

REFERENCE

1. D.A.Babbington, and J.H.Enos. "Catalysis Alternatives for Vinyl Ester SMC." Plastics Compounding (Mar/Apr 1989): 38-48.
2. K.E.Atkins, R.C.Gandy, and G.C.Rex. "Advances in low-profile additives." Plastic Compounding (July 1988): 35-45.
3. T.J.Mao. "Sheet Molding Compounds." Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering 15 (1987): 167-177.
4. L.R.Ernesto. "The Effect of Free Radical Initiators and Fillers on the Cure of Unsaturated Polyester Resins." Polymer Engineering and Science 31 (1991): 1022-1023.
5. B.Charoon. "Relationship Between Compositions and Mechanical Properties of Polyester SMC." Master's thesis, Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University, 1990.
6. M.Joseph. "Polyester, Unsaturated." Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering 18 (1987): 591-593.
7. S.Katherine. "Compounding of Sheet Molding Compound." Polymer-Plastic Technology and Engineering 23 (1984): 1-36.
8. S.S.Chester, and V.Kamath. "Initiators." Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering 13 (1987): 355-371.

9. PENNWALT. "Organic Peroxides as Polymerization Initiators." Technical data sheet, Gunzburg, (Oct 1986).
10. J.J. Mc Cluskey, and W.F. Doherty. "Sheet Molding Compounds." Engineering Material Handbook: Composites, pp.157-160, ASM International, Ohio, 1987.
11. J. Makhlouf."Polyester, Unsaturated." Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering 18(1987): 581.
12. F.Jyh-Dar, and L.L.James. "Cure Analysis of Sheet Molding Compound in Molds With Substructure." Polymer Engineering and Science 29 (1989): 740-744.
13. Y.Yeong-show, and S.Laurent. "Curing of Unsaturated Polyester Resin : Viscosity Studies and Simulations in Pre-Gel State." Polymer Engineering and Science 31 (1991): 321-331.
14. S.Katherine. "Compounding of Sheet Molding Compound." Polymer-Plastic Technology and Engineering 23 (1984): 35, quoted in "Chemicals and Additives." Ibid., 27 (July 1981).
15. _____.in "Reinforced Plastics Report." Plastic Technology 28 (March 1982).
16. _____.in "Polyester Initiators: Novel Technologies Arrive." Plastic Technology 28 (July 1982).
17. Technology News : RP/Composite. "SMC Process Control and Simulation." Plastics Technology (1992): 35-39.
18. Hoechst Thai. "The data sheet of ALPOLITE UP 746." Vipal Handbook Specification, Hoechst Thai Ltd.
19. Silathip Saraburi. Specification of Silaflex 3 CG, pp.1-4, Silathip Saraburi Co.Ltd., 1989.

20. American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM).
"Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials (Metric): ASTM D790M-86." pp. 290-297, ASTM, New York, 1986.
21. American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM).
"Standard Test Method for Gel Time and Peak Exothermic Temperature of Reacting Thermosetting Resins: ASTM D2471-79." pp.288-289, ASTM, New York, 1979.
22. Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS). "Testing Methods for Liquid Unsaturated Polyester Resins : JIS K 6901." PP.1-14, JIS, Japan, 1968.
23. F. Danusso, G. Tieghi, and A. Lestingi. "Polyester Molding Compounds : Partial Systems and Related Particulate Composites." J.of applied Polymer Science 33 (1987): 2137-2139.
24. J.Didier, F.Alain, and M.Ernest. "Mechanism of the Thickening Reaction of Polyester Resins: Study on Models." J. of Polymer Science : Polymer Chemistry Addition 22(1984):3309-3318.
25. A. Szilagyi, V. Izvekov, and I. Vaneso-Szmeresanyi.
"Coordination Polymers : IR Spectroscopic Studies on the Mechanism of the Reaction between Polyesters and Zinc Oxide" J. of Polymer Science : Polymer Chemistry Addition 18 (1980): 2803.
26. K.S. Gandhi, and R. Burns. "Ionomeric Interpretation of Thickening of polyesters by Alkaline Earth Metal Oxides." J. of Polymer Science: Polymer Chemistry Addition 14 (1976): 793.

27. S.S. Seymour, and G.H.Sidney. Plastics Materials and Process, pp. 296, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, 1982.
28. E.A. Williams. "Curing of Thermosets in Heated Molds." Polymer-Plastics Technology and Engineering (1985): 260-261.
29. M.J. Owen, V. Middleton, C.D. Rudd, and I.D. Revill. "Fiber Wet-out in High Volume Resin Transfer Molding (RTM)." Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers : Fiber Reinforced Composites 1986, pp.208-211, London, 1986.
30. J.G. Koenig, and Kausch. "Fracture and Fatigue." Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering 7(1987): 431-432.
31. SBP Board of Consultants & Engineering, Technology of Fiber Reinforced Plastics Products, SBP Chemical Engineering Series No.66, pp. 65-68, Small Business Publications, New Delhi, 1st. ed., 1984.

Appendix A

Organic Peroxides as Polymerization Initiators

Trade name Chemical denomination	Form	Peroxide content %	Active oxygen content %	Diluent	Half-life temperature (°C) in benzene (0,2 molar) for			Storage temperature (°C)		Applications Polymerisation of														
					10 h	1 h	1 min	rec.	max.	Acrylics	SAN/ ABS	Ethylene	Styrene	Vinyl Acetate	Vinyl Chloride									
Peroxyesters																								
LUPEROX 10	Liquid	75	4,86	Hydrocarbon	46	65	105	<-10	0															
LUPEROX 10-EN-30 t-Butyl perneodecanoate	Liquid	30	1,94	Water	46	65	105	<-10	0															
LUPEROX 546 t-Amyl perneodecanoate	Liquid	75	4,60	Hydrocarbon	ca. 42 (46 in OMS)	-	-	<-12	-7															
LUPEROX 188 α -Cumyl- perneodecanoate	Liquid	69-71	3,57-3,67	Hydrocarbon	38*	56*	-	<-18	-15															
D-610 4-Hydroxy-2-methyl- pentylperoxy-neo- decanoate	Liquid	50	2,77	Hydrocarbon	36	-	-	<-20	-15															
Peroxyketals																								
LUPEROX 233-50	Liquid	50	5,47	Dibutyl Phthalate	113	130	167	<30	35															
LUPEROX 233M50 Ethyl 3,3-bis (t-butylperoxy)- butyrate	Liquid	50	5,47	Hydrocarbon	113	130	167	<30	35															
*D-533-M-65 Ethyl-3,3-bis(t-amyl- peroxy)-butyrate	Liquid	65	6,49	Hydrocarbon	ca.113	-	-	<30	35															
LUPEROX 220-50	Liquid	50	6,83	Dibutyl Phthalate	100	121	161	<30	38															
LUPEROX 220-M-50 2,2-Bis(t-butyl- peroxy)-butane	Liquid	50	6,83	Hydrocarbon	100	121	161	<30	38															
LUPEROX 331-50	Liquid	50	6,14	Dibutyl Phthalate	93	113	153	<30	35															
LUPEROX 331M50 1,1-Bis(t-butyl- peroxy)-cyclo- hexane	Liquid	50	6,14	Hydrocarbon	93	113	153	<30	35															
LUPEROX 231-50 1,1-Bis(t-butyl- peroxy)-3,3,5- trimethyl cyclohexane	Liquid	50	5,28	Dibutyl Phthalate	92	112	155	<30	35															
Dialkyl Peroxides																								
LUPEROX 130 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5- bis(t-butylperoxy)- hexyne(3)	Liquid	90	10,05	-	128	149	192	<30	38															
LUPEROX Di Di-t-butyl Peroxide	Liquid	98	10,60	-	126	149	199	<30	38															
LUPEROX 101 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5- bis(t-butylperoxy)- hexane	Liquid	90	9,92	-	119	138	177	<30	38															
LUPERCO 500-RC Dicumyl Peroxide	Crystals	99	5,86	-	115	135	177	<30	38															
LUPERCO 802 α , α' -Bis(t-butyl- peroxy)-p-diiso- propylbenzoyl	Solid	96	9,08	-	120	142	185	<30	38															

* in Trichlorethylene

* D - Development product

Trade name Chemical denomination	Form	Pero- xide con- tent %	Active oxyge n con- tent %	Diluent	Half-life temperature (° C) in benzene (0,2 molar) for			Storage temperature (° C)		Applications Polymerisation of													
					10 h	1 h	1 min	rec.	max.	Acrylics	SAN/ ABS	Ethylene	Styrene	Vinyl Acetate	Vinyl Chloride								
Diacyl Peroxides																							
LUPERCO WET	Fine Granules	98	6,47	25% Water	73	92	130	< 30	38														
LUPERCO WET-F-50 Benzoyl peroxide	Paste- like Suspens.	50	3,24	50% Water	73	92	130	< 30	38														
ALPEROX	Flakes	98	3,93	-	62	80	120	< 27	38														
ALPEROX S-40 Lauroyl peroxide	Suspension	40	1,60	Water	62 64*	80 81*	120 115*	< 27	38														
LUPERCO DEC Decanoyl peroxide	Flakes	97	4,53	-	61	80	120	< 15	20														
LUPERCO 887 o-Methylbenzoyl peroxide	Powder	50	2,96	25% Water + 25% PVC- Powder	60	78	115	< 20	30														
LUPEROX 219	Liquid	75	3,82	Hydro- carbon	59	77	115	- 5	0														
LUPEROX 219-EN-40 3,5,5-Trimethyl- hexanoyl peroxide	Liquid	40	2,04	Water	59	77	115	< -10	0														
Peroxyesters																							
LUPEROX P t-Butyl perbenzoate	Liquid	98	8,07	-	105	125	167	< 30	38														
LUPEROX 270 t-Butyl-per-3,5,5- trimethyl hexanoate	Liquid	98	6,80	-	102	123	165	< 10** < 30	35 38														
D-570 t-Amyl-per-3,5,5- trimethyl hexanoate	Liquid	96	6,29	-	ca. 97	-	-	< 30	-														
LUPEROX 118 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5- bis(benzoyl- peroxy)-hexane	Powder	92	7,66	-	100	118	155	< 30	38														
LUPEROX TBIC-M-75 0,0-t-Butyl-0-iso- propyl-mono- peroxycarbonate	Liquid	75	6,81	Hydro- carbon	99	119	161	< 30	38														
LUPEROX 80 t-Butyl- perisobutyrate	Liquid	75	7,49	Hydro- carbon	79	95	127	< 10	15														
LUPEROX 26-R t-Butyl-per-2- ethylhexanoate	Liquid	98	7,25	-	73	92	132	< 15	20														
LUPEROX 575 t-Amyl-per-2- ethylhexanoate	Liquid	96	6,67	-	ca. 69	-	-	< 15	-														
LUPEROX 11 t-Butyl perpivalate	Liquid	75	6,89	Hydro- carbon	55	74	115	< -5	0														
LUPEROX 554 t-Amyl perpivalate	Liquid	75	6,37	Hydro- carbon	ca. 52 (54 in OMS)	-	-	< -10	-5														

* in Trichlorethylene

** for polyethylene production

*D - Development product

Trade name Chemical denomination	Form	Pero- xide con- tent %	Active oxygen con- tent %	Diluent	Half-life temperature (°C)			Storage temperature (°C)		Applications Polymerisation of							
					a) in benzene	b) in trichlorethy- lene (0,2 molar) for		rec.	max.	Acrylics	SAN/ ABS	Ethylene	Styrene	Vinyl Acetate	Vinyl Chloride		
					10 h	1 h	1 min										
Alkyl Hydroperoxides																	
LUPEROX H 70X t-Butyl- Hydroperoxide	Liquid	70	12,43	Water	172	200	260	<30	38								
LUPEROX CU 80 Cumene Hydroperoxide	Liquid	80	8,40	Cumene	158	190	260	<30	38								
Peroxy Dicarbonates																	
LUPEROX 223-E-40	Liquid	40	1,84	Water	a) 36	-	-	<-15	-10								
LUPEROX 223-65 2-Ethylhexyl Percarbonate	Liquid	65	3,00	Hydro- carbon	a) 36	-	-	<-10	-5								
D-214 Myristyl Percarbonate	Fine Granules	90	2,80	Myristyl Alcohol	a) 36	56	95	<20	25								
D-216 Cetyl Percarbonate	Fine Granules	95	2,66	-	b) 48	66	102	<20	25								
D-217 Bis(4-t-butylcyclo- hexyl)-peroxy- dicarbonate	Solid	95	3,81	-	a) 37	56	95	<20	25								
Azo-compounds																	
LUAZO AP 2,2'-Azo-bis (2-acetoxypropane)	Powder	99	-	-	189	215	270	<30	35								
LUAZO D-ABA 2,2'-Azo-bis (2-acetoxy- butane)	Liquid	96	-	-	191	217	272	<30	35								
* D - Development product																	

APPENDIX B

1. Effect of the TBPB Catalyst on Mechanical Properties of the SMC.

Type of catalyst	Concentrations of catalyst (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time		3 min cure time	
			Flexural strength		Flexural strength		Flexural strength	
			\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.
TBPB	2	3	186.34	8.41	208.79	11.78	-	-
TBPB	2	17	202.16	19.60	233.05	5.73	227.10	5.58
TBPB	2	30	215.32	10.00	250.47	3.23	237.23	14.43
TBPB	2	45	196.37	16.28	210.60	9.11	220.32	12.41
BPO	0.5	3	175.88	7.71	183.47	8.54	180.35	23.59

Note: \bar{X}_{FS} stands for an average value of flexural strength for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

(continued).

Type of catalyst	Concentrations of catalyst (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time		3 min cure time	
			Flexural modulus		Flexural modulus		Flexural modulus	
			\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.	X_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.
TBPB	2	3	7107.24	464.97	7774.46	472.85	-	-
TBPB	2	17	8927.23	573.78	9416.91	748.50	8687.27	309.39
TBPB	2	30	8956.74	499.21	8919.91	52.74	9558.06	607.97
TBPB	2	45	7569.88	27.33	8813.33	650.57	9542.06	490.35
BPO	0.5	3	6364.39	1.16	7267.47	64.87	6217.32	926.96

Note: \bar{X}_{FM} stands for an average value of flexural modulus for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

(continued).

Concentrations of TBPB (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural strength		Flexural strength	
		\bar{X}_{PS} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{PS} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.5	3	175.45	16.11	207.10	13.27
0.5	17	182.71	19.14	216.96	6.62
0.5	30	152.57	10.52	196.02	7.38
1.0	3	193.87	13.52	222.30	20.69
1.0	17	208.17	20.27	224.14	3.25
1.0	30	168.71	17.50	202.14	7.41
2.0	3	186.34	8.41	208.79	11.78
2.0	17	202.16	19.60	233.05	5.73
2.0	30	215.32	10.00	250.47	3.23
3.0	3	184.37	8.11	215.28	16.82
3.0	17	207.83	10.54	233.49	10.11
3.0	30	229.68	7.60	241.26	21.15

Note: \bar{X}_{PS} stands for an average value of flexural strength for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

(continued).

Concentrations of TBPB (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural modulus		Flexural modulus	
		\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.5	3	6869.28	1158.40	8039.86	665.65
0.5	17	6860.29	284.81	9073.87	967.43
0.5	30	6299.23	302.30	7339.69	892.76
1.0	3	7947.07	541.53	8585.53	967.71
1.0	17	7515.51	569.23	8774.51	385.77
1.0	30	7036.20	386.20	7693.14	1226.57
2.0	3	7107.24	464.97	7774.46	472.85
2.0	17	8927.23	573.78	9416.91	748.50
2.0	30	8956.74	499.21	9819.91	52.74
3.0	3	8005.52	1088.95	8160.71	496.48
3.0	17	8815.63	253.43	8920.39	551.82
3.0	30	8643.96	337.92	9603.98	408.00

Note: \bar{X}_{FM} stands for an average value of flexural modulus for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

2. Effect of the DTBC Catalyst on Mechanical Properties of the SMC.

Concentrations of DTBC (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural strength		Flexural strength	
		\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.5	3	178.69	19.42	179.55	19.18
0.5	17	175.63	13.56	200.71	10.56
0.5	30	182.62	8.04	205.85	16.10
1.0	3	206.91	24.79	212.78	12.12
1.0	17	189.03	20.12	214.78	12.12
1.0	30	178.24	14.97	192.04	3.80
2.0	3	183.07	13.59	205.33	9.36
2.0	17	181.27	7.34	204.23	16.43
2.0	30	179.47	4.89	200.53	22.29
3.0	3	175.36	7.71	204.13	23.44
3.0	17	197.94	5.76	225.88	6.50
3.0	30	185.93	7.79	218.50	17.49

Note: \bar{X}_{FS} stands for an average value of flexural strength for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

(continued).

Concentrations of DTBC (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural modulus		Flexural modulus	
		\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.5	3	6925.25	510.36	6900.00	791.53
0.5	17	7061.07	896.19	7238.64	593.34
0.5	30	7031.91	470.87	8220.85	399.07
1.0	3	7922.13	1002.73	7456.57	300.81
1.0	17	7382.65	637.19	7991.94	492.38
1.0	30	7097.19	451.47	7443.79	80.03
2.0	3	6614.72	1880.51	7002.47	879.91
2.0	17	7404.39	410.36	8137.66	733.19
2.0	30	7316.42	442.20	7799.64	238.17
3.0	3	6071.87	165.31	7197.88	1451.28
3.0	17	7503.02	592.48	9021.37	570.18
3.0	30	7318.79	639.03	7814.07	414.44

Note: \bar{X}_{FM} stands for an average value of flexural modulus for 4 measurements.

(P.T.O.)

3. Effect of the BPO Catalyst on Mechanical Properties of the SMC.

Concentrations of BPO (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural strength		Flexural strength	
		\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FS} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.1	3	127.69	3.36	168.92	6.70
0.5	3	175.88	7.71	183.47	8.54
0.75	3	184.60	18.22	195.71	8.51
1.0	3	198.74	15.26	206.79	12.61

Concentrations of BPO (phr)	Storage time (days)	1 min cure time		2 min cure time	
		Flexural modulus		Flexural modulus	
		\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.	\bar{X}_{FM} (MPa)	Std.dev.
0.1	3	4283.03	520.30	6128.17	206.83
0.5	3	6364.39	1.16	7267.47	64.87
0.75	3	6375.02	371.75	7389.00	561.81
1.0	3	7435.27	939.51	7664.37	638.98

Note: \bar{X}_{FS} and \bar{X}_{FM} stand for an average value of flexural strength and modulus for 4 measurements, respectively.

VITA

Mr. Suchol Manrukrian was born on November 4, 1964 in Bangkok, Thailand. He graduated with a Bachelor Degree in Industrial Chemistry from the Faculty of Applied Science, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, North Bangkok Campus, in 1986. Since 1987, he has been a graduate student in the Multidisciplinary Program of Petrochemistry and Polymer, Chulalongkorn University. During his study, he worked as a research assistant for the High Modulus Reinforced Composite Material Project, at Metallurgy and Material Research Institute for 2 years. At present, he works as a safety engineer at Thai Airways International Co., Ltd.

