

DuPont™ Bynel® 21E810

Bynel® resins Product Data Sheet

Description

Product Description	BYNEL® Series 2100 resins are anhydride modified ethylene acrylate resins. They contain a temperature stable ester that allows them to be functional in high temperature coextrusions. They are available in pellet form for use in conventional extrusion and coextrusion equipment designed to process polyethylene (PE) resins.
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Restrictions

Material Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental: Active
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Typical Characteristics

Characteristics / Benefits	Physical properties of BYNEL Series 2100 resins are typical of polyethylene/acrylate copolymer resins with similar density and melt index values.
Applications	<p>BYNEL 2100 series resins adhere to a wide variety of materials. They are most often used to adhere to PET to EVOH or PA. They also adhere to PE, PP, and ethylene copolymers.</p> <p>The BYNEL 2100 series resins can be used in a variety of coextrusion coating and laminating applications.</p>

Typical Properties

Physical	Nominal Values	Test Method(s)	
Density ()	0.94 g/cm ³	ASTM D792	ISO 1183
Melt Flow Rate (190°C/2.16kg)	1.9 g/10 min	ASTM D1238	ISO 1133
Thermal	Nominal Values	Test Method(s)	
Melting Point (DSC)	94°C (201°F)	ASTM D3418	ISO 3146
Freezing Point (DSC)	76°C (169°F)	ASTM D3418	
Vicat Softening Point ()	57°C (135°F)	ASTM D1525	ISO 306

Additional

Adhesive Evaluation	<p>The performance of any adhesive resin should be evaluated within the context of the application. The adhesive is designed to bond materials that would not ordinarily adhere to each other. In most cases, peel strength is used as a measure of performance. Although this is a convenient test, peel strength is affected not only by adhesion, but also by peel angle, separation rate, temperature, and tensile and modulus properties of the materials, and often by the time elapsed since the formation of the bond. Post-treatment of the multi-layer structure, such as heat sealing, thermoforming or orientation can also affect peel strength.</p> <p>If peel strength is used as a measure of adhesive performance, it is imperative that peel strength be evaluated not only at the time of manufacture, but throughout the life of the product and under all the various conditions to which the structure will be</p>
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exposed. Only then can the performance of the adhesive be related to peel strength.

Processing Information

General

Maximum Processing Temperature 260°C (500°F)

General Processing Information The temperature profiles shown below are for initial evaluations of BYNEL adhesive resins in the 2100 series. These profiles are designed to provide adequate exposure time of the adhesive resin to elevated temperatures. Exposure to elevated temperatures activates the anhydride that improves the bonding capability of the adhesive resin. Regardless of the profile used, the adhesive resin should be exposed to temperatures above 200C (392F) for several minutes prior to contact with the other molten resins in coextrusion in order to ensure adequate performance of the adhesive resin.

Because the BYNEL 2100 Series resins have low softening points, it is a good idea to run the rear of the extruder as cool as possible, then build quickly to the melt temperature. Water cooling of the screw and/or hopper feed throat may help avoid bridging problems.

Specifically, in coextrusions with thermally sensitive resins such as EVOH or EVA, we suggest that the maximum melt temperature be limited to 235C (455F) to guard against overheating the EVOH or EVA. If adhesion results are adequate, we suggest evaluating even lower melt temperatures such as 210 - 220C (410 - 428F).

For coextrusion with polyamides or other thermally stable resins, the melt temperature can be higher. We suggest a maximum melt temperature of 260C (500F). This should provide acceptable bond strengths and film quality under almost all coextrusion conditions. If adhesion results are adequate, melt temperatures can be lowered. While it is possible to extrude BYNEL 2100 series resins as high as 300 (572F), such high extrusion temperatures, particularly when coupled with long residence times, may result in some film imperfections. In certain streamlined extrusion operations, where residence times are short, it may be possible to use temperatures higher than 260C (500F).

Variation of these suggested temperature profiles may be appropriate depending upon the screw configuration, potential extruder horsepower limitations, potential back pressure limitations, the need to match the rheology of other resins and/or the stability of the other resins in the coextrusion. Film quality will also depend upon the residence time of the adhesive resin in the system. Dead spots may result in localized overheating and should be avoided by ensuring the flow path for the adhesive is as streamlined as possible.

We suggest using any standard polyolefin working screw when extruding BYNEL 2100 series resins. Excessively deep flights should be avoided as they might result in poor melting of the adhesive resin. It is also important to properly size the extruder for the output desired. Running large extruders at very low RPMs should be avoided.

For producing monolayer adhesive films with BYNEL 2100 adhesive resins, extrusion conditions commonly used for converting ethylene acrylate resins into films can be employed.

When extruding BYNEL 2100 series resins as an exposed outer surface in a multi-layer coextrusion, problems related to the tackiness and high coefficient of friction of these products may be evident. In this case, it is suggested that the extrusion temperature be lowered to 160C - 185C (320 - 365F) or less. Addition of slip and silica-based antblock packages may also be appropriate to prevent blocking and improve film handling, although these additive packages may modify the resin's bonding characteristics.

If the coextrusion process is stopped for short periods of time, the screw in the adhesive extruder should be kept turning at a low RPM level. For a permanent shutdown, the BYNEL adhesive resin should be purged out using an available polyethylene resin run at the same extrusion temperature used during the extrusion process of the adhesive resin. Making frequent changes in screw speed during the shutdown process and subsequent start-up will help remove the previous material from the system more effectively. Sometimes upon start-up of the adhesive resin, excessive amounts of gel may be observed. This may be due to the natural ability of the adhesive resin to act as a purging compound. In this case, continued

extrusion will eventually clear up the problem.

CoExtrusion w/EVOH Processing	Nominal Values
CoExtrusion w/EVOH Processing Information	Proposed Extruder Set Temperatures
Feed Zone	135°C (275°F)
Second Zone	185°C (365°F)
Third Zone	210°C (410°F)
Fourth Zone	235°C (455°F)
Fifth Zone	235°C (455°F)
Adapter Zone	235°C (455°F)
Die Zone	235°C (455°F)

CoExtrusion w/Nylon Processing	Nominal Values
CoExtrusion w/Nylon Processing Information	Proposed Extruder Set Temperatures
Feed Zone	160°C (320°F)
Second Zone	210°C (410°F)
Third Zone	235°C (455°F)
Fourth Zone	260°C (500°F)
Fifth Zone	260°C (500°F)
Adapter Zone	260°C (500°F)
Die Zone	260°C (500°F)

FDA Status Information

BYNEL 21E810 resin conforms with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Paragraph 175.105, covering the use of adhesive interlayers in composite packages for food use. This regulation describes adhesives that may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in packaging, transporting or holding food. This regulation requires that either (1) the adhesive is separated from the food by a functional barrier, or (2) the quantity of adhesive which contacts fatty or aqueous foods does not exceed the trace amounts at the seams or edges. Customers should satisfy themselves that the food contact material is serving as a functional barrier to the adhesive.

Regulatory Information

For information on regulatory compliance outside of the U.S., consult your local DuPont representative.

Safety & Handling

As with any hot material, care should be taken to protect the hands and other exposed parts of the body when working with molten polymer.

At temperatures above 300C (572F), these resins can evolve low concentrations of fumes. When resins are overheated, more extensive decomposition may occur. Because fumes produced during exposure to high temperatures may be combustible, exposure of overheated resin to atmospheric oxygen should be avoided if possible. Adequate local ventilation should be provided to remove the fumes from the work area.

Disposal of scrap material presents no special problems, and may be accomplished by landfill or by incineration by a properly operated incinerator. Disposal should comply with local, state, and federal regulations. Resin pellets can be a slipping hazard. Loose pellets should be swept up promptly to prevent falls.

For more detailed information on the safe handling and disposal of these resins, a Product Safety Bulletin and OSHA Material Safety Data Sheets can be obtained from the Regional Office serving you.

Read and Understand the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) before using this product

Regional Centres

DuPont operates in more than 70 countries. For help finding a local representative, please contact one of the following regional customer contact centers:

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This data sheet is effective as of 01/11/2008 02:25:40 PM and supersedes all previous versions.