abrasion Testing Machine



Taber Abrasion Testing Machine

2. Abrasion Resistance

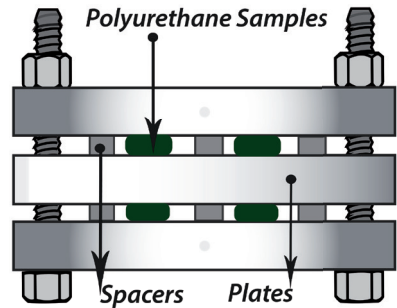
In severe wear applications **Erapol** elastomers offer outstanding durability when compared with rubbers, plastics or even metals.

It should be emphasised that abrasion resistance is a complex property. Selection of an appropriate **Erapol** elastomer should be based on actual experience or simulated service tests. For comparative abrasion data please see Resistance Charts on pages 34 – 35.



3. Compression Properties

Erapol elastomers exhibit greater load-bearing capacity than conventional elastomers of equal hardness. This leads to successful applications such as wheels and industrial tyres, feed rollers and stripper springs. In addition to high load bearing properties in both tension and compression, **Erapol** elastomers also have a high load bearing capacity in shear.



1. Compression Set (ASTM D-395 Method B)

Measures the amount of permanent deformation a part will undergo when loaded for a period of time. In ASTM D-395 Method B (see above) a load is generated by imposing a 25% compression on the sample.

2. Compression Deflection (ASTM D-575)

This is defined as a compression test in which the force required to cause a specified deflection is determined. Commonly used strain values for this test are 5%, 10% and 25%.

4. Mechanical Properties

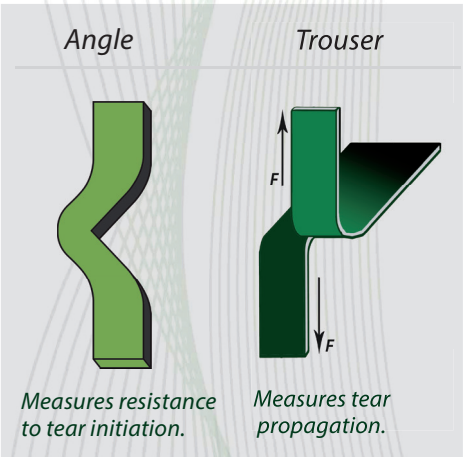
At low hardness all elastomeric materials, including **Erapol** elastomers will flex under impact. As conventional elastomers are compounded up to higher hardness they tend to lose elasticity and crack under impact. On the other hand, **Erapol** elastomers when at their highest hardness levels, have significantly better impact resistance than almost all plastics.

The inherent toughness, combined with the many other outstanding properties associated with the high hardness **Erapols**, leads to many applications in engineering.

5. Tear Strength

Typically, tear strength is a strong indication of toughness and durability. High tear strength leads to longer service life. **Erapol** elastomers in this regard have a distinct advantage over other conventional elastomers.

There are two common test types used to measure tear strength:



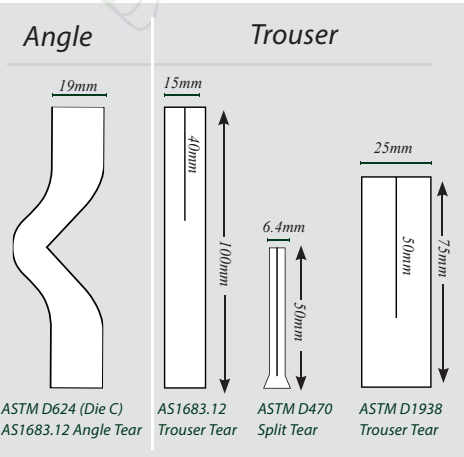
6. Resilience

Resilience in conventional elastomers is generally a function of hardness. This often undesirable relationship does not hold true with **Erapol** elastomers. Products are available in a wide range of resilience.

In shock-absorbing elastomer applications, low rebound compounds are usually used i.e. resilience range of 10-40%. For high frequency vibrations or where quick recovery is required, compounds of 40-65% resilience are used. In general, toughness is enhanced by high resilience.

7. Low Temperature Properties

Many **Erapol** elastomers remain flexible at very low temperatures and possess outstanding resistance to thermal shock. The low temperature resistance of **Erapol** elastomers has led to applications below -50°C.



Properties of Erapol Elastomers

8. Tensile Properties

Erapol elastomers are characterised by high elongation, high tensile strength and high modulus. This provides a combination of toughness and durability, over conventional elastomers.

Tensile tests are performed on a tensometer as shown (see right). In this test we are interested in the shape of the overall stress strain curve (see graphs below). The more area there is under the stress-strain curve the higher the toughness of the material.

We are also interested in various points along the curve including the ultimate tensile strength and elongation of the **Erapol** elastomers.

Tensile Strength

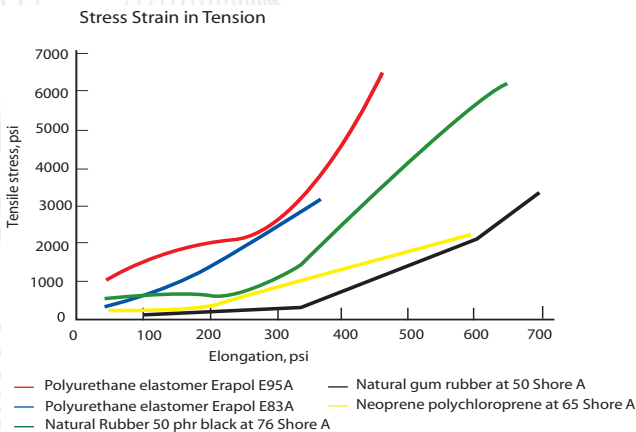
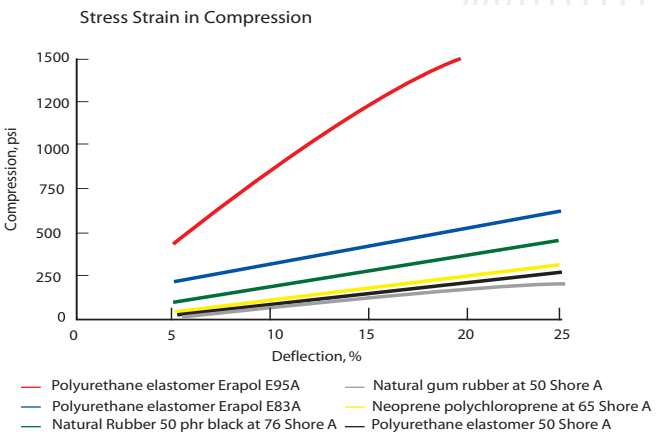
(ASTM Methods D412 and E6)
The maximum tensile stress a material is capable of developing. It is the force per unit of the original cross-sectional area which is applied at the time of rupture of a specimen. It is known variously as breaking load, breaking stress and ultimate tensile strength. A dumbbell specimen is used for the test.

Elongation

(ASTM Method D412)
The extension between two points produced by a tensile force applied to a specimen. Measured as a percentage of the original distance between the marks. A dumbbell specimen is used for the test. Ultimate elongation is the elongation at the moment of rupture.

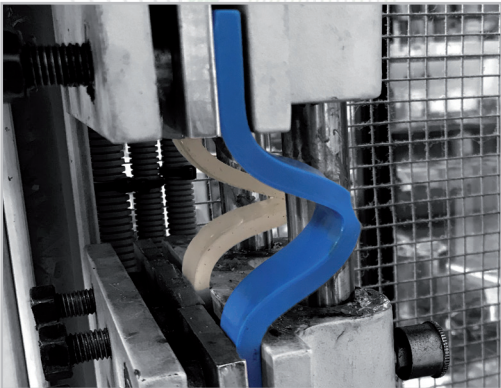


UTM



9. Flex Properties

Erapol elastomers resist cracking under repeated flexing. The rate of cut growth under flexing may be reduced by decreasing the thickness of the part. Unlike other conventional elastomers, **Erapol** elastomers can be used in very thin sections because of their strength and toughness.



10. Dry Heat Resistance

Whilst many **Erapol** elastomers are only suitable for continuous operation up to 90°C, intermittent use up to 120°C is possible. Using specially formulated materials, continuous operation up to 120°C or even higher can be achieved.

11. Water Resistance

Erapol polyether elastomers are resistant to the effects of water immersion and have excellent long-term stability in water up to 50°C. Continuous use in hot water over 80°C is not recommended for standard systems.

Water absorption is very low, in the range of 0.3-1.0% by weight and volume swell is negligible. This means, for example that **Erapol** elastomers can operate at close tolerance in water lubricated bearings without fear of seizure.

The moisture vapour transmission rate of **Erapol** elastomers is relatively high and advantage is taken of this fact in some applications, e.g. poromeric shoe upper materials. However, where this property might be disadvantageous, the advice of our Technical Service Department should be sought on the suitability of **Erapol** elastomers for any particular application.



12. Electrical Properties

Typically **Erapol** elastomers have very good insulating properties and are used in potting and encapsulating applications.

Properties of Erapol Elastomers

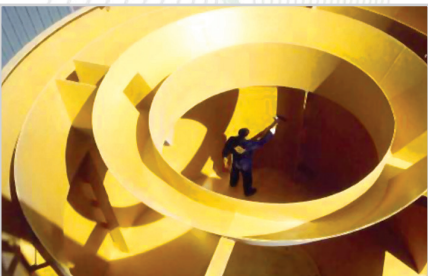
14. Oil, Grease and Chemical Resistance

Many rubbers and plastics have excellent resistance to one or more specific solvents, oils or chemicals. **Erapol** elastomers are resistant to a wide range of chemicals which means they can be used in a multitude of chemical environments with the exception of strong acids, alkalis and certain solvents.



As with all materials being examined for oil and chemical resistance, it is best to place a sample of the material in actual service. If this is not practical, tests should be devised which simulate actual service conditions as closely as possible.

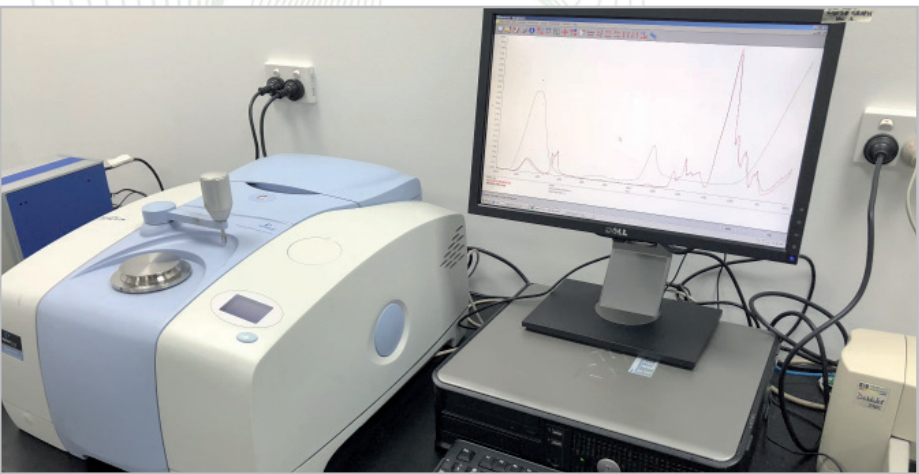
For specific information on chemical resistance, please see the Chemical Resistance Chart on page 54.



13. Oxygen and Ozone Resistance

Products made from **Erapol** elastomers are highly resistant to degradation by atmospheric oxygen and ozone. Tests on samples, aged over 500 hours in an atmosphere containing 3ppm ozone, show no attack even while under 20% strain. Past experience has shown that materials which resist the concentration for several hundred hours are virtually immune to attack by normal atmospheric concentrations.

This makes **Erapol** elastomers highly successful when employed around electrical equipment, without the hardening and cracking often experienced with conventional elastomers and indeed many plastics.



15. Radiation Resistance

Erapol elastomers are considered to have better resistance to gamma ray radiation than conventional elastomers. They retain a high proportion of their original flexibility and toughness when exposed to gamma radiation.

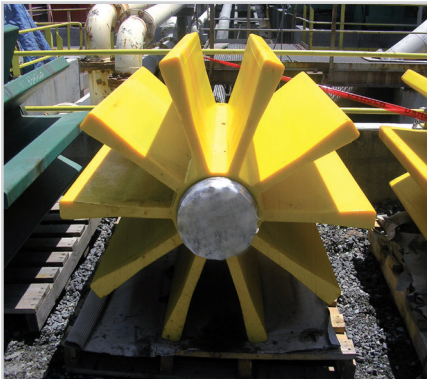
16. Fire Resistance

Erapol elastomers can be formulated to meet several self extinguishing or fire resistant specifications.



17. Mould, Mildew, Fungus Resistance

Suitably formulated *Erapol* elastomers, usually polyether based, do not support fungal growth and are generally resistant to such attack. This makes them particularly suitable for tropical environments.



18. Frictional Properties

Erapol elastomers resemble most plastics and elastomers, in that friction against non-lubricated surfaces generally decrease with increasing hardness. A high coefficient of friction is valuable for such products as solid industrial tyres, feed rollers, drive rollers etc.

High hardness compounds have the lowest coefficient of friction, and formulations having very low values are available. Such formulations are widely used for bushings, bearings and wear strips. Wear of shafts and mating surfaces is minimal, and usually considerably less than with plastic materials.

19. Bonding to other materials

During the initial moulding process and under controlled conditions, *Erapol* elastomers can be bonded to a wide variety of substrates. High bond strength can be obtained to most metals, wood and many plastics. Bond strength often exceeds the tear strength of the *Erapol* elastomers. The bond strength of *Erapol* to metal is usually several times higher than that of rubber to metal.

It is more difficult to bond cured *Erapol* elastomer sheet or moulding to other materials but special techniques have been developed to satisfy most requirements.

20. Machinability

Erapol elastomers can be machined using conventional equipment but you should consult our Technical Service Department for more information.



21. Variable Temperature Testing

Sub zero temperature testing is primarily designed for foam cryogenic applications where products are routinely analysed at temperatures below -165°C. This equipment also allows *Era Polymer's* the capability of testing elastomers at elevated temperatures to specific test methods including Tensile, Elongation, Compression and Angle tear (Die C). Elevated and sub zero temperature testing has extended *Era Polymer's* testing capabilities.



1. Shelf Life and Storage

Most *Erapol* brand prepolymers have a shelf life of at least 12 months when stored unopened in their original containers at temperatures less than 30°C. The isocyanate content of all *Erapol* prepolymers will decrease by reaction with moisture or heat. Partial drums should be blanketed with dry nitrogen.

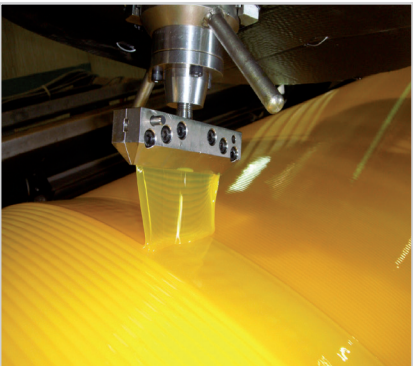
2. Effects of Heating the Prepolymer

The isocyanate (NCO) content of all prepolymers decreases with time and especially with exposure to heat. The table below shows the accumulated time taken at various temperatures to degrade prepolymers.

Temperature/°C	Time
60	7 days
70	3 days
80	36 hours
90	12 hours
100	8 hours

3. Toxicity

Erapol prepolymers contain reactive isocyanate groups and should be handled with care. Avoid inhalation of vapours and skin contact. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn and adequate ventilation provided. For further information consult the Material Safety Data Sheets.



4. Effects of Curative Level

All physical properties of *Erapol* elastomers are sensitive to curative level. The curative level is often expressed as % theory. The table below shows how physical properties vary with % theory.

Physical Properties	Change
Hardness	Remains unchanged between 85-100 %
Tensile Strength	Maximum physical properties achieved between 90-95% theory.
Tear Strength	Maximum properties at 100-105% theory. Significantly lower outside the range.
Abrasion Resistance	Remains relatively unchanged between 85-105% theory. Slightly better at 100-105% theory.
Flex Life	Maximum property at 100-105% theory.
Elongation	Maximum at 100-105% theory.
Compression Set	Best at 85-95% theory.

Product Reference Guide

MDI Systems						V 6	
Era Polymers			Polyester			Erakote / Polyether	
Hardness	Polyether / MDI		Polycaprolactone PCL		Polycarbonate PCD		
	EMD Full Prepolymer	EMD137 Quasi	EME Full Prepolymer	EME167 Quasi	EMC Full Prepolymer	HTM Full Prepolymer	EKF 2K Full Prepolymer
Shore							EKQ115
40A				EME167/40A			
45A							
50A							
55A				EME167/55A			
60A		EMD137/60A		EME167/60A			EKQ601A
65A		EMD137/65A		EME167/65A			EKQ65A
70A		EMD137/70A		EME167/70A	EMC700A		EKQ70A
75A	EMD750A	EMD137/75A		EME167/75A			EKQ75A
80A	EMD801A	EMD137/80A	EME80A	EME167/80A		HTM80A	EKQ80A
85A	EMD86A	EMD137/85A	EME851A	EME167/85A	EMC850A		EKQ85A
90A	EMD903A	EMD137/90A	EME90A	EME167/90A	EMC90A	HTM95A/90A	EKQ90A
93A / 48D / 20P&J	EMD93A						EKQ115/48D
95A	EMD950A	EMD137/95A	EME95A	EME167/95A	EMC95A	HTM95A	EKQ95AF
50D	EMD521D						
60D	EMD57D	EMD137/60D		EME167/60D		HTM95A/60D	EKQ60D
65D							EKQ65D
70D / 5P&J				EME167/70D			EKQ70D
80D	EMD750D						

Polyether		Polycarbonate		Caprolactones	
• Excellent hydrolytic stability • Fungus resistance • Excellent mechanical properties • Low temperature flexibility • Excellent vibratory dampening		• Oil/Solvent resistance • High impact abrasion resistance • Excellent mechanical properties • Temperature resistance • Excellent sliding abrasion resistance		• Excellent high heat resistance • Excellent hydrolytic stability • Oil/Solvent resistance • High impact abrasion resistance • Extreme environments	
Due to the inherent advantages in low heat build up, polyether-based urethanes are recommended for applications undergoing high stress.		Not recommended for use in high humidity or exposure to water, as volume swell and reduction of properties may result.		Excellent long term retention of properties in aggressive environments	
				Excellent mechanical and solvent resistance properties with superior wear and tear.	

Product Reference Guide

Era		Era Polymers										TDI Systems										V 6	
Hardness		Cold Castables				Polyether						Polyester				Capa							
		CC	CCM	RT	E	EHP	XLE	ETX	ET	EMP	ETL	RN	XLS	SDR	HTE	ECP							
	Shore													SDR32A									
	30A		MM30A	RT301A																			
	45A		MM45A	RT45A																			
	50A	CC50A		RT50A										SDR501A		ECP501A							
	55A		CCM55A								ETL55A	RN3038 / I93		SDR55A									
	60A	CC5/65A	MM60A									RN3039 / I93				L-ECP61A / ECP61A							
	65A / 20D										ETL65A												
	70A					EHP70A				EMP700A	ETL70A	L-RN70A / RN70A				ECP72A							
	75A		CCM75A		E77A						ETL75A	L-RN71A											
	80A / 30D	CC80A	CCM80A								ETL80A				HTE80A								
	83A				L-E83A / E83A				ET83A	EMP83A		RN83A				ECP83A							
	85A		MM85A			EHP85A					L-ETL85A / ETL85A	L-RN85A	XLS85A										
	90A / 40D	CC90A	CCM90A		L-E90A / E90A	L-EHP90A / EHP90A	XLE90A		ET90A	EMP89A	L-ETL91A / ETL91A	L-RN92A / RN90A	XLS90A		HTE90A	ECP90A							
	93A				L-E93A / E93A	EHP93A	XLE93A			EMP92A						ECP93A							
	95A	CC95A	CCM95A		L-E95A / E95A	EHP95A	XLE95A		ET95A	EMP95A	L-ETL94A / ETL94A	RN95A	XLS95A		HTE95A	ECP95A							
	97A / 50D											L-RN501D / RN52D											
	57D											RN560D				ECP571D							
	60D	CC60D			L-E60D	EHP60D			ET60D														
	65D				L-E65D			ETX65D	ET65D		ETL65D												
	70D				L-E70D	EHP70D	XLE70D	ETX70D	ET70D		ETL69D												
	75D				L-E75D		XLE75D	L-ETX75D / ETX764D	ET75D		ETL752D												
	80D							L-ETX801D / ETX80D															
	85D							ETX85D															
		Cold Castable		Polyether				Polyester				Caprolactones											
		• Cast at ambient temperature • High elongation and flexibility • Low shrinkage • Higher Performance (CC) • Longer Pot Life (CC)		• Excellent hydrolytic stability • Fungus resistance • Excellent mechanical properties • Low temperature flexibility • Excellent sliding abrasion resistance				• Oil/Solvent resistance • High impact abrasion resistance • Excellent mechanical properties • Temperature resistance • Excellent vibratory dampening				• High tear strength • High tensile strength • Oil/Solvent resistance • High impact abrasion resistance • Low heat build up											
NOT recommended for abrasive resistance applications		Due to the inherent advantages in low heat build up, RECOMMENDED for applications undergoing high stress.				NOT recommended for use in high humidity or exposure to water, as volume swell & reduction of properties may result.				Exhibit excellent mechanical & solvent resistance properties with the added advantage of superior wear & tear.													

Erapol Mix Ratios

Tabulated below are commonly used *Erapols* and their mix ratios with the appropriate curatives.

Erapol Grade	% NCO	Erapol Temp / °C	Moca / pph	Ethacure 300 / pph	Eracure 110 / pph	Moca Pot Life / min
E83A	3.10	75-85	9.9	7.9	8.4	15
E90A	4.20	75-85	12.7	10.2	10.9	10
E93A	5.00	75-85	15.1	12.1	12.9	8
E95A	6.25	75-85	18.9	15.1	16.2	6
EHP70A	2.50	75-85	7.6	6.1	6.5	37
EHP85A	3.50	70-80	11.1	8.9	9.5	17
EHP90A	4.60	75-85	13.9	11.1	11.9	8
EHP93A	5.20	75-85	15.7	12.6	13.4	8
EHP95A	5.80	75-85	17.5	14.1	15.0	5
EHP60D	7.50	60-70	22.7	18.2	19.4	3
EHP70D	9.00	60-70	27.2	21.8	23.3	2
XLE90A	4.50	75-85	13.6	10.9	11.6	14
XLE93A	5.20	75-85	15.7	12.6	13.4	12
XLE95A	6.00	75-85	18.1	14.5	15.5	8
XLE70D	9.00	60-70	27.2	21.8	23.3	3
XLE75D	9.30	60-70	28.1	22.5	24.0	2
ET83A	3.10	75-85	9.9	7.9	8.4	8
ET90A	4.20	75-85	12.7	10.2	10.9	6
ET95A	6.25	75-85	18.9	15.1	16.2	4
ET60D	7.40	60-70	21.2	17.0	18.1	3
ET65D	8.00	60-70	21.6	17.3	18.5	2
ET70D	9.20	60-70	24.9	19.9	21.3	1
ET75D	11.20	60-70	30.3	24.3	25.9	<1
ETX65D	8.00	60-70	22.9	18.4	19.6	4
ETX80D	9.50	60-70	25.7	20.6	22.0	3
ETX85D	12.00	60-70	32.4	26.0	27.7	3
ETL85A	4.20	75-85	12.7	10.2	10.9	10
ETL91A	5.00	75-85	15.1	12.1	12.9	6
ETL94A	6.25	75-85	18.9	15.1	16.2	5
ETL69D	8.05	55-65	21.8	17.4	18.6	3
RN70A	2.50	75-85	7.6	6.1	6.5	12
RN83A	3.20	75-85	9.7	7.8	8.3	8
RN90A	4.55	75-85	13.7	11.0	11.8	4
RN50D	5.10	75-85	15.4	12.4	13.2	4
XLS85A	3.50	75-85	10.6	8.5	9.0	14
XLS90A	3.90	75-85	11.8	9.4	10.1	13
XLS95A	5.40	75-85	16.3	13.1	14.0	8
ECP61A	3.75	75-85	11.3	9.1	9.7	19
ECP72A	3.30	75-85	10.0	8.0	8.5	15
ECP83A	3.65	75-85	11.0	8.8	9.4	10
ECP93A	5.20	75-85	15.7	12.6	13.4	7
ECP95A	5.80	75-85	17.5	14.1	15.0	4
ECP57D	7.20	60-70	21.8	17.4	18.6	3

Erapol Product Data Section

Technical Data



Polyether (PTMEG) TDI Prepolymers

		High Performance					Ultra High Performance								
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	E77A	E83A	E90A	E93A	E95A	ET83A	ET90A	ET95A	EHP70A	EHP85A	EHP90A	EHP93A	EHP95A	
	%NCO	2.60 ± 0.20	3.10 ± 0.20	4.20 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.20	6.25 ± 0.25	3.10 ± 0.20	4.20 ± 0.20	6.25 ± 0.25	2.50 ± 0.20	3.50 ± 0.20	4.60 ± 0.20	5.20 ± 0.20	5.80 ± 0.20	
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.10	
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	1800–3200	1000 –1500	800 – 1300	500 – 900	300 – 700	1300 –1800	900 – 1300	300 – 700	1200 - 1600	900 – 1600	300 – 900	500 – 900	400 – 800	
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	hazy, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	8.3	9.9	12.7	15.1	18.9	9.9	12.7	18.9	7.6	11.1	13.9	15.7	17.5	
	Recommended % Theory Erapol	100	100	95	95	95	100	95	95	95	100	95	95	95	
	Temperature (°C)	80 – 90	85 – 95	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 - 85	70 – 80	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	
	Pot Life (mins)	25	20	10	8	6	8	6	4	35	17	8	8	5	
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	3	2	1	1	0.5	
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	6.6	7.9	10.2	12.1	15.1	7.9	10.2	15.1	6.1	8.9	11.1	12.6	14.1	
	Recommended % Theory	100	100	95	95	95	100	95	95	95	100	95	95	95	
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	80 – 90	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	75 - 85	70 – 80	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	
	Pot Life (mins)	11	12	10	8	4	6	3	2	20	14	7	7	5	
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	2	1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	2	2	2	1	<1	
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	79 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	70 ± 3	83 ± 2	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3	
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	30 (4351)	33 (4786)	42 (6092)	43 (6237)	45 (6527)	33 (4801)	33 (4786)	40 (5800)	31 (4525)	38 (5500)	40 (5802)	44 (6338)	44 (6396)	
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	4.8 (696)	4.6 (667)	9.3 (1349)	11.0 (1595)	14.3 (2074)	4.8 (696)	8.5 (1230)	11.3 (1640)	2.3 (334)	7.3 (1060)	7.2 (1044)	9.8 (1421)	13.0 (1885)	
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	6.9 (1000)	8.3 (1204)	17.8 (2582)	17.9 (2596)	34 (4931)	8.3 (1204)	16.0 (2320)	23.0 (3340)	5.5 (798)	13.1 (1900)	15.1 (2190)	18.2 (2640)	26.0 (3771)	
	Elongation (%)	600	550	420	420	390	500	450	400	635	565	500	500	410	
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	59	72	85	86	90	75	85	98	46	72	80	118	122	
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	42	50	55	60	70	45	55	65	52	30	55	41	70	
	Compression Set / 22 hr at 70°C (%)	36	28	30	28	35	30	35	38	-	27	24	25	27	
	Cured Density (g/cm3)	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.13	

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PTMEG) Lower Free TDI Prepolymers

		High Performance									
ERAPOL PREPOLYMER		L-E83A	L-E90A	L-E93A	L-E95A	L-EHP90A	L-E60D	L-E65D	L-E70D	L-E75D	L-ETX801D
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	%NCO	3.10 ± 0.20	4.20 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.20	6.00 ± 0.20	4.60 ± 0.20	7.40 ± 0.20	8.30 ± 0.20	8.50 ± 0.20	9.20 ± 0.20	9.50 ± 0.30
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.10
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	1000 – 1500	800 – 1300	500 – 900	300 – 700	300 – 900	300 – 700	300 – 700	500 – 700	500 – 700	300 – 800
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	9.9	12.7	15.1	18.1	13.9	21.2	23.8	24.3	26.3	25.7
	Recommended % Theory	100	95	95	95	95	90	90	90	90	85
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	85 – 95	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 65
	Pot Life (mins)	20	10	8	8	13	5	5	5	5	6
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	60	60	60	30	45	30	30	30	20	20
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	24
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	7.9	10.2	12.1	14.5	11.1	17.0	19.0	19.5	21.1	20.6
	Recommended % Theory	100	95	95	95	95	90	90	90	90	85
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 - 75	55 – 60	55 – 65	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 65
	Pot Life (mins)	12	10	8	6	11	4	6	5	4	5
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	60	60	60	30	45	30	30	20	15	20
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	24
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3	90 ± 3	60D ± 3	65D ± 3	70D ± 3	75D ± 3	78D ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	33 (4786)	42 (6092)	43 (6237)	36 (5221)	38 (5569)	45 (6527)	49 (7107)	52.5 (7614)	54 (7832)	52 (7542)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	4.6 (667)	9.3 (1349)	11.0 (1595)	12.5 (1813)	8.1 (1175)	19.9 (2886)	29.7 (4308)	36.0 (5221)	41.0 (5947)	40.0 (5801)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	8.3 (1204)	17.8 (2582)	17.9 (2596)	20.4 (2959)	14.6 (2118)	42.4 (6150)	-	-	-	-
	Elongation (%)	550	420	420	490	615	300	260	215	185	220
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	72	85	86	112	88	110	121	169	208	145
	DIN Abrasion Resistance 10N (mm³)	50	55	60	54	48	63	94	129	133	146
	Compression Set / 22hr at 70 °C (%)	28	30	28	37	-	27	41	44	50	55
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.18

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PPG) & Polyester Lower Free TDI Prepolymers

		Polyether			Polyester				
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	L-ETL85A	L-ETL91A	L-ETL94A	L-RN70A	L-RN71A	L-RN85A	L-RN92A	L-RN501D
	%NCO	4.20 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.20	6.25 ± 0.25	2.50 ± 0.25	2.50 ± 0.25	3.50 ± 0.20	4.50 ± 0.20	5.70 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	300 – 700	100 – 500	150 – 500	1700 – 2500	1700 – 2500	2600 – 2800	1600 – 2100	800 – 1200
	Colour	amber	amber	amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	12.7	15.1	18.9	7.6	7.6	10.6	13.6	17.2
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85
	Pot Life (mins)	10	6	5	12	5	8	4	5
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	60	40	30	60	45	30	30	30
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	10.2	12.1	15.1	6.1	6.1	8.5	10.9	13.8
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	65 – 75	60 – 70	60 – 70
	Pot Life (mins)	8	5	5	9	5	8	4	5
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	60	40	30	60	45	30	30	30
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	70 ± 3	71 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	52D ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	28 (4061)	26 (3698)	34 (4931)	40 (5801)	40 (5743)	54 (7832)	52 (7542)	55 (7905)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	5.3 (769)	6.2 (899)	11.2 (1624)	2.8 (406)	2.8 (406)	6.5 (943)	7.2 (1044)	13.5 (1958)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	11.0 (1595)	11.7 (1697)	21.8 (3162)	3.9 (565)	7.3 (1059)	16.1 (2335)	17.4 (2524)	27.5 (3988)
	Elongation (%)	525	430	460	675	760	465	575	540
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	70	80	90	70	59	93	97	151
	DIN Abrasion Resistance 10N (mm³)	140	140	119	70	81	57	48	57
	Compression Set / 22hr at 70 °C (%)	45	45	49	28	35	35	34	37
	Cured Density (g/cm3)	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.25	1.24	1.27	1.27	1.28

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PTMEG) & Polyester Extra Low Free TDI Prepolymers

		Polyether (PTMEG)				Polyester				
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	XLE90A	XLE93A	XLE95A		XLE70D	XLE75D	XLS85A	XLS90A	XLS95A
	%NCO	4.50 ± 0.20	5.20 ± 0.20	6.00 ± 0.20		9.00 ± 0.20	9.30 ± 0.20	3.50 ± 0.20	3.90 ± 0.20	5.40 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.03	1.05	1.09		1.03	1.13	1.19	1.19	1.19
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	400 - 700	250 – 550	350 - 550		400 – 700	200 – 500	1500 – 1700	1300 – 1500	900 – 1100
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber		clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	13.6	15.7	18.1		27.2	28.1	10.6	11.8	16.3
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95		95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75 - 85	75 – 85	75 -85		60 – 70	60 – 70	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85
	Pot Life (mins)	14	12	7		3	3	14	13	8
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	30	30	25		30	30	35	35	25
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16		16	16	16	16	16
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	10.9	12.6	14.5		21.8	22.5	8.5	9.4	13.1
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95		95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75 - 85	75 – 85	75 - 85		65 – 75	60 - 70	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 - 85
	Pot Life (mins)	8	6	5		2	2	10	7	4
	Demould at 100°C (mins)	20	20	15		15	20	20	20	20
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16		16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3		70D ± 3	75D ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	34 (4873)	42 (6092)	45 (6483)		50 (7252)	51 (7426)	40 (5801)	45 (6570)	48 (6962)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	8.5 (1233)	11 (1595)	12.5 (1813)		38.4 (5569)	44.8 (6498)	5.3 (769)	7.3 (1059)	12.8 (1856)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	19.8 (2872)	28 (4061)	22.5 (3263)		-	-	13.9 (2016)	20.7 (3002)	26.8 (3887)
	Elongation (%)	425	410	400		220	220	535	475	460
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	79	72	108		149	185	80	92	127
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	53	56	33		84	97	59	52	65
	Compression Set / 22 hr at 70°C (%)	20	25	34		-	-	36	36	32
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.09	1.11	1.13		1.19	1.20	1.26	1.26	1.28

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PTMEG) TDI Prepolymers – Shore D

		High Performance									Ultra High	
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	ETX65D	ETX70D	ETX764D	ETX80D	ETX85D	ET60D	ET65D	ET70D	ET75D	EHP60D	EHP70D
	%NCO	8.00 ± 0.20	8.75 ± 0.25	8.75 ± 0.25	9.50 ± 0.30	12.00 ± 0.30	7.40 ± 0.20	8.00 ± 0.25	9.20 ± 0.20	11.20 ± 0.25	7.50 ± 0.25	9.00 ± 0.25
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.11
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	400 – 800	200 – 500	400 – 800	300 – 800	300 – 800	300 – 700	300 – 700	300 – 700	300 – 700	400 – 800	200 - 600
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, ight amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	22.9	25.0	25.0	25.7	32.4	21.2	21.6	24.9	30.3	22.7	27.2
	Recommended % Theory	90	90	90	85	85	90	85	85	85	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70
	Pot Life / Prepolymer at 65°C (minutes)	5	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	<1	3	2
	Demould at 110°C (hours)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
	Post Cure at 110°C (hours)	24	36	36	36	36	16	16	16	16	16	16
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	18.4	20.1	20.1	20.6	26.0	17.0	17.3	19.9	24.3	18.2	21.8
	Recommended % Theory	90	90	90	85	85	90	85	85	85	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65	55 – 65
	Pot Life / Prepolymer at 80°C (minutes)	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	<1	4	2
	Demould at 110°C (hours)	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1
	Post Cure at 110°C (hours)	24	36	36	36	36	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore D)	65 ± 5	70 ± 5	75 ± 5	78 ± 5	83 ± 5	60 ± 3	65 ± 3	73 ± 3	75 ± 3	60 ± 3	70 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	49 (7136)	50 (7251)	52 (7542)	55 (7977)	64 (9182)	43 (6237)	48 (6962)	52 (7542)	54 (7832)	49 (7136)	50 (7252)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	31.8 (4612)	32.0 (4641)	33.0 (4786)	38.0 (5511)	-	19.3 (2799)	29.0 (4206)	34.5 (5004)	31.0 (4496)	24.1 (3495)	25.0 (3626)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	-	-	-	-	-	42.7 (6193)	-	-	-	45.5 (6599)	-
	Elongation (%)	245	225	160	220	40	330	280	210	200	400	245
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	130	235	200	170	171	120	115	193	110	168	192
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	90	85	87	125	145	62	110	105	115	68	68
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.17	1.13	1.19	1.13	1.21	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.15

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PPG) and (PTMEG/PPG) TDI Prepolymers

		Polyether (PPG)								Medium Performance					
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	ETL55A	ETL65A	ETL75A	ETL80A	ETL85A	ETL91A	ETL94A	ETL69D	ETL752D	EMP700A	EMP83A	EMP89A	EMP92A	EMP95A
	%NCO	2.40 ± 0.20	2.85 ± 0.25	3.30 ± 0.20	3.60 ± 0.20	4.20 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.20	6.25 ± 0.25	8.00 ± 0.20	8.00 ± 0.20	2.10 ± 0.20	3.20 ± 0.20	4.80 ± 0.20	5.00 ± 0.20	6.30 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.04	1.06	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	100 - 400	100 – 350	500 - 1000	550 - 950	300 – 700	100 – 500	150 – 500	300 – 800	450 - 850	1100 – 1500	300 – 800	300 – 800	300 – 700	300 – 700
	Colour	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	7.3	8.6	10.0	10.9	12.7	15.1	18.9	21.6	22.9	6.3	9.7	14.5	15.1	19.0
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	85	90	95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75 - 85	75 – 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	55 – 65	55 - 65	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85
	Pot Life (mins)	45	35	25	24	10	6	4	3	5	15	6	6	5	3
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	<1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	5.8	6.9	8.0	8.7	10.2	12.1	15.1	17.3	18.4	5.1	7.8	11.6	12.1	15.3
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	85	90	95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	60 - 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	55 – 65	55 - 65	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75
	Pot Life (mins)	40	30	20	20	8	5	4	3	4	14	6	5	5	3
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	<1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	55 ± 3	65 ± 3	77 ± 3	80 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	70D ± 3	75D ± 3	70 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	9 (1334)	8 (1160)	12(1740)	20 (2901)	28 (4061)	26 (3698)	28 (4061)	37 (5366)	52 (7484)	12 (1769)	25 (3626)	27 (3916)	31 (4496)	38 (5497)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	2.1 (305)	2.5 (363)	3.0 (435)	3.6 (522)	5.3 (769)	6.2 (899)	11.8 (1711)	13.8 (2001)	34.0 (4931)	2.8 (406)	5.0 (725)	6.9 (1001)	9.0 (1305)	12.5 (1813)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	3.4 (493)	3.6 (522)	4.9 (711)	7.1 (1030)	11.0 (1595)	11.7 (1697)	17.2 (2495)	37.0 (5366)	-	4.7 (682)	9.0 (1305)	12.4 (1798)	17.2 (2495)	20.8 (3017)
	Elongation (%)	850	950	780	620	545	430	350	300	265	635	450	400	540	400
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	35	25	43	50	70	80	89	110	173	34	75	80	90	90
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	-	190	209	180	140	140	145	160	170	135	100	80	85	105
	Compression Set / 22 hr at 70°C (%)	40	45	-	-	45	45	50	50	37	27	35	45	45	42
	Cured Density (g/cm3)	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.14

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyester TDI Prepolymers

High Performance											
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	RN70A	RN80A	RN83A	RN90A	RN95A	RN52D	RN560D	RN3038	RN3039	RN3050
	%NCO	2.50 ± 0.25	2.80 ± 0.20	3.20 ± 0.20	4.55 ± 0.20	5.80 ± 0.20	5.70 ± 0.20	6.00 ± 0.20	3.20 ± 0.20	4.30 ± 0.20	5.10 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	1700 – 2500	2500 – 3000	1700 – 2300	1200 – 1800	1200 – 1800	1200 – 1800	800 - 1200	1800 – 2400	1600 – 2500	1300 – 1900
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	7.6	8.5	9.7	13.7	17.5	17.8	18.1	9.7	13.0	15.4
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	98	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85
	Pot Life (mins)	12	4	8	4	4	4	4	3	4	2
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	1	< 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	< 1	< 1
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	6.1	6.8	7.8	11.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	7.8	10.4	12.4
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	98	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70	60 – 70
	Pot Life (mins)	9	3	6	4	3	3	3	3	4	2
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	1	< 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	< 1	< 1
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	70 ± 5	80 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	94 ± 3	52 ± 3 Shore D	55 ± 3 Shore D	85 ± 3	92 ± 4	50 ± 5 Shore D
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	40 (5801)	38 (5511)	47 (6816)	53 (7687)	52 (7540)	58 (8412)	52 (7484)	45 (6527)	50 (7252)	51 (7396)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	2.8 (406)	3.8 (551)	3.8 (551)	6.2 (899)	11.0 (1600)	14.0 (2030)	12.5 (1813)	5.0 (725)	9.5 (1379)	12.4 (1798)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	3.9 (565)	7.6 (1102)	7.0 (1015)	16.3 (2364)	23 (3340)	28.0 (4061)	30.7 (4453)	11.0 (1595)	17.9 (2596)	20.7 (3002)
	Elongation (%)	675	790	725	650	550	500	450	720	650	550
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	70	73	70	100	103	145	138	92	105	131
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	70	95	65	60	100	60	68	68	45	80
	Compression Set / 22 hr at 70°C (%)	28	40	35	30	38	48	45	22	31	27
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.25	1.27	1.28

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Specialty TDI Prepolymers

Polycaprolactone													High Temperature		
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	ECP501A	ECP61A	ECP72A	ECP83A	ECP90A	ECP93A	ECP95A	ECP571D	HTE80A	HTE90A	HTE95A			
	%NCO	2.70 ± 0.20	3.75 ± 0.20	3.30 ± 0.20	3.65 ± 0.25	4.9 ± 0.20	5.20 ± 0.20	5.80 ± 0.20	7.10 ± 0.20	3.20 ± 0.20	4.25 ± 0.25	5.25 ± 0.25			
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.11			
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	1400 -1800	1200 – 1800	1200 – 2000	1000 – 1600	700 – 1200	700 – 1200	700 – 1100	500 – 800	1700 – 2300	1400 – 2000	1300 – 2000			
	Colour	light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber			
MOCA PROCESSING	Moca Level at 110 -120°C (pph)	8.2	11.3	10.0	11.0	14.8	15.7	17.5	21.4	9.7	12.8	15.9			
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95			
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75-85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	75 – 85	60 – 70	70 – 80	70 – 80	60 – 70			
	Pot Life (mins)	25	19	15	10	5	7	4	3	20	6	3			
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	< 2	2	2	1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	1	<1			
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
ETHACURE 300 PROCESSING	Ethacure 300 Level at 20 – 30°C (pph)	6.5	9.1	8.0	8.8	11.9	12.6	14.1	17.2	7.8	10.3	12.7			
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95			
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	75-85	75 – 85	70 – 80	75 – 85	65 – 75	65 – 75	65 – 75	60 – 70	70 – 80	70 – 80	60 – 70			
	Pot Life (mins)	20	15	15	4	4	4	3	3	16	5	2			
	Demould at 100°C (hrs)	< 2	2	2	1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2	1	<1			
	Post Cure at 100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (MOCA)	Hardness (Shore A)	50 ± 3	60 ± 5	71 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3	57 ± 3	83 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3			
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	19 (2756)	29 (4206)	33 (4786)	41 (5946)	43 (6240)	45 (6570)	50 (7252)	50 (7252)	45 (6526)	50 (7250)	56 (8120)			
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	1.3 (188)	1.7 (247)	2.3 (333)	4.3 (624)	6.5 (943)	7.6 (1102)	11.3 (1638)	18.9 (2741)	5.2 (1349)	8.6 (1250)	10.3 (1494)			
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	1.8 (261)	3.3 (479)	3.9 (565)	8.5 (1233)	17.0 (2465)	17.3 (2509)	31.9 (4496)	48.4 (7020)	11.2 (1620)	22.8(3310)	27.5 (3990)			
	Elongation (%)	610	500	620	490	520	410	400	345	600	480	430			
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	27	37	54	63	84	90	120	120	63	82	98			
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	75	71	50	45	53	66	58	80	50	65	55			
	Compression Set / 22 hr at 70°C (%)	27	10	26	24	31	32	30	23	25	28	32			
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.15	1.20	1.18			

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Solvent & Acid Resistant Prepolymers

		Solvent Resistant							Acid Resistant			
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	SDM3060A/30A	SDM3060A/60A	SDR32A	SDR501A	SDR55A	RN3038	RN3039	CRE70A	CRE81A	CRE90A	CRE95A
	%NCO	31.00 ± 1.00	31.00 ± 1.00	2.55 ± 0.20	2.50 ± 0.20	4.80 ± 0.20	3.20 ± 0.20	4.30 ± 0.20	10.2 ± 0.2	10.2 ± 0.2	10.2 ± 0.2	12.0 ± 0.2
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	150 @ 25°C	150 @ 25°C	300 – 800	1600 – 2400	1000 – 1700	1800 – 2400	1600 – 2500	700 – 1300	700 – 1300	700 – 1300	400 - 800
	Colour	brown	brown	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	water clear	water clear	water clear	water clear
PROCESSING INFORMATION	PROCESSING INFORMATION	Part B / BDO	Part B / BDO	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	PART B	PART B	PART B	BDO
	Curative Level (pph)	3K System	3K System	5.3	5.2	10.0	6.7	8.9	41.6	32.5	10.4	12.2
	Recommended % Theory	-	-	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	Erapol Temperature (°C)	20 – 30	20 – 30	70 – 80	75 – 85	70 – 80	75 – 85	75 – 85	65 – 75	65 – 75	75 – 85	75 – 85
	Curative Temperature (°C)	70 - 80 / 25	70 - 80 / 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Pot Life (mins)	30	8	>45	>45	35	45	35	25	13	20	50
	Demould at 115°C (hrs)	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	1	1	8	8
	Post Cure at 115°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	ISONOL 93	PART B	PART B	PART B	BDO
	Hardness (Shore A)	30 ± 3	60 ± 3	32 ± 3	50 ± 3	55 ± 3	52 ± 3	60 ± 3	70 ± 3	80 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	2 (290)	4 (537)	2 (232)	24 (3480)	5 (725)	25 (3626)	29 (4134)	15 (2176)	13 (1885)	18 (2611)	17 (2466)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	0.7 (104)	3.2 (464)	0.7 (102)	1.6 (232)	1.9 (276)	1.0 (145)	2.9 (421)	2.9 (421)	5 (725)	10.9 (1581)	10.6 (1537)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	-	-	1.0 (145)	3.3 (479)	3.4 (493)	2.0 (290)	6.5 (943)	6.3 (914)	11.3 (1639)	-	12.1 (1755)
	Elongation (%)	225	135	420	485	340	540	415	490	325	290	370
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	14	19	6	30	14	25	36	31	39	60	65
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.23	1.15	1.23	1.25	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01

Polyether (PTMEG) MDI Prepolymers

Polyether (PTMEG)									
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	Erapol Prepolymer	EMD750A	EMD801A	EMD86A	EMD903A	EMD93A	EMD950A	EMD521D	EMD57D
	%NCO	4.80 ± 0.20	5.10 ± 0.20	6.50 ± 0.25	7.80 ± 0.25	8.80 ± 0.25	9.60 ± 0.25	11.4 ± 0.20	13.6 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.10
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	2300-2800	1700-2700	1200 –2000	1300-1500	700 – 1500	800 – 1200	500-800	1400 - 2200
PROCESSING	Colour	clear to hazy	clear to hazy	clear to hazy	white translucent	white translucent	white translucent	white translucent	clear to hazy
	BDO Level (pph)	4.9	5.2	6.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	11.6	13.8
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	98	95	95	95	95
	Prepolymer Temperature (°C)	75 - 85	75 - 85	70 – 80	70 – 80	70 – 80	70 – 80	70 – 80	40 - 50
	Curative Temperature (°C)	20 - 30	25-30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 - 30
	Pot Life (mins)	16	7	6	7	4	4	3	6
	Demould at 110°C (mins)	90	90	60	30	50	45	20	45
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (BDO)	Post Cure at 110°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Hardness (Shore A)	75 ± 3	80 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	95 ± 3	52D ± 3	57D ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	30 (4424)	32 (4641)	31 (4496)	36 (5178)	35 (5076)	29 (4221)	34 (4931)	34 (4989)
	100% modulus	4 (580)	5 (740)	6 (928)	9 (1349)	10 (1392)	11 (1610)	17 (2466)	19 (2828)
	300% modulus	7 (1044)	10 (1479)	15 (2205)	17 (2437)	18 (2596)	19 (2741)	29 (4206)	30 (4322)
	Elongation (%)	635	525	550	490	510	495	350	385
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	67	69	85	100	120	121	98	130
	DIN Resilience (%)	68	72	69	68	60	60	52	41
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	19	23	48	60	51	43	75	67
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.15

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyester & Polycaprolactone MDI Prepolymers

		Polyester			Polycaprolactone				
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	Erapol Prepolymer	EME80A	EME851A	EME90A	EME95A	EMC700A	EMC850A	EMC90A	EMC95A
	%NCO	5.80 ± 0.20	7.00 ± 0.20	7.70 ± 0.20	9.00 ± 0.20	4.80 ± 0.20	7.30 ± 0.20	7.90 ± 0.20	9.70 ± 0.20
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.13	1.17	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.18
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	1000 - 2000	1500 - 2000	1200 - 1800	700 - 1000	1300 - 2300	1000 - 2000	700 - 1000	200 - 700
	Colour	white translucent	white translucent	white translucent	water clear	water clear	white translucent	white translucent	white translucent
PROCESSING	BDO Level (pph)	5.9	7.1	7.8	9.1	4.9	7.4	8.0	9.9
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	Prepolymer Temperature (°C)	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85	75 - 85
	Curative Temperature (°C)	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30
	Pot Life (mins)	12	6	5	5	19	12	9	6
	Demould at 110°C (mins)	120	60	30	45	180	60	120	45
	Post Cure at 110°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (BDO)	Hardness (Shore A)	80 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	70 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / Mpa (psi)	38 (5555)	36 (5207)	36 (5221)	31 (4496)	39.5 (5729)	29 (4250)	44 (6440)	38 (5511)
	100% modulus	5.9 (856)	5.4 (783)	9.0 (1310)	12.4 (1800)	3.6 (522)	6.4 (928)	9.4 (1363)	12.0 (1740)
	300% modulus	12.7 (1842)	10.3 (1494)	18.3 (2650)	21.9 (3180)	6.8 (986)	15.7 (2277)	20.7 (3002)	26.2 (3800)
	Elongation (%)	625	564	550	465	505	395	530	420
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	88	94	107	117	70	80	110	100
	DIN Resilience (%)	34	51	44	21	66	55	49	42
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	57	52	33	43	65	15	41	63
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.25	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.19

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyether (PTMEG) MDI Quasi System – 4 Component

High Performance											
		EMD137/55A	EMD137/60A	EMD137/65A	EMD137/70A	EMD137/75A	EMD137/80A	EMD137/85A	EMD137/90A	EMD137/95A	EMD137/60D
EMD-137 ISOCYANATE PREPOLYMER	Specific Gravity @ 25°C	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
	Colour	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
EMD-13N POLYOL CURATIVE	Specific Gravity @ 25°C	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
	Colour	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy
ERACURE 45	Specific Gravity @ 25°C	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Colour	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear
EPROCESSING INFORMATION	EMD137 – Isocyanate Level	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	EMD137N – Polyol / BDO Level	199 / 5.0	180 / 5.6	150 / 7.0	120 / 8.4	105 / 9.1	90 / 9.8	60 / 11.2	45 / 11.9	30 / 12.6	0 / 13.7
	Eracat MF -Catalyst by weight (ppw)	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	EMD137 – Isocyanate Temp (°C)	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45
	EMD137N – Polyol Temp (°C)	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45
	Eracure 45 Temp (°C)	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30	25-30
	Pot Life (mins)	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	4 – 7
	Demould at 80-100°C (mins)	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	15
	Post Cure at 80-100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	60 ± 3	60 ± 3	65 ± 3	70 ± 3	75 ± 3	80 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	60D ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	14 (1973)	17 (2466)	22 (3191)	23 (3336)	26 (3771)	27 (3916)	28 (4061)	30 (4351)	30 (4351)	33 (4786)
	100 % Modulus / MPa (psi)	1.4 (203)	1.5 (218)	2.3 (334)	3.0 (435)	4.0 (580)	5.3 (769)	7.2 (1044)	8.8 (1276)	11.0 (1595)	21.4 (3104)
	300 % Modulus / MPa (psi)	2.6 (377)	3.8 (551)	6.1 (885)	8.0 (1160)	9.8 (1421)	11.0 (1595)	13.8 (2002)	16.3 (2364)	18.3 (2654)	31.6 (4583)
	Elongation (%)	555	454	450	430	425	430	445	430	400	335
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	28	30	48	52	68	80	91	102	117	146
	DIN Resilience (%)	71	76	73	72	71	70	72	68	66	46
	DIN Abrasion Resistance 10N (mm³)	79	30	33	30	25	30	34	36	44	57
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.17

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Polyester MDI Quasi System – 4 Component

		High Performance										
EME 167 ISOCYANATE PREPOLYMER		EME167/55A	EME167/60A	EME167/65A	EME167/70A	EME167/75A	EME167/80A	EME167/85A	EME167/90A	EME167/95A	EME167/60D	EME167/70D
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
PC562 POLYOL CURATIVE	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
ERACURE 45	Colour	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy	hazy
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Colour	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear
	EME167 – Isocyanate Level	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PROCESSING INFORMATION	PC562 – Polyol Curative / BDO Level	218 / 7.2	178 / 9.0	155 / 10.0	126 / 11.3	105 / 12.3	84 / 13.2	66 / 14.0	55 / 14.5	36 / 15.4	18.5 / 15.9	0 / 16.8
	Eracat MF – Catalyst by Weight (ppw)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Recommended % Theory	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	EME167 – Isocyanate Temp (°C)	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50
	PC562 – Polyol Temp (°C)	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50	45 - 50
	Eracure 45 Temp (°C)	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30	25 - 30
	Pot Life (mins)	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	5 – 8	4 – 7	4 – 7	3 – 5	3 – 5	3 – 5	3 – 5
	Demould at 80 -100°C (mins)	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Post Cure at 80 -100°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	55 ± 3	60 ± 3	65 ± 3	70 ± 3	75 ± 3	80 ± 3	85 ± 3	90 ± 3	95 ± 3	60D ± 3	70D ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	29 (4206)	30 (4351)	30 (4351)	31 (4496)	31(4496)	33 (4786)	33 (4786)	33 (4786)	32 (4641)	33 (4801)	34 (4888)
	100% Modulus / MPa (psi)	1.9 (276)	2.5 (363)	2.9 (421)	3.8 (551)	5.7 (827)	6.8 (986)	8.9 (1291)	12 (1740)	14.5 (2103)	23.0 (3336)	32.0 (4598)
	300% Modulus / MPa (psi)	4.1 (595)	4.8 (696)	7.4 (1073)	10.5 (1523)	14.0 (2031)	27.5 (3989)	27.9 (4050)	31.0 (4496)	31 (4496)	31.0 (4496)	-
	Elongation (%)	510	500	480	450	420	410	400	385	370	290	195
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	32	45	47	50	56	73	93	94	109	148	239
	DIN Resilience (%)	55	54	50	47	46	46	43	43	42	42	56
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	11	12	13	14	14	21	29	40	59	77	106
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.25

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Cold Castable Polyether TDI Systems

		High Performance									General Purpose								
PART A PROPERTIES		CC50A	CC5/65	CC80A	CC90A	CC95A	CC60D	RT301A		RT45A	RT50A	CCM55A	CCM75A	CCM80A	CCM90A	CCM95A	CCM65D	MM45A	MM85A
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.08		1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.02	1.02
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
PART B PROPERTIES	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.15	1.10	1.01	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.02		1.02	1.02	1.20	1.04	1.01	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.20
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber
PROCESSING INFORMATION	Mix Ratio by Weight (A/B)	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 45	100 / 50	100 / 15	100 / 16.5	100 /110		100 / 100	100 / 48	100 / 56	100 / 45	100 / 35	100 / 20	100 / 15	100/19	100 / 54	100 / 21
	Temperature of Part A (°C)	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30		25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30
	Temperature of Part B (°C)	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30		25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30	25 – 30
	Pot Life at 25°C (mins)	10	12	17	10	8	6	15		12	14	20	13	13	9	7	6	13	5
	Demould at 25°C (hrs)	24	24	24	16	16	7	24		24	24	24	24	24	16	16	16	16	16
	Accelerated Cure at 70°C (hrs)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Complete Cure at 25°C (days)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	50 ± 5	60 ± 5	80 ± 3	90 ± 5	95 ± 3	60D ± 3	30 ± 5		45 ± 5	50 ± 5	55 ± 5	73 ± 3	80 ± 3	90 ± 5	95 ± 5	65D ± 5	45 ± 5	85 ± 5
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	15 (2176)	16 (2321)	28 (4061)	26 (3771)	44 (6382)	50 (7281)	3 (391)		7 (1030)	5 (725)	15 (2176)	20 (2901)	24 (3481)	20 (2944)	23 (3350)	37 (5370)	10 (1479)	16 (2292)
	Elongation (%)	650	600	510	500	380	250	>2200		>2200	435	550	850	500	370	320	300	1035	600
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm3)	120	135	110	75	85	96	>300		>300	250	185	195	175	260	145	240	>300	290
	Linear Shrinkage at 23°C (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.06		1.06	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.11

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Cold Castable Polyether MDI Systems

		Flexible			Quick Cure				High Performance			Grout		
PART A PROPERTIES		EMD25ACC	EMD35ACC	EMD45ACC	QCM40A	QCM60AS			QCM70A	QCM90AS	CMD88A	CMD90AS	CMD93A	MGP168
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.12			1.16	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.06
	Colour	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	clear, light amber	light amber	light amber			light amber	light amber	white translucent	white translucent	white translucent	light amber
PART B PROPERTIES	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02			1.03	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.05
	Colour	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear			clear	clear	white	white	white	grey
PROCESSING INFORMATION	Mix Ratio by Weight (A/B)	100 / 230	100 / 210	100 / 120	100 / 185	100 / 100			100 / 90	100 / 65	100 / 56	100 / 60	100 / 42	100/100
	Temperature of Part A (°C)	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30			20 – 30	20 – 30	25 – 35	25 – 35	25 – 35	20 - 30
	Temperature of Part B (°C)	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30	20 – 30			20 – 30	20 – 30	25 – 35	25 – 35	25 – 35	20 - 30
	Pot Life (mins)	15	15	23	7	15			7	10	10	8	7	4
	Demould at 25°C (hrs)	4	4	4	1	1			1	2	3	2	2	1
	Accelerated Cure at 60°C (hrs)	16	16	16	16	16			16	16	16	16	16	-
	Complete Cure at 25°C (days)	7	7	7	3	3			3	3	3	3	3	1
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	25 ± 5	37 ± 5	45 ± 5	40 ± 3	60 ± 3			70 ± 3	90 ± 3	88 ± 3	90 ± 3	93 ± 3	80 ± 5
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	1 (145)	5 (725)	4 (580)	2 (290)	6 (870)			10 (1450)	32 (4641)	32 (4641)	24 (3481)	27 (3916)	13 (1130)
	Elongation (%)	1200	700	670	300	290			310	250	350	525	410	405
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	5	7	7	8	32			41	75	65	117	137	45
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm3)	>300	>300	>300	240	90			55	58	35	57	48	210

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

1K Blocked Series

Solvent Resistant											
PREPOLYMER PROPERTIES	ERAPOL PREPOLYMER	1K10A	1K201A	1K30A	1K40A	1K50A	1K55A	1K60A	1K701A	1K801A	1K901A
	Viscosity at 80°C (cPs)	600 - 1200	1000 – 2000	2000 - 3000	2500 - 3500	2500 –3500	2500 –3500	3500 - 5500	1500 - 2000	2000 - 3000	1500 - 2500
	Colour	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
PROCESSING INFORMATION	1K - Melting Temp (°C)	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75	70 - 75
	1K Mould Temp (°C)	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140	135 - 140
	Cure Time at 135 – 140 (°C) (hours)	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 8
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	10 ± 5	20 ± 5	30 ± 5	40 ± 5	50 ± 5	55 ± 5	60 ± 3	70 ± 3	80 ± 3	90 ± 3
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	2 (319)	3 (377)	5 (754)	9 (1334)	13 (1885)	10 (1450)	14 (2031)	15 (2175)	10 (1450)	10 (1450)
	Elongation (%)	625	500	575	680	850	790	725	550	470	410
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	6	13	15	15	24	21	32	52	42	48
	DIN Resilience (%)	28	25	34	34	33	32	29	37	28	29
	Cured Density (g/cm³)	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.12	1.19	1.18
SOLVENT SWELL TEST (% WEIGHT INCREASE IN 24 HOURS)											
	Xylene	15.3	11.1	9.8	8.7	7.4	6.4	37.1	30.6	21.6	8.7
	Cyclohexane	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
	Toluene	30.6	29.2	23.3	20.5	17.5	15.5	60.5	54.8	36.9	15.1
	IOA	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.7
	Dibasic	79.6	77.1	41.5	39.3	40.3	32.2	27.3	20.4	15.3	6.8
	MEK	103.5	100.1	74.6	57.8	57.4	53.8	69.4	56.7	40.5	23.7

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing.

Spray Systems

		Polyurethane Hybrid								Polyurea		Aliphatic	Potable Water ☉		
PART A PROPERTIES	ERASPRAY	GENERAL PURPOSE				HIGH PERFORMANCE				HIGH PERFORMANCE		SPECIALTY			
		ESM700	ESM800	ESM900	ESM955	ESP880		ESP950	ES81A HB	ES321	HE50D	ESM610D	AL930	ES900PW	STPW
	MDI							TDI		MDI		ALIPHATIC	MDI		
	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.11		1.11	1.06	1.04	1.12	1.15	1.04	1.10	1.13
	Colour	amber	amber	amber	amber	amber		amber	amber	clear	amber	amber	water clear	amber	amber
	PART B PROPERTIES	Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02		1.01	0.96	1.14	1.02	1.08	0.99	1.02
Colour		amber	amber	amber	amber	hazy am- ber		hazy amber	hazy amber	amber	amber	brown	hazy to milky	amber	amber
PROCESSING INFORMATION	Mix Ratio by Weight (A/B/C)	-	-	-	-	-		-	100/60/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mix Ratio by Volume (A/B)	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100		100/100	-	300/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
	Temperature of Part A (°C)	50 – 60	50 – 60	50 – 60	50 – 60	50 – 60		50 – 60	20 – 30	60 - 80	40 - 60	40 - 60	40 - 60	50 – 60	40 - 60
	Temperature of Part B (°C)	40 – 50	40 – 50	40 – 50	40 – 50	40 – 50		40 – 50	20 – 30	40 - 60	40 - 60	40 - 60	40 - 60	40 - 50	40 - 60
	Pot Life at 20°C (minutes)	-	-	-	-	-		-	50 - 60	-	-		-	-	-
	Pot Life at 40°C (seconds)	10 - 18	8 - 12	8 - 15	8 - 15	10 - 15		5 - 10	-	20 - 25	5 - 10	5 - 10	35 - 40	8 - 15	5 - 10
	Cured density (g/cm³)	6	6	6	5	5		5	7	5	5	5	6	6	5
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Hardness (Shore A)	70 ± 5	80 ± 5	90 ± 5	95 ± 5	88 ± 5		95 ± 5	75 ± 5	88 ± 3	50D ± 3	60D ± 3	93 ± 3	90 ± 5	95 ± 5
	Tensile Strength / MPa (psi)	7 (1044)	7 (1044)	14 (2016)	17 (2393)	27 (3916)		23 (3336)	11 (1595)	35 (5076)	16 (2364)	22 (3190)	16 (2320)	14 (2016)	17 (2465)
	Elongation (%)	260	260	190	185	320		350	280	380	350	160	475	190	175
	Angle Tear Strength, Die C (kN/m)	32	25	42	61	71		64	55	80	85	79	39	42	75
	DIN Abrasion Resistance (mm³)	180	170	120	188	49		98	55	65	192	155	190	120	165
	Cured density (g/cm³)	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.00		1.00	1.05	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.03

*The information presented here is based on laboratory testing. ☉ AS/NZS 4020: 2005 potable water approved.

Era Divisions

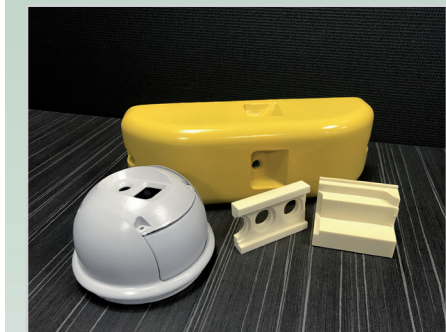
Era Polymers has grown to offer more than 750 Polyurethane systems. We have diversified to include a number of divisions within the company. These six include:



Specialty Elastomers*

2KE Blocked Series
Used for coating fibres impregnated with coarse carbide grains to produce tough abrasive discs used for cleaning metal surfaces.

High Hardness Cold Castable Series
A range of high hardness castable elastomers, used for tooling and rigid applications.



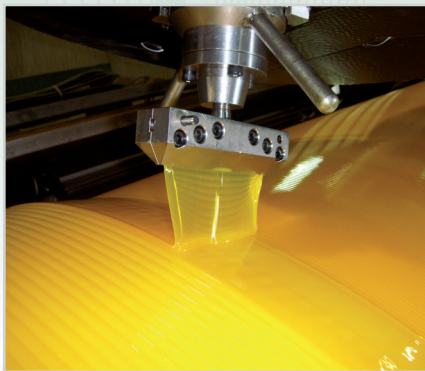
Eratrowel Series
Two and three component cold cast TDI & MDI trowellable systems.



Eragel
Both MDI and TDI based elastomers with extremely low hardness, used in footwear, mousepads and pillow covers.



Erakote Systems
Rapid reacting elastomers available as two or three component systems. They are poured onto a rotating core to produce a tough elastomeric roller covering, suitable for steel and paper mill rollers.



GL Series
A water clear laminating polyurethane system used in security glass applications



FRAS Systems
Fire Retardant Anti Static, additives used to make Elastomers self-extinguishing and non sparking for applications in explosive environments such as underground mining.



* See product brochure for more details

Rubber Binders*

A range of single component, moisture cured polyurethane. Designed to bind reconstituted rubber for surfacing solutions.



Floor Coatings*

A range of Polyurethane Floor Coatings that are hard wearing, easy to maintain and will enhance the natural appearance of interior timber floors.



Foam Systems*

Our broad range of Rigid Foams can be used for many applications such as insulation, building panels and surfboards.

Our Flexible Polyurethane Foam systems are used for applications such as Pipe Cleaning Pigs and a variety of speciality consumer and commercial products.



Ancillary Products

Our polyurethane systems are complemented with a diverse range of ancillary products, they include release agents, adhesives, primers, pigments, solvents and additives.



Curatives

Elastomer Curatives used by processors all around the world, include:

- **MOCA**
- **MCDEA**
- **HQEE**
- **Ethacure 300**
- **Isonol 93**
- **1, 4 Butane Diol**

Blended Curatives:

These are specialty curatives only available from Era Polymers. They have been developed in our laboratories for use with specific grades to achieve properties not available with the Standard Curatives.

- **Eracure 105**
- **Eracure 106**
- **Eracure 110**
- **Eracure 112**
- **Eracure 210**
- **Eracure 211**
- **Eracure C31**
- **Eracure C32**

* See product brochure for more details

Era Polymers Primers*

ERAPOL TO METAL PRIMER

Erabond Metal
1-Component Phenolic primer with good adhesion to property prepared steel, iron, aluminium and manganese. Available in clear or red.

Erabond 6100FC
2-Component Polyurethane Primer with good adhesion to steel, ductile iron and galvanised steel. In addition it has good anticorrosive properties for immersion applications.

ERAPOL TO ERAPOL PRIMER

Erabond PU
1-Component Polyurethane primer for bonding to flexible substrates like cured Polyurethane or Rubber.



ERAPOL TO CONCRETE PRIMERS

Erabond LV452
1-Component, low solids Polyurethane primer for bonding to most concrete like substrates.

Erabond 2K Epoxy
2-Component Epoxy primer for bonding Sprayable and Roll on polyurethane systems to concrete.



Agency Products

Whilst the range of Polyurethane Systems we manufacture is extensive, we expertly source a complimentary range of products from around the world to strengthen our product range. We also sell and service a range of equipment for the processing of Polyurethane Elastomers, Foams and Sprays, as well as equipment for Foam cutting and Elastomer Roll Grinding.

Stepan Polyurethane Foams based on New Blowing Agents

ICP 1 & 2 Component Disposable Polyurethane Foam Systems

RAMA High Pressure Spray Equipment for Foams and Elastomers

FRICION COATING Grinding Wheels for Rollers

POLYTEC EMC Casting Equipment

SAIP High and Low Pressure Equipment for Foams

irathane futura Spray/Polyurethane/Polyurea Elastomers and Primers

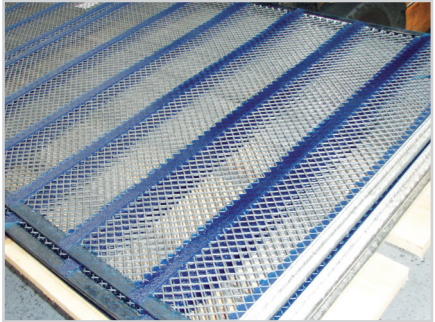
Green Mountain International, LLC Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic Polyurethane Water Stopping Grouts

ingevity CAPA Polycaprolactones for Superior Elastomers and Adhesives

FECKEN FK KIRFEL Cutting Equipment

SUMMERS EQUIPMENT INC. Dual Drive Plantary Mixer

DOW CORNING Mould Making Silicone Rubber



* See product brochure for more details

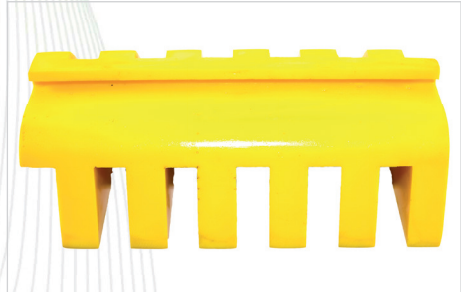
Era Polymers offer a wide range of Pigments that can be used in our Polyurethane Elastomer products. All materials are supplied uncoloured which allows you, as the processor, to add your choice of pigment.

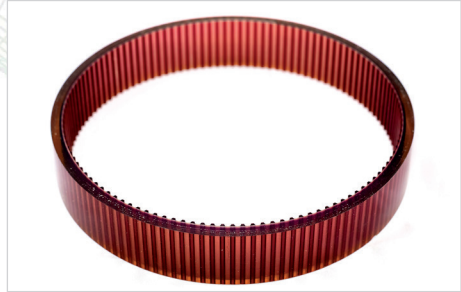
Pigments are dispersed in Diisononyl phthalate (DINP) to ensure complete chemical compatibility. A variety of colours are available as concentrated liquid pastes, which include the following:

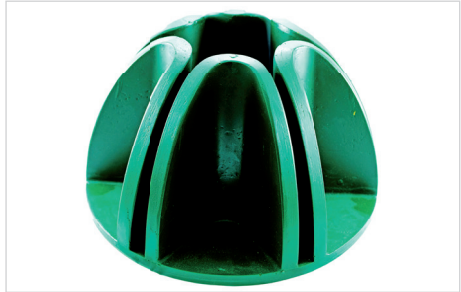
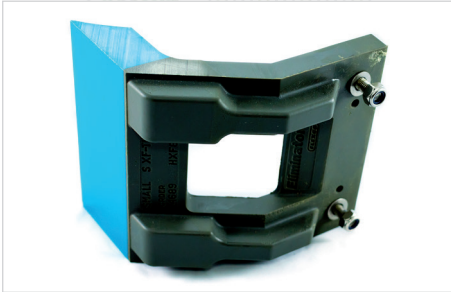
Red 100	Brown 700	Green 400	Blue 500
Red 120	Brown 745	Green 420	Blue 525
Orange 220	Brown 725	Green 430	Blue 530
Orange 200N	Yellow 320	Grey 900	Black 615
Orange 240	Yellow 315	White 810	

* The colours replicated are as close to actual product colours as modern printing will allow.

Applications





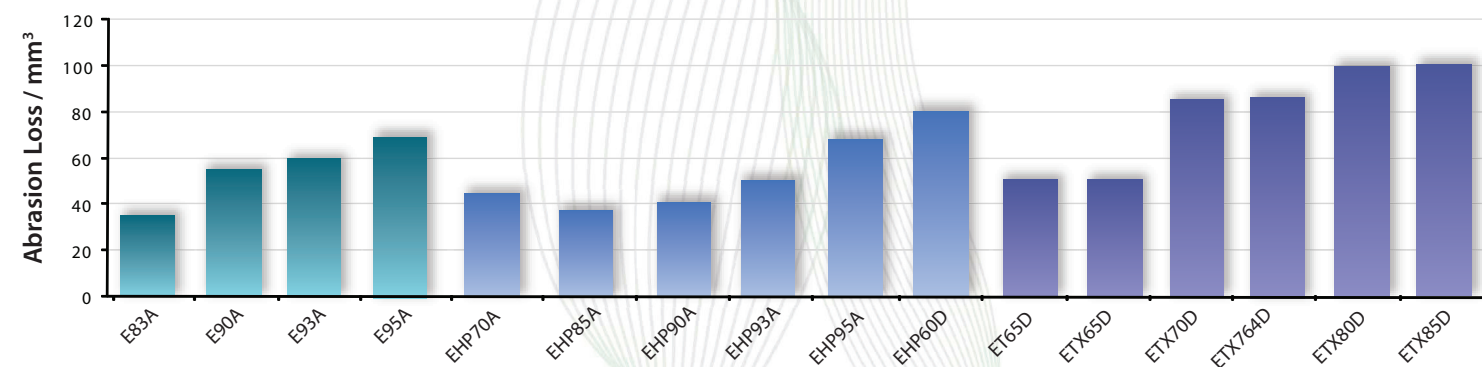


DIN Abrasion Resistance Charts

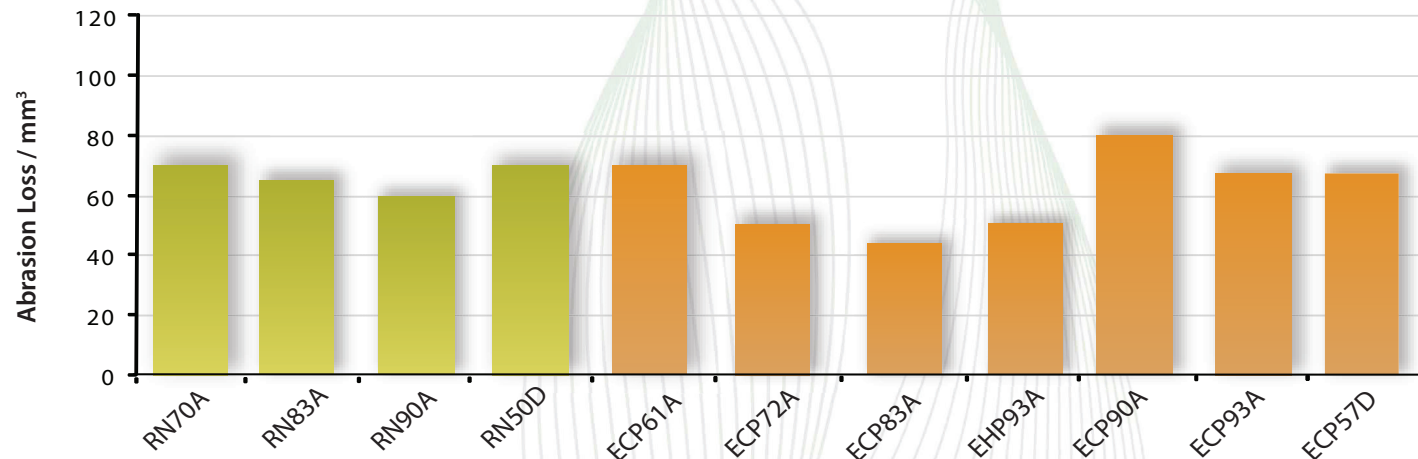


Taber Abrasion Resistance Charts

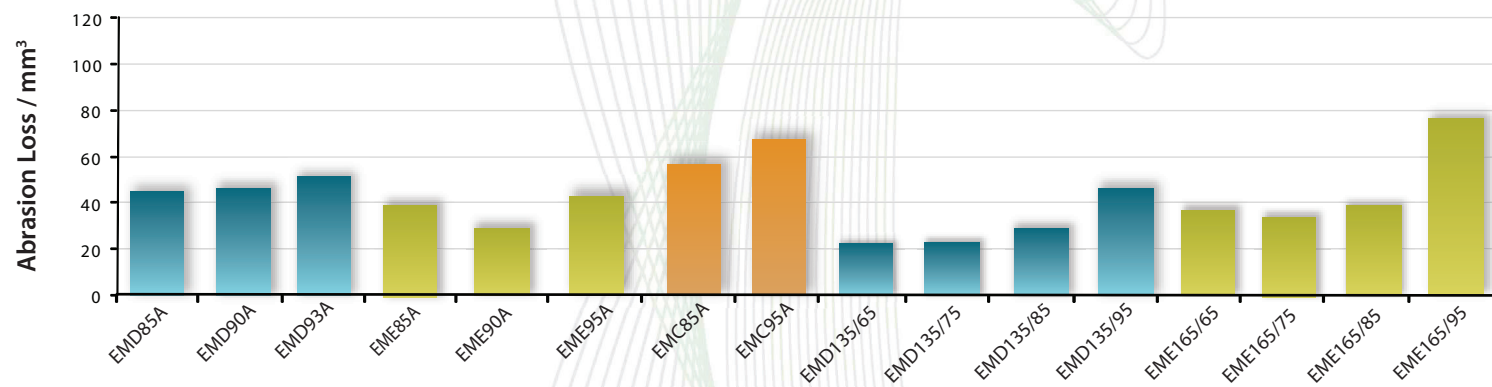
DIN Abrasion Resistance - High Performance TDI Polyethers



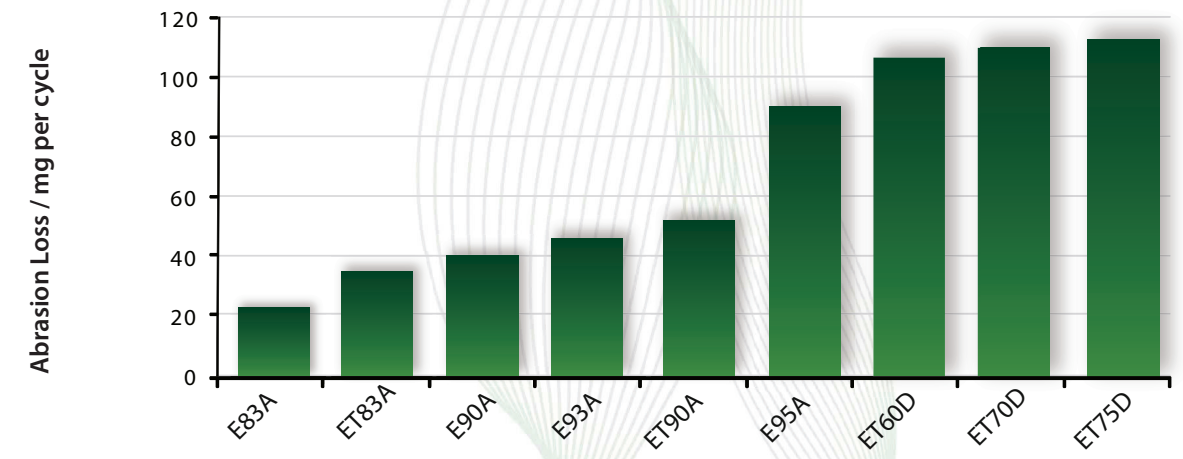
DIN Abrasion Resistance - High Performance TDI Polyesters



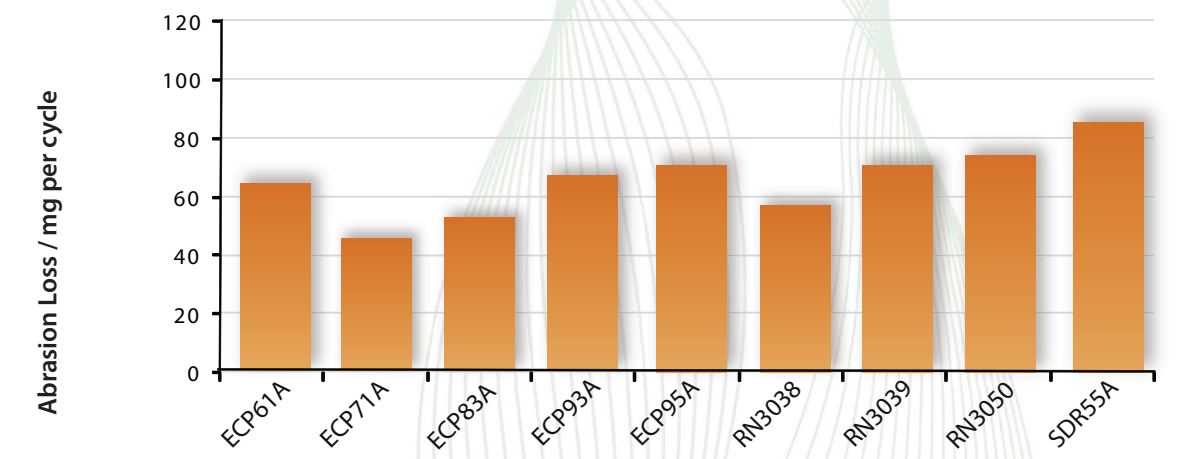
DIN Abrasion Resistance - High Performance MDI Systems



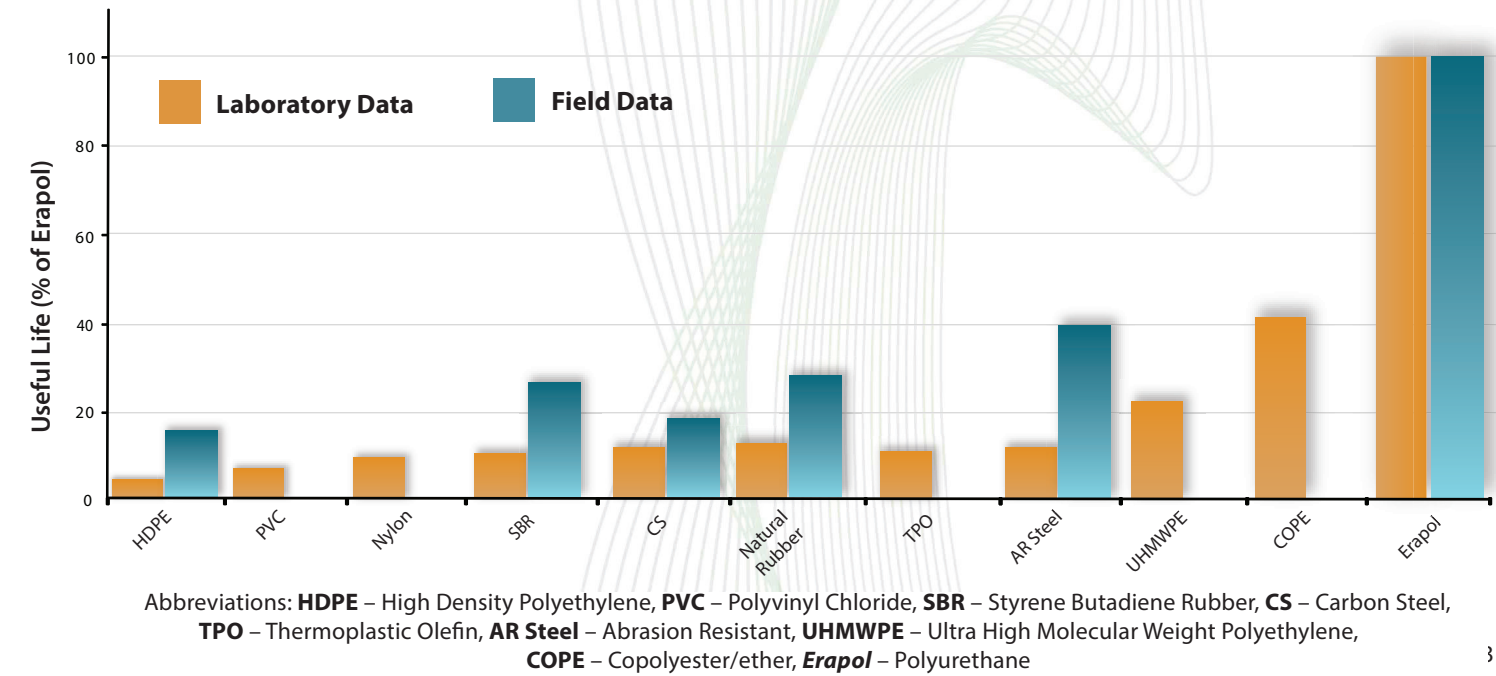
Taber Abrasion Resistance - High Performance Polyethers



Taber Abrasion Resistance - High Performance Polyesters / CAPAs



Abrasion Resistance Performance
Laboratory vs. Field Data For Commonly Used Materials



Chemical Resistance

Erapols are chemically resistant to the following solvents, oils and chemicals. This is an abbreviated table. For more detailed information please contact our Technical Service Department.

The following ratings are used to describe the general performance of **Erapols** when immersed at ambient temperatures;

A. Recommended – little or no effect.
B. Minor to moderate effect.
C. Moderate to severe effect.
X. Not recommended.



Acetic acid	C	Cyclohexane	B	Oleic acid	B
Acetone	X	Ferric chloride	A	Olive oil	A
Ammonia hydroxide	A	FREON-12 (54°C)	A	Oxygen-cold	A
Ammonium nitrate	X	FREON-113	B	Ozone	A
Ammonium persulfate	X	Gasoline	A	Palmitic acid	A
Animal fats	A	Gelatin	A	Phosphoric acid (20%)	A
ASTM oil #1 (70°C)	A	Glucose	A	Phosphoric acid (45%)	A
ASTM reference fuel	A	Glue	A	Potassium chloride	A
Barium chloride	A	Glycerin	A	Potassium cupro cyanide	A
Barium hydroxide	A	Hydrochloric acid (cold) 37%	X	Potassium cyanide	A
Barium sulfate	A	Hydrochloric acid (hot) 37%	X	Potassium dichromate	A
Barium sulfide	A	Hydrofluoric acid conc. (cold)	X	Potassium nitrate	A
Borax	A	Hydrofluoric acid conc. (hot)	X	Potassium sulfate	A
Boric acid	A	Hydrogen gas	A	Producer gas	A
Butane	A	Isopropyl acetate	A	Radiation	A
Calcium bisulphite	A	Kerosene	B	Soap Solutions	A
Calcium chloride	A	Liquefied petroleum gas	A	Sodium chloride	A
Calcium hydroxide	A	Magnesium chloride	A	Sodium hydroxide (20%)	B
Calcium nitrate	A	Magnesium hydroxide	A	Sodium phosphate	A
Calcium sulfide	A	Mercury	A	Sodium sulfate	A
Carbon dioxide	A	Mineral oil	A	Sodium thiosulfate	A
Carbon monoxide	A	Natural gas	B	Stearic acid	A
Castor oil	A	Nickel sulfate	A	Sulphuric acid (dilute)	B
Citric acid	A	Nitric acid conc.	X	Sulphuric acid (conc)	X
Copper chloride	A	Nitric acid dilute	C	Sulphuric acid (20% oleum)	X
Copper cyanide	A	Nitric acid red fuming	X	Tannic acid (10%)	A
Copper sulphate	A	Nitrogen	A	Tartaric acid	A
Cottonseed oil	A	Octadecane	A	Toluene	C

Troubleshooting

The table below lists commonly experienced problems and their causes.

Problem	Possible Cause												
	Off Ratio	Poor Mix	High Exotherm	Incorrect Processing Temperature	Poor Vacuum	Nitrogen or Solvent	Leaks in Mixing Head	Dirty Moulds	Casting Technique	Loss of Prepolymer NCO	Insufficient Cure	Curative Contamination	Low Green Strength
Low Hardness	●	●								●	●		
Wet Spots	●	●											
Poor Tear	●	●								●	●		
Cheesy Appearance	●	●		●							●		●
High Shrinkage	●		●	●								●	
Air Bubbles					●	●	●	●	●			●	
Snow Flake Effect			●						●				
White Skin			●						●				
Voids in Part			●	●				●	●				
Short Pot Life	●			●								●	
Cracking	●	●	●	●					●				●
Foaming						●	●					●	
Striations		●											
Low Tensile Strength	●	●								●	●		

Approximate Viscosities of Common Materials				
Material Viscosity in Centipoise				
Water 1 cps	SAE 20 Motor Oil 140 – 420 cps	Castor Oil 1,000 cps	Chocolate Syrup 25,000 cps	Sour Cream 100,000 cps
Milk 3 cps	SAE 30 Motor Oil 420 – 650 cps	Karo Syrup 5,000 cps	Ketchup 50,000 cps	Peanut Butter 250,000 cps
SAE 10 Motor Oil 85 – 140 cps	SAE 40 Motor Oil 650 – 900 cps	Honey 10,000 cps	Mustard 70,000 cps	

Conversion Factors

GEOMETRIC FORMULAE

CIRCLE

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2 \text{ or } \pi D^2 / 4$$

$$\text{Circumference} = \pi D \text{ or } 2\pi r$$

$$(r = \text{radius, } D = \text{diameter, } \pi = 3.1416)$$

SPHERE

$$\text{Surface Area} = 4\pi r^2 \text{ or } \pi D^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = \frac{1}{6} \pi D^3 = D^3 \times 0.5236$$

CYLINDER

$$\text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$(h = \text{height})$$

RECTANGLE OR SQUARE

$$\text{Area} = L \times h$$

$$(L = \text{Length})$$

BOX

$$\text{Volume} = L \times w \times h$$

$$(w = \text{width})$$

ROLLER

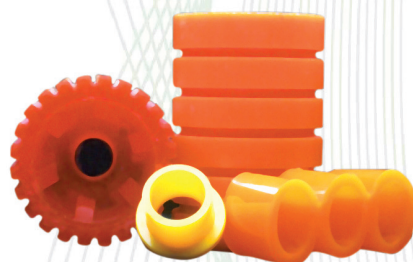
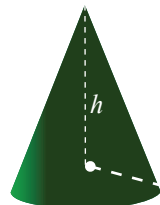
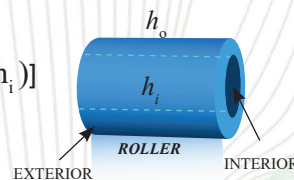
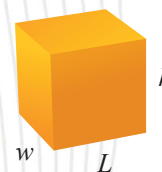
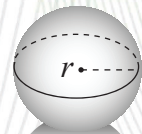
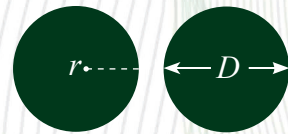
$$[\text{Volume(outer)} = (\pi r_o^2 h_o)] - [\text{Volume(inner)} = (\pi r_i^2 h_i)]$$

CONE

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

VOLUME TO MASS CALCULATION

$$\text{mass} = \text{density} \times \text{volume}$$



THICKNESS

$$1 \text{ mil} = 25 \text{ microns} = 0.025 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ mm} = 40 \text{ mils} = 1000 \text{ microns}$$

AREA

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = 10.76 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^2 = 0.093 \text{ m}^2$$

LENGTH

$$1 \text{ m} = 3.28 \text{ feet}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 0.4 \text{ inches}$$

$$1 \text{ foot} = 0.305 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ inch} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

$$1 \text{ kN/m} = 0.175 \text{ x pli}$$

$$1 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 145 \text{ psi} = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

WEIGHT

$$1 \text{ kg} = 2.2 \text{ lbs}$$

$$1 \text{ lb} = 0.455 \text{ kg}$$

VOLUME

$$1 \text{ US Gallon} = 3.8 \text{ Litres}$$

$$4 \text{ US Gallon} = 15.1 \text{ Litres}$$

$$44 \text{ US Gallon} = 166.3 \text{ Litres}$$

$$55 \text{ US Gallon} = 208.1 \text{ Litres}$$

TEMPERATURES

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} \times (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$$

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = (\frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$$

PRESSURES

$$100 \text{ kPa} = 0.1 \text{ MPa} = 14.5 \text{ psi} = 1 \text{ bar}$$

DENSITY

$$1 \text{ g/L} = 0.062 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

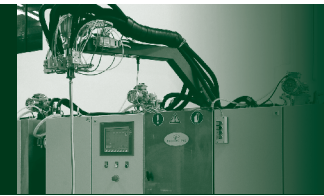
$$1 \text{ lb/sq.ft} = 4.82 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3 = 0.028 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{kg/m}^3 = \text{lb/ft}^3 \times 16$$



Glossary of Terms



Additive – A material which does not take part in the chemical reaction but is included to alter the final product eg. fillers, pigments, flame retardants etc.

Casting – The filling of moulds with liquid polyurethane.

Catalyst – An ingredient in polyurethane systems which initiates a chemical reaction or increases the rate of chemical reaction.

Chain Reaction – Lengthening of the main chain or backbone of polymer molecules by end to end attachment.

Component – A separately metered stream of liquid which will be directly introduced into the mixing head.

Cross Linking – The formation of chemical links between the molecular chains.

Cure – Refers to the hardening or build-up of properties of a polymer material by cross-linking of polymer chains.

Curing Agent – Material that starts the reaction with the Prepolymer when added.

Cycle Time – A term most commonly used in situations where many items are being manufactured on an automatic or semi-automatic production line. It includes the time required for mould preparation, including release agent application, dispensing of components, reaction, cure and demould.

Degradation – The deterioration of a substance caused by contact with its environment.

Demould Time – The time between dispensing the liquid components into the mould and removing the article being produced.

Dew Point – The temperature at which a vapour begins to condense.

Elastomer – A flexible or semi-rigid rubber-like material not necessarily made from what is conventionally thought of as a rubber.

Elongation – The increase in length of a specimen at the instant before rupture occurs. Expressed as a percent of original length.

Exotherm – Heat generated by a chemical reaction.

Flame Retardant – A substance which is added to a polymer formulation to reduce or retard its tendency to burn.

Hardness – The surface property relating to the resistance of indentation.

Hydroxyl Group – The combined oxygen and hydrogen radical (–OH) which forms the reactive group in polyols.

Impact Resistance – Ability to withstand mechanical force without failure or loss of properties.

Isocyanate – The group of chemical compounds having one or more NCO groups attached to the main chain.

MDI – An abbreviation for diphenylMethane Di Isocyanate.

Microcellular – An elastomer of cellular or foam structure.

Mil – One thousandth of an inch, 0.001 inch. A unit used to measure coating thickness.

Moulding – The process of producing a finished article from a closed mould.

NDI – Naphthalene Di Isocyanate.

NCO – Nitrogen, Carbon, Oxygen. The chemical formula for an isocyanate group.

Polyester – Polymeric compound, with the reactive hydroxyl groups containing ester linkages.

Polyether – Polymeric compounds with reactive hydroxyl group containing ether linkages.

Polymer – A high molecular weight compound, natural or synthetic, whose chemical structure can be represented by a repeated small unit.

Polyol – A chemical compound with more than one reactive hydroxyl group attached to the molecule.

Post Cure – Refers to the period after casting, either in mould or after demoulding, before the material has developed full physical properties by cross linking of polymer chains.

Pot Life – The length of time after mixing together of the two components during which the polymer remains sufficiently liquid to be poured.

Prepolymer – A chemical intermediate manufactured by reacting raw isocyanate with polyol.

PTMEG – Poly Tetra Methylene Ether Glycol

PU – Abbreviation for Polyurethane

RIM – Reaction Injection Moulding. A process of injecting a fast reacting mixture of polyurethane into a mould.

System – A rather ambiguous term used to describe almost any combination of mechanical parts or chemicals which have some relationship to each other. Often used to describe the supply of all chemical components needed to produce a polyurethane.

TDI – An abbreviation for Toluene Di Isocyanate.

Thermoset – A polymer that irreversibly cures from a liquid state to a solid state.

Thermoplastic – A polymer that turns to a liquid when heated and freezes to a solid state when cooled.

Thixotropic – A material that resists slumping or sagging when applied to a vertical surface.

Viscosity – A measure of how easily a liquid flows. The lower the number the thinner the liquid.

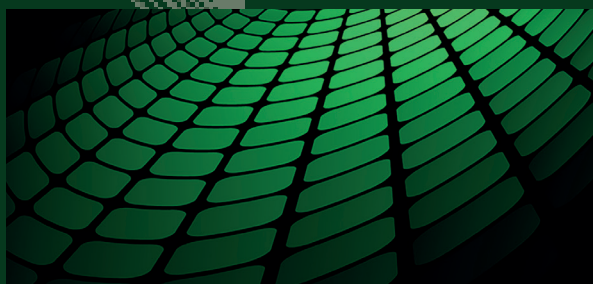
Volatile Organic Components (VOC) – Organic materials which evaporate at normal temperatures and pressures, organic materials which have vapour pressure greater than 0.1 mm Hg at one atmosphere.

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Goddess Hera

(H)**Era** in Greek religion, wife of Zeus,
Queen of the Olympian Gods
and patron Goddess of the
Isle of Samos.

A father's passionate love of the island
prompted his son to commemorate its
history in the naming of our company.

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