



Multifunctional Protective Coatings for Weapon Systems Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings

> Pauline Smith & John A. Escarsega US Army Research Laboratory Coatings and Corrosion Team

> > 20th March 2006 JSEM

Lead Research and Development Activity

for Chemical Agent Resistant Coatings



•Overview











•MIL-DTL-64159 •MIL-DTL-53039









•AR 750-1 Mandates use of CARC on all Tactical Equipment •Three Primary Principles



Survivability

Durability

Environmental





Formulation Objectives

- Reduce VOCs and Eliminate HAPs
 - Final goal near zero VOCs and HAPs
 - Minimize hydrocarbon based exempt solvents
- Enhance current durability
 - UV stable (4 year minimum with polymer flattened formulas)

Sustain Survivability

- Resistant to Decontamination solutions (DS2 & STB*)
- Resistant to chemical warfare agents (nerve and blistering)
- Minimal detection in the visible and near IR range

Component vs. Formulated Coating

Individual Coating Components

Important Factors

Chemistry, degree of cure, Uniformity, cured resin structure, Impurities, UV absorption

Pigment(s)

Resin



UV absorption, surface chemistry, Particle size, crystal form, etc.

Extenders

Additives

Solvents



UV absorption, surface chemistry, size, type, distribution

UV inhibitors, antioxidants, surfactants, adhesion promoters

Film carrier, flow properties, initial intercoat adhesion and compatibility and cure times



TAILORED







- <u>Polyureas</u>: High performance, one component, Hydrocarbon solvent systems
- <u>Water dispersible</u>: High performance, Exceptional weathering, Two Component systems Combination of polyurethanes and polyureas







-Control surface roughness to minimize reflectivity in the visual and IR regions

- Inert inorganics used for prime pigments
- -Mimics chlorophyll reflectance curve for 383 Green

-Use of polymeric flattening agents





SILICEOUS VS. POLYMERIC





Polymeric beads



Diatomaceous silica









Note: 280 MJ/m2 is equal to about 1 year of exposure



Water Reducible Coating

- Reduction with water
- No Hazardous Air Pollutants
- 1.5 1.8 lbs/gal of VOCs
- Enhanced mar, weather resistance
- Superior Flexibility





Water Dispersible Coating Status

- Multiple vendor participation
- Military Specification for Type I & II
 - MIL-DTL-64159
- Type I Silica Based Flattening Agents
 - Will eliminate at next revision*
- Type II Polymeric Based Flattening Agents
- Material Available and Aerosol kits approved (Coordination with GSA)



MIL-DTL-53039



- No Hazardous Air Pollutants (All Type II formulas)
- 1.0 to 3.5 lbs/gal VOCs
 - Type I- 3.5 or less VOCs
 - Will eliminate with next revision*
 - Type II -1.5 or less VOCs
- Formulation with polymer flattening agent being used to enhance mar resistance and weathering properties



MIL-DTL-53039 Status



- Multiple vendor participation
- Military Specification for Type I & II
 - Type I 3.5 VOC (some formulas HAP free)
 - Type II 1.5 or less VOC & HAP free
- Changes in Mil Spec requiring testing and validation
 - Super Tropical Bleach (STB) Completed*
 - Accelerated indoor and outdoor exposure
 - Live agent testing (HD and GD)







- Imperative to test all material to ensure coatings meet specification
- STB evaluation completed
- Mid May 2006 for Type I
- End of June 2006 for Type II
- Provide updates as testing is completed







- Evaluation and Approval for MILSPRAY Touch up kits
- Cartridge Spray systems (Spectrum Coatings for primary colors)
- Alternative Non-Hexavalent Chromium wash primer (on going)
- Partner with GSA to identify any non-CARC materials and certify all aerosol kits for CARC systems