



camattini spa thermosetting resins

Resin	Hardener	Mixing ratio by weight
<b>PL 501.01LR</b>	<b>G 27</b>	<b>100:23</b>

**Applications:** Encapsulation of: transformers, igniters, submersible pumps, capacitors,

**Processing.** Manual casting. Undervacuum casting.

**Description:** Two components polyurethane system filled with no-abrasive fillers. Long pot-life. High impregnation properties. Moderate curing time. The system is available in other versions: MR (medium reactivity) HR (high reactivity). Good electrical and mechanical properties. The system is UL 94 V-0 listed (File E116643).

**SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS**

**Resin**

Viscosity at:	25°C	IO-10-50	mPas	7.500	11.000
Density at:	25°C	IO-10-51 (ASTM D 1475)	g/ml	1,52	1,56
Gelation time	25°C 100 ml	IO-10-52a (UNI 8701)	min	40	50

**Hardener**

Viscosity at:	25°C	IO-10-50	mPas	25	40
NCO groups		IO-10-55	% peso	31,40	32,60

**TYPICAL SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS**

**Processing Data**

Mixing ratio by weight	each 100 g resin	g	100:23
Mixing ratio by volume	each 100 ml resin	ml	100:30
Resin Colour			Yellow
Hardener Colour			Blue Brown

Density at:	25°C Hardener	IO-10-51 (ASTM D 1475)	g/ml	1,20	1,22
Pot life at:	25°C (3.000 mPas)	IO-10-50 (*)	min	15	20
	40°C (3.000 mPas)		min	12	18
	25°C (10.000 mPas)		min	35	45
	40°C (10.000 mPas)		min	22	30
	60°C (10.000 mPas)		min	12	18

Initial mixture viscosity at:	25°C	IO-10-50	mPas	800	1.200
	40°C		mPas	500	800
	60°C		mPas	200	300
Gelation time	25°C (15ml;6mm)	IO-10-73 (*)	h	2,5	3,5
Demoulding time	25°C (15ml;6mm)	(*)	h	9	12
Post-curing	60°C	(**)	h	(15)	



- Instructions:** In pre-filled products it is a good practice to check and carefully rehomogenize the material if some settlement is present. Add the proper quantity of the hardener to the resin, mix carefully. Avoid air trapping. For some applications it can be useful pre-heat the components and/or carry on a deaeration step under vacuum of the mixture before casting.
- Post-curing** For room temperature curing system the post-curing allows the fast stabilization of the material and the obtainment of the best electrical and mechanical properties. During curing process it is advisable to avoid thermal variations higher than 10°C/hour.
- Storage:** Polyurethane resins and the isocyanate based hardeners can be stored for six months in the original sealed containers kept in a cool and dry place. The hardeners may present an increase in viscosity that do not change the cured system properties. After that period, or if the material has been stocked in anomalous conditions, pre-filled resins can be settled down and their use is possible only if they are accurately re-homogenized with the help, if necessary, of a mechanical mixer. Both components are moisture sensitive therefore it is a good practice to close the vessels immediately after each use. Moisture absorption may cause the expansion of the product during application and/or the hardener may crystallize during storage. The isocyanates may crystallize at low temperatures. To restore the original conditions, heat the material at 70-80°C avoiding local overheating. Before use, the product must be rehomogenized and cooled down at room temperature.
- Handling precautions:** Refer to the data sheet and comply with regulations relating to industrial health and waste disposal.

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The information given in this publication is based on the present state of our technical knowledge but buyers and users should make their own assessments of our products under their own application conditions.

**TYPICAL CURED SYSTEM PROPERTIES**
**Properties determined on specimens cured: 24 h TA + 15 h 60°C**

				Bright	
Surface					
Density 25°C	IO-10-54 (ASTM D 792)	g/ml	1,45	1,49	
Hardness	IO-10-68 (ASTM D 2240)	Shore D/15	84	87	
Glass transition (Tg)	IO-10-69 (ASTM D 3418)	°C	44	48	
Water absorption (24h RT)	IO-10-70 (ASTM D 570)	%	0,15	0,25	
Water absorption (2h 100°C)	IO-10-70 (ASTM D 570)	%	0,80	1,00	
Thermal shock (n°10 cycles passed)	IO-10-67 (inserto metallico Olyphant)	°C	- 45	+ 165	
Flammability	IO-10-68 (UL 94 V-0)	mm	6,4		
Max recommended operating temperature	IEC 60085 (***)	°C	130		
Thermal conductivity	IO-10-87 (ASTM C518)	W/(m°K)	0,55	0,65	
Dielectric constant at: 25°C	IO-10-59 (ASTM D 150)		4,0	5,0	
Loss factor at: 25°C	IO-10-59 (ASTM D 150)	x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	30	45	
Volume resistivity at: 25°C	IO-10-60 (ASTM D 257)	Ohm x cm	1 x 10 <sup>15</sup>	3 x 10 <sup>15</sup>	
Dielectric strength	IO-10-61 (ASTM D 149)	KV/mm	19	22	
Tracking index	IEC 60112	CTI	> 600		
Flexural strength	IO-10-66 (ASTM D 790)	MN/m <sup>2</sup>	48	60	
Strain at break	IO-10-66 (ASTM D 790)	%	2,5	4,5	
Flexural elastic modulus	IO-10-66 (ASTM D 790)	MN/m <sup>2</sup>	3.000	4.000	
Tensile strength	IO-10-63 (ASTM D 638)	MN/m <sup>2</sup>	28	35	
Elongation at break	IO-10-63 (ASTM D 638)	%	1,5	2,5	

IO-00-00 = Camattini's test method. The correspondent international method is indicated whenever possible.

nd = not determined    na = not applicable    RT = laboratory room temperature (23±2°C)

 Conversion units:    1 mPas = 1 cPs    1MN/m<sup>2</sup> = 10 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> = 1 MPa

(\*) for larger quantities pot life is shorter and exothermic peak increases

(\*\*) the brackets mean optionality

(\*\*\*) the maximum recommended operating temperature is given on the basis of available laboratory information. Users should make their own assessments to verify the real component thermal class which is the result of the applied construction technology and used protective materials.