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(54) Title: USE OF PULVERIZED GLASS IN A COMPOSITE MATERIAL

(57) Abstract: The use of pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100 μm as an ingredient in a composite material, said composite material is obtained by mixing a base component and a hardener, is disclosed. The pulverized glass is useful in composite materials, such as either a cement-based material which is to be mixed with water as a hardener or in epoxies, acrylics, polyurethanes, butylenes or silicones.

### Use of pulverized glass in a composite material

The present invention relates to the use of pulverized glass as an ingredient in a composite material, said composite material being obtained by mixing a base component and a hardener. Furthermore, the present invention relates to a base component of such composite material, uses of such a base component for the production of products and products comprising such base component.

The base component may comprise cement, epoxies, acrylics, polyurethanes, butylenes or silicones. In order to obtain the composite material, the base material of the above kind is mixed with a hardener which is a compound conventionally used as a hardener with said base material.

Although composite materials comprising a base material, micro particles and aggregate have been known for the past 25 years or more, the characteristics of these materials have been improved over time. With the present invention, substantial improvements of the characteristics, durability and usability of the particular composite material, discussed below, have been realised.

In one aspect the present invention relates to the use of pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$  as an ingredient in a composite material, said composite material is obtained by mixing a base component and a hardener; wherein preferably, the pulverized glass is included in the base component.

In a second aspect the present invention relates to a base component for use in a composite material comprising pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 10 nm to 99  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 20 nm to 95  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 30 nm to 90  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 80  $\mu\text{m}$ , for example 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 8  $\mu\text{m}$  to 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In a third aspect the present invention relates to the use of a base component comprising cement and pulverized glass for the production of products such as tiles, roof tiles, furniture or part of furniture, tabletops, steps for stairs, and other like products.

In a fourth aspect the present invention relates to a composite product comprising a base component comprising cement and pulverized glass as part of a composite material.

5 Finally, a fifth aspect according to the present invention relates to a composite product for use as a joint filler, said composite product comprising a base component comprising a conventional polyurethane base and pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

10 The pulverized glass has a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Preferably, the pulverized glass has a particle size of 10 nm to 99  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 20 nm to 95  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 30 nm to 90  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 80  $\mu\text{m}$ , for example 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 8  $\mu\text{m}$  to 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .

15 It should be noted that in the above expression, a particle size of 0 nm is to be construed as the particle size is not restricted to any lower limit. Accordingly, the particles may have any size below 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In one preferred embodiment of the present invention the pulverized glass particles  
20 have a particle size distribution, wherein the most abundant particle sizes lies within the range of 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Preferably the pulverized glass is comprised in the base component which is to be mixed with the hardener.

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Although the present invention relates to use of pulverized glass having a particle size as an ingredient in a composite material, wherein said composite material is obtained by mixing a base component and a hardener, it should be noted that for some application the term "by mixing a base component and a hardener" may comprise situations  
30 wherein the base component is reacted with a hardener in form of oxygen or water/moist contained in the air. Hence, in such situations no hardener is "added" in the normal sense. Instead, the hardener adds itself by the taking up of air, oxygen, water and/or moist from the surroundings by the base.

In such situation the term "mixing" may be construed as simply "allowed to react".

Preferably the content of the pulverized glass is between 2 and 94 wt % of the base component. More preferred the content of the pulverized glass is included in an amount of 5 to 90 wt% of the base component, such as 10 to 80 wt%, 20 to 70 wt%, for example 30 to 60 wt%, such as 40 to 50 wt%.

Composite materials in the form of cement are recognised by their extremely high characteristic strength which in comparison to traditional cement based materials such as for example ordinary concrete reaches strength which is up to 6 times that of traditional concrete. The strength is attained by grading the particle sizes of the materials such that an optimum packing of the materials is achieved whereby extremely dense materials exhibiting extremely high strength characteristics may be achieved.

Other composite materials comprising elastic materials, such as acrylic, polyurethanes, butylenes or silicones or other like materials or hard materials, such as epoxy or gypsum are also contemplated as being encompassed within the family of composite materials within the scope of the present invention.

Traditionally, glass is considered to be a hydrophobic material but when pulverized such that the particle distribution of the pulverized glass is in the range 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , the glass particles exhibit hygroscopic materials such that it is possible to use the pulverized glass in a mixture mentioned above where the pulverized glass in addition to being a passive ingredient also is active in that a very good dispersion of the pulverized glass in the matrix of the composite material is achieved, and furthermore that the pulverized glass particles to a certain extent exhibit binding properties such that the pulverized glass does contribute to the enhanced strength in the composite material.

One advantage of being able to use pulverized glass in a composite material of the type mentioned above is the fact that pulverized glass may be derived from glass products which otherwise would have to be deposited in landfills and for some certain types of glass in controlled landfills. This in turn implies that it is a costly exercise to get rid of glass which is not desirable anymore. Therefore, by being able to reuse the glass materials not only as filler but also as a contributor to the strength characteristics

of the composite materials mentioned above, the pulverized glass thereby has gained a status as a valuable ingredient. Furthermore, glass is lighter such that by adding substantial amounts of glass, the composite material will provide an overall light construction.

5

As mentioned above, in an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the aggregated glass content of the composite material is between 2 and 94 wt% of the base component. In the mixtures of the composite material, where 94 wt% of the base component was pulverized glass, the integrity of the composite material was very high, and at the same time, the test subjects were extremely light due to the relatively lower density of glass in comparison to traditional aggregate materials.

10

In a further advantageous embodiment, the base component comprises a hydraulic binder of the white portland cement type and quartz sand having grains between 0.25 to 4 mm in addition to pulverized glass. Due to the white cement as well as the pulverized glass, the surface of products made from this particular composition of the base component of the composite material will have a light weight density but a dim, i.e. not shiny surface, which for a wide variety of applications is particularly desirable.

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In a further advantageous embodiment, micro silica may be included, the micro silica having a particle grading size between 0.1 to 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Micro silica has the well documented properties which in addition to the binding properties of the cement and the glass provides for a composite material having a high internal integrity.

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One particular mix recipe is used in order to create a preferred composite material where the material comprises:

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- up to 400  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  portland cement;
- from 75 to 150  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  quartz sand between 0.25 to 1 mm;
- from 400 to 600  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  quartz sand between 1 to 4 mm;
- 30 - from 50 to 1100  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  pulverized glass between 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
- from 50 to 200  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  water;
- optionally from 0 to 3 % fibres, preferably glass, polymer, steel, carbon or cellulose based fibres;
- optionally additives, such as plasticizers etc.

The fact that fibres may be added to the composite material as an option is desirable in uses where in addition to the light weight characteristics and the strength characteristics of the composite material, also ductility is an important factor. By adding fibres in up to 3% of the weight of the composite material, a very ductile material is achieved.

5 The optional feature of adding additives may be performed in order to achieve the desired strength or the desired flowability of the composite material which again depends on the concrete project for which the composite material is to be used, i.e. the shape of the moulds and other considerations.

10 Due to the improved characteristics of the composite material according to the invention such as high strength, light weight and a very high resistance to acids, products manufactured by the composite material find use in a wide variety of different products. Therefore, the invention foresees the use of a composite material as disclosed above for the production of products such as tiles, roof tiles, furniture or potter furniture, table tops, steps for stairs, flooring elements and other like elements.

15 For test purposes, the composite material according to the invention has also been cast in application encompassing traditional concrete reinforcement with very good results. This in turn makes it possible to manufacture other objects which have hitherto been produced by traditional concrete.

20 In one particular mix, extremely good results were achieved where the mix was composed by

	Kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Portland cement	400
quartz sand 0.25-1 mm	90
quartz sand 1-4 mm	450
dispersion additive (powder)	36
Water	100
Pulverized glass	285

In the embodiment, wherein the base component is a cement-based material, the final product is obtained by mixing cement and the pulverized glass with water and half the optional additives, if present. Thereafter quartz sand having a particle size of 0.25 – 1 mm and quartz sand having a particle size of 1- 4 mm is added. Finally the rest of the optional additives are added (if present) and the mixture is mixed for approximately 10 min., whereafter the mixture is formed into the desired shape of the final product.

The pulverized glass which in some embodiments is the main ingredient of the composite material was created by pulverizing second hand glass derived from window panes. The glass was placed in a drum mill in which drum mill a number of steel balls were present whereafter the mill was rotated such that the steel balls would crush the glass. Alternatively, the pulverized glass to be used in the present invention may be obtained by means of other grinding techniques, such as by use of an attritor system or by means of a roller edge apparatus.

When pulverized glass is added to the group of elastic materials, i.e. materials where the base material is acrylic, polyurethanes, butylenes or silicones or other like materials these materials acquire a greater workability, greater density, and as a consequence a larger contact surface. This is important as these materials when in contact with other materials will exhibit greater strength and bonding, whereby the service life of the materials, and possibly also the overall construction are greatly improved. Furthermore the glass content in the materials will substantially improve the material's resistance against detrimental influences in aggressive environments.

An example of an embodiment according to the present invention, wherein the base component is an elastic material, is a polyurethane joint filler.

Such a joint filler is manufactured by adding pulverized glass to a base conventionally used as base for such a joint filler. The pulverized glass is added under stirring of the mixture. The ratio starting polyurethane base:pulverized glass is 3.0 – 1.0.

After addition of pulverized glass has been completed mixing is continued until the mixture is homogenous. Finally the product is packed in a packing suitable for use for joint filler purposes.

For certain uses it is convenient to include a plasticizer in the form of one or more phthalates in the base component. Examples of useful phthalates are bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), diisononyl phthalate bis(n-butyl)phthalate, butyl benzyl phthalate, diisodecyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate (DEP),  
5 diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), di-n-hexyl phthalate. An example of a commercially available plasticizer which is useful in a base component according to the present invention is Desavin available from Bayer.

Also, due to the colloid interaction between the micro particles of the glass, extreme  
10 strength aspects may be achieved. Furthermore, the interaction may also be in the form of a very close and dense packing of the particles in the matrix, whereby a dense material with a large contact surface is achieved.

As already mentioned, pulverized glass is a waste product, and as such has a relatively  
15 low bulk cost, which therefore renders the products containing the pulverized glass less expensive, but for a number of applications improves the materials characteristics.

## Claims

1. Use of pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$  as an ingredient in a composite material, said composite material is obtained by mixing a base component and a hardener; wherein preferably, the pulverized glass is included in the base component.
2. Use according to claim 1, wherein the base component is either a cement-based material which is to be mixed with water as a hardener or wherein the base component comprises epoxies, acrylics, polyurethanes, butylenes or silicones to be mixed with a hardener conventionally used as a hardener with such material.
3. A base component for use in a composite material comprising pulverized glass having a particle size of 0 nm to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 10 nm to 99  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 20 nm to 95  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 30 nm to 90  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 80  $\mu\text{m}$ , for example 5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as 8  $\mu\text{m}$  to 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , e.g. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  to 25  $\mu\text{m}$ .
4. A base component for use in a composite material according to claim 3, wherein the content of the pulverized glass is between 2 and 94 wt % of the base component.
5. A base component for use in a composite material according to any of the claim 3 or 4, comprising white Portland cement; optionally also comprising quartz sand having grains of sizes of 0.25 to 4 mm and/or furthermore optionally comprising micro silica having a particle size of 0.1 to 0.4  $\mu\text{m}$ .
6. A base component for use in a composite material according to any of the claims 3 – 5 further comprising fibres, preferably glass, polymer, steel, carbon or cellulose based fibres.
7. A base component for use in a composite material according to any of the claims 3 - 6, wherein the base component has the composition:
- up to 400  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  portland cement;
  - from 75 to 150  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$  quartz sand having grain sizes of 0.25 to 1 mm;

- from 400 to 600 kg/m<sup>3</sup> quartz sand having grain sizes of 1 to 4 mm;
  - from 50 to 1100 kg/m<sup>3</sup> pulverized glass having particle sizes of 0 nm to 100 μm;
  - optionally from 0 to 3 % fibres, preferably glass, polymer, steel, carbon or cellulose based fibres;
- 5 - optionally additives, such as plasticizers etc.
8. Use of a base component according to claim 7 for the production of products such as tiles, roof tiles, furniture or part of furniture, tabletops, steps for stairs, and other similar products.
- 10
9. A composite product comprising a base component according to any of the claims 5 - 7 as part of a composite material.
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10. A composite product for use as a joint filler comprising a base component according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the base component comprises a conventional polyurethane base.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/DK2006/000653

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C08K3/40 C04B14/22		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C08K C04B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents :		
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *&* document member of the same patent family
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