

# **“Novel Benzoxazine Based Systems for Flame Retardant Aircraft Interior Prepreg Applications”**

**Jim Hoge  
Huntsman Corporation**

**The Sixth Triennial International Aircraft Fire and Cabin Safety Research October 2010**

# Disclaimer

- The slides following hereafter contain information that is confidential and proprietary to Huntsman Corporation, and/or its appropriate affiliate(s) (“Huntsman”) Recipients of this presentation and the information contained herein shall not copy or replicate the same by any means whatsoever and shall not share or show such information to third parties..
- While the information contained herein is, to the best of Huntsman’s knowledge, accurate as of the date of its presentation, it is the responsibility of recipients to determine the applicability and/or suitability of such information for their own particular purpose Huntsman accepts no responsibility for any damages of any kind incurred by recipient and/or third parties resulting from the use of, reliance upon, or the misuse of such information for any purpose.
- All information contained herein is provided “as is” without any warranties, express or implied, and under no circumstances shall the authors or Huntsman be liable for any damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use or reliance upon such information. Nothing contained in this publication should be construed as a license under any intellectual property right of any entity, or as a suggestion, recommendation, or authorization to take any action that would infringe any patent. The term “Huntsman” is used herein for convenience only, and refers to Huntsman Corporation, its direct and indirect affiliates, and their employees, officers, and directors

- Introduction
- Chemistry Description
- Benzoxazine Monomer Types – Solids / Liquids
- Attributes and Limitations
- Curing of Benzoxazines
- Benzoxazines & Aircraft Interiors
- Flammability of Benzoxazines
- Formulations & Testing results
- Summary and Conclusions

# Huntsman Development Program \_ Benzoxazines

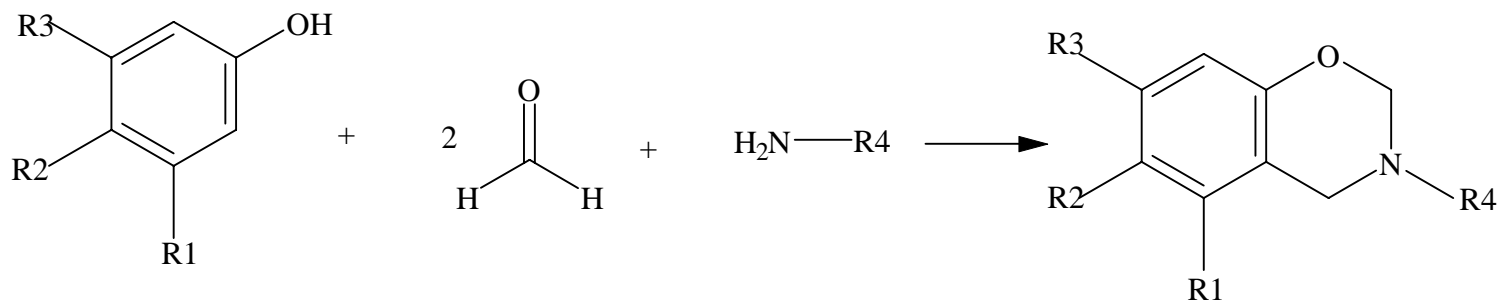
- Huntsman Benzoxazine Development Program
- Began in the 1990's
- Introduced a number of commercial products since 2000 through today
  - 5 new monomers benzoxazine solids
  - Several new development materials
  - 2 catalysts for benzoxazine curing
- Development continues for applications in
  - Electronics [ nonhalogen materials]
  - Adhesives [high temperature]
  - Composites [ industrial, aerospace, and others]
  - Coatings [powder]
  - Energy [ fuel cells ]
  - Materials for Flame, Smoke, and Toxicity applications

# Chemistry of Benzoxazines

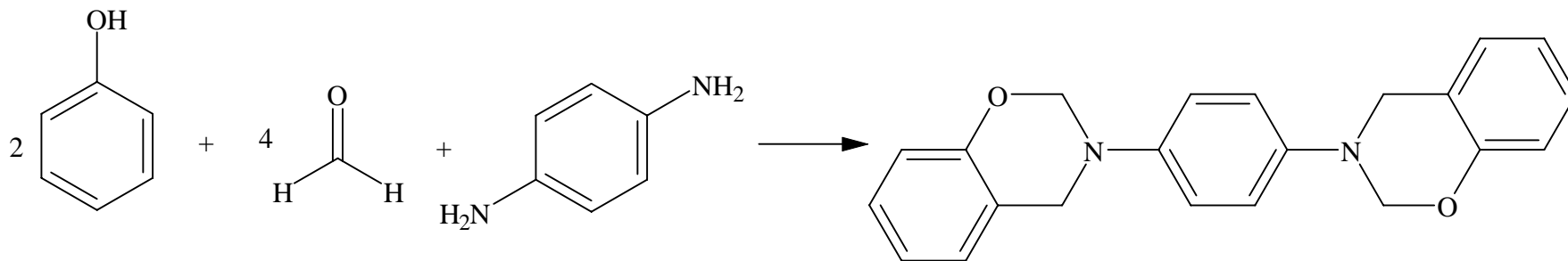
# What are Benzoxazines ?

- Benzoxazines are the reaction products of an amine, a phenol and formaldehyde

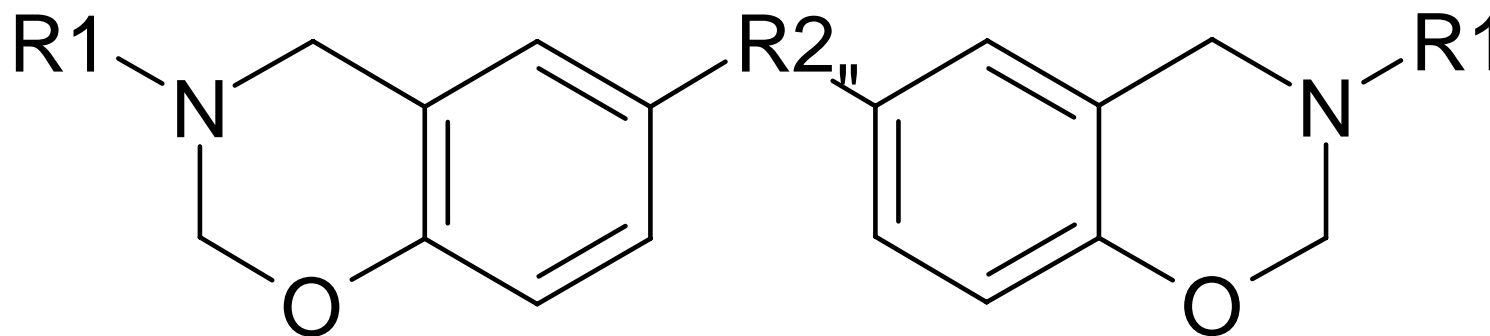
## Reaction Scheme # 1



## Reaction Scheme # 2



## Di-functional Benzoxazines for crosslinked network



R1 = alkyl, phenyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, OH, halogen ...etc

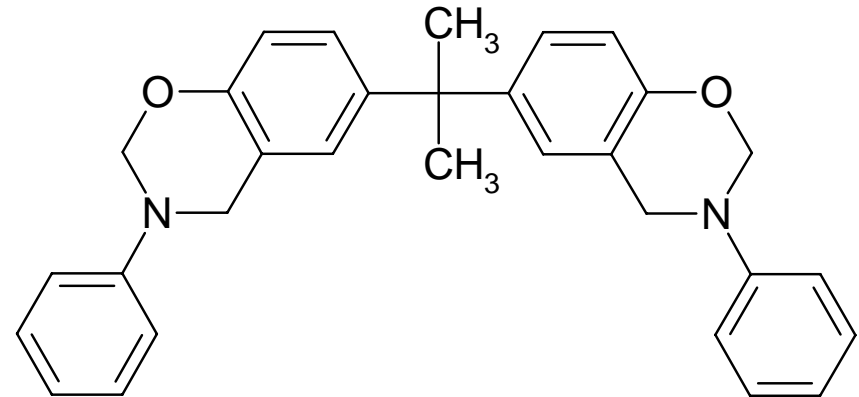
R2 = single bond, alkyl (CH<sub>2</sub>, C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> ...), O, S, SO<sub>2</sub>, ...etc

# Benzoxazine Monomers



# Bisphenol A Benzoxazine

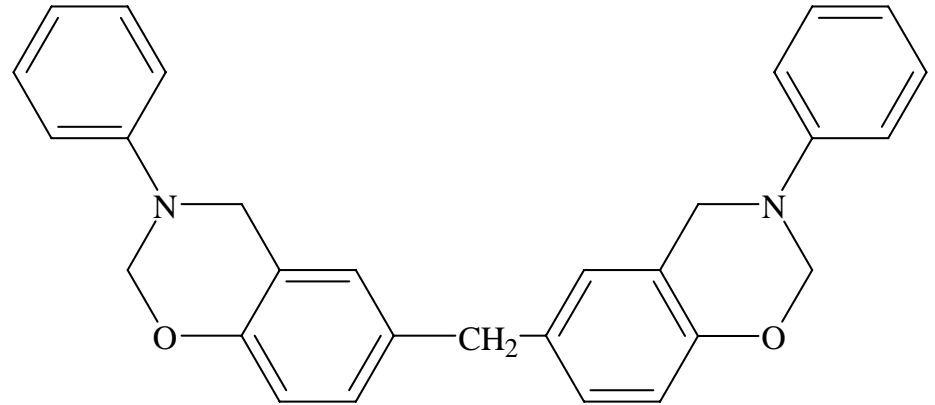
- Only Fair Flammability Resistance
- High Tg properties
- Low water absorption
- High Modulus Properties
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Semisolid with melt point [58°C – 70°C]



**Araldite® MT 3560**  
**N-Phenyl Bis A Benzoxazine**

# Bisphenol F Benzoxazine

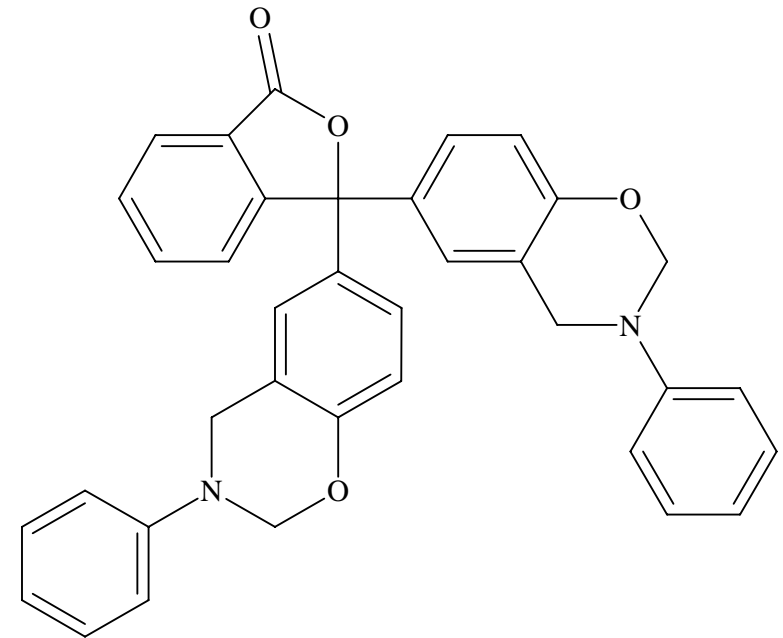
- Good Flammability resistance [UL94 V1]
- High Tg properties
- Low smoke generation
- Low smoke toxicity
- Low Water Absorption
- High Modulus Properties
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Semisolid with melt point [55°C – 65°C]



**Araldite® MT 35700**  
**N-Phenyl Bis F Benzoxazine**

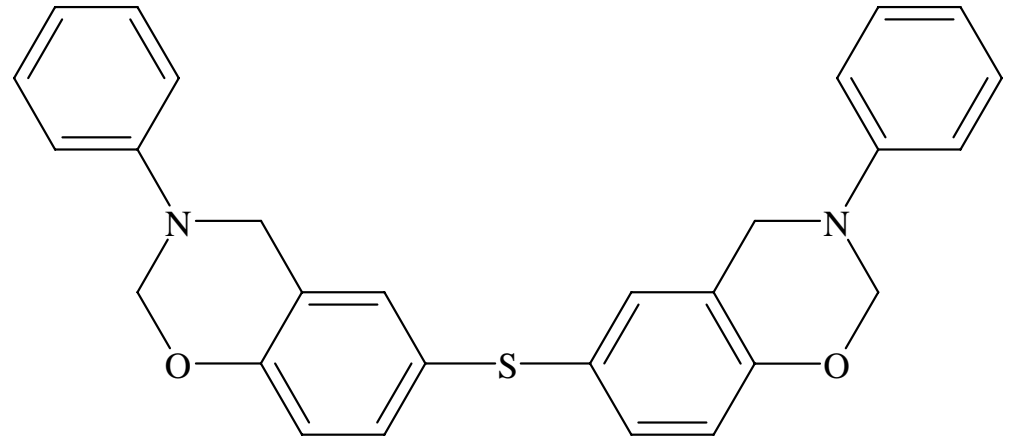
- Excellent (best) Flammability resistance [UL94 V0]
- High Tg properties
- Low smoke generation
- Low smoke toxicity
- Low water absorption
- High modulus properties
- Good chemical resistance
- Non sintering solid with high melt point [ 98 - 103°C]

Patented



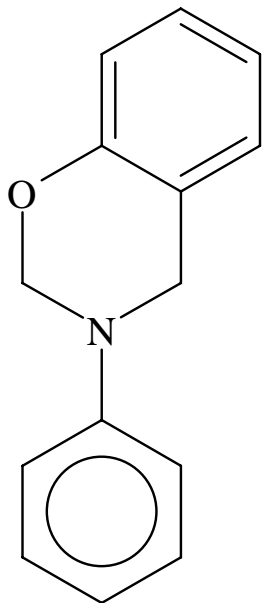
**Araldite® MT 35800**  
**N-Phenyl Phenolphthalein Benzoxazine**

- Good flammability resistance [UL94 V1]
- Higher reactivity
- Low water absorption
- High modulus properties
- Good chemical resistance

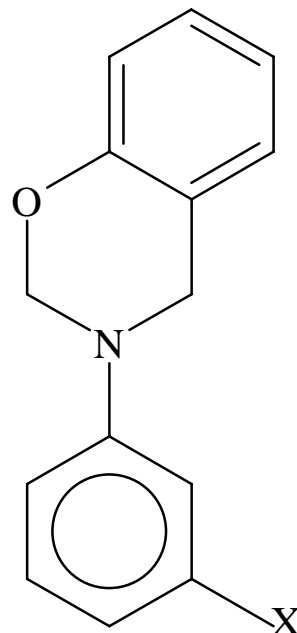


**Araldite® MT 35900**  
**N-Phenyl Phenolphthalein Benzoxazine**

# Liquid Benzoxazines – (Formulating)



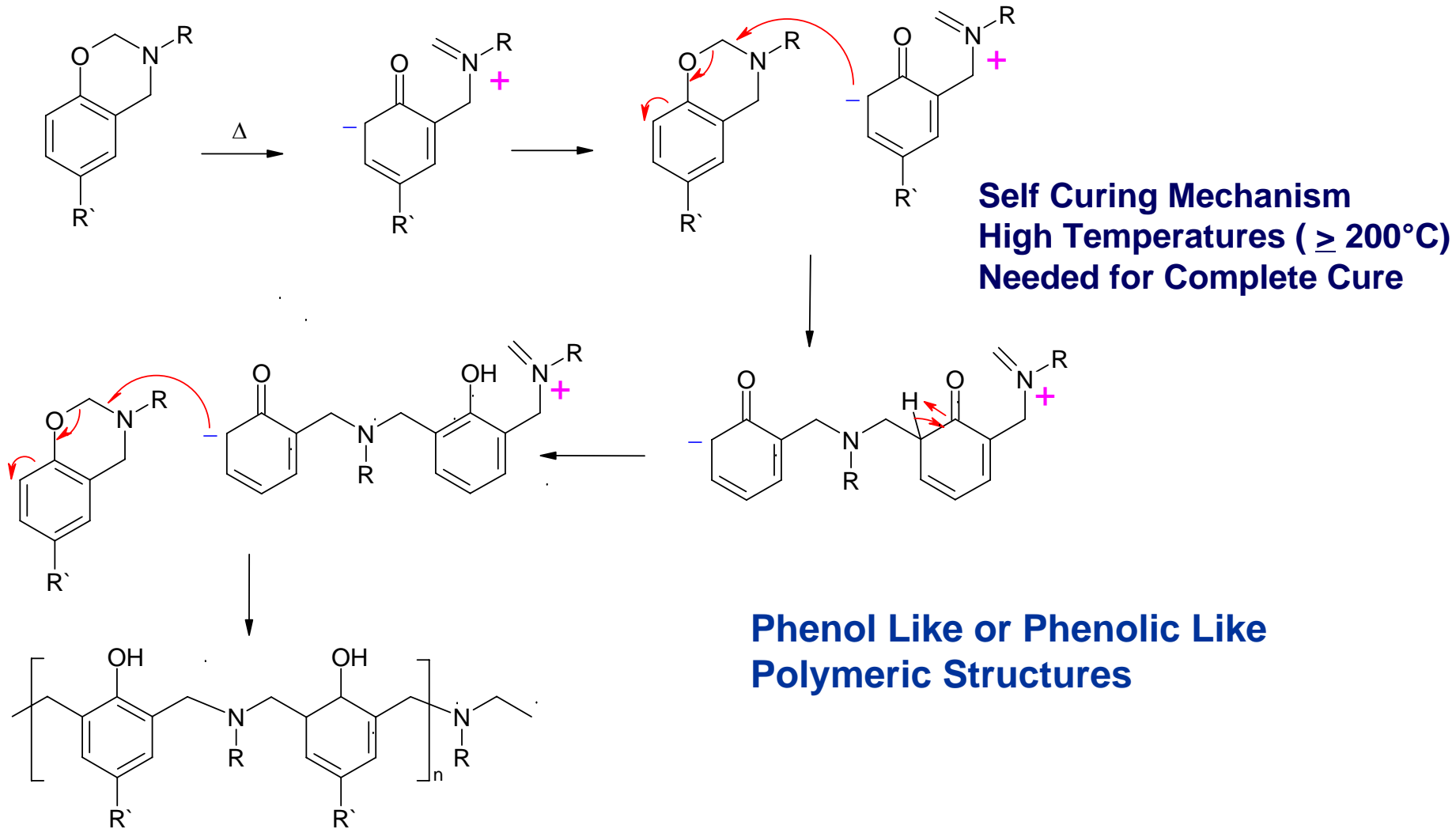
**RD 2007- 027**  
**Phenol Benzoxazine**  
**MW = 211**  
**Liquid resin ; will**  
**crystallize upon**  
**standing**  
**MP = 40°C - 60°C**



**RD2009 - 008**  
**MW = 419**  
**Liquid resin**  
**Visc @ 25°C = 105 cps**  
**Stable liquid**

# Curing of Benzoxazines

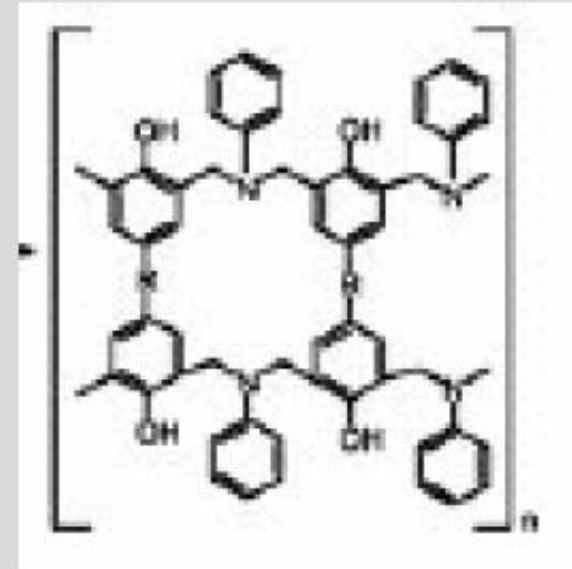
# Curing of Benzoxazine Resins



# Benzoxazine Curing

On curing, Benzoxazine resins create a Phenolic like structure with inherent Flame retardant properties ...

... strongly influenced by the backbone





# BENZOXAZINE PROPERTIES

---

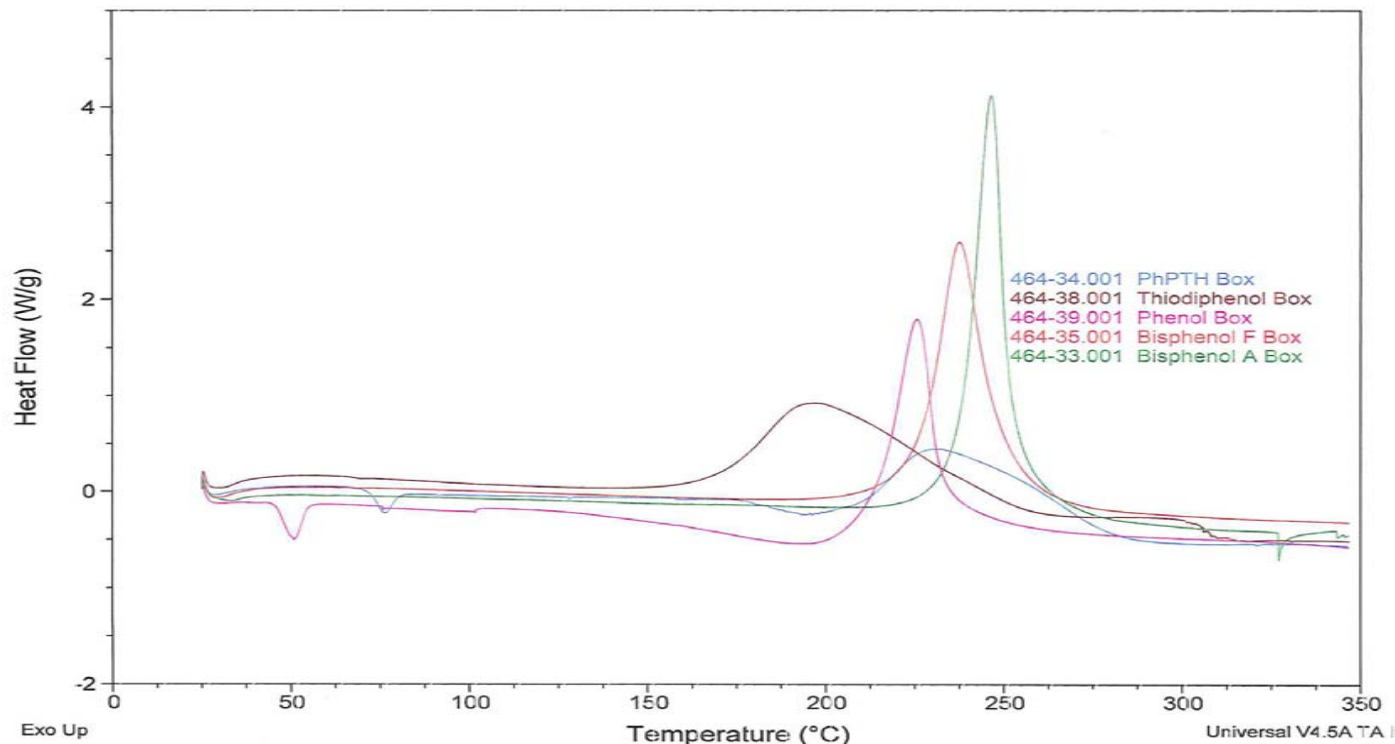
## ADVANTAGES

- Low cost materials.
- No volatile release during cure.
- High Tg.
- Excellent thermal properties.
- Good flame retardant properties.
- Low water absorption / moisture pick-up.
- Excellent mechanical properties (modulus).
- Good electrical properties.
- Near zero shrinkage of resin.
- Storage stable at room temperature.
- Compatible with various thermosetting resins.

## Limitation

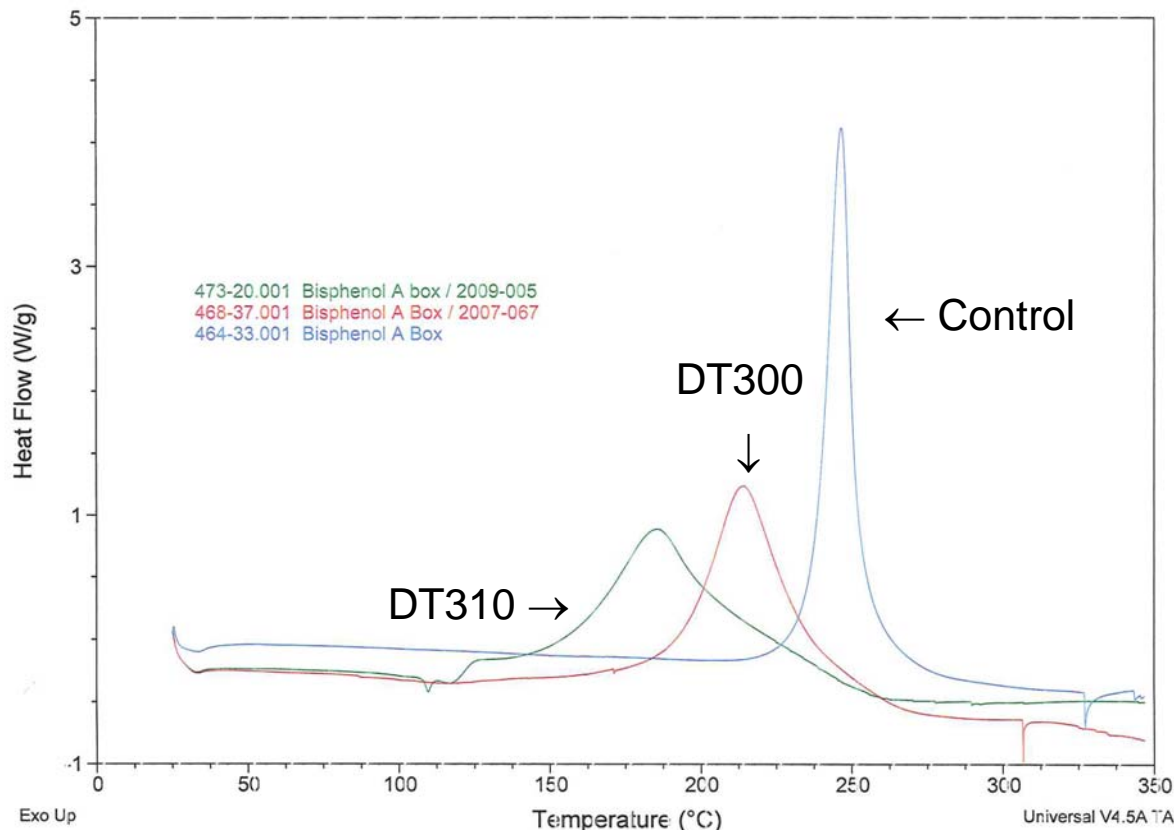
- **Require high temperatures (min  $\geq 190^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for self curing**
  - **Catalysts for curing available ( $\geq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ )**
  - **Catalysts for very low temperature ( $<150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) cure work is ongoing**

# Reactivity of Several Neat Benzoxazines - DSC Analysis



- Benzoxazines are materials that typically need high temperatures for curing to develop their properties.
- Onset and Peak temperatures for different benzoxazines shown here are typically above 200°C
- Most reactive Benzoxazine is the thiodiphenol

# DSC analysis – Catalyzed Bisphenol A Benzoxazine (Formulating)



- Catalysis of benzoxazines will reduce the cure temperatures and shorten the curing time.
- Examples of 2 such catalysts are DT300 and DT310.

- Huntsman Catalysts
  - DT300 – Standard curative for benzoxazines. Good mechanical properties and doesn't detract from flammability resistance.
  - DT310 - Standard curative for benzoxazines. Very fast curative. May have small effect on flammability resistance. Not as soluble in MEK.

# Flammability of Benzoxazines

## UL94-V0 Test Results

| <b>Resin System</b>                | <b>Typical Burn Time</b> | <b>Rating</b>          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Bisphenol A Epoxy / Dicy</b>    | <b>n/a</b>               | <b>Burned to clamp</b> |
| <b>MY 720 (TGMDA epoxy) / DDS</b>  | <b>n/a</b>               | <b>Burned to clamp</b> |
| <b>Bisphenol A Benzoxazine</b>     | <b>&gt; 250 seconds</b>  | <b>burning</b>         |
| <b>Thiodiphenol Benzoxazine</b>    | <b>120 - 130</b>         | <b>V1</b>              |
| <b>Bisphenol F Benzoxazine</b>     | <b>75 - 95</b>           | <b>V1</b>              |
| <b>Phenolphthalein Benzoxazine</b> | <b>30 - 40</b>           | <b>V0</b>              |

# Flame Retardant Systems For Aircraft Interior Projects

## Formulation Work

### Objectives:

- Develop materials with good properties for interior applications
  - Low heat release
  - Minimal smoke generation
  - Flame retardant
  - Low toxicity byproducts
- Improved Toughness / Adhesion
- Similar or improved composite properties compared to phenolics
- Low Temperature cures
- Versatile for manufacturing processes
  - Systems for Solvent based and Non-Solvent based resins for prepreg, pultrusion, filament winding, RTM and infusion



# Formulation and Test Results

## Goals & Variables – Meet or Exceed Phenolic Properties

### Composite Physical Properties

- Flexural
- Compressive
- Tensile
- ILSS
- Toughness

### Tg Build @ Temperature

- Crosslink density
- Use Temperature
- Physical Property Build

### Composite Quality

- Resin Content
- Good Wetting
- Void Content (No Off-gassing)
- Consistency

Cost

### Cure Kinetics

- Cure Speed (Time/Temp.)
- Viscosity Profile
- Gel Time
- B-staged Tack/Drape

### Adhesion to Core

- Nomex Core
- Other Cores

### FST Properties

- Flame Retardant
- Smoke Density
- HRR
- Toxicity

The needs for liquid benzoxazines are:

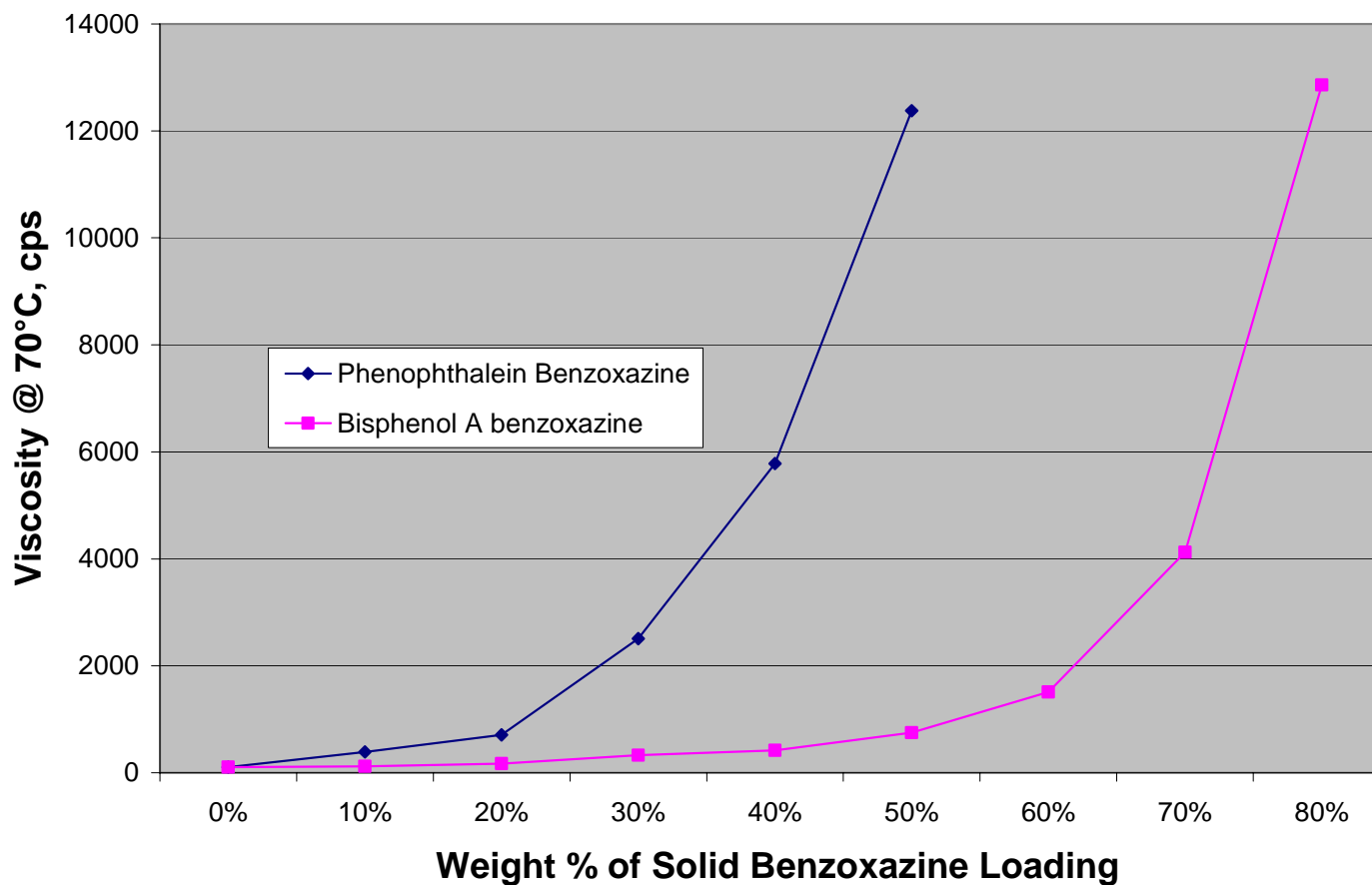
- Viscosity modification of solid benzoxazines for
- Viscosity control or the ability to tailor the viscosity
- Expand the formulation capabilities with benzoxazine
- Make solvent free formulations

Acceleration of cure (lower onset of reaction)

Addition of tack and drape for composite applications  
(Positive results have been seen)

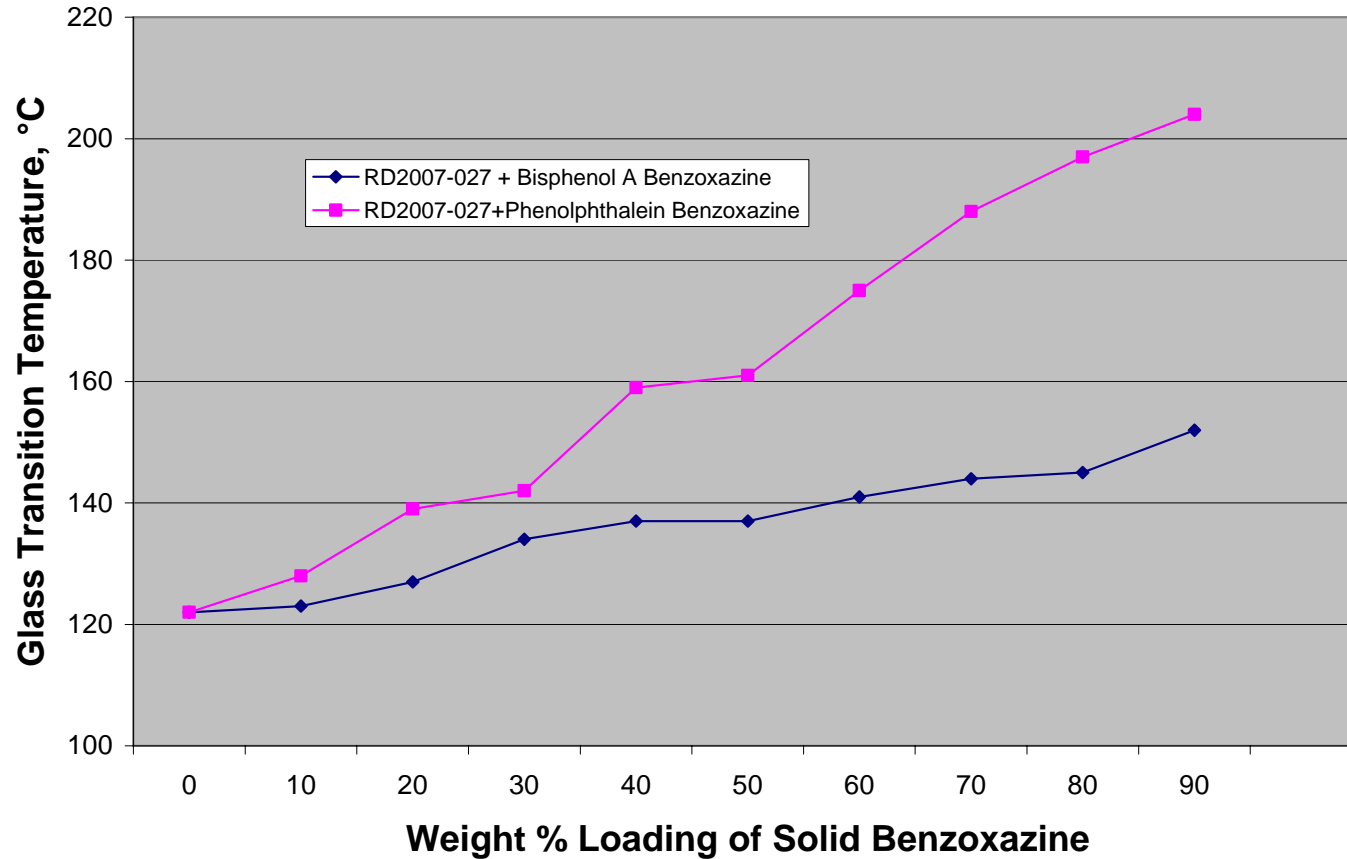
# Liquid Benzoxazine Viscosity Modifier (RD 2007-027)

## RD2007-027 + Solid Benzoxazine Viscosity vs Loading



# Liquid Benzoxazine Effect on T<sub>g</sub>°C

## RD2007-027/Solid Benzoxazine Glass Transition Temperature by DSC

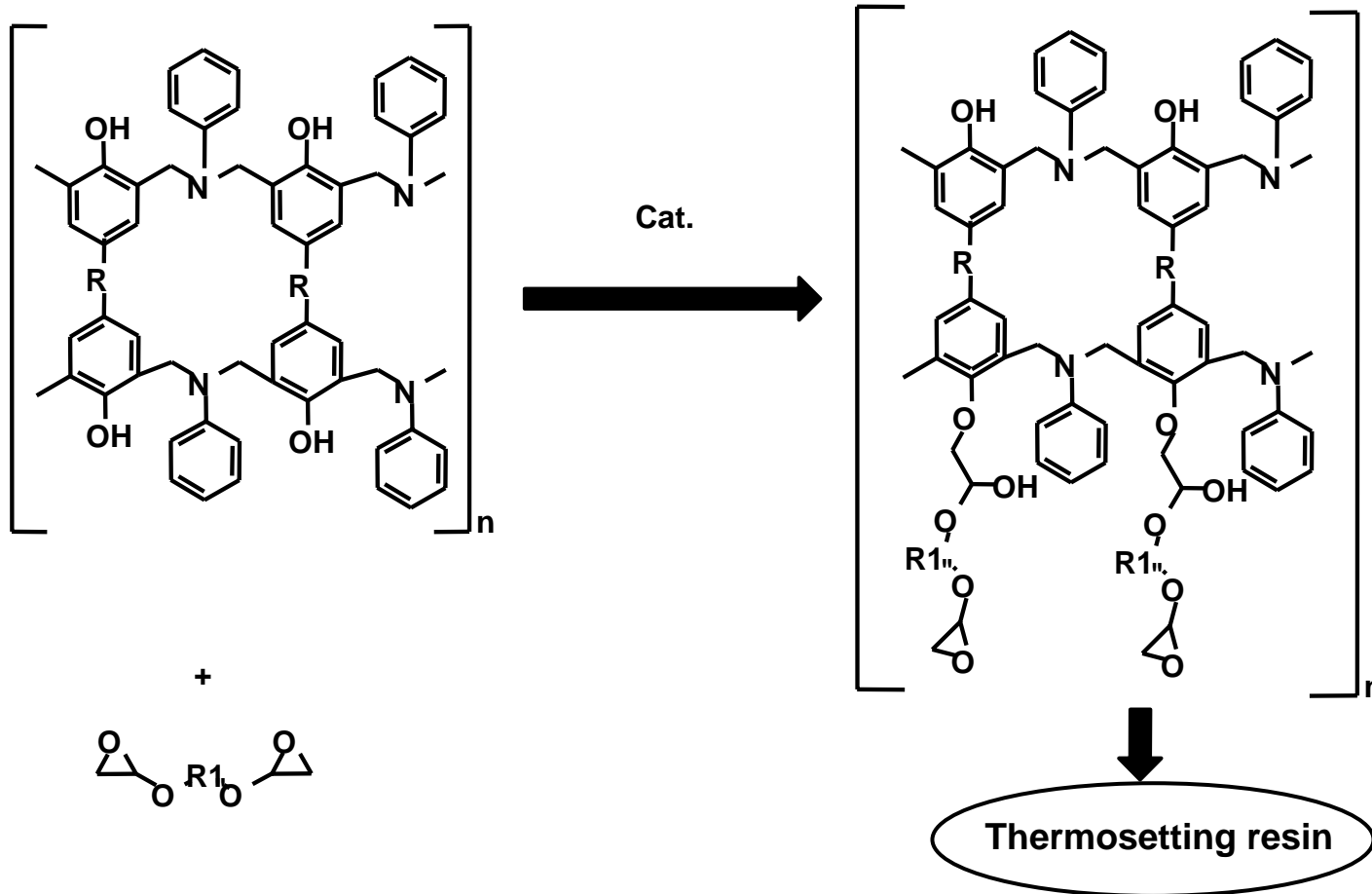


**Polymeric materials based on the reaction of Benzoxazines with the following chemistries have been realized :**

- **Epoxy resins**
- **Cyanate Esters**
- **Maleimides / Bismaleimides**
- **Isocyanates**
- **Polyamides**
- **Phosphazenes**
- **Thermoplastics (PPO)**
- **Acrylates / Vinylmonomers**
- **Triazine compounds**
- **Anhydrides**

Remark : Not exhaustive list ...

# Benzoxazines and Epoxies



- Commercial product
  - 70% solids in MEK solvent
  - Good shelf life at room temperature
  - Benzoxazine system
- Good FST properties
- High Tg system
- Primary application is for halogen free Printed Wiring Boards.
- Can be used as stand alone system or as an additive
- No phosphorous
- Room temperature stable prepreg
- Patented Proprietary product



# Solvent Based Formulations for Flame Retardant Prepreg for Aircraft Interiors

| Formulation                       |          | LZ 8282-1      | 42-8743      | 49-8743      | 82-8743      | 50-8743      |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                   |          | <b>Control</b> |              |              |              |              |
| Benzoxazine #1                    |          | X              | X            | X            | X            | X            |
| Benzoxazine #2                    |          |                | X            | X            | X            |              |
| Catalyst #1                       |          |                | X            | X            | X            | X            |
| Catalyst #2                       |          |                | X            | X            | X            | X            |
| Epoxy                             |          |                |              | X            | X            | X            |
| Toughener                         |          |                |              |              |              | X            |
| <b>Properties</b>                 |          |                |              |              |              |              |
| DSC Onset                         | °C       | 217.1          | 152.8        | 151.2        | 164.3        | 160.5        |
| DSC Peak                          | °C       | 242.6          | 179.9        | 180.4        | 204.1        | 210          |
| Viscosity @ 25°C                  | Cps.     | 1200           | 57           | 200          | 2,500        | 1,825        |
| 1 Week. Viscosity @ 25°C          | Cps.     | 1200           | 64           | 290          | 2,750        | 2,650        |
| DMA Tg - 1 hr. / 140°C Press Cure | E' Onset |                | 85.1         | 90.4         | 95.6         | 70.1         |
| Press Cure Plus 1 Hr./140°C       |          |                | 97.5         | 111.9        | 118.5        | 100.7        |
| Press Cure Plus 1 Hr./160°C       |          |                | 110.5        | 133.2        | 143          | 111.6        |
| Press Cure Plus 1 Hr./180°C       |          |                | 115.2        | 141.2        | 154          | 161.3        |
| Press Cure Plus 1 Hr./200°C       |          |                | 122.7        | 144.6        | 161.4        | 171.2        |
| Flame Testing (V-O)               |          | V0             | V0           | VO           | V0           | VO           |
| B-Staging                         |          | 2 min./140°    | 2 min./140°C | 1 min./140°C | 2 min./150°C | 5 min./150°C |

# Glass/Carbon Fiber Composite Physical Property Testing of 50-8743

- XU8282-1 system Has excellent FST properties.
- Initial 50-8743 glass composite property results for tensile, compressive, and 3-pt. flexural look comparable to phenolic when given a 1hr/300°F press cure.
- Initial 50-8743 glass composite property results for these properties after 1 hr./350°F cure greatly exceeded phenolic glass prepreg properties.
- Peel strength to nomex core after 1 hr./300°F cure was low in comparison to phenolic systems. Peel strength after 1 hr/350°F cure was equal or better than phenolic systems.

# Aerospace Interiors Application: Preliminary Data

**LZ 8282-1 / 7781 glass fabric :**  
**Flamability of monolayer glass laminate 40% resin b.w.**  
**Airbus Bremen Evaluation**

| Burning behaviour            | Test methods  | Units                                   | Phenolic Prepreg,<br>296 g/m <sup>2</sup><br>E-glass,<br>40% resin content<br><br>Laminate<br><br>1 layer | Benzoxazine<br>LZ8282-1 prepreg<br>E-glass 7781<br>50% resin content<br><br>Laminate<br><br>1 layer |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| Flammability (12 sec.):      | AITM 2.0002 B | mm/s/s                                  | -   | 128/0/0   |
| Flammability (60 sec.):      | AITM 2.0002 A | mm/s/s                                  | 60/0/0  | 144/0/0   |
| Smoke Density (Flaming):     | AITM 2.0007   | Ds                                      | 5   | 6   |
| Toxicity (Flaming):          | AITM 3.0005   | ppm HCN                                 | 0   | 2   |
|                              |               | ppm CO                                  | 50  | 113   |
|                              |               | ppm NO <sub>x</sub>                     | 10  | 5   |
|                              |               | ppm SO <sub>2</sub>                     | 0   | 1   |
|                              |               | ppm HF                                  | 0   | 0   |
|                              |               | ppm HCl                                 | 0   | 0   |
| Heat Release/-Rate (HRR/HR): | AITM 2.0006   | kw/m <sup>2</sup> kw*min/m <sup>2</sup> | 65/40   | 58/34   |
| Resin content (cured):       |               | %                                       | 40  | 38.3  |
| Curing conditions:           |               |   |   | 180°C, 120min, 1.0bar   |

**FST Testing Results on Carbon Panels**  
**Flame Retardant Epoxy vs. Formulated Benzoxazine**  
**(10 Layer, 3K, 70 P Carbon Pressed @ 25 psi - 2 Hrs./170°C**

| <b>Carbon Panel FST Properties</b>                   | <b>Test Method</b>      | <b>Specification</b>                 | <b>RD 2009-010 Benzoxazine System</b> | <b>8533-91-2 Flame Retardant Epoxy/Anhydride</b> |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b><u>Flammability – 60 second vertical burn</u></b> | FAR 25.853              |                                      |                                       |  |
| Extinguish Time –                                    |                         | <b>15 seconds max.</b>               | <b>0.0</b>                            | <b>13.2</b>                                      |
| Burn Length –  |                         | <b>6 inches max.</b>                 | <b>1.7</b>                            | <b>2.4</b>                                       |
| Drip Extinguish Time -                               |                         | <b>3 seconds max.</b>                | <b>0.0</b>                            | <b>0.0</b>                                       |
| <b><u>Smoke Density</u></b>                          | Title 14 CFR 25.853     | <b>200 (Ds)</b>                      |                                       |  |
| Specific Optical Density -                           | Boeing BSS 7238         | <b>Maximum average smoke density</b> | <b>32.5</b>                           | <b>147.8</b>                                     |
| <b><u>Heat release</u></b>                           | Title 14 CFR 25.853 (d) | <b>65 kW Min./m2</b>                 |                                       |  |
| Total Heat Release –                                 | Amendment 25.83         | <b>Max.</b>                          | <b>72.2</b>                           | <b>129.1</b>                                     |
| Peak Heat Release-                                   | Appendix F, part IV     | <b>65 kW/m2</b>                      | <b>89.1</b>                           | <b>151.8</b>                                     |
| <b><u>Toxicity</u></b>                               | BSS 7239                | <b>HCN – 150 max.</b>                | <b>&lt;5</b>                          | <b>&lt;5</b>                                     |
|  | Boeing document #       | <b>CO – Ref.</b>                     | <b>22</b>                             | <b>143</b>                                       |
|  | D6-51377                | <b>NOx – 100 max.</b>                | <b>10</b>                             | <b>&lt;5</b>                                     |
|  | Rev. F                  | <b>SO2 – 100 max.</b>                | <b>&lt;20</b>                         | <b>&lt;20</b>                                    |
|  |                         | <b>HF – 200 max.</b>                 | <b>&lt;25</b>                         | <b>&lt;25</b>                                    |
|  |                         | <b>HCL – 500 max.</b>                | <b>&lt;5</b>                          | <b>&lt;5</b>                                     |

**50-8743 FST Properties on glass - 39% Resin Content**  
**/ 10 layer 7781 Glass / Press Cured @ 40 psi.**  
**1 Hr/300°F & 1 Hr/350°F**

**HUNTSMAN**

Enriching lives through innovation

| <b>Glass Panel FST Properties</b><br>(1 hr./ 350°F press-cure) | <b>Test Method</b>                                     | <b>Specification</b>  | <b>50-8743<br/>1 hr/300°F</b>                            | <b>50-8743<br/>1 hr./350F</b>                                  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b><u>Flammability – 60 second vertical burn</u></b>           | FAR 25.853   |   |  |  |
| Extinguish Time –  |  | <b>15 seconds max.</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   |
| Burn Length –  |  | <b>6 inches max.</b>  | <b>2.0</b>   | <b>1.8</b>   |
| Drip Extinguish Time -   |  | <b>3 seconds max.</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b>   |
| <b><u>Smoke Density</u></b>                                    | Title 14 CFR<br>25.853                                 |   |  |  |
| Specific Optical Density -                                     | Boeing BSS<br>7238                                     | <b>200 (Ds)<br/>Maximum average<br/>smoke density</b>   | <b>41.4</b>  | <b>31</b>  |
| <b><u>Heat release</u></b>                                     | Title 14 CFR<br>25.853 (d)                             |   |  |  |
| Total Heat Release –   | Amendment<br>25.83                                     | <b>65 kW Min./m2<br/>max.</b>   | <b>64.6</b>  | <b>53</b>  |
| Peak Heat Release-   | Appendix F,<br>part IV                                 | <b>65 kW/m2<br/>Max.</b>  | <b>110.3</b>   | <b>93</b>  |
| <b><u>Toxicity</u></b>   | BSS 7239<br>Boeing<br>document #<br>D6-51377<br>Rev. F | <b>HCN – 150 max.<br/>CO – 1000 max.<br/>NOx – 100 max.<br/>SO2 – 100 max.<br/>HF – 200 max.<br/>HCL – 500 max.</b> | <b>6<br/>194<br/>11<br/>&lt;25<br/>&lt;30<br/>&lt;15</b> | <b>&lt;5<br/>156<br/>&lt;5<br/>&lt;25<br/>&lt;30<br/>&lt;5</b> |

# 82-8743 Composite Comparisons to H.T. Epoxy Laminating systems – Physical Properties

| <b>Glass Panel Properties</b>       | <b>Test Method</b> | <b>4005/1500</b>                 | <b>4017/1510</b>                  | <b>82-8743</b>                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Flexural Strength @ R.T.</u> Ksi | ASTM D790-03       | <b>35</b>                        | <b>36</b>                         | <b><u>41.6</u></b>                  |
| <u>Flexural Modulus @ R.T.</u> Ksi  | ASTM D790-03       | <b>1600</b>                      | <b>1600</b>                       | <b><u>3140</u></b>                  |
| <u>Tg DMA E' onset</u>              | ASTM D-4065        | <b>305°F</b>                     | <b>350°F</b>                      | <b>315°F</b>                        |
| <u>Lay-up Procedure</u>             |                    | <b>Vacuum Bagged</b>             | <b>Vacuum Bagged</b>              | <b>*Pressed @ 25 psi.</b>           |
| <u>Cure</u>                         |                    | <b>Stepcure+<br/>2 Hrs/300°F</b> | <b>Stepcure +<br/>3 Hrs/350°F</b> | <b>*1 Hr/300°F +<br/>1 Hr/350°F</b> |

Composites are 10 layer Volan A 7500 Glass / 90 ° Rotation

# Summary and Conclusion

- **Flame Retardant Benzoxazine can Pass FST Requirements.**
  - Additives can lower Peak HRR.
- **Catalysts Can Greatly Lower Cure Onset on Benzoxazine Resins**
- **Liquid Benzoxazines are Shown to Reduce Viscosity, Accelerate Cure, and add Tack/Drape.**
- **Benzoxazine and Benzoxazine / Epoxy Blends can exceed Phenolic System Composite Properties (with given cures)**
  - Modulus , Ultimate Strength, Thermal Stability, Tg
- **Formulated System 50-8743 is promising.**

## References

- (1) Arkema Inc., King of Prussia, PA., Nanostrength® SBM E 20 Nano-Core Shell Toughener
- (2) Roger Tietze, Technical Manager Composites Group Advanced Materials, Huntsman Corporation.
- (3) Chantal Hubschmid, Formulation Chemist, Huntsman Corporation
- (4) Testcorp, Mission Viejo, CA
- (5) Patel, Neal & Mortimer, Steve - Hexcel Composites Limited, International patent “Improved Moulding Processes” International Patent #WO 2009/138749 A1, 19 November 2009.



# Auxiliary Slides

# (Auxiliary Slide#1) Bisphenol A Benzoxazine – 10% Toughener Loading

| Toughener  | SBM E 20 | PY4122 | LT1522 | DY026 | DY3601 | DY-K  |
|--|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| <b><i>Cure cycle: 2h@180° C + 2h@200° C</i></b>      |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| <i>Flexural test (ISO 178/01 )</i>                   |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| Flexural modulus (MPa)                               | 4260     | 4917   | 4775   | 4674  | 4694   | 5008  |
| Flexural strength (MPa)                              | 157      | 118    | 165    | 114   | 108    | 107   |
| Ultimate Elongation (%)                              | 3.5      | 2.3    | 3.2    | 2.2   | 2.1    | 2.0   |
| <i>Tensile test (ISO 527T2/93 )</i>                  |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| Tensile modulus (MPa)                                | 4425     | 4906   | 4934   | 4824  | 4948   | 5171  |
| Tensile strength (MPa)                               | 63       | 51     | 79     | 37    | 44     | 40    |
| Ultimate Elongation (%)                              | 1.6      | 1.1    | 1.8    | 0.8   | 0.9    | 0.8   |
| <i>Bend Notch test (ISO 13586/03 ) of neat resin</i> |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| K1 <sub>C</sub> (MPa√m)                              | 0.975    | 0.686  | 0.943  | 0.679 | 0.725  | 0.682 |
| G1 <sub>C</sub> (J/m <sup>2</sup> )                  | 226      | 80.5   | 158.5  | 83.1  | 94.1   | 78.5  |
| <b><i>Cure cycle: 2h@180° C + 4h@200° C</i></b>      |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| <i>Flexural test (ISO 178/01 )</i>                   |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| Flexural modulus (MPa)                               | 4315     | 4893   | 4500   | 4862  | 4970   | 4896  |
| Flexural strength (MPa)                              | 141      | 155    | 183    | 121   | 127    | 129   |
| Ultimate Elongation (%)                              | 3.02     | 3.0    | 3.8    | 2.3   | 2.3    | 2.4   |
| <i>Bend Notch test (ISO 13586/03 )</i>               |          |        |        |       |        |       |
| K1 <sub>C</sub> (MPa√m)                              | 1.236    | 0.668  | 1.128  | 0.674 | 0.741  | 0.675 |
| G1 <sub>C</sub> (J/m <sup>2</sup> )                  | 298      | 76.9   | 237.5  | 79    | 94     | 79    |

# (Auxiliary Slide#2) Araldite® MY 0816 Epoxy

## Attributes

- Lower flammability other epoxies
- High viscosity liquid
- High Tg epoxy
- Good chemical resistance
- Low smoke density
- Good adhesion characteristics
- High Modulus

