

T-Prime 130-1

EPOXY TOOLING INFUSION SYSTEM

- **Thermally stable up to 130°C (266°F) when fully postcured**
- **Resistant to thermal cycling damage**
- **Low initial mixed viscosity for easier infusion; 247 cP at 25°C (77°F)**
- **Long pot-life and gel time; capable of infusing large or complex moulds**
- **Ambient curing and low shrinkage for accurate mould manufacture**

INTRODUCTION

T-Prime 130-1 is an epoxy tooling system for manufacturing glass or carbon moulds from liquid infusion processes. T-Prime 130-1 is compatible with Gurit's range of 130°C tooling gelcoat, laminating and repair systems.

T-Prime 130-1 is a low shrinkage ambient curing system, which provides a simple way to produce high accuracy moulds. Designed for infusion and cure at ambient temperatures, it should then be mid-cured at 40°C (104°F) for 4 hours to guarantee the strength needed for demoulding. It can then be postcured off the plug to give a material that is thermally stable to 130°C (266°F). Exceeding this temperature will cause a rapid loss in stiffness and a safety margin is required for the maximum tool operating temperature to prevent distortion or tool damage.

T-Prime 130-1 is a further improvement on T-Prime 130 giving improved storage stability and an extended pot-life.

MIX RATIO

T-Prime 130-1 should be mixed at the following mix ratio:

T-Prime 130-1 Resin	T-Prime 130-1 Hardener
100	27 (by weight)
100	33.3 (by volume)

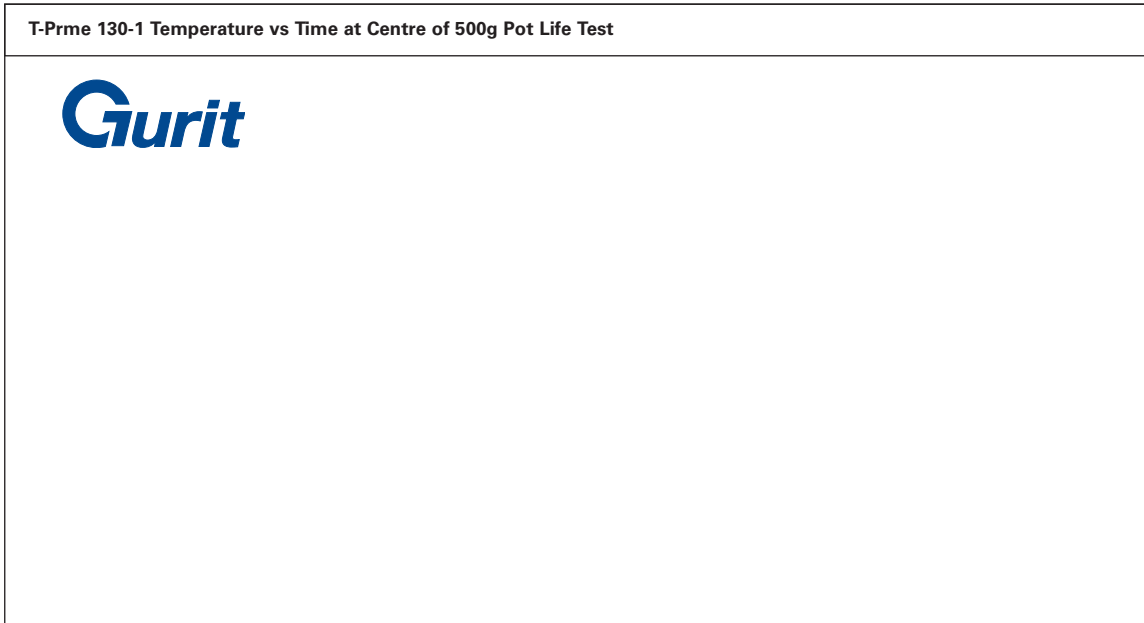
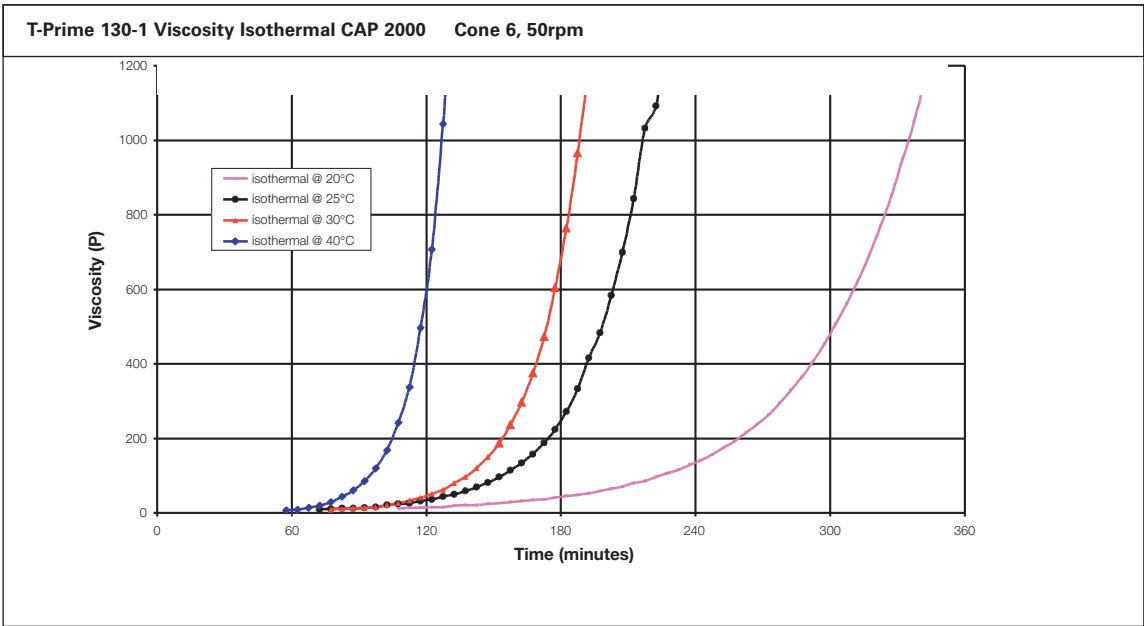
Any deviation from the prescribed mix ratio may degrade the thermal capability and physical properties of the material. The mix ratio of the newer T-Prime 130-1 is different to the older version of the product, T-Prime 130.

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Component Properties		
	Resin	Hardener
Viscosity at 20°C	918 cP	30.4 cP
Viscosity at 25°C	595 cP	25.8 cP
Viscosity at 30°C	383 cP	21.9 cP
Shelf Life (Months)	12	12
Colour (Gardner)	1 (Opaque)	0 (Clear)
Density gm/cm ³ (lb/ft ³)	1.150 (71.8)	0.974 (60.8)

Working Properties				
Mixed Density @ 20°C	1.11 gm/cm ³ (69.5 lb/ft ³)			
Initial Mixed Viscosity at 25°C	247 cP			
Gel Time (150g in Water at 25°C)	5:27 (hours:minutes)			
Pot Life (500g in Air at 20°C)*	3:25 (hours:minutes)			
Pot Life (300g in Air at 25°C)	2:15 (hours:minutes)			
Resin Gel times vs Temperature	20°C (68°F)	25°C (77°F)	30°C (86°F)	40°C (104°F)
Latest flow under vacuum (5,000P Theoretical thin film) (hr:min)	7:00	4:20	3:40	2:23
Earliest Vacuum off time (100,000P Theoretical thin film) (hr:min)	9:22	5:44	4:45	3:02
Demould Time	Recommended 4 hours at 40°C (104°F) after system has gelled to reduced risk of laminate damage			
Overcoating window on T-Gel 130-1 Slow. 20°C (68°F), 50-70% RH	1-6 days.			

* Pot life in larger volumes can be reduced. Material approaching its pot life is typically 40-50°C (104 – 122°F) in the centre of the pot and it will then thicken as it cools in the laminate and feed pipes. This material will have already seen higher temperature will reach a higher viscosity more quickly than the thin film data at a given workshop temperature.



Large volumes of T-Prime 130-1 left in bulk > 50mm deep can exotherm strongly and the excess will need to be dispensed into a shallower vessel. Ideally this should be less than 30mm deep or the pot placed into water to cool.

APPLICATION NOTES

- A good level of understanding of the infusion process is required to achieve a high quality mould. Contact SP-High Modulus for further advice or refer to SP-High Modulus process notes for further information.
- Any deviation from the prescribed mix ratio may degrade the thermal capability and physical properties of the material
- Recommended workshop temperature is between 18°C and 25°C (64°F and 77°F)
- If “drill” style mixing is used, this must be on the lowest setting to reduce the air introduced. Particular attention is needed to mix the sides and bottom of the container
- Allowing the mixed resin to stand for 5-10 minutes before use in order to allow air to dissipate to improve the final laminate quality.
- For large components pre-weigh and dispense into labelled or coloured pots rather than pre-mix all the material to extend pot life for large infusions. This also avoids potential exotherm problems with large quantities of unused mixed system.
- If large quantities are left in feed buckets and vacuum pots at the end of the infusion it is recommended to transfer some of the bulk material into a shallow vessel, with a large surface area, to dissipate heat. It is recommended to always keep the bottom of feed pipes covered in resin to avoid the risk of air inclusion even after the feed pipes are closed / clamped.
- Depending on the infusion design it can take a large amount of time to infuse the final 10% of a part as the flow rate slows with distance from the final feed pipe. This is a critical time to monitor the resin pot life and change to new resin if required. Material close to the pot life can build in viscosity and block the feed pipes. If the infusion is running slowly it is recommended to allow the resin levels to lower in the feed pot and aim to supply new resin every 2.5 hours at 20°C and 1 to 1.5 hours at 25°C if there looks like there will be a problem with filling the final laminate.

- If emptying a receiving bucket inside a vacuum pot remember to allow time for the vacuum to fully build back up inside the pot before opening the control valves to the part otherwise any air inside the vacuum pot may be pulled back into the part.
- If using T-Gel 130-1 Slow allow at least 24 hours at 20°C (68°F) before applying vacuum to begin the infusion to ensure sufficient stiffness of T-Gel 130-1. Infusing too soon can lift the gelcoat and cause sink marks.

CURED PROPERTIES

AMBIENT CURE

The mechanical strength after 24 hours at 20°C (68°F) is still low and a mid cure is needed to de-mould.

If more than one infusion stage is used allow at least 2 days at 20°C (68°F), or cure elevated temperature, before removing peel ply and other infusion consumables. This is to remove the risk of delamination and subsequent blisters from lifting the part cured laminate.

If peel ply is removed before a full cure the part cured shards of resin created can contain a significant amount of un-reacted epoxy. Un-reacted epoxy dust is a particular skin irritant and the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used.

MID CURE

A mid cure of at least 4 hours at 40°C (104°F) is recommended before de-moulding to maximise gelcoat adhesion and build sufficient resin strength for demould. Ramp rate is not critical at this stage.

POST CURE

To achieve full postcure ramp at 0.2°C /min to 120°C (8.5 hours) and dwell for 2 hours (0.36°F /min to 248°F). Faster postcure risks thermal softening of the tool. Contact SP for advice when in doubt.

Cured Properties			
Property	Unit	Mid Cure 4 Hours at 40°C (104°F)	Mid Cure + Postcure 2 hours at 120°C (248°F)
Tg2 – by DSC	°C (°F)	53°C (127°F)	133°C (271°F)

APPROXIMATE MATERIALS COVERAGE

Approx net resin use and thickness for Gurit woven and stitched carbon and glass structural laminates infused at 100% vacuum. Other fabrics such as Tissues and Chop Strand Mat materials use additional resin test panels may be needed to verify usage for these material.

Structural Glass Laminates (32% Resin Content) – Resin & Thickness by Fibre gsm			
Fibre gsm	Resin gsm	Total /Kg/m²	Thickness /mm
200	94	0.294	0.155
300	141	0.441	0.233
450	211	0.661	0.349
600	281	0.881	0.465
900	422	1.322	0.698
1200	563	1.763	0.930
Structural Glass Laminates (32% Resin Content) – Fibre & Resin for Set Thickness			
Fibre gsm	Resin /Kg	Total /Kg/m²	Thickness /mm
7,740	3.63	11.37	6.0
12,900	6.05	18.95	10.0

Net Resin Figures - No waste allowance

Structural Carbon Laminates (40% Resin Content) - Resin & Thickness by Fibre gsm

Fibre gsm	Resin gsm	Total /Kg/m ²	Thickness /mm
200	134	0.334	0.221
300	201	0.501	0.331
450	301	0.751	0.497
600	401	1.001	0.663
900	602	1.502	0.994
1200	802	2.002	1.326

Structural Carbon Laminates (40% Resin Content) – Fibre & Resin for Set Thickness

Fibre gsm	Resin /Kg	Total /Kg/m ²	Thickness /mm
5,430	3.63	9.06	6
9,050	6.05	15.10	10

Net Resin Figures - No waste allowance

A general 10 to 15% waste value is then recommended for purchase estimation. Additional resin is also required for infusion consumables. Resin waste in feed meshes and pipework depends on the component geometry and infusion design. As approx guide resin allow;

- Small Infusion (Up to 2m2) Approx 2 Kg/m² (Generally have a higher % waste)
- Large Infusion (20m2 and above) Approx 1 Kg/m²

For the first components, and when new to infusion, allow extra resin for feed pots.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The T-Prime 130-1 system has been designed for use in closed mould processes. Users should ensure that some elevated temperature cure is applied to the component before trying to machine it. In a component made from T-Prime 130-1, which has seen no heat, there will only be a partial cure. Therefore the sanding dust will be more irritating than dust from a laminate cured at elevated temperature, in which there will be more thorough cross linking. Particular care should also be taken when removing peel plies from part cured material as this can also produce a dust like particle, and an elevated cure or personal protective equipment is recommended.

The following points must be considered:

1. Skin contact must be avoided by wearing protective gloves. Gurit recommends the use of disposable nitrile gloves for most applications. The use of barrier creams is not recommended, but to preserve skin condition a moisturising cream should be used after washing.
2. Overalls or other protective clothing should be worn when mixing, laminating or sanding. Contaminated work clothes should be thoroughly cleaned before re-use.
3. Eye protection should be worn if there is a risk of resin, hardener, solvent or dust entering the eyes. If this occurs flush the eye with water for 15 minutes, holding the eyelid open, and seek medical attention.
4. Ensure adequate ventilation in work areas. Respiratory protection should be worn if there is insufficient ventilation. Solvent vapours should not be inhaled as they can cause dizziness, headaches, loss of consciousness and can have long term health effects.

5. If the skin becomes contaminated, then the area must be immediately cleansed. The use of resin-removing cleansers is recommended. To finish, wash with soap and warm water. The use of solvents on the skin to remove resins etc must be avoided.

Washing should be part of routine practice:

- before eating or drinking
- before smoking
- before using the lavatory
- after finishing work

6. The inhalation of sanding dust should be avoided and if it settles on the skin then it should be washed off. After more extensive sanding operations a shower/bath and hair wash is advised.

Gurit produces a separate full Safety Data Sheet for all hazardous products. Please ensure that you have the correct SDS to hand for the materials you are using before commencing work. A more detailed guide for the safe use of Gurit resin systems is also available from Gurit, and can be found on our website at www.gurit.com

APPLICABLE RISK & SAFETY PHRASES

Please refer to product SDS for up to date information specific to this product.

TRANSPORT & STORAGE

The resin and hardener should be kept in securely closed containers during transport and storage. Any accidental spillage should be soaked up with sand, sawdust, cotton waste or any other absorbent material. The area should then be washed clean (see appropriate Safety Data Sheet).

Adequate long term storage conditions will result in a shelf life of 12 months for both the resin and hardener. Storage should be in a warm dry place out of direct sunlight and protected from frost. The temperature should be between 10°C and 25°C. Containers should be firmly closed. Hardeners, in particular, will suffer serious degradation if left exposed to air. The materials should be stirred before use.

NOTICE

All advice, instruction or recommendation is given in good faith but the selling Gurit entity (the Company) only warrants that advice in writing is given with reasonable skill and care. No further duty or responsibility is accepted by the Company. All advice is given subject to the terms and conditions of sale (the Conditions) which are available on request from the Company or may be viewed at Gurit's Website: www.gurit.com/terms-and-conditions.aspx

The Company strongly recommends that Customers make test panels in the final process conditions and conduct appropriate testing of any goods or materials supplied by the Company prior to final use to ensure that they are suitable for the Customer's planned application. Such testing should include testing under conditions as close as possible to those to which the final component may be subjected. The Company specifically excludes any warranty of fitness for purpose of the goods other than as set out in writing by the Company. Due to the varied nature of end-use applications, the Company does, in particular, not warrant that the test panels in the final process conditions and/or the final component pass any fire standards.

The Company reserves the right to change specifications and prices without notice and Customers should satisfy themselves that information relied on by the Customer is that which is currently published by the Company on its website. Any queries may be addressed to the Technical Services Department.

Gurit is continuously reviewing and updating literature. Please ensure that you have the current version by contacting your sales contact and quoting the revision number in the bottom left-hand corner of this page.

TECHNICAL CONTACT INFORMATION

For all other enquiries such as technical queries:

Telephone + 44 1983 828000 (08:30 – 17:00 GMT)

Email technical.support@gurit.com

24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY NUMBER

For advice on chemical emergencies, spillages, fires or exposures:

Europe +44 1273 289451

Americas +1 646 844 7309

APAC +65 3158 1412

E customer.support@gurit.com

W www.gurit.com