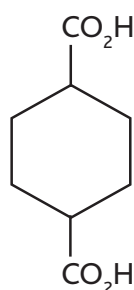
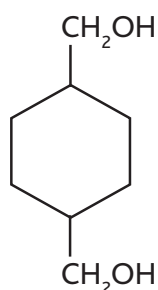


Appliance coil coatings

Based on Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA and Eastman™ CHDM



1,4-CHDA



CHDM

- Excellent flexibility with stain resistance
- Good hardness and humidity resistance
- Low color

Starting point formulations
PA-1-1CNCp and PA-1-2CNCp

Table 1 Reactor charge^a

	PA-1-1CNCp			PA-1-2CNCp		
	Equivalents	Moles	Grams	Equivalents	Moles	Grams
First stage						
Eastman NPG™ glycol	7.38	3.69	385	6.58	3.29	343
Eastman™ CHDM glycol	4.92	2.46	355	4.39	2.19	316
1,6-Hexanediol	—	—	—	1.22	0.61	72
Adipic acid	1.16	0.58	85	—	—	—
Eastman™ purified isophthalic acid (PIA)	2.32	1.16	193	2.30	1.15	191
Eastman™ purified terephthalic acid (PTA)	2.32	1.16	193	2.30	1.15	191
Second stage						
Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA	5.80	2.90	499	6.90	3.45	594
Total charge			1,710			1,707
Theoretical distillate			210			207
Theoretical yield			1,500			1,500

$$R = \frac{\text{Equivalents of OH}}{\text{Equivalents of CO}_2\text{H}} = 1.06$$

Eastman™ CHDM:Eastman NPG™ glycol molar ratio 40:60
 Eastman™ PIA:Eastman™ PTA molar ratio 50:50
 1,6-HD or AD molar content based on glycol or acid component 10%

Catalyst: 1.7 g Fascat™ 4100, charged in 2 parts
 Nitrogen flow: 0.8 standard cubic ft/h (SCFH)
 Azeotrope solvent: 45 g Aromatic™ 150

^aSee raw material suppliers table on page 4.

Synthesis procedure

First stage

1. Charge first stage reactants (glycols first) and half of the catalyst to a 2-liter reaction kettle equipped with a heating mantle, agitator, nitrogen supply, temperature probe, steam-heated packed partial condenser, water trap, and total condenser.
2. Heat to 220°C (428°F) over 2 hours. Maintain at 220°C until an acid number of 1 (mg KOH/g resin) or less is reached, typically an additional 1 hour.
3. Cool to 140°C (284°F) for second stage charge.

Second stage

4. After cooling to 140°C (284°F), charge the Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA.
5. Heat to 230°C (446°F) over 2 hours. Maintain at 230°C until an acid number of 25 (mg KOH/g resin) or less is reached, typically an additional 2 hours.
6. Cool to 140°C (284°F).
7. After cooling to 140°C (284°F), remove steam-heated packed partial condenser or switch to an open column. Charge the remaining catalyst and 45 grams (plus the amount required to fill the water trap) of Aromatic™ 150.
8. Heat to 230°C (446°F) over 1 hour. Maintain at 230°C until an acid number of 4 ± 1 (mg KOH/g resin) is reached, typically an additional 2 hours.
9. Cool to 140°C (284°F) and adjust to 60 wt% solids with Aromatic™ 150. Total processing time may range from 9 to 12 hours.

Table 2 Resin properties

Resin properties	PA-1-1CNCp	PA-1-2CNCp
Acid number, mg KOH/g resin	4	4
Hydroxyl number, mg KOH/g resin	36	31
Molecular weight, M_n^a	4,270	4,630
Molecular weight, M_w^a	10,720	12,980
ICI viscosity @ 200°C, poise (Pa-s)	33 (3.3)	29 (2.9)
Gardner-Holdt™ viscosity	Z ₅	Z ₄
APHA color	80	80
T _g ^b , °C	23	23
Solvent	Aromatic™ 150	Aromatic™ 150
Calculated nonvolatiles, wt%	60	60
Determined density, lb/gal (kg/L)	8.77 (1.05)	8.70 (1.04)
Days to hazing @ room temperature	210	270

^aMolecular weight in styrene equivalents determined using GPC with a refractive index detector.

^bDetermined by DSC (Midpoint of 2nd heat reported; upheat rate of 20°C/min).

Table 3 Enamel formulation

Ingredients	Wt%
Polyester resin (60 wt% nonvolatiles)	56.3
Cymel™ 301 melamine resin	3.6
Ti-Pure™ R-960 TiO ₂ pigment	25.0
Nacure™ 1419 catalyst	1.9
Acrylic flow control agent	0.6
Solvent blend ^a	12.6
	100.0
Pigment:binder ratio	40:60
Polyester:melamine ratio	90:10

^a64/12/24 wt % blend of Eastman™ C-11 ketone/Eastman™ EEP/Eastman™ EB

Adjust the enamels to 50% by volume solids with the solvent blend. Using an automated drawdown device, apply coating to Q-Panel™ AL-39 aluminum substrates with chromium pretreatment and cure for 30 seconds at 313°C (595°F) to obtain a peak metal temperature of 216°C (420°F).

Appliance coil coatings

Based on Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA and Eastman™ CHDM (Continued)

Table 4 Enamel properties and performance

	PA-1-1CNCp	PA-1-2CNCp
Film thickness, microns (mils)	19 (0.75)	19 (0.75)
Gloss @ 60°/20°	90/78	86/73
MEK double-rub solvent resistance ^a	90	80
Hardness/flexibility		
T-bends ^b	With grain/Against grain	
Initial	1T/0T	1T/0T
Overbake, 30 s @ 260°C (500°F)	3T/2T	3T/2T
Wet heat, 30 s in boiling water	2T/2T	2T/1T
Reverse impact resistance @ 40 in.-lb (4.5 N-m), % pass	100	100
Pencil hardness (to mar)		
Initial	2H	2H
30 min boiling water test, min to recovery	15	30
Adhesion		
Crosshatch adhesion, % pass ^b	100	100
Stain resistance ^{c,d}	Covered/Uncovered	
Iodine after 30 min	3/4	2/4
Mustard after 24 h	4/5	3/4
Lipstick after 24 h	4/4	3/3
Ink after 24 h	4/4	4/3
Catsup after 24 h	5/5	5/5
Grape juice after 24 h	5/5	5/5
Etch resistance after 8 h ^{c,d}		
50% NaOH solution	5/5	5/5
50% H ₂ SO ₄ solution	5/5	5/5
Detergent resistance @ 74°C (165°F) ^e	5 Days/10 Days	
Creepage detected	none/none	none/none
% Gloss retention 60°	96/69	98/95
20°	74/24	84/63
Blister size ^f	8/6	8/6
Blister frequency ^f	4/2	4/2
Cracking ^b	5/5	5/5
Cleveland humidity resistance ^g @ 60°C (140°F)		
% Gloss retention, 60°/20° after: 1,000 h	100/99	99/89
1,250 h	99/99	95/78
1,500 h	88/54	11/3
1,750 h	74/36	7/3

^aDouble rubs with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) to breakthrough

^bResults were checked using Scotch brand tape No. 610 (3M Company). After 24 hours relaxation, samples showed no cracking under unmagnified visual inspection.

^cThe stain- and chemical-resistant panels were washed with Dawn™ dishwashing detergent (Procter & Gamble Company), rinsed with water, and wiped dry before evaluation.

^dScale: 5 = no effect; 1 = severe effect

^eTest environment from ASTM method D2248.

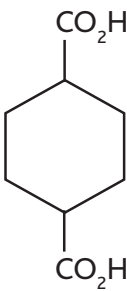
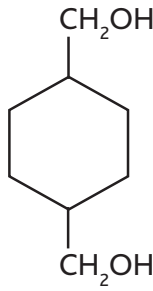
^fASTM method D714, evaluating degree of blistering of paint. Blister size rating: 10 = no blisters; 2 = large blisters; Blister frequency: 5 = none; 1 = dense

^gASTM method D4585

Appliance coil coatings

Based on Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA and Eastman™ CHDM (Continued)

Structure/property benefits

Eastman intermediate	Structure	Benefits
 <p>1,4-CHDA</p>	Saturated ring structure	Excellent hardness and flexibility ratio
		Better hydrolytic stability, etch, and stain resistance than aliphatic acids
		Very good solubility in molten glycols for rapid processing
	1,4-Substituted saturated ring structure	Low resin color Excellent thermal stability Moderate T _g
 <p>CHDM</p>	Primary, unhindered hydroxyl groups	Very rapid polymer synthesis
		Lower temperature or reduced cure time during crosslinking
		Low resin color
	1,4-Substituted saturated ring structure	Very good hardness and flexibility ratio High T _g
	Symmetrical structure	Excellent thermal stability High T _g

Summary

Both resins contain Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA, Eastman™ purified isophthalic acid (PIA), Eastman™ purified terephthalic acid (PTA), Eastman™ CHDM, and Eastman™ NPG™ glycol. The cycloaliphatic structures of Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA and Eastman™ CHDM provide **good hardness** and contribute **flexibility**. These appliance formulations offer reproducible 1T-bends from resins containing only 5 mole percent of the typical flexibilizing monomers adipic acid or 1,6-hexanediol.

Raw material suppliers

Eastman™ 1,4-CHDA	Eastman
Eastman™ CHDM glycol	Eastman
Eastman NPG™ glycol	Eastman
Eastman™ EEP	Eastman
Eastman™ C-11 ketone	Eastman
Eastman™ EB	Eastman
Eastman™ purified isophthalic acid	Eastman
Cymel™ 301 resin	Cytec
Fascat™ 4100 catalyst	Arkema
Ti-Pure™ R-960 TiO ₂	DuPont
1,6-Hexanediol	BASF
Eastman™ purified terephthalic acid	Eastman
Adipic acid	DuPont
Nacure™ 1419 catalyst	King Industries
Aromatic™ 150 solvent	Exxon



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