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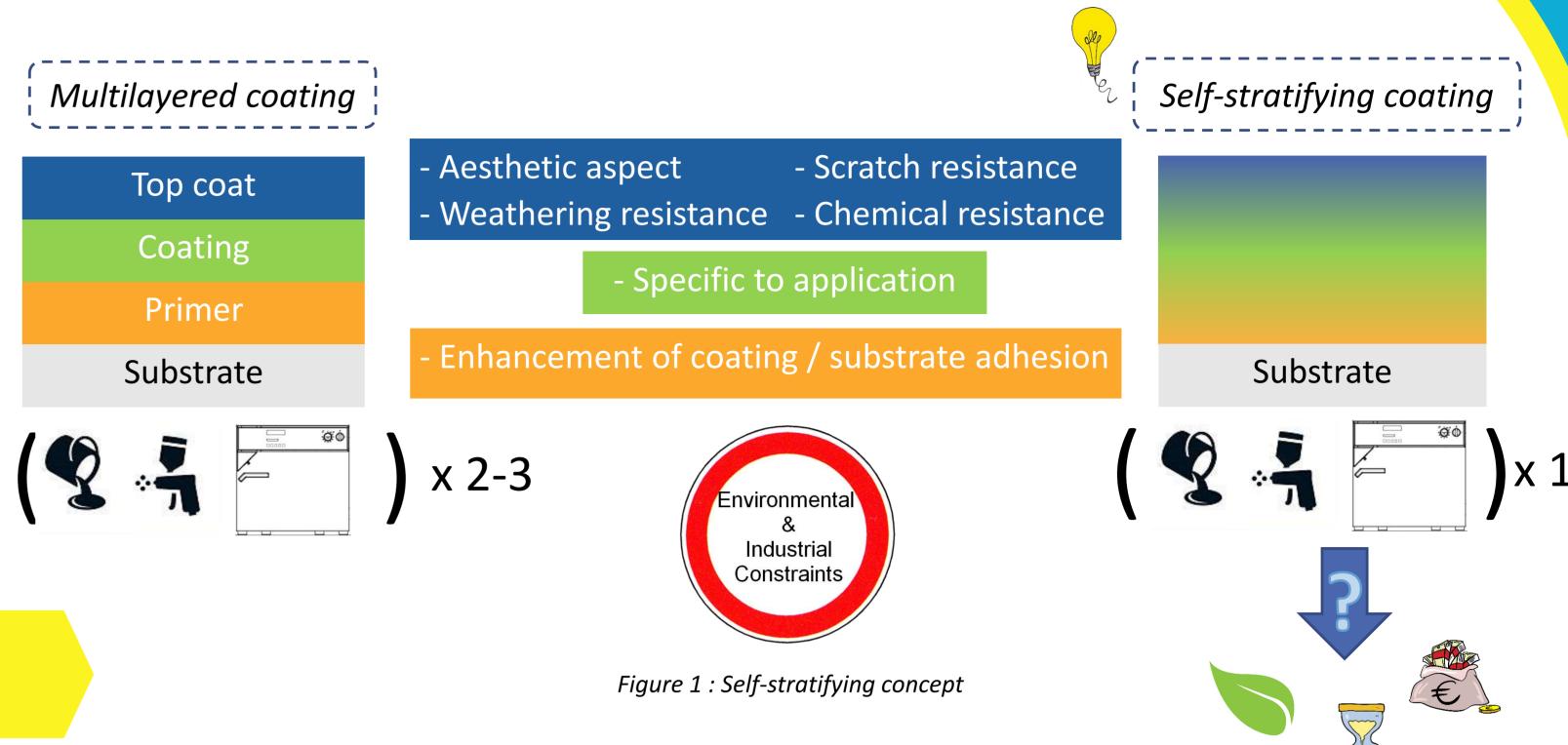


Comparison between one step and multistep fire retardant coating processes by Life Cycle Assessment

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Introduction

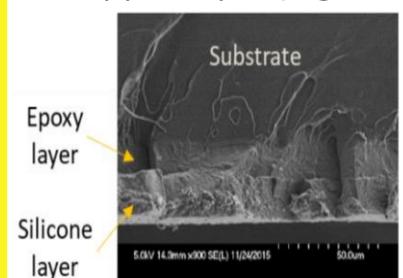
The design of a functional coating on a substrate usually requires different layers, each of them having a specific role. So, the development of innovative coatings with multifunctional properties is very challenging. Self-stratification can be an alternative as it is an eco-efficient process allowing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



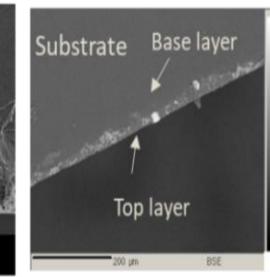
Coatings properties

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).



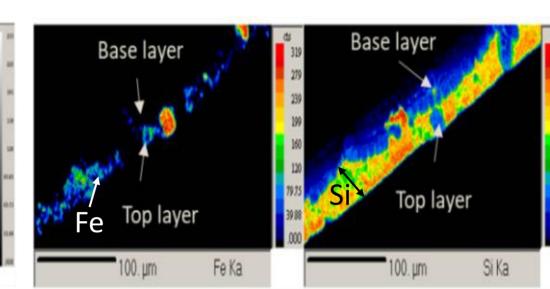


Figure 2 : Cross section pictures of self-stratifying coating

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.

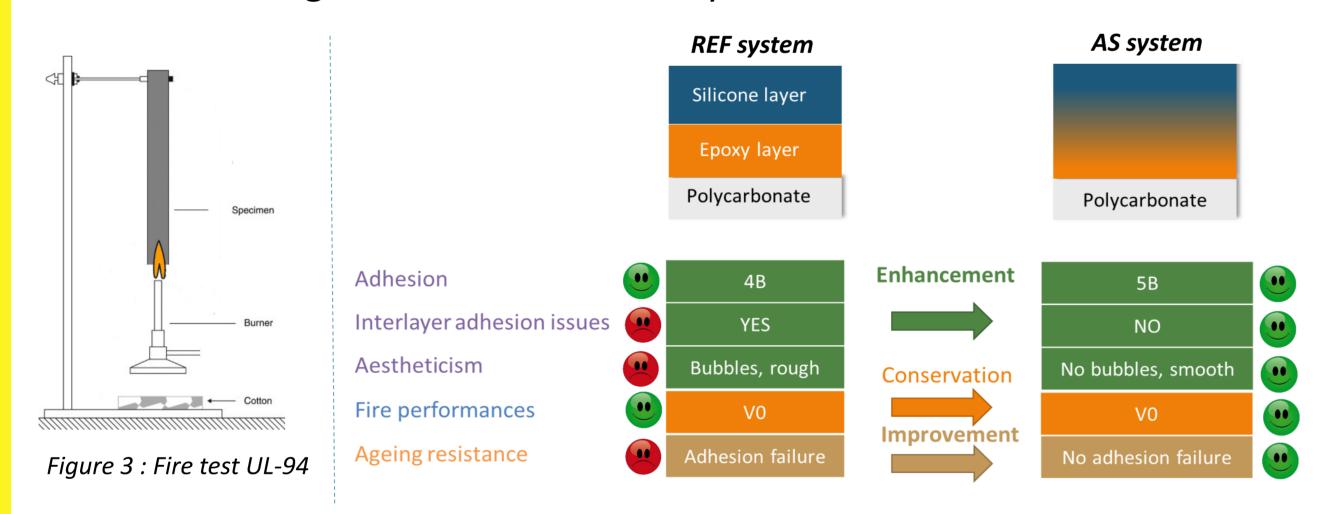


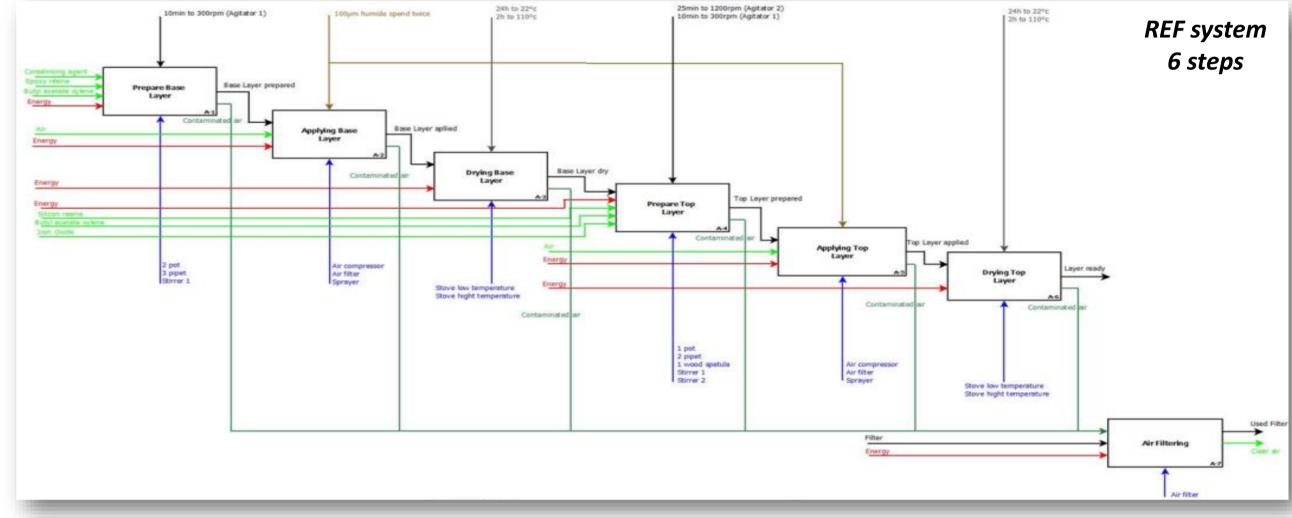
Figure 4 : Comparison of the characteristics of the two systems

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)



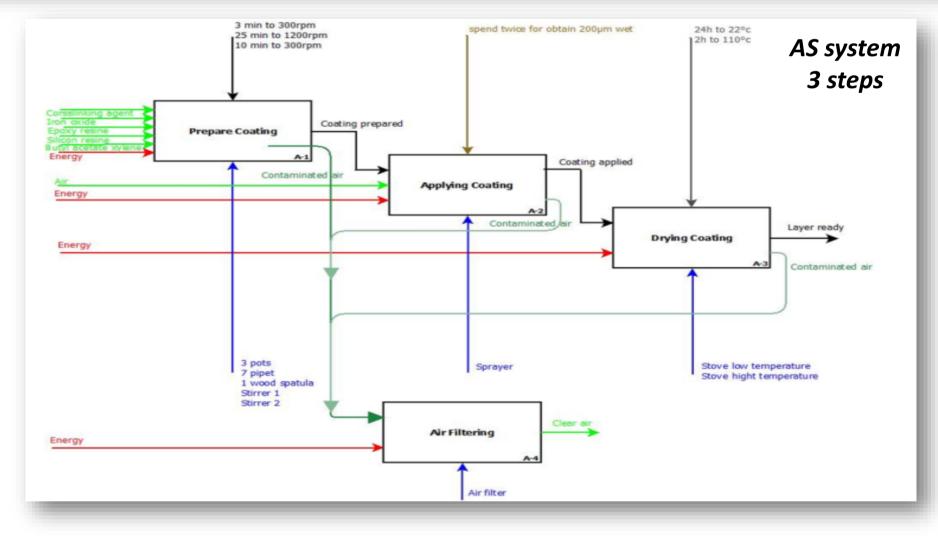
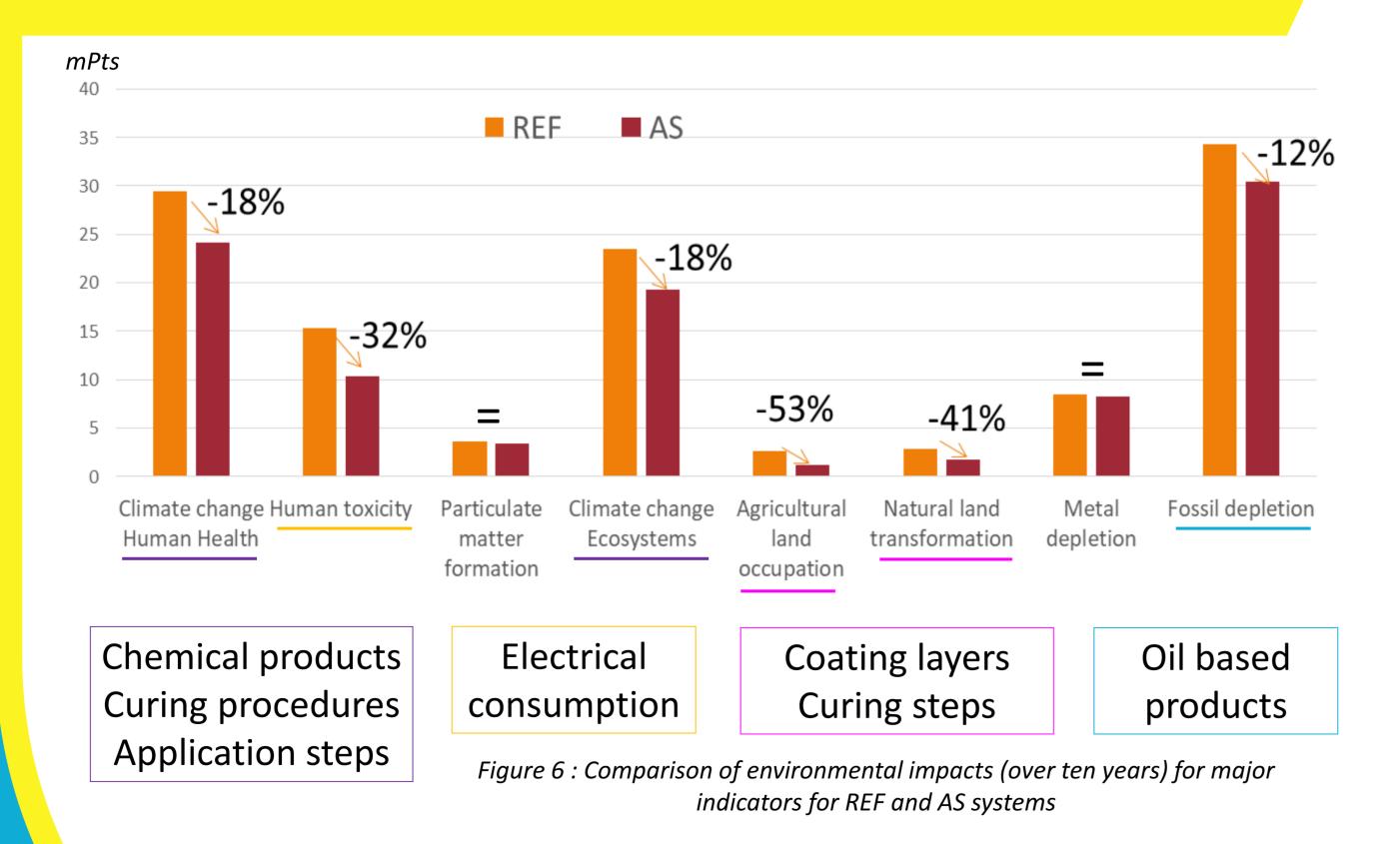
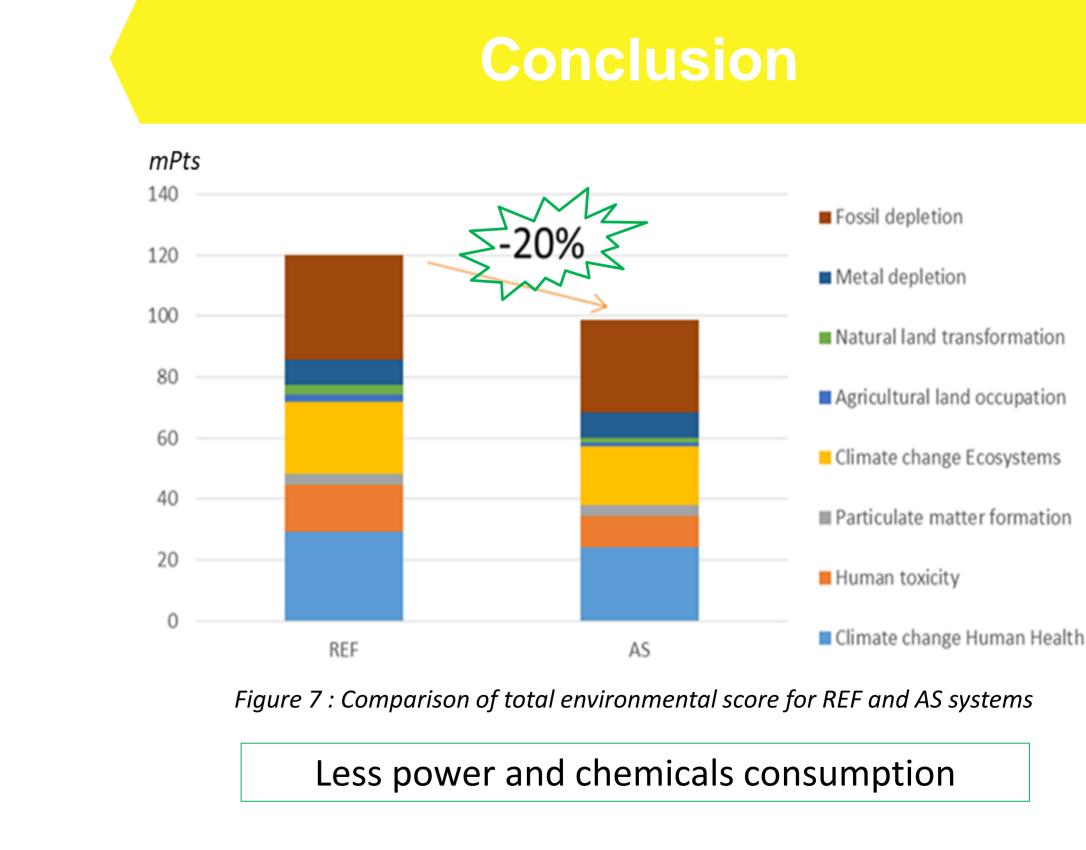


Figure 5 : Inventory of main steps and inputs / outputs for each process

Results of LCA







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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