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## Synthetic Resins Technology Handbook

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### Description

Synthetic resin is typically manufactured using a chemical polymerization process. This process then results in the creation of polymers that are more stable and

homogeneous than naturally occurring resin. Since they are more stable and are cheaper, various forms of synthetic resin are used in a variety of products such as plastics, paints, varnishes, and textiles. There are various kinds of synthetic resins; acetal resins, amino resins, phenolic resins, epoxy resins, furfuryl alcohol: resins, fluorocarbon resins, polyurethane resins, etc. Resins are polymeric compound which are available in nature and are also manufactured by synthetic routes. Some resins are also manufactured by partial modification of natural precursor polymer by chemical. The classic variety is epoxy resin, manufactured through polymerization, used as a thermoset polymer for adhesives and composites. Epoxy resin is two times stronger than concrete, seamless and waterproof. Various thermoplastic thermosetting polymers, including elastomers, have been incorporated to modify the properties for the cured epoxy resin products. Elastomers provide greater elongation and impact strength. Polysulfides, the most commonly used elastomer to flexibilise epoxy resins. Heat resistant polymers are employed for the various uses; heat flame resistant fibers plus ultra high strength, high modulus fibers; films, laminating varnishes and wire enamels; structural adhesives and molding powders. The Synthetic Resin Manufacturing industry initially enjoyed strong growth over its earlier history as plastics began to increasingly replace traditional materials such as wood, leather and metal. Plastic is estimated to have been the most used material globally.

The book basically deals with new raw materials for cost reduction of alkyds and unsaturated polyester, amino resins, polyester based resins, enzymatic synthesis of phenolic copolymers, radiation curable hybrid formulation, self polishing anti fouling, epoxy resins, epoxy resins from methyl epichlorohydrin, fillers, reinforcements, and other additives, cardanol modified epoxy resins, baking coatings from epoxy derived from cardanol, phenolic resins, polyurethane resins, aqueous polyurethane dispersion technology, heat resistant resins, etc.

The resin have wide industrial uses like in lacquers, paints, textiles, varnishes, printing inks and cosmetic etc. this book contains formulae, processes and applications of various resins. This book will be very resourceful to new entrepreneurs, consultants, technical institutions, libraries and for those who wants to venture into this field.

## **Content**

### **1. ACROLEIN RESINS**

Acrolein Monomer

Physical Properties

Chemical Properties

Preparation

Polymerization

Free Radical Homopolymerization  
In Bulk and in Organic Media  
In Aqueous Medium  
Radical and Graft Copolymerization  
Properties of the Polymer Resin  
Physical Properties  
Structure  
Uses of the Polymers

## 2. ACRYLAMIDE RESINS

Physical Properties of the Monomers  
Chemical Properties of the Monomers  
Manufacture of Monomers  
Polymerization  
Free Radical Polymerization in Solution  
Polyamide Formation  
Copolymerization  
Chemical Reactions of Polymers  
Uses

## 3. 2 CYANOACRYLIC ESTER RESINS

Preparation of Monomeric Esters  
Properties of Monomeric Esters  
Polymerization of Monomeric Esters  
Free Radical Initiation  
Anionic Initiation  
Properties of Polymeric Esters

## 4. 2 HALO ACRYLIC ESTER RESINS

Physical Properties of Monomers  
Chemical Properties of Monomers  
Polymerization  
Properties of Polymers  
Processing  
Uses  
Test Methods

## 5. ACRYLIC EPOXY URETHANE RESINS

Introduction  
Experimental  
Raw Material

Synthesis of Acrylic Resin  
Preparation of Epoxy Solution  
Preparation of Acrylic Epoxy Blends  
Preparation of Paints  
Preparation of Test panels  
Testing of Coatings  
Results and Discussions  
Conclusions

## 6. LIGHT STABILIZER ACRYLIC RESINS

Introduction  
Experimental  
Acrylic Polyol Resin Synthesis  
Polymer Bound Light Stabilizer Acrylic Resin Synthesis  
Coatings Compositions Containing Light Stabilized Acrylic Resins  
Characterization  
Results and Discussion  
Acrylic Polyol Properties and Formulations  
Film Properties  
Accelerated Weathering of Acrylic Bound HALS Coatings  
Accelerated Weathering of Acrylic Bound UVA Coatings  
Summary

## 7. ACETAL RESINS

Preparation of polymers  
Old Polymers of Formaldehyde  
New Polymers of Formaldehyde  
Polymerization of Trioxane  
Polymerization Initiated by Irradiation  
Higher Aldehydes  
Other Aldehydes  
Properties of Aldehyde Polymers  
Polymers of Formaldehyde  
Physical Properties  
Chemical Properties  
Polymers of Other Aldehydes  
Processing of Formaldehyde Polymers  
Molding  
Other Methods of Processing  
Uses of Polymers of Formaldehyde  
Grades and Prices

## 8. ALKLENIMINE RESINS

Chemical Reactions of the Monomer

Polymerization of Alkylenimines

Properties of Polyalkylenimines

Uses of Polyalkylenimines

Use in Paper

Uses with Textiles

Natural Fibres

Synthetic Fibres

Uses with Plastics

Use as a Flocculating Agent

Uses in Ion Exchange and Complexing

Miscellaneous Uses

## 9. ALLENE RESINS

Properties of the Monomer

Preparation

Polymerization

Properties of Polyallenes

Copolymerization

## 10. ALLYL RESINS

Allyl Polymerization

Properties of Some Allyl Monomers

## 11. ALLYL S TRIAZINE RESINS

Allyl Cyanurates and Allyl Isocyanurates

Synthesis and Properties of Monomers

Polymerization

Homopolymerization

Copolymerization

Thermal Analysis of Homopolymers

Processing of Polymers

Properties of Polymers

Allylmelamines

Hexaallylmelamine

N,N Diallylmelamine

Allylmelamine Ethers

## 12. ALLYL ETHER RESINS

Physical Properties of Allyl Ether Monomers

Preparation of Allyl Ether Monomers

Allyl Ether Homopolymers

Polymerization

Physical and Chemical Properties

Uses

Allyl Ether Copolymers

Uses

Unsaturated Polyesters and Alkyds

Unmodified Allyl Ether Polyesters

Uses

Non oil Modified Polyester Resins

Uses

Oil Modified Polyesters

Polyurethane Elastomers

Reactions with Sulfur Compounds

### 13. ALLYL ESTER RESINS

Allyl Ester Monomers

Polymerization

Properties of Polymers

Processing

Molding Compounds

Reinforced Plastics

Decorative Laminates

Polymer Uses

Molded Parts

Reinforced Plastic Laminates

Decorative Laminates

Varnishes and Sealants

Monomer Uses

Diethylene Glycol Bis(Allyl Carbonate) Polymers

Properties of the Monomer

Manufacture of the Monomer

Polymerization Methods

Properties and Uses of Polymers

### 14. ALKYD RESINS

Introduction

Classification

Drying

Nondrying

Synthesis

Fatty Acid Method  
Alcoholysis or Monoglycerides Method  
Acidolysis Process  
Etherification  
Addition Reaction of Unsaturated Monobasic Fatty Acids  
Addition Reactions with Other Unsaturated Alkyd Ingredients  
Reactions During Coating Formation with Drying Alkyds  
Reactions During Coating Formation in Alkyd Blends  
Raw Materials  
Polyhydric Alcohols  
Polybasic Acids  
Fatty Acids and Oils  
Driers  
Modifiers  
Blending Agents  
Fatty Acid Method  
Fatty Acid Oil Method  
Oil Dilution Method  
Alcoholysis Method  
Fusion versus Solvent Processing  
Processing and Equipment Considerations Quality Control and Specifications  
Use of Alkyds in Industrial Finishes  
Alkyd Cellulose Nitrate Blends for Lacquers  
Improved Adhesion  
Gloss  
Depth of Finish  
Build  
High Solids Lacquers  
Shrinkage  
Solvent Release  
Heat Sealing  
Cost  
Industrial Alkyd Amino Resin Metal Finishes  
Appliance Finishes  
Alkyd Amino Resin Automotive Finishes  
Use of Alkyds in Trade Sales Finishes  
Interior Architectural Finishes  
Alkyd Flat Wall Paints  
Wall Primers and Sealers  
Interior Semigloss Enamels  
Interior Gloss Enamels

Exterior Architectural Finishes  
Enamel Primers or Undercoaters  
Exterior Air Drying Topcoat Enamels  
Miscellaneous Trade Sales Finishes  
Chemically Resistant Paints  
Noncoating Uses  
Oil Free Alkyds of Hydroxylated Polyester  
Nonpolluting Resins

## 15. ACRYLIC MODIFIED ALKYD RESINS

Traffic Paints  
Procedure  
Procedure  
Procedure  
Industrial Applications  
Conclusion

## 16. NEW RAW MATERIALS FOR COST REDUCTION OF ALLKYDS AND UNSATURATED POLYESTER

TPTHL A New Raw Material for Alkyds  
Properties of TPTHL  
Advantages of TPTHL  
Disadvantages TPTHL  
Polymer S: A New Raw Material for Unsaturated Polyester  
Specification of Polymer S  
Advantages of Polymer S  
Disadvantages of Polymer S  
Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyester by Using Polymer S Reaction Charge  
Conclusion

## 17. AMINO RESINS

Raw Materials  
Urea  
Melamine  
Formaldehyde  
Other Materials  
Chemistry of Resin Formation  
Manufacture  
Typical Resin Formulation and Techniques  
Parts List  
Urea Formaldehyde Resins

Dimethylolurea  
High Solids Urea Formaldehyde Adhesive Resin  
Laboratory Procedure  
Alkylation or Etherification  
Butylated Urea Resin  
Solubility and Compatibility  
Mineral Spirits Tolerance  
Protective Coating Resin with High Mineral Spirits Tolerance  
Laboratory Procedure  
Methylated Urea Formaldehyde Textile Resins  
Laboratory Procedure  
Urea Formaldehyde Particle Board Adhesive  
Laboratory Procedure  
Anionic Urea Resin  
Cationic Resins  
Cationic Urea Resin  
Gap Filling Adhesives  
Gap Filling Urea Adhesive  
Melamine Formaldehyde Resins  
Dimethylolurea  
Butylated Melamine Resins  
Butylated Melamine Protective Coating Resin  
Laboratory Procedure  
Protective Coating Resin with High Mineral Spirits Tolerance  
Laboratory Procedure  
Chlorine Resistant Melamine Resin  
Laboratory Procedure  
Trimethoxymethyl Melamine  
Laboratory Procedure  
Hexamethoxymethyl Melamine  
Laboratory Procedure  
Melamine Resin Molding Powder  
Melamine Resin Acid Colloid  
Control of the Extent of the Reaction  
Free Formaldehyde Estimation  
Viscosity Tests  
Solubility Tests  
Cure Tests  
Urea versus Melamine Resins  
Package Stability  
Competitive Product Analysis

Uses

Chemical Modification for Water Soluble Products

Chemical Modification for Oil Soluble Products

Ethylene Urea

Propylene Urea

Triazone

Methylated Uron Textile Resins

Laboratory Procedure

Uron Resins

Glyoxal Resins

Miscellaneous Resins

Amino Resins in the Paper Industry

Formulations for Regular and HE Colloids

Other Uses

Toxicity

## 18. POLYESTER BASED RESINS

Introduction

Experimental

Solvent Borne Coil Coating Resin

Water Borne Coil Coating Resin

Coating BAL 389

New Glycol Formulations

Conclusion

## 19. ENZYMATIC SYNTHESIS OF PHENOLIC COPOLYMERS

Introduction

Mechanism of Phenolic Polymerisation

Materials and Methods

Material Sources

Experimental

A) P Phenyl Phenol Cardphenol Copolymer Synthesis

B) P Phenyl Phenol Aniline Copolymer Synthesis

Results and Discussion

IR Interpretation

A) P Phenylphenol Cardphenol Copolymer

B) P Phenylphenol Aniline Copolymer

## 20. PROTECTION AGAINST ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT WITH UVALINK ADP

Introduction

Ultraviolet Light as a Component of the Solar Spectrum

Influence of Geographical and Meteorological Conditions  
Interaction of Light and Matter  
Effects of Solar UV radiation  
UV Stabilizers  
Chemical Classes of UV Stabilizers  
Markets and Producers  
UVALINK ADP  
How UVALINK ADP Works  
Conventional UV Stabilizers Behave Totally Differently

## 21. RADIATION CURABLE HYBRID FORMULATION

Introduction  
Results and Discussion  
Diluents  
Chemistry  
Photoinitiator System  
Viscosity  
Cure Speed  
Humidity  
Cured Film Properties  
Diluent Comparison  
Properties vs Cure Speed

## 22. MICROGEL EMULSIONS

Introduction  
Microgels are Prepared  
Microgels by Radical Initiated Polymerisation in Emulsion  
Experimental  
Apparatus  
Preparation of Monomer/Pre Emulsion  
Reaction Flask Charge  
Procedure  
Preparation of Emulsions  
Characterization and Analysis  
Paint Study  
Paint Preparation  
Characterization of Paint  
Results and Discussions  
Conclusions

## 23. SELF POLISHING ANTIFOULINGS

Marine Fouling  
Types of Foulings  
Fouling on Ship Hulls  
Underwater Hull Roughness  
Measurement of Average Hull Roughness  
Limitation of Hull Roughness Measurement  
Antifoulings  
Soluble Matrix Paints  
Insoluble Matrix Paints  
Self Polishing Paints  
Organotin Polymers  
History and Development  
Basic Characteristic Required  
Organotin Monomers  
Synthesis  
Synthesis of Organotin Monomer  
Testing of Prepared Organotin Monomer  
Polymerization  
Copolymerization  
Tributyltin Acrylate/Second Monomer  
Tributyltin Methacrylate/Second Monomer  
Influence of Solvents on Copolymerization  
Modifications of Functional Polymers Route B.  
Determination of Polymer Composition  
Characteristics of Organotin Polymers  
Influence of the Presence of Diorganotin Impurities During Synthesis  
Self Polishing A/F. Paint Composition and Role of Ingredients  
Organotin Polymer  
Sea Water Soluble Pigments  
Retarders  
Reinforcing Bioactive Materials  
Other Ingredients  
Viscosity Control of Self Polishing Paints  
Dissolution/Erosion Mechanisms  
Binder Phase  
Pigment Phase  
Reactions Which Affect the Pigment Phase  
Reactions Which Affect the Binder Phase  
Equilibrium Between Pigment Phase and the Binder Phase  
Uniform Distribution of Toxins in the Paint Film  
Influence of Various Parameters on the Polishing Rate

Internal  
External  
Testing of Self Polishing Antifouling  
Dynamic Testing  
Leaching Rate Measurement  
Various Types of Self Polishing Paint  
Environmental Consideration  
Scope and Future Trends

## 24. EPOXY RESINS

Introduction  
Synthesis of Resin Intermediates  
Resins from Epichlorohydrin and Bisphenol A  
Synthesis of Resin having Average Molecular Weight of about 370 and 1,2 Epoxy  
Equivalency of 1.85  
Synthesis of Medium and High Molecular Weight Epoxy Resins  
Cycloaliphatic Epoxies  
Epoxidized Polyolefins  
Epoxidised Oils and Fatty Acid Esters  
Aliphatic Cycloaliphatic Glycidyl Type Resins  
Glycidyl Ethers  
Glycidyl Esters  
Epoxy Novolac Resins  
Resins from Phenols other than Bisphenol A  
Resins from Aliphatic Polyols  
Resins from Long Chain Acids  
Fluorinated Epoxy Resins  
Epoxy Resins from Methylenechlorohydrin  
Miscellaneous Epoxy Resins  
Epoxy Esters  
Water Borne Epoxy Resins and Derivatives  
Diluents and Modifiers  
Diluents  
Flexibilisers  
Bituminous Modifiers  
Synthetic Polymers as Modifiers  
Fillers, Reinforcements, and Other Additives  
Epoxide Reactions and Curing Mechanisms  
Catalytic Curing Agents  
Reactive Curing Agents  
Curing of Epoxy Esters

## 25. CARDANOL MODIFIED EPOXY RESINS

Introduction

Experiments

Evaluation of Resins Prepared

Reactions

Preparation of Card Bisphenol

Homopolymerisation of Cardanol

Self Condensation of Phenol

Chemical Reaction Investigation

Process Modification

Qualitative Determination of Purity of Desired Product

Investigation using Boron Trifluoride as Cationic Condensing Agent

Removal of Excess of Phenol

Baking Coatings from Epoxy Derived from Cardanol

Air Drying Coatings from Acrylated Card Bisphenol Epoxies

Conclusion

## 26. FUFURYL ALCOHOL : RESINS

Chemistry

Principal Uses

Foundry Resins

Mortars, Grouts and Cements

Laminating Resins

Furan Polymer Concrete

Impregnating Solution and Carbon Binder

Epoxy Resins

Phenolic and Urea Resin Modification

Oil Well Sand Consolidation

Corrosion Resistant Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP)

Low Fire Hazard Foams

Impregnants

Developmental Impregnants

Furfural Acetone Resin Impregnant

Resin Pitch Impregnants

Alkaline Curing Resin Pitch Impregnant

Acid Curing Resin Pitch Impregnant

Solvent Applications

Chemical Synthesis

Health and Safety

Furan & Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol : Resins Furan

Chemical Properties

Peroxide Formation

Uses

Toxicology

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol (THFA)

Chemical Properties

Manufacture

Applications in Stripping Formulations

Paint, Varnish, Caulk etc.

Consumer Cleaning Products

Improved Products for Industrial and Commercial Cleaning Applications

Use in Approved Biocide and Pesticide Formulations

For Insect Repellents, Insecticides, and Herbicides

Applications in Polymers, Resins and Elastomers

Cleaning, Dyeing, and Finishing

Applications as a Plasticizer and Finishing Agent

Other Uses

2,5 Bis (Hydroxymethyl) Furan

Manufacture

Applications

## 27. FLUOROCARBON RESINS

Tetrafluoroethylene Polymers

Polytetrafluoroethylene

Properties

Methods of Manufacture

Commercial Grades and Specifications

Analysis of Polytetrafluoroethylene

Characterization by Infrared Spectroscopy

Specification Tests

Procedure

Melting Point

Procedure

Specific Gravity

Procedure

Apparent Density

Procedure

Particle size

Procedure

Procedure

Specific Surface Area

Water Content

Procedure  
Procedure  
Thermal Instability  
Color  
Tetrafluoroethylene Hexafluoropropylene Copolymer  
Properties  
Methods of Manufacture  
Commercial Grades and Specifications  
Analysis of Tetrafluoroethylene Hexafluoropropylene Copolymer  
Other Fluorine Containing Polymers  
Polychlorotrifluoroethylene  
Chlorotrifluoroethylene Vinylidene Fluoride Copolymer  
Poly(vinyl Fluoride)  
Poly(vinylidene Fluoride)  
Vinylidene Fluoride Hexafluoropropylene Copolymer  
Method of Analysis  
Zero Strength Time  
Procedure  
Volatiles  
Procedure  
Mooney Viscosity  
Procedure  
Physical Test for Cured Elastomers  
Procedure

## 28. PHENOLIC RESINS

The Chemistry of Phenolic Resins  
Factors Influencing Resin Formation  
The Nature of the Catalyst  
Base Catalysed Phenolic Resins  
Acid Catalysed Phenolic Resins  
Concentration of the Catalyst  
The Phenol Aldehyde Ratio  
The Chemical Nature of the Phenol and the Aldehyde  
The Temperature and Reaction Time  
Modifying Agents, Fillers, and Extenders  
The Structure of Phenolic Resins  
Formation of Phenol Alcohols  
Formation of Methylene Bridges  
Formation of Dibenzyl Ethers  
Formation of Quinone Methides

Raw Materials  
Phenols  
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL)  
Aldehydes  
Paraformaldehyde  
Trioxane and Cyclic Formals  
Hexamethylenetetramine (HMTA)  
Furfural  
Other Aldehydes  
Fillers for Phenolic Moulding Powders  
Primary Requirements  
Secondary Requirements  
Types of Filler  
Organic Filler  
Lignin and Lignin Extended Fillers Proteinaceous Fillers  
Carbon Fillers  
Mineral Fillers  
Thermal Degradation  
Modified and Thermal Resistance Resins  
Etherification Reactions  
Esterification Reactions  
Heavy Metal Modified Resins  
Chemical Resistance  
Resistance to Microorganism  
Oil Soluble Phenolic Resins  
Composite Wood Material  
Moulding Compounds  
Applications  
Heat and Sound Insulation Materials  
Industrial Laminates and Paper Impregnation  
Coatings  
Foundry Resins  
Precoated Resin Shell Sand  
Precoated Resin Shell Sand : Warm Coating Process  
Precoated Resin Shell Sand : Hot Coating Process  
Phenolic Resin as Ion Exchange Resin  
Abrasive Materials  
Formulation for the Manufacturing of Roughing Wheels  
Friction Materials  
Phenolic Resin in Rubbers and Adhesives

## 29. POLYURETHANE RESINS

Polyurethanes Resins

Chemistry

Raw Materials

Isocyanates

Tolylene Diisocyanate (TDI)

4,4 Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)

Hexamethylene Diisocyanate (HDI)

Other Diisocyanates used in Coating Systems

Hydroxy Component

Hazards of Isocyanates

Classification of Polyurethanes

Urethane Oils and Urethane Alkyds

Moisture Cured Urethanes

Storage Stability

Cross Linking Density

Drying Time

Catalysts

Solvents

Pigmentation

Additives

Film Properties and Uses

Typical Formulations

Manufacture

Blocked Isocyanate Systems

Two Component Catalyst Cured Polyurethanes

Two Component Polyol Type Polyurethanes

Formulation

Formulation

## 30. AQUEOUS POLYURETHANE DISPERSION TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

Concept of Aqueous PUD

Chemical Classification

Preparation Procedures

Chemical Crosslinking

Factors Influencing Performance

Recent Advantages

Combination of PUD with Acrylics

Characterisation of Aqueous PUDs

Applications

The future

## 31. HEAT RESISTANT RESINS

Thermal Stability

Synthesis and Properties

Simple Condensation Polymers

Heterocyclic Polymers

Health and Safety Factors

Applications

Fibres

Films

Varnishes

Adhesives

Molding Powders

## About Niir

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