

MODIFIED BISPHENOL A EPOXY DIACRYLATE

INTRODUCTION

EBECRYL® 3701 is a modified bisphenol A epoxy diacrylate. EBECRYL® 3701 imparts flexibility and toughness to ultraviolet light (UV) or electron beam (EB) cured coatings and inks while maintaining such desirable properties as fast cure response and superior chemical resistance that are typical of standard epoxy acrylates.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

EBECRYL® 3701 is characterized by:

- Good UV/EB cure response

UV/EB cured products based on EBECRYL® 3701 are characterized by the following performance properties:

- Greater flexibility and impact resistance than standard bisphenol A epoxy acrylates
- Superior chemical resistance
- Good abrasion resistance
- High gloss

The final properties of UV/EB cured products also depend on the selection of other formulation components such as reactive diluents, additives and photo initiators.

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

Formulated UV/EB curable products containing EBECRYL 3701 may be applied via direct or reverse roll, offset gravure, metering rod, slot die, knife over roll, air knife, curtain, immersion and spin coating methods, as well as offset, screen and flexographic printing. EBECRYL® 3701 is recommended for use in:

- Clear coatings for paper, wood, and rigid plastic
- Adhesives for paper and film lamination
- Lithographic, screen and flexographic ink vehicles

SPECIFICATIONS

Acid value, mg KOH/g	max. 5
Appearance	Clear liquid
Color, Gardner	max. 6
Epoxy content, %	max. 0.43
Viscosity, 65.5°C, mPa.s	3300 - 5000

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

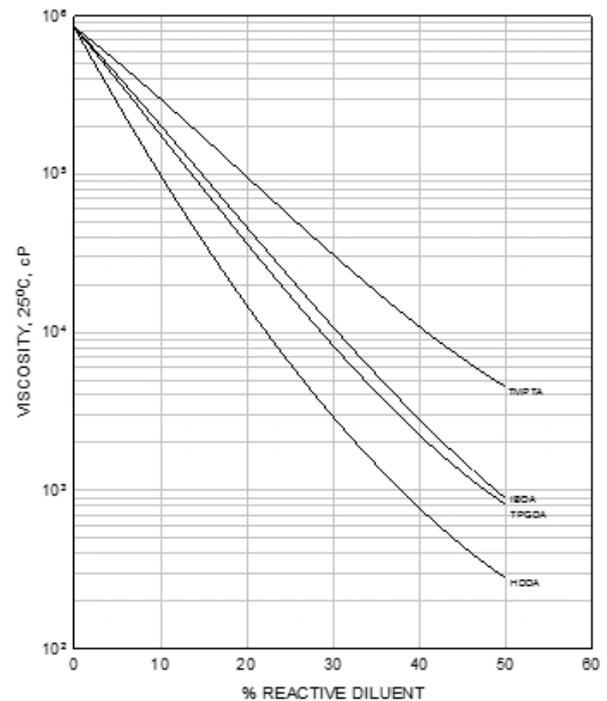
Density, g/cm ³ at 25°C	1.19
Functionality, theoretical	2
Oligomer, % by weight	> 95

TYPICAL CURED PROPERTIES

Tensile strength, psi (MPa)	11400 (77)
Elongation at break, %	7
Glass transition temperature, °C	52

GRAPH I

EBECRYL® 3701 - VISCOSITY REDUCTION WITH REACTIVE DILUENTS



VISCOSITY REDUCTION

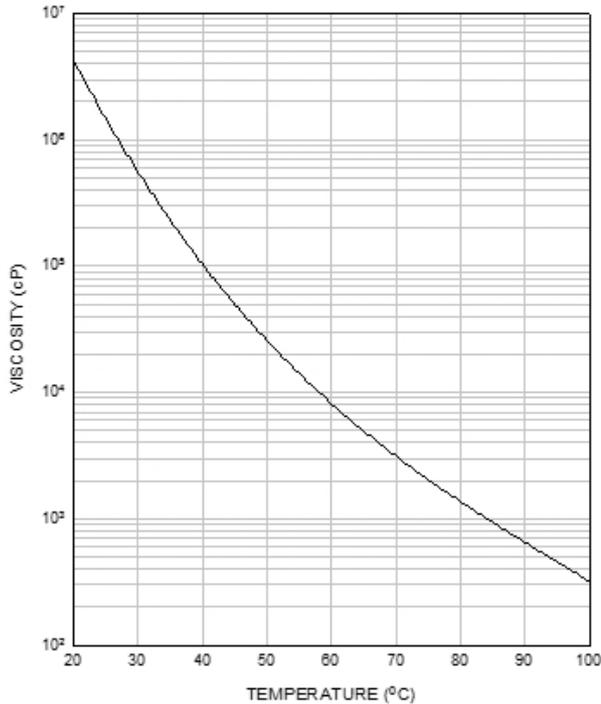
Graph I shows the viscosity reduction of EBECRYL® 3701 with 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA)⁽¹⁾, isobornyl acrylate (IBOA)⁽¹⁾, trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)⁽¹⁾ and tripropylene glycol diacrylate (TPGDA)⁽¹⁾. Although viscosity reduction can be achieved with non-reactive solvents, reactive diluents are preferred because they are essentially 100 percent converted during UV/EB exposure to form a part of the coating or ink, thus avoiding solvent emissions. The specific reactive diluents used will influence performance properties such as hardness and flexibility.

⁽¹⁾ product of allnex

Graph II illustrates the change in viscosity of EBECRYL® 3701 with increasing temperature.

GRAPH II

EBECRYL® 3701 - VISCOSITY VS. TEMPERATURE



PRECAUTIONS

Before using EBECRYL® 3701, see the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for information on the identified hazards of the material and the recommended personal protective equipment and procedures.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Care should be taken not to expose the product to high temperature conditions, direct sunlight, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, alkalis or acids. This might cause uncontrollable polymerization of the product with the generation of heat. Storage and handling should be in stainless steel, amber glass, amber polyethylene or baked phenolic lined containers. Procedures that remove or displace oxygen from the material should be avoided. Do not store this material under an oxygen free atmosphere. Dry air is recommended to displace material removed from the container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

See the SDS for the recommended storage temperature range for EBECRYL® 3701.