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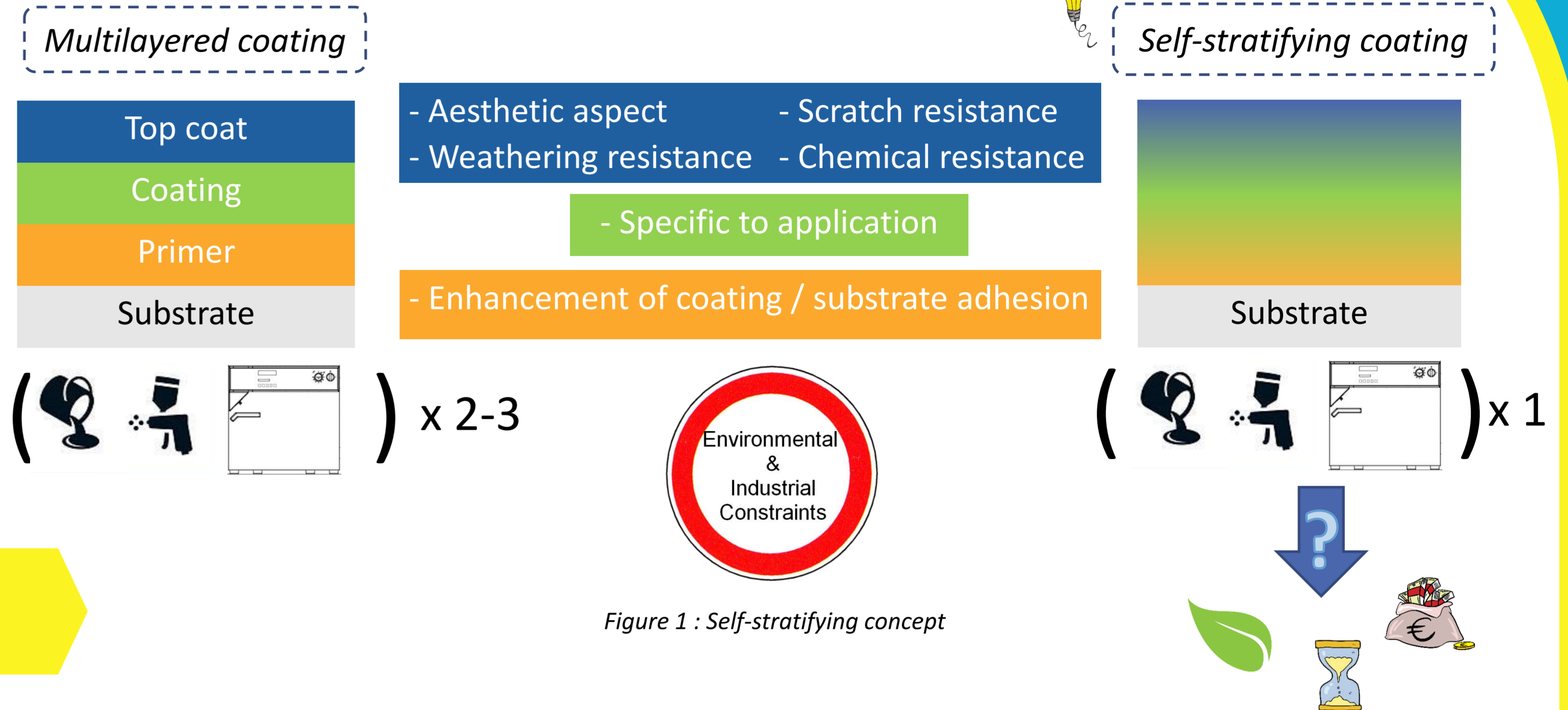
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Comparison between one step and multistep fire retardant coating processes by Life Cycle Assessment

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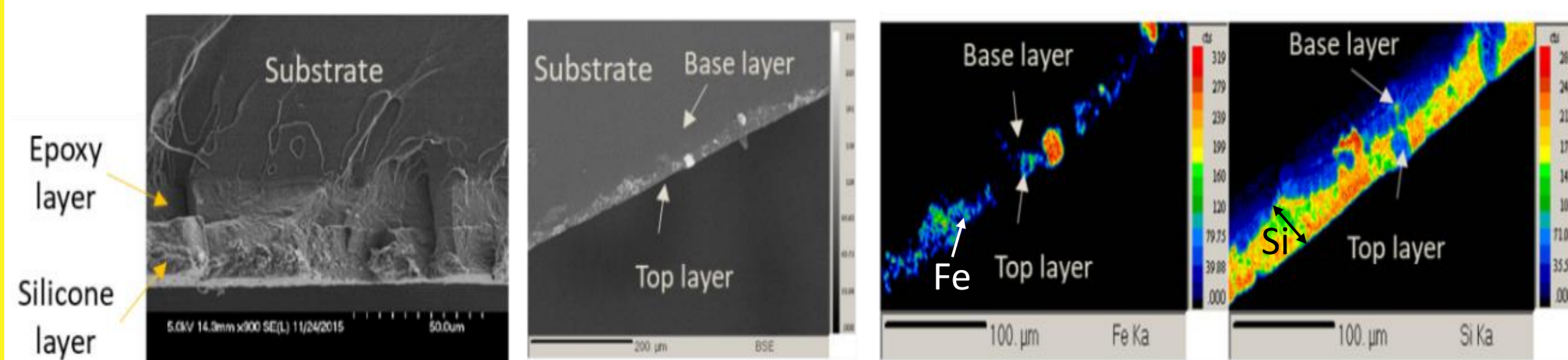
Introduction

The design of a functional coating on a substrate usually requires **different layers**, each of them having a **specific role**. So, the development of **innovative coatings** with **multifunctional properties** is very challenging. **Self-stratification** can be an alternative as it is an eco-efficient process allowing the formation, in only **one application**, of a **multi-layer film**.



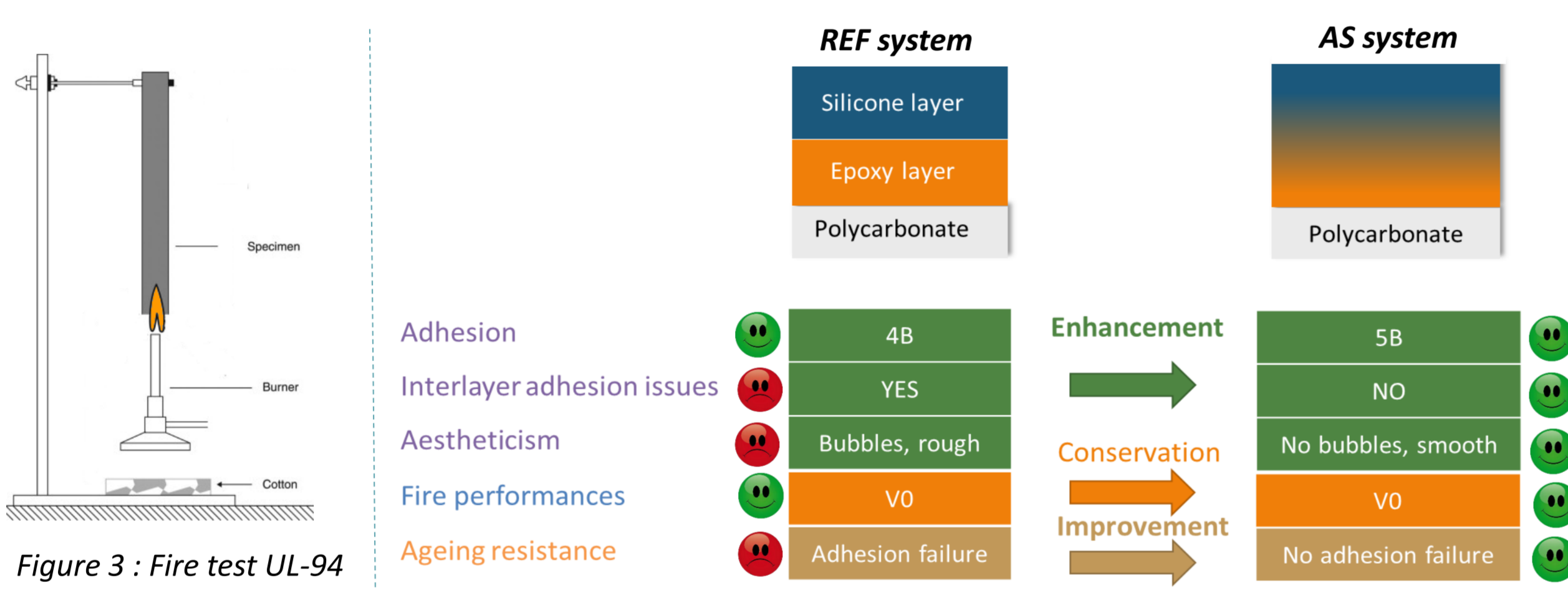
Coatings properties

The **reference system (REF)** is made of **two distinct layers**: epoxy resin as bottom layer and silicon resin as upper layer. In the **self-stratifying coating (AS)**, silicone and iron oxide migrate to the upper layer (Figure 2).



The samples were tested to a fire test UL-94 (Figure 3). It evaluate the tendency of a material to **extinguish** or to **spread the flame** after **ignition** of a material.

Other characteristics have been evaluated in order to compare both systems (Figure 4). The **global performances of the AS system** appear **more interesting** than those of the REF system.

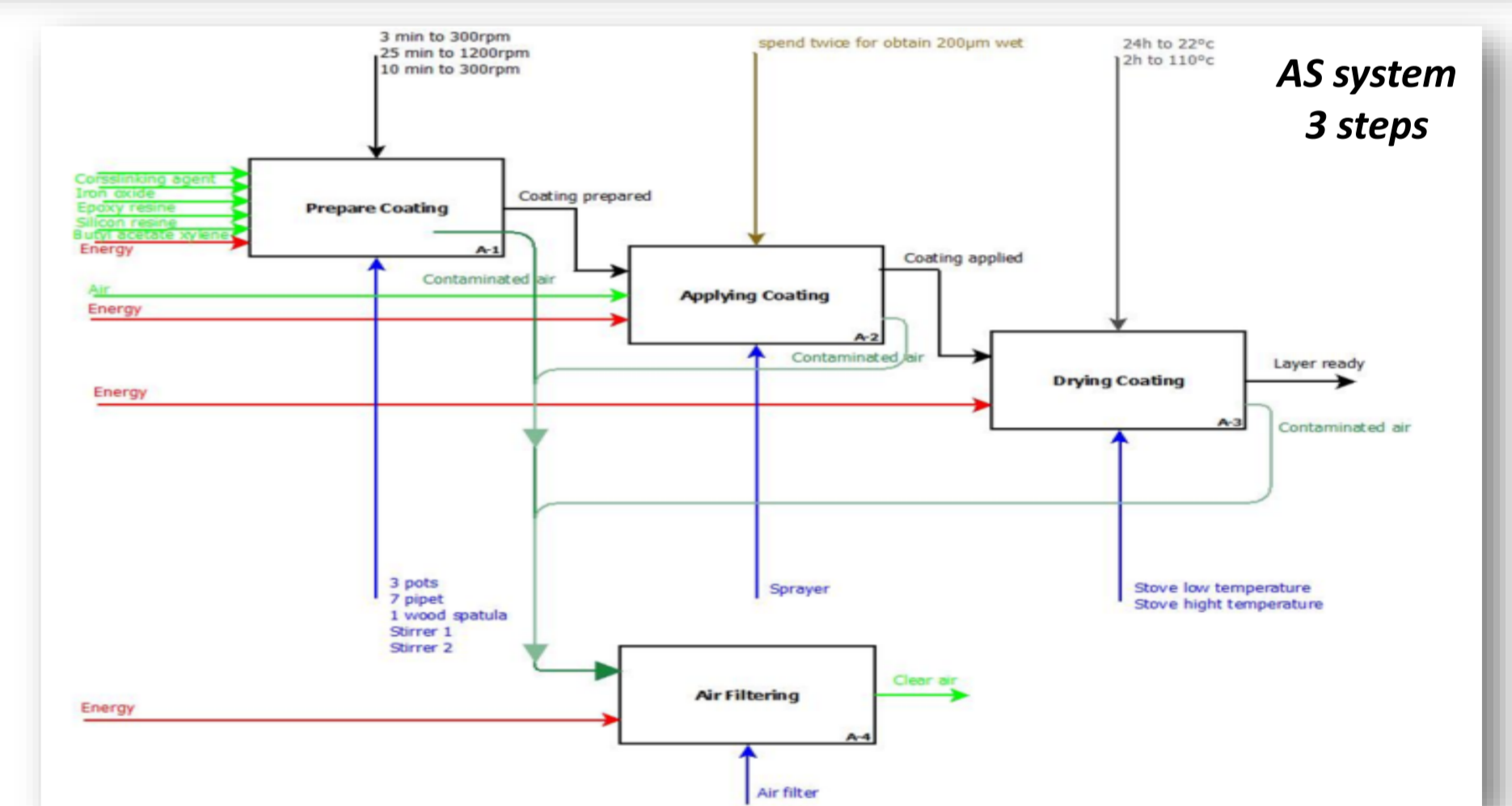
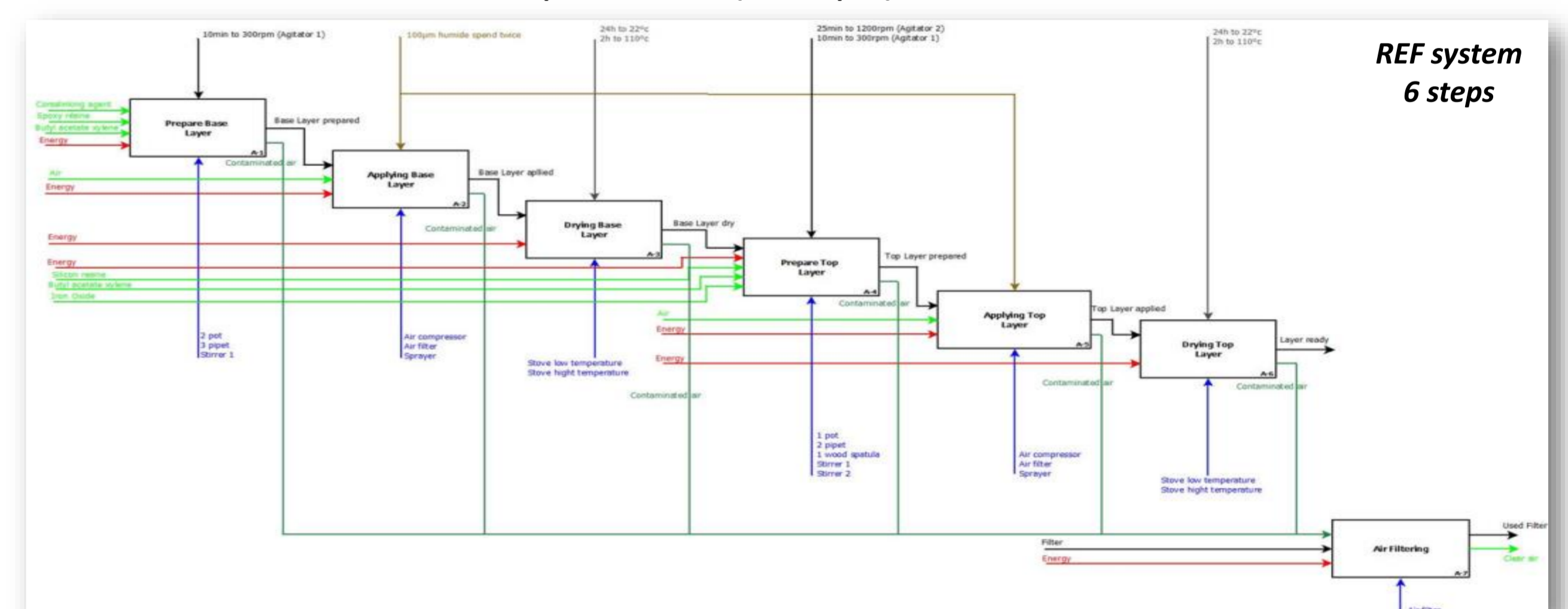


Functional analysis

LCA was carried out on **two lab scale coating processes**.

Functional unit (FU): "Deposit on a 100cm² polycarbonate plate a coating allowing reaching a V0 rating at UL94"

Calculation method: Recipe E 1,12 (Europe)



Results of LCA

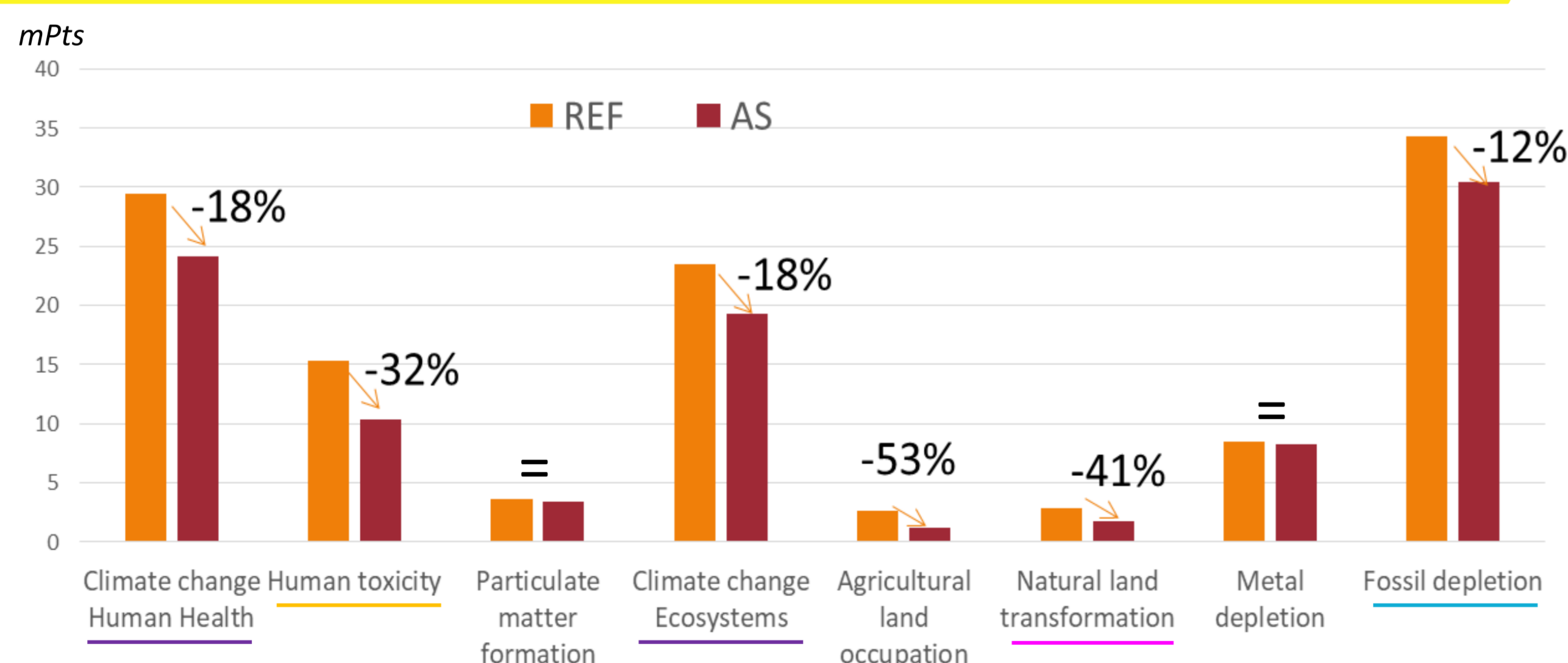


Figure 6: Comparison of environmental impacts (over ten years) for major indicators for REF and AS systems

Conclusion

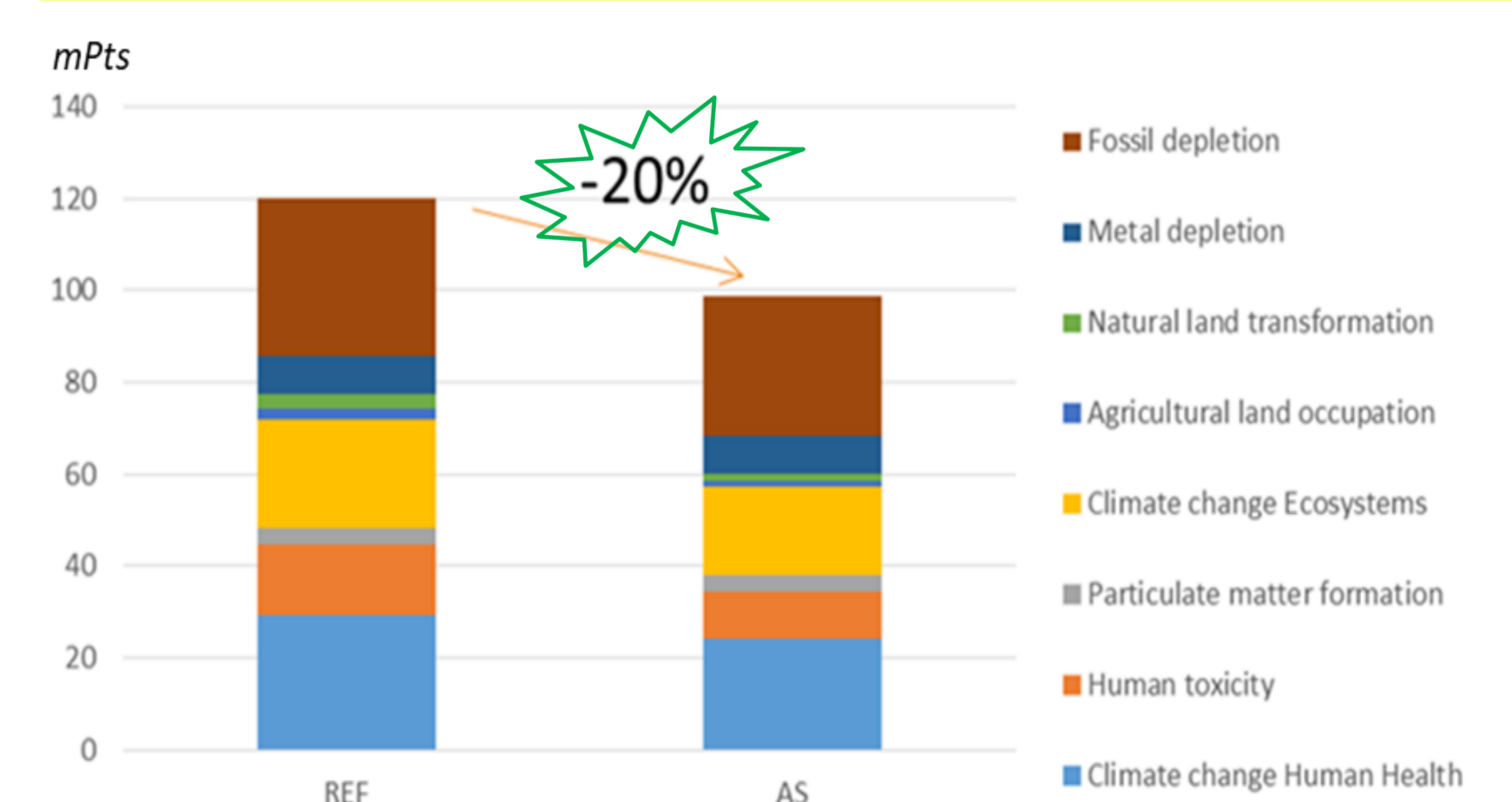


Figure 7: Comparison of total environmental score for REF and AS systems

Less power and chemicals consumption



The next step of this work is to carry out the same study on a **flame retardant self-stratifying coating based on eco-friendly products** (bio-based epoxy resin, green solvent ...) to see the influence on the global environmental impact.

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