

FUNCTIVE

Chemical resistance enhancer of ABS resin and PC/ABS alloy




Features

- ✓ Imparts chemical resistance to ABS and PC/ABS alloys with low dosage
- ✓ Minimal effect on mechanical properties due to low dosage

1. Chemical resistance tests
 - 1-1. Appearance
 - 1-2. Stress cracking test
 - 1-3. Test method
2. Mechanical properties
3. Mechanism
4. Typical properties
5. Processing flowchart

1-1. Appearance

Addition of a small amount of FUNCTIVE improves the chemical resistance of ABS and PC/ABS alloys.

Before test	After test	
ABS	ABS	ABS / FUNCTIVE P-600 (95 / 5 wt/wt)
		

Materials

According to the above table, each of the compounds was kneaded using a single screw extruder at 250°C, and then molded using an injection molding machine (nozzle temp.: 250°C, mold temp.: 50°C).

ABS and FUNCTIVE were dried at 80°C for 3 hours.

Test method

The injection-molded test piece was fixed on the ¼-oval test piece described on page 8 and 9, and chemicals (detergent for clothes: Attack Neo Antibacterial EXW Power) were applied to it. The samples were left for 20 hours under the condition of 23°C and 50RH%, and the photos were taken before and after test, respectively.

1-2. Stress cracking test (ABS resin)

Addition of FUNCTIVE improves the chemical resistance of ABS resin.

Test chemicals	Amount of FUNCTIVE added (%)				
	blank	Y-200	P-600	Y-200 P-600	Y-200 P-600
	0	5	5	2.5/2.5	5/5
Gasoline	1	4	2	3	4
Ethanol	2	2	3	3	4
Laundry detergent (slightly acidic)* ¹	1	2	3	3	4
Bathroom cleaners (neutral)* ²	1	2	3	3	4
Sunscreen* ³	3	3	4	3	3

Test method

The injection-molded test piece was fixed on the ¼-oval test piece described on page 8 and 9, and chemicals were applied to it. The samples were left for 20 hours under the condition of 23°C and 50RH%, and the critical strain value (ϵ) was calculated from the crack occurrence position.

- Critical strain value 1 : Poor chemical resistance ($\epsilon < 0.7$)
- Critical strain value 2 : Average chemical resistance ($0.7 \leq \epsilon < 0.8$)
- Critical strain value 3 : Good chemical resistance ($0.8 \leq \epsilon$)
- Critical strain value 4 : Excellent chemical resistance (No cracks)

*1: Attack Neo Antibacterial EXW Power (Kao) *2: Bathmagiclean (Kao) *3: Neutrogena(SPF55)

1-2. Stress cracking test (PC/ABS alloy)

Addition of FUNCTIVE improves the chemical resistance of ABS resin.

Test chemicals	Amount of FUNCTIVE added (%)				
	blank	Y-200	P-600	Y-200 P-600	Y-200 P-600
	0	5	5	2.5/2.5	5/5
Gasoline	1	1	1	1	2
Ethanol	2	2	2	2	3
Laundry detergent (slightly acidic)* ¹	1	3	1	1	3
Bathroom cleaners (neutral)* ²	3	3	3	3	4
Sunscreen* ³	1	1	3	1	3

Test method

The injection-molded test piece was fixed on the ¼-oval test piece described on page 8 and 9, and chemicals were applied to it. The samples were left for 20 hours under the condition of 23°C and 50RH%, and the critical strain value (ϵ) was calculated from the crack occurrence position.

- Critical strain value 1 : Poor chemical resistance ($\epsilon < 0.7$)
- Critical strain value 2 : Average chemical resistance ($0.7 \leq \epsilon < 0.8$)
- Critical strain value 3 : Good chemical resistance ($0.8 \leq \epsilon$)
- Critical strain value 4 : Excellent chemical resistance (No cracks)

*1: Attack Neo Antibacterial EXW Power (Kao) *2: Bathmagiclean (Kao) *3: Neutrogena(SPF55)

1-2. Stress cracking test (Transparent ABS resin)

Addition of FUNCTIVE improves the chemical resistance of ABS resin.

Test chemicals	Amount of FUNCTIVE added (%)	
	blank	P-600
	0	5
Ethanol	1	4
Laundry detergent (slightly acidic) ^{*1}	2	3
Bathroom cleaners (neutral) ^{*2}	2	3
Sunscreen ^{*3}	2	3

Test method

The injection-molded test piece was fixed on the ¼-oval test piece described on page 8 and 9, and chemicals were applied to it. The samples were left for 20 hours under the condition of 23°C and 50RH%, and the critical strain value (ϵ) was calculated from the crack occurrence position.

- Critical strain value 1 : Poor chemical resistance ($\epsilon < 0.4$)
- Critical strain value 2 : Average chemical resistance ($0.4 \leq \epsilon < 0.5$)
- Critical strain value 3 : Good chemical resistance ($0.5 \leq \epsilon$)
- Critical strain value 4 : Excellent chemical resistance (No cracks)



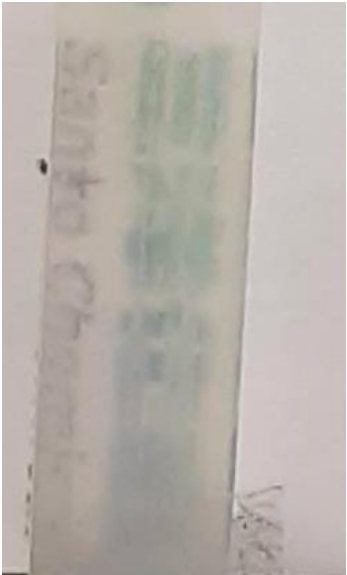

*1: Attack Neo Antibacterial EXW Power (Kao)

*2: Bathmagiclean (Kao)

*3: Neutrogena(SPF55)

1-2. Stress cracking test (Transparent ABS resin)

Transparency can be maintained by adding FUNCTIVE.

Before test		After test*1	
blank	FUNCTIVE P-600 5%	blank	FUNCTIVE P-600 5%
			

*1: Attack Neo Antibacterial EXW Power (Kao)

1-3. Test method

ABS

Materials

Each of the compounds was kneaded using a single screw extruder at 250°C, and then molded using an injection molding machine (nozzle temp.: 250°C, mold temp.: 50°C).

ABS resin and FUNCTIVE were dried at 80°C for 3 hours.

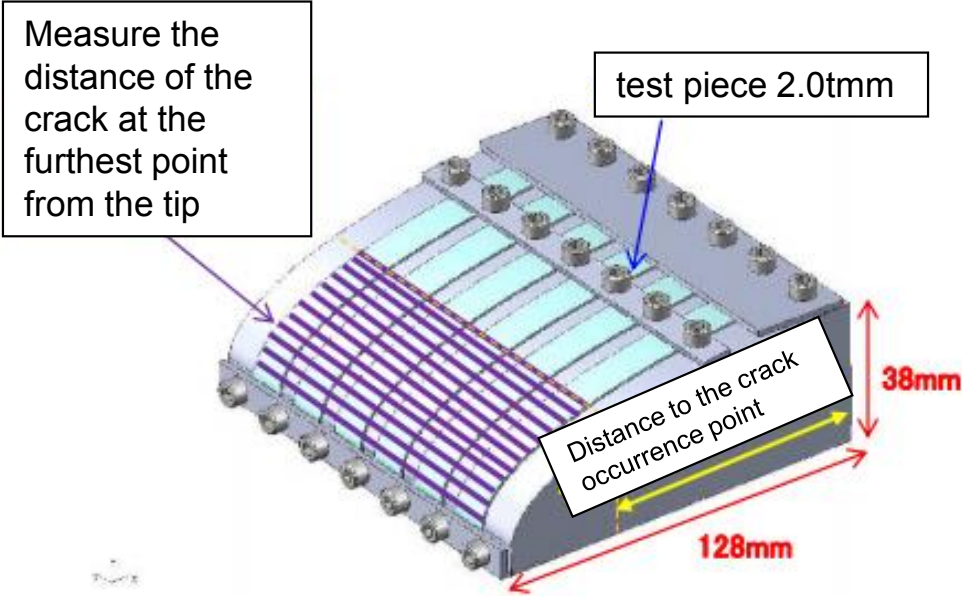
PC/ABS

Materials

Each of the compounds was kneaded using a single screw extruder at 250°C, and then molded using an injection molding machine (nozzle temp.: 250°C, mold temp.: 90°C).

PC/ABS alloy and FUNCTIVE were dried at 100°C for 4 hours and 80°C for 3 hours respectively.

1-3. Test method



$$\epsilon = \frac{b}{2a^2} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{(a^2 - b^2) h^2}{a^4} \right\}^{-3/2} \times t \times 100$$

ϵ : Critical strain value(%) t : Thickness of test piece (mm)
 a : Long side of the ellipse (mm) h : Crack occurrence point (mm)
 b : Short side of the ellipse(mm)

Test method

The injection-molded test piece is fixed on the 1/4-oval test fixture as shown in the above figure, and test chemicals are applied to it. The samples were left for 20 hours under the condition of 23°C and 50RH%, and the critical strain value (ϵ) was calculated from the crack occurrence position.

The higher the value, the higher the chemical resistance.

2. Mechanical properties (ABS resin)

The effect of the FUNCTIVE on the mechanical properties of the resin is minimal.

Test items	Amount of FUNCTIVE added (%)				
	blank	Y-200	P-600	Y-200 P-600	Y-200 P-600
	0	5	5	2.5/2.5	5/5
Flexural strength (MPa)	76	72	73	74	68
Flexural modulus (GPa)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Tensile strength (MPa)	51	44	49	48	45
Izod impact strength (J/m)	280	90	170	90	80
MFR (g/10min)	20	20	33	22	27

Materials

According to the above table, each of the compounds was kneaded using a single screw extruder at 250°C, and then molded using an injection molding machine (nozzle temp.: 250°C, mold temp.: 50°C).

ABS resin and FUNCTIVE were dried at 80°C for 3hours.

Test method

Flexural test : ASTM D790, Tensile test : ASTM D638, Izod impact strength : ASTM D256 (with notch)

MFR : ASTM D1238 (220°C, 10kgf)

2. Mechanical properties (PC/ABS alloy)

The effect of the FUNCTIVE on the mechanical properties of the resin is minimal.

Test items	Amount of FUNCTIVE added (%)				
	blank	Y-200	P-600	Y-200 P-600	Y-200 P-600
	0	5	5	2.5/2.5	5/5
Flexural strength (MPa)	81	74	76	73	69
Flexural modulus (GPa)	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Tensile strength (MPa)	54	49	51	49	47
Izod impact strength (J/m)	640	330	530	540	500
MFR (g/10min)	11	38	15	18	45

Materials

According to the above table, each of the compounds was kneaded using a single screw extruder at 250°C, and then molded using an injection molding machine (nozzle temp.: 250°C, mold temp.:90°C).

PC/ABS alloy and FUNCTIVE were dried at 100°C for 4hours and 80°C for 3hours respectively.

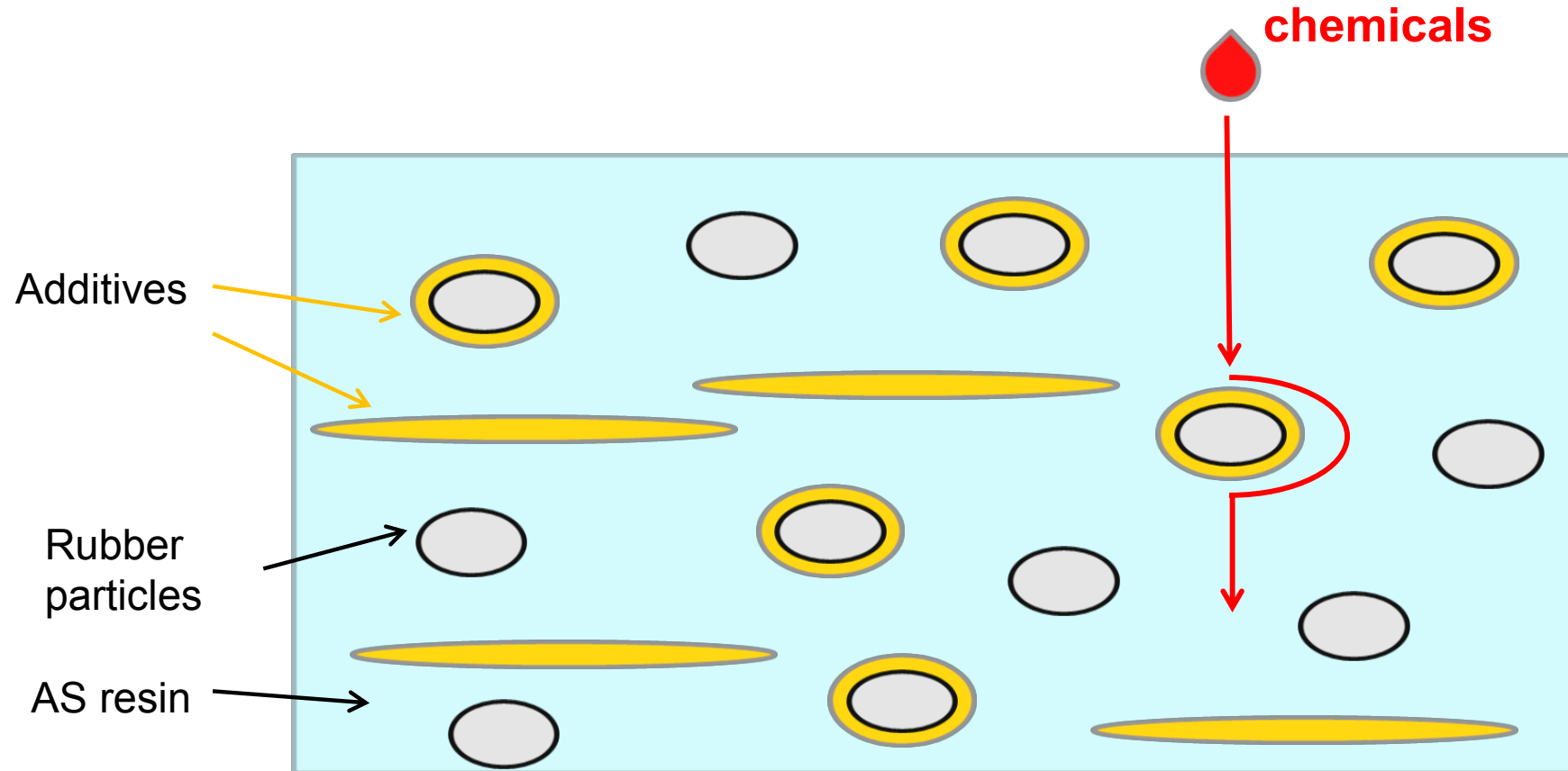
Test method

Flexural test : ASTM D790, Tensile test : ASTM D638, Izod impact strength : ASTM D256 (with notch)

MFR : ASTM D1238 (220°C, 10kgf)

3. Mechanism (interfacial reinforcement)

FUNCTIVE prevents chemical penetration into the rubber, thereby improving the chemical resistance.



4. Typical properties

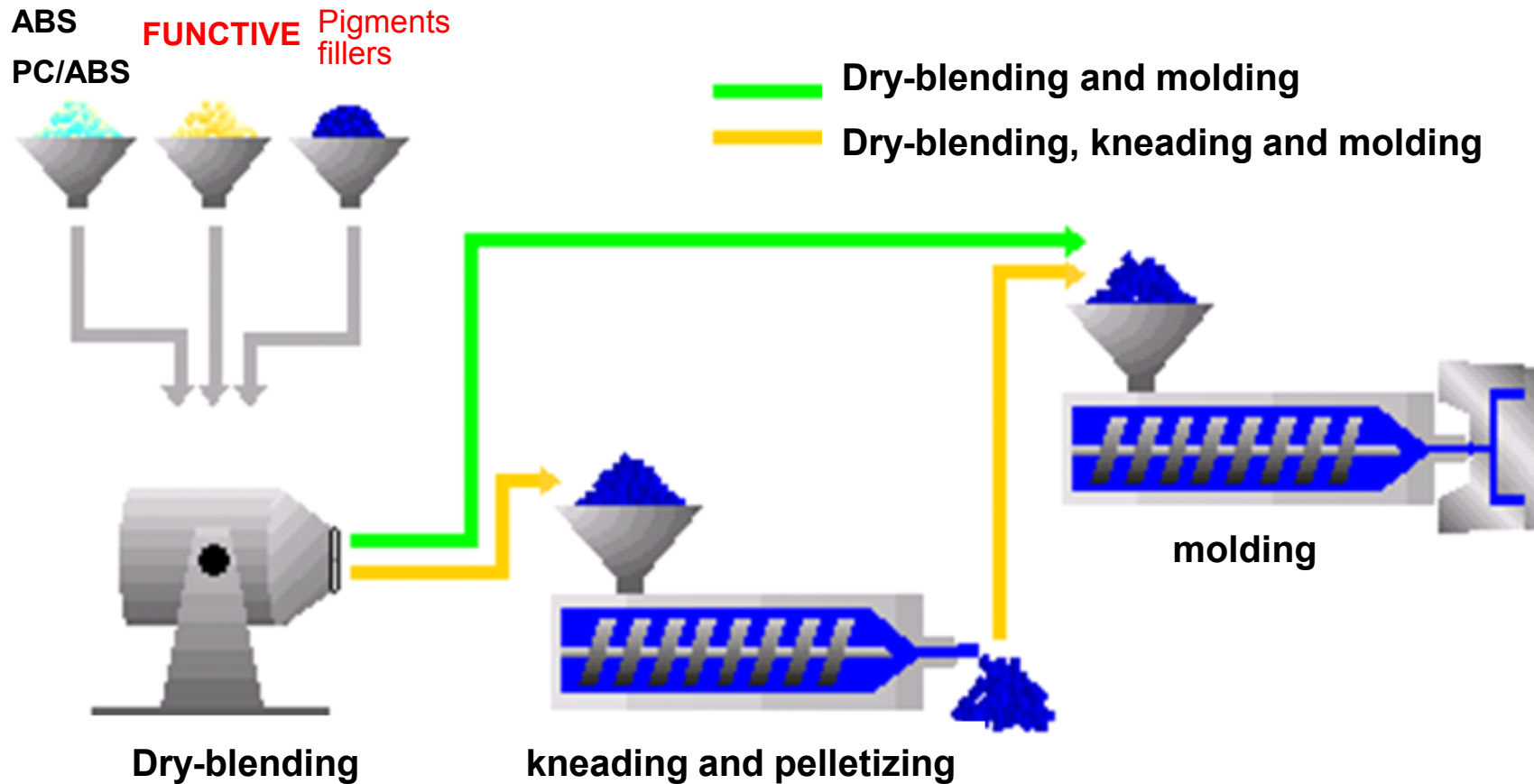
	FUNCTIVE Y-200	FUNCTIVE P-600
Appearance	Yellow granule	Yellow
Melting point (°C)	135	203
Molecular weight (Mw)	Approx. 30,000	Approx. 30,000

Test method

Melting point : DSC method, Molecular weight : High temperature GPC method

5. Processing flowchart

The chemical resistance improver, **FUNCTIONIVE**, can be mixed into resins under the same conditions as pigments and fillers.



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