

# Enhancing Flame-Retardant Properties in Waterborne Polyurethane Dispersions for Automotive Interior Parts

Derya SARA\*, Batuhan DEMİR, Canan UCUNCU, Deniz GUNES

*Vynax powered by Denge Kimya*

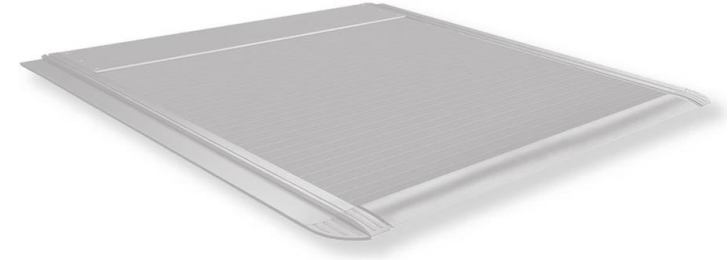
[\\*dsara@dengekimya.com](mailto:dsara@dengekimya.com)

Vynax Booth No: 103



# challenges&background

- **Waterborne polyurethane dispersions (WPUD) have low flame-retardant properties by default.**
- **Flame retardancy is a critical challenge in automotive applications.**
- **Halogen-based flame retardants are hazardous (toxic gases, pollutants)**



# market



## Halogen

Largest segment in 2028



## Phosphorous

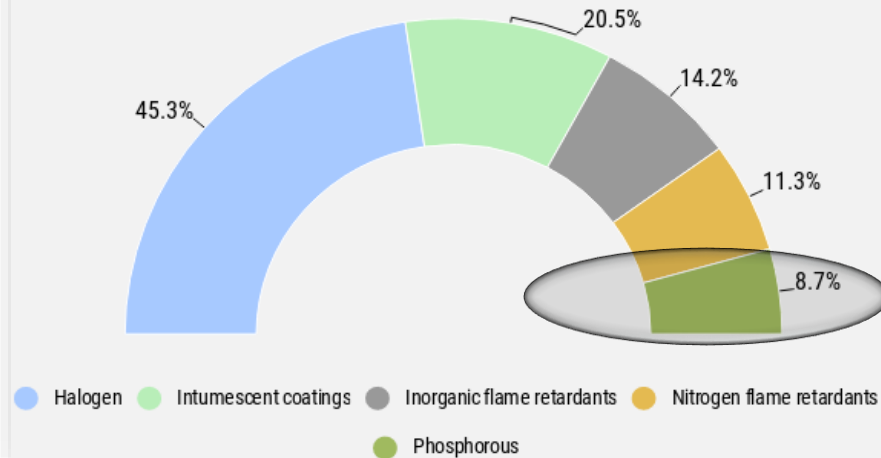
Best performing segment between 2023 and 2028



## Inorganic flame retardants

Slowest growth segment between 2023 and 2028

Segment share (%) 2023



## Building and construction

Largest segment in 2028



## Electricals and electronics

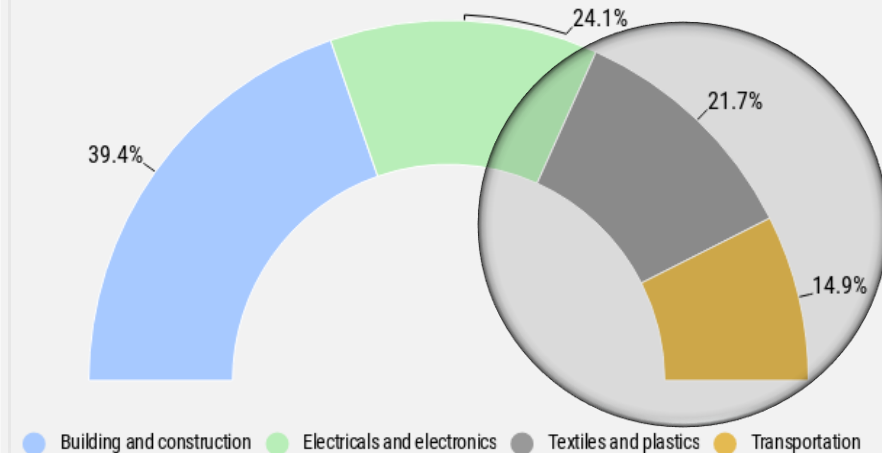
Best performing segment between 2023 and 2028



## Building and construction

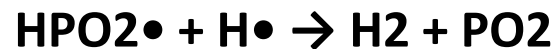
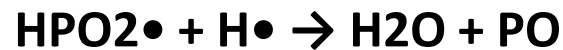
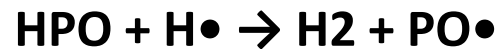
Slowest growth segment between 2023 and 2028

Segment share (%) 2023

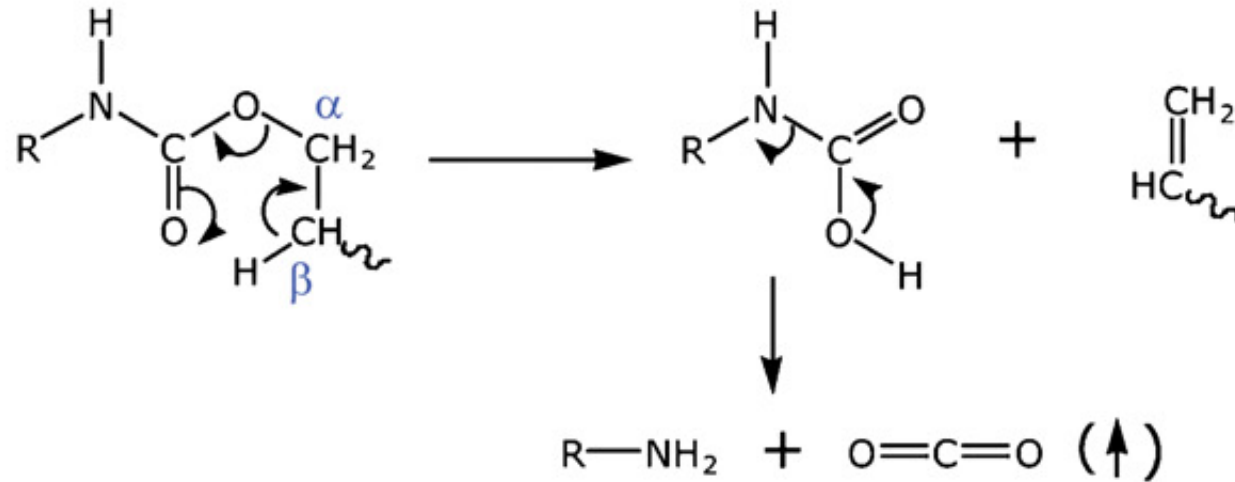


# improvement&new solutions

- Phosphorus-based flame retardants selected to enhance safety
- These compounds form phosphoric acid during combustion, trapping radicals and creating a protective layer.



# chemistry behind it



Thermal degradation profile for an urethane bond-supposed mechanism

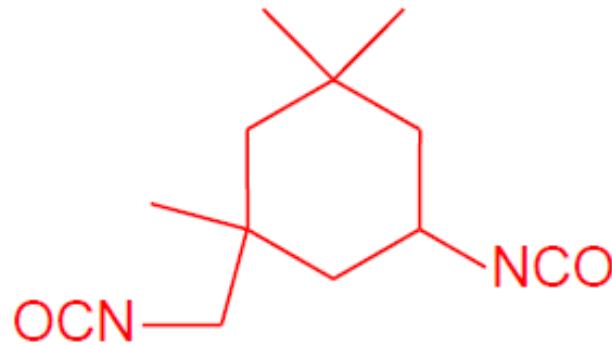
*D.K. Chattopadhyay, D.C. Webster / Progress in Polymer Science 34 (2009) 1068–1133*

# chemistry behind it

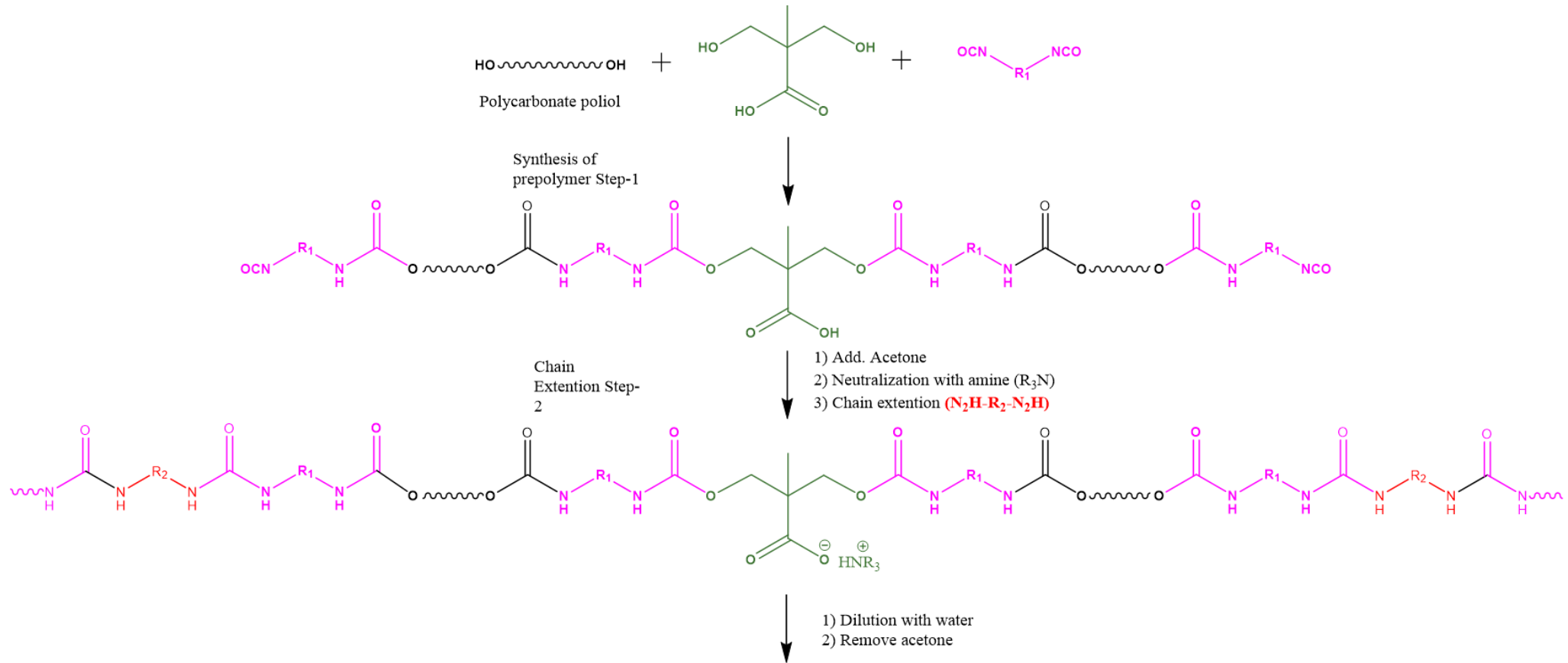
polyether<polyester<polycarbonate

$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\langle\text{R}-\text{C}=\text{O}\langle\text{R}-\text{O}-\text{C}=\text{O}-\text{O}-\text{R}$

aliphatic<cycloaliphatic<aromatic



# chemistry behind it



synthesis of aliphatic polycarbonate-based waterborne polyurethane

# formulation

Aliphatic polycarbonate-based waterborne polyurethane dispersion

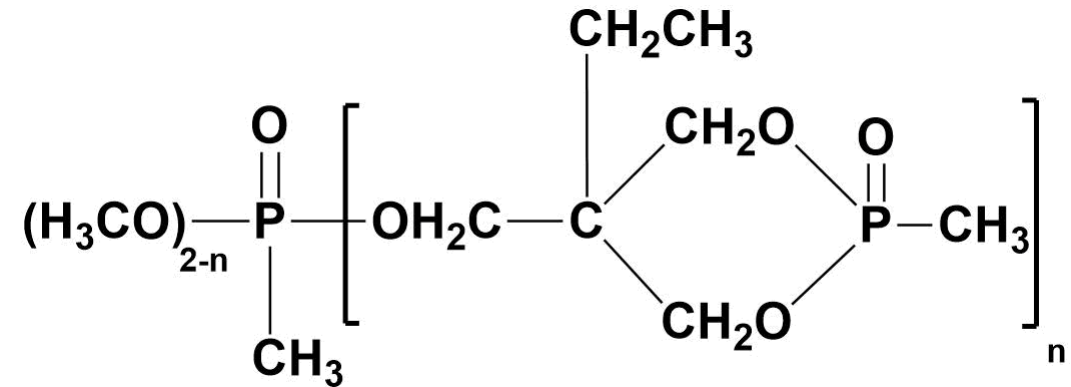
pH: 7.5

Particle Size Dist.: 175 nm

Non-Aqueous Content: 35%, 160 °C

Coating Formulation:

1. WPUD+cyclophosphonate
2. Acrylic-based thickener
3. Deaerating agent
4. Blocked isocyanate

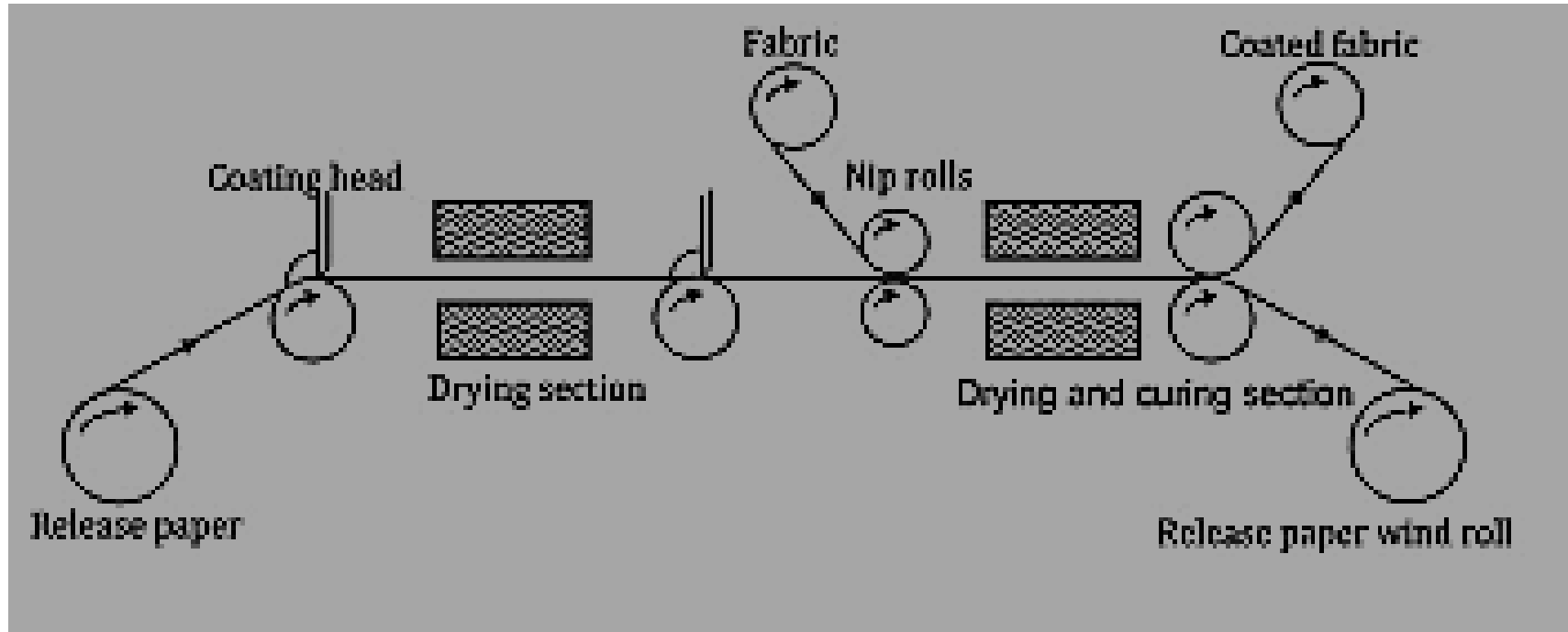


commercially available



# application

1. Dipping in the solution of FR for the covalent attachment
2. Transfer coating formulation from paper onto the polyester fabric



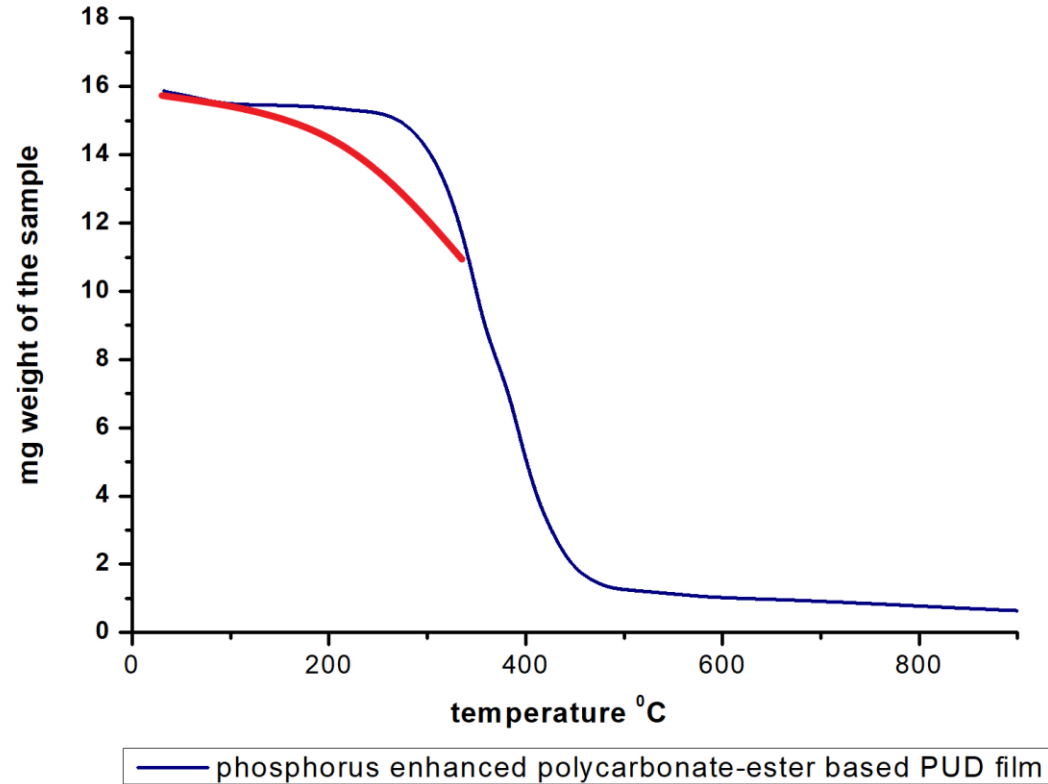
Swedish school of textile



18.11.2024



# testing&result



The sample sizes were 15.0–16.0 mg, the heating rate was 10°C/min under air with 110 mL/min flow rate, and each sample was heated from 30°C to 900°C.

# testing&result

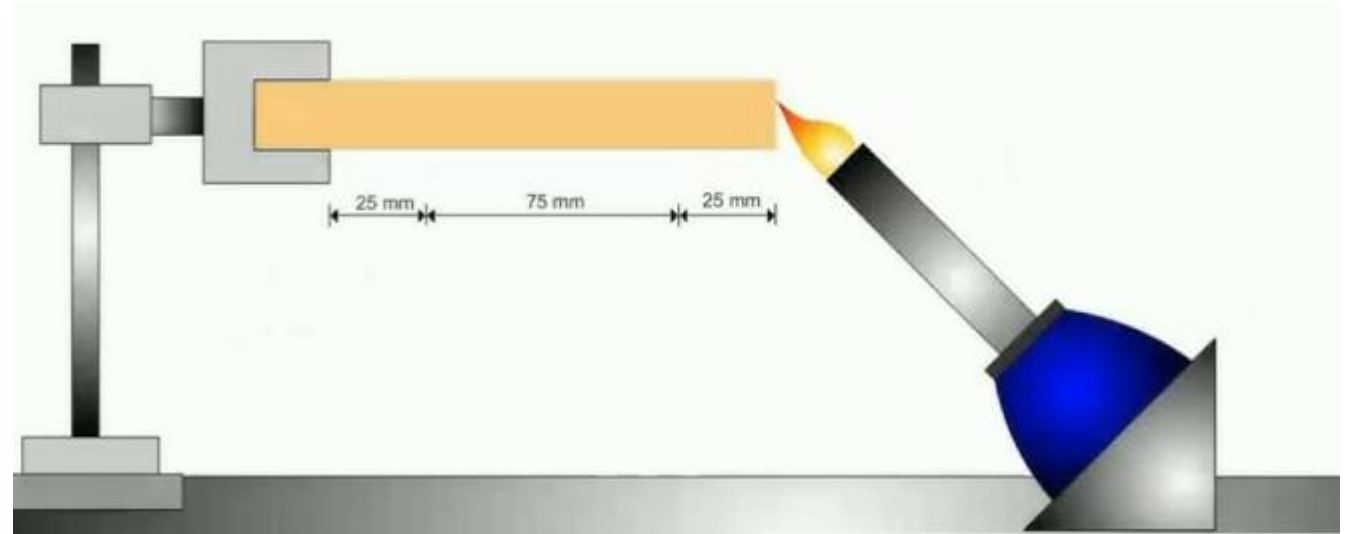
Tested according to ISO 3795:

Determination of burning behavior of interior materials

Key parameters: Time for the flame to self-extinguish.

Distance of burn propagation.

Linear burning rate in mm per minute.



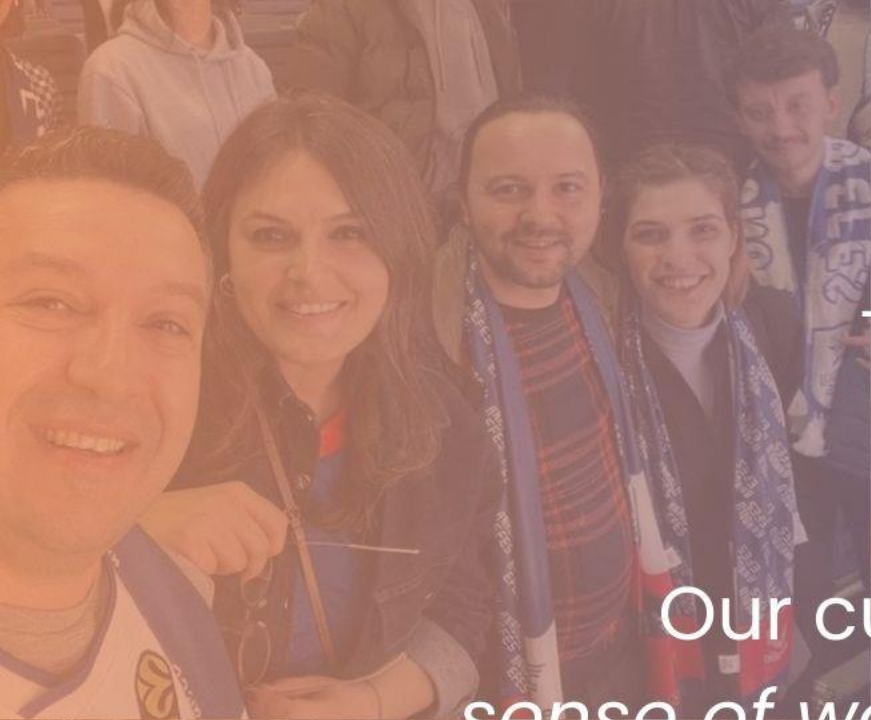
**No propagation**

fabrics were conditioned 24h at a temperature of  $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $50\% \pm 5\%$

# conclusion&future directions

- Phosphorus-enhanced WPUD demonstrated effective flame resistance for this interior part
- biobased phosphorus agent
- waterborne intumescent systems
- nanocomposite enhancement

*\*Kung\_2022, 'An Overview: Organophosphate Flame Retardants in the Atmosphere', volume22, ISSN=2071-1409 Journal of Aerosol and Air Quality Research, Taiwan Association for Aerosol Research*



Thanks to Our Team

Our cults come from belief in our  
*sense of wonder, motivation to collaborate,*  
**power of our talents will carry into the future.**

