

Liquisol bvba Tom Huysmans Noorderlaan 147 bus 9 2030 ANTWERPEN Belgium

Kortrijk, 20/08/2019

Your reference: mail 20/08/2019Our reference: 20190820Your contact person: Tom HuysmansOur contact person: Gaetan Ongenae

Dear Sir/Madam,

Included you can find the results of the performed tests on your products.

We remain available for further information.

Yours faithfully,

Karim El Kassmi VKC-Centexbel E. Sabbelaan 49 8500 Kortrijk







# **Report 2019-2559**

Seismic testing	
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Task reference	Testing the effect of a coating on ESC of skylight materials
Jobnr	2559
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Report date	20/08/2019

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Samples of Skylux were provided with a coating of Liquisol (4EVERblue) and subjected to a bending stress though 7 days at 70°C. After this time period, none of the samples showed any signs of environmental stress cracking.

### **1. Introduction and aim**

*Liquisol* offers coatings for use on skylights. These reduce the amount of permeating heat while still allowing the majority of light to pass through.

Many skylights consist of materials such as PC and PMMA. These amorphous plastics are especially susceptible to environmental stress cracking (ESC). Certain liquids can enter the plastic and disrupt the secondary interactions between the polymer chains. This may lead to sudden failure (cracks) under stresses below the material's strength.

Past experiences show that the coatings do not induce ESC in skylights. However, *Liquisol* now wants to support this claim with test results.

### 2. Method

*Skylux* is a producer of skylights. Three different products of Skylux (dimensions of samples =  $26 \times 5 \text{ cm}$ ) were provided:

- PC\_3mm
- TOP-x5\_16mm
- XT\_3mm

4EVERblue by Liquisol is applied in two layers using a foam roller (the first layer is allowed plenty of time to fully dry before the second one is applied).

The coated samples are subjected to a continuous bending stress by clamping them on a frame as seen in *figure 1*.



Figure 1: Clamping of the samples PC\_3mm en XT\_3mm



#### **Remark:**

The samples TOP-x5\_16mm consist of two thinner sheets interconnected by ridges (total thickness of sample = 16 mm). These ridges make applying a bending stress to the samples difficult. They tend to collapse rather than bend. Because of this, the coated top layer is separated (using a belt saw). The resulting sample is only 0,7 mm in thickness. Compared to the other samples (both of which are 3 mm thick) this thin sheet is much more flexible. Clamping as illustrated in *figure 1* will lead to insufficient stress in the samples. The method of clamping these samples is shown in *figure 2*.



Figure 2: Clamping of the samples TOP-x5\_16mm

The frame with the clamped samples is subjected to temperatures of 70°C through 7 days by placing them in an oven.

After this time period, the samples are visually checked for any signs of ESC (cracks) at the locations where a bending stress was applied.



## 3. Results

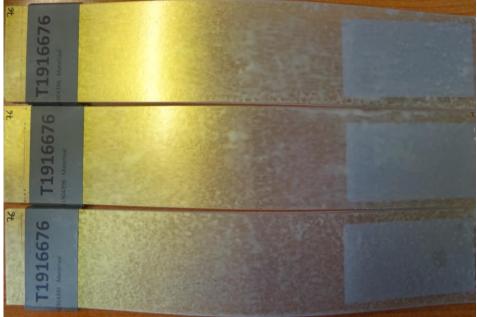


Figure 3: Samples XT\_3mm after ageing

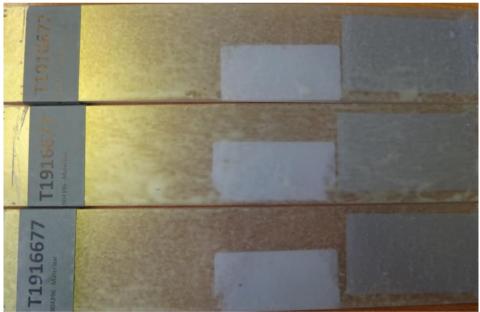


Figure 4: Samples PC\_3mm after ageing

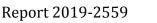






Figure 5: Samples TOP-x5\_16mm after ageing

## 4. Conclusion

None of the samples show signs of environmental stress cracking after ageing for 7 days in an oven at  $70^{\circ}$ C.

Be aware however that the samples for TOP-x5\_16mm were thinner and thus clamped differently on the frame. These samples experienced a different stress compared to the samples for XT\_3mm and PC\_3mm (they cannot be compared directly).