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(71) Applicant(s)

BASF SE

(72) Inventor(s)

Meyer, Andre;Emge, Andreas

(74) Agent / Attorney

Griffith Hack, GPO Box 4164, Sydney, NSW, 2001, AU

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(71) Anmelder: BASF SE [DE/DE]; Carl-Bosch-Strasse 38, 67056 Ludwigshafen am Rhein (DE).

(72) Erfinder: MEYER, Andre; Alter Markt 61, 49448 Brockum (DE). EMGE, Andreas; Stoeltingstrasse 11, 49448 Lemfoerde (DE).

(74) Anwalt: BASF IP ASSOCIATION; BASF SE, G-FLP - C006, 67056 Ludwigshafen (DE).

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(54) **Title:** POLYURETHANE MATERIAL WITH A HIGH TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE

(54) **Bezeichnung:** POLYURETHANMATERIAL MIT HOHER TEMPERATURBESTÄNDIGKEIT

(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to a method for producing a polyurethane fiber composite material, wherein (a) di- and/or polyisocyanate, (b) compounds with hydrogen atoms which are reactive towards isocyanate groups, (c) compounds containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond, (d) optionally a catalyst which accelerates the urethane reaction, (e) optionally radical starters, and (f) optionally additional auxiliary agents and additives are mixed in order to form a reaction mixture with which a fiber material is wetted and cured. The compounds with hydrogen atoms which are reactive towards isocyanate on average have at least 1.5 hydrogen groups which are reactive towards isocyanate per molecule; the double bond density of the compound (c) is at least 21%; the double bond functionality of the compound (c) is greater than 1; the compound (c) does not have groups which are reactive towards isocyanate; and the equivalent ratio of isocyanate groups of the di- and/or polyisocyanates (a) and the hydrogen atoms which are reactive towards isocyanate of the compound (b) is 0.8 to 2. The invention additionally relates to a polyurethane fiber composite material which can be obtained using the method according to the invention and to the use of the polyurethane fiber composite material as structural components.

(57) **Zusammenfassung:** Die vorliegende Erfindung betrifft Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Polyurethan-Faserverbundmaterials, bei dem man (a) Di- und/oder Polyisocyanate, (b) Verbindungen mit gegenüber Isocyanatgruppen reaktiven Wasserstoffatomen, (c) Verbindungen, enthaltend mindestens eine Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung, (d) gegebenenfalls die Urethanreaktion beschleuniger Katalysator, (e) gegebenenfalls Radikalstarter und (f) gegebenenfalls weitere Hilfs- und Zusatzstoffe zu einer Reaktionssmischung vermischt ein Fasermaterial damit benetzt und aushärtet, wobei die Verbindungen mit gegenüber Isocyanat reaktiven Wasserstoffatomen im Mittel mindestens 1,5 gegenüber Isocyanat reaktive Wasserstoffgruppen pro Molekül aufweisen, die Doppelbindungs-dichte der Verbindung (c) mindestens 21 % beträgt und die Doppelbindungs-funktionalität der Verbindung (c) größer als 1 ist und die Verbindung (c) keine gegenüber Isocyanat reaktiven Gruppen aufweist und das Äquivalenzverhältnis von Isocyanatgruppen der Di- und/oder Polyisocyanate (a) und der gegenüber Isocyanat reaktiven Wasserstoffatome der Verbindungen (b) 0,8 bis 2 beträgt. Weiter betrifft die vorliegende Erfindung ein Polyurethan-Faserverbundmaterial, erhältlich nach einem erfindungsgemäßen Verfahren sowie die Verwendung des Polyurethan-Faserverbundmaterials als strukturelle Bauteile.

WO 2018/036943 A1

Polyurethane material having thermal stability

Description

5 The present invention relates to processes for preparing a polyurethane material, said process comprising (a) di- and/or polyisocyanates, (b) compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms, (c) compounds comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond, (d) optionally a catalyst to hasten the urethane reaction, (e) optionally a free-radical initiator, and (f) optionally further auxiliary and added-substance materials, being mixed into a
10 reaction mixture and cured, wherein the compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms contain on average not less than 1.5 isocyanate-reactive hydrogen groups per molecule, the double bond density of compound (c) is not less than 21% and the double bond functionality of compound (c) is greater than 1 and said compound (c) has no isocyanate-reactive groups, and the equivalence ratio between isocyanate groups of di-
15 and/or polyisocyanates (a) and the isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms of compounds (b) is in the range from 0.8 to 2. The present invention further relates to a polyurethane material obtainable by a process of the present invention and also to the method of using the polyurethane material, in particular a polyurethane-type fiber composite material as structural component parts.

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Polyurethane materials are widely usable, but their in-service properties at high temperatures are frequently worthy of improvement. Polyurethane-type fiber composite materials are known and are typically obtained by pultrusion, filament winding processes or impregnation processes, such as vacuum infusion. The fiber composite materials thus obtained combine a
25 relatively low weight of material with hardness, stiffness, corrosion resistance and ease of processing. Polyurethane-type fiber composite materials are used, for example, as body exterior parts in a vehicle construction, as ships' hulls, masts, poles, pylons, for example as utility poles or telegraph poles, or rotor blades for wind power systems.

30 It is the maintenance of the good material-related properties at comparatively high temperatures which is capable of improvement. One attempt in this direction involves increasing the glass transition temperature of the polyurethane-type fiber composite material. High temperature resistant materials are also needed for the automotive industry's painting process known as cathodic electrocoating.

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US 4162357 a process for preparing heat-resistant synthetic resins wherein polyisocyanates with a trimerization catalyst and at least one from a polymerizable, unsaturated monomer, organic epoxies and 0.05 to 0.5 equivalent, based on the isocyanate groups of compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms.

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WO 2008/119973, WO 2015155195 and WO2016087366 describe the reaction of comparatively high-functional polyisocyanates with compounds comprising in a hydroxyl group an isocyanate-reactive group and at least one terminal double bond. The reaction of the isocyanates with this compound gives a viscous liquid which is subsequently polymerized at the double bond, optionally in the presence of further double-bonded compounds such as styrene, to form a solid resin.

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What is disadvantageous with the prior art processes is that a burdensome two-step process of preparation is needed and especially the compounds comprising double bonds as well as isocyanate-reactive groups are less customary, and relatively costly, on a large industrial scale. Furthermore, the monool character means that the isocyanate-monool reaction does not build to high molecular weights nor gives crosslinked polyurethanes, which manifests in poorer mechanical properties for the products obtained.

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Advantageously, the present invention may provide a simple process for improving the mechanical properties of polyurethane at high temperatures and thus make available polyurethanes capable of use in the cathodic electrocoating process for example.

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In one aspect, there is provided a process for preparing a polyurethane material, said process comprising (a) di- and/or polyisocyanates, (b) at least one compound having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms, (c) at least one compound comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond, (d) optionally a catalyst to hasten the urethane reaction, (e) optionally a free-radical initiator, and (f) optionally further auxiliary and added-substance materials, being mixed into a reaction mixture and cured, wherein each compound having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms has on average not less than 1.5 isocyanate-reactive hydrogen groups per molecule, the double bond density of compound (c) is not less than 21% and the double bond functionality of compound (c) is greater than 1 and said compound (c) has no isocyanate-reactive groups and compounds of component (b) aside no further compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms are used, and the equivalence ratio between the isocyanate groups of di- and/or polyisocyanates (a) and the isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms is in the range from 0.8 to 2.

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Polyurethane for the purposes of the present invention comprehends any known polyisocyanate polyaddition products. These include addition products formed from isocyanate and alcohol and also modified polyurethanes which may comprise isocyanurate, allophanate, urea, carbodiimide, urethaneimine or biuret structures and further isocyanate

5 addition products. These polyurethanes of the present invention comprise specifically compact polyisocyanate polyaddition products, such as thermosets, and foamed materials based on polyisocyanate polyaddition products, especially rigid polyurethane foams, as well as polyurethane coatings.

10 In a further preferred embodiment, the polyurethane is a compact polyurethane having a density of preferably more than 850 g/L, preferably 900 to 1400 g/L and more preferably 1000 to 1300 g/L. A compact polyurethane is obtained without admixing a blowing agent. Small amounts of blowing agent, for example water comprised in the polyols as a consequence of the production process, shall not be understood as blowing agent admixture

15 for the purposes of the present invention. The reaction mixture for preparing the compact polyurethane preferably comprises less than 0.2 wt%, more preferably less than 0.1 wt% and especially less than 0.05 wt% of water. The compact polyurethane preferably comprises fillers, especially fibrous fillers. Suitable fillers are described under (e).

20 Useful di- or polyisocyanates (a) include any aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic isocyanates known for preparation of polyurethanes, and also any desired mixtures of said isocyanates. Examples are 2,2'-, 2,4'- and 4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate, the mixtures of monomeric diphenylmethane diisocyanates and higher-nuclear homologs of diphenylmethane diisocyanate (polymeric MDI), isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI) or its

25 oligomers, 2,4- or 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate (TDI) or mixtures thereof, tetramethylene diisocyanate or its oligomers, hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) or its oligomers, naphthylene diisocyanate (NDI) or mixtures thereof.

Preference for use as di- or polyisocyanates (a) is given to isocyanates based on

30 diphenylmethane diisocyanate, for example 2,4'-MDI, 4,4'-MDI, higher-nuclear homologs of MDI or mixtures of two or more thereof, especially polymeric MDI. The functionality of di- and polyisocyanates (a) is preferably in the range from 2.0 to 2.9 and more preferably in the range from 2.1 to 2.8. The DIN 53019-1 to 3 viscosity of di- or polyisocyanates (a) at 25° C is preferably between 5 and 600 mPas and more preferably between 10 and 300 mPas.

Di- and polyisocyanates (a) are also usable in the form of polyisocyanate prepolymers. These polyisocyanate prepolymers are obtainable by above-described polyisocyanates (constituent (a-1)) being reacted in excess, for example at temperatures of 30 to 100° C, preferably at about 80° C, with compounds having two or more isocyanate-reactive groups

5 (constituent (a-2)), to form the prepolymer. The NCO content of polyisocyanate prepolymers according to the present invention is preferably in the range from 20 to 33 wt% of NCO, more preferably in the range from 25 to 32 wt% of NCO.

Compounds having two or more isocyanate-reactive groups (a-2) are known to the notional

10 person skilled in the art, having been described, for example in "Kunststoffhandbuch, 7, Polyurethane", Carl Hanser-Verlag, 3rd edition 1993, chapter 3.1. Useful compounds having two or more isocyanate-reactive groups include, for example, polyetherols or polyesterols as described hereinafter under (b). The compounds used as having two or more isocyanate-reactive groups (a-2) are preferably polyetherols or polyesterols comprising secondary OH

15 groups, for example polypropylene oxide. These polyetherols or polyesterols preferably have a functionality of 2 to 4, more preferably of 2 to 3, and a not less than 50%, preferably not less than 75% and especially not less than 85% proportion of secondary OH groups.

Useful compounds having on average not less than 1.5 isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms

20 per molecule (b) include any compounds known in polyurethane chemistry and having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms. These have an average functionality of not less than 1.5, preferably from 1.7 to 8, more preferably from 1.9 to 6 and especially from 2 to 4. These include chain extenders and crosslinking agents having an OH functionality of 2 to 6 and a molecular weight of less than 300 g/mol, preferably a functionality of 2 to 4 and more

25 preferably of 2 to 3 and also polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms and a molecular weight of 300 g/mol or more.

Chain extenders is the appellation for molecules having two isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms, while molecules having more than two isocyanate-reactive hydrogens are termed

30 crosslinkers. These are usable individually or preferably in the form of mixtures. Preference is given to using diamines, diols and/or triols having molecular weights below 300 g/mol, more preferably in the range from 62 g/mol to below 300 g/mol and especially in the range from 62 g/mol to 250 g/mol. Suitable are, for example, aliphatic, cycloaliphatic and/or araliphatic or aromatic diamines and diols having 2 to 14, preferably 2 to 10 carbon atoms,

35 such as diethyltoluenediamines (DEDTA), m-phenylenediamines, ethylene glycol, 1,2-

propanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,10-decanediol and bis(2-hydroxyethyl)hydroquinone (HQEE), 1,2-, 1,3-, 1,4-dihydroxycyclohexane, bisphenol A bishydroxyethyl (ether), diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, triols, such as 1,2,4-, 1,3,5-trihydroxycyclohexane, glycerol and

5 trimethylolpropane, diethanolamines, triethanolamines, and low molecular weight hydroxyl-containing polyalkylene oxides based on ethylene oxide and/or 1,2-propylene oxide and the aforementioned diols and/or triols as starter molecules. Particular preference for use as crosslinkers is given to low molecular weight hydroxyl-containing polyalkylene oxides based on ethylene oxide and/or 1,2-propylene oxide, more preferably 1,2-propylene, and

10 trifunctional starters, especially glycerol and trimethylolpropane. Chain extenders which are particularly preferred are ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, diethylene glycol, bis(2-hydroxyethyl)hydroquinone and dipropylene glycol.

15 When crosslinkers and/or chain extenders are used, the proportion of crosslinkers and/or chain extenders (e) will typically be in the range from 1 to 50, preferably from 2 to 20 wt%, based on the combined weight of components (a) to (e).

However, the crosslinking or chain-extending agent may also be omitted. To modify the

20 mechanical properties, for example hardness, the addition of chain-extending agents, crosslinking agents or optionally even mixtures thereof may prove advantageous, however.

Polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms preferably have a number average molecular weight in the range from 400 to 15 000 g/mol. Useful compounds under

25 this heading may thus be selected from the group of polyether polyols, polyester polyols or mixtures thereof.

Polyetherols are for example prepared from epoxies, such as propylene oxide and/or ethylene oxide, or from tetrahydrofuran with active-hydrogen starter compounds, such as

30 aliphatic alcohols, phenols, amines, carboxylic acids, water or natural-based compounds, such as sucrose, sorbitol or mannitol, by using a catalyst. Suitable catalysts here include basic catalysts or double metal cyanide catalysts as described for example in PCT/EP2005/010124, EP 90444 or WO 05/090440.

Polyesterols are for example prepared from aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acids and polyhydric alcohols, polythioether polyols, polyester amides, hydroxyl-containing polyacetals and/or hydroxyl-containing aliphatic polycarbonates, preferably in the presence of an esterification catalyst. Further possible polyols are for example disclosed in

5 "Kunststoffhandbuch, Band 7, Polyurethane", Carl Hanser Verlag, 3rd edition 1993, chapter 3.1.

The polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms preferably comprise compounds having hydrophobic groups. These are more preferably hydroxyl-functionalized 10 compounds having hydrophobic groups. Such hydrophobic groups have hydrocarbon groups with preferably more than 6, more preferably more than 8 and fewer than 100 and especially more than 10 and fewer than 50 carbon atoms.

The hydroxyl-functionalized hydrophobic compound used is preferably a hydroxyl-functionalized oleochemical compound, an oleochemical polyol. A whole series of hydroxyl-functionalized oleochemical compounds which can be used are known. Examples are castor oil, hydroxyl-modified oils such as grapeseed oil, black cumin oil, pumpkin kernel oil, borage seed oil, soybean oil, wheat germ oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, peanut oil, apricot kernel oil, pistachio kernel oil, almond oil, olive oil, macadamia nut oil, avocado oil, sea buckthorn 20 oil, sesame oil, hazelnut oil, primula oil, wild rose oil, safflower oil, hemp oil, thistle oil, walnut oil, hydroxyl-modified fatty acid esters based on myristoleic acid, palmitoleic acid, oleic acid, vaccenic acid, petroselic acid, gadoleic acid, erucic acid, nervonic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, stearidonic acid, arachidonic acid, timnodonic acid, clupanodonic acid, cervonic acid. Preference here is given to using castor oil and its reaction products with alkylene oxides or 25 ketone-formaldehyde resins. The last compounds are for example available from Bayer AG under the designation Desmophen® 1150.

A further preferably employed group of oleochemical polyols is derivable by ring-opening of epoxidized fatty acid esters under concurrent reaction with alcohols and optionally 30 subsequent further transesterification reactions. The incorporation of hydroxyl groups in oils and fats is mainly accomplished by epoxidizing the olefinic double bond comprised in these products and then reacting the resultant epoxy groups with a mono- or polyhydric alcohol. This turns the epoxy ring into a hydroxyl group or, in the case of polyhydric alcohols, into a structure having a higher number of OH groups. Since oils and fats are usually glycerol 35 esters, the abovementioned reactions are accompanied by concurrent transesterification

reactions. The compounds thus obtained preferably have a molecular weight in the range between 500 and 1500 g/mol. Products of this type are on offer from Cognis and Altropol for example.

- 5 Useful compounds (c), comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond, preferably at least one terminal carbon-carbon double bond, include, for example, compounds comprising one or more vinyl groups. It is an essential integer of the present invention, then, that the double bonds (i.e., the vinyl groups $R-CH=CH_2$) of the compounds of component (c) have a double bond density of in each case not less than 21%, preferably not less than 23% and
- 10 more preferably not less than 25%. To compute a double bond density for a compound in the manner of the present invention the mass fraction of the terminal double bonds is divided by the entire molecular mass. For the purposes of this computation, a terminal double bond is assumed to have a mass of 27 g/mol ($-CH=CH_2$; 2 times carbon plus 3 times hydrogen).
- 15 Compounds (c) comprise no isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms. Typical compounds (c) include, for example, butadiene, isoprene, 1,3-pentadiene, 1,5-hexadiene, 1,7-octadiene, vinyl acrylates, vinyl methacrylate, methoxybutadiene, dipropylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, polybutadiene. The double bond functionality of compound (c) here is greater than 1, for example 2 or 3. When a plurality of compounds (c) are used, the
- 20 double bond density is the number average double bond density of the components used. Trimethylolpropane triacrylate is the preferred ethylenically unsaturated monomer.

The proportion of compounds comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond (c) is preferably in the range from 10 to 70 wt%, more preferably in the range from 25 to 60 wt% and especially in the range from 30 to 50 wt%, all based on the combined weight of components (a) to (f).

Useful catalysts (d) include polyurethane catalysts of the customary type. These hasten the reaction of compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms (b) with di- and

- 30 polyisocyanates (a) to a substantial extent. Customary catalysts useful for preparing the polyurethanes include, for example, amidines, such as 2,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine, tertiary amines, such as triethylamine, tributylamine, dimethylbenzylamine, N-methylmorpholine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-cyclohexylmorpholine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylbutanediamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylhexanediamine, pentamethyldiethylenetriamine, tetramethyldiaminoethyl ether,

bis(dimethylaminopropyl)urea, dimethylpiperazine, 1,2-dimethylimidazole, 1-azabicyclo(3,3,0)octane, and preferably 1,4-diazabicyclo(2,2,2)octane and alkanolamine compounds, such as triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine, N-methyldiethanolamine, N-ethyldiethanolamine and dimethylethanolamine. Similarly useful are organometallic

5 compounds, preferably organotin compounds, such as tin(II) salts of organic carboxylic acids, e.g., tin(II) acetate, tin(II) octoate, tin(II) ethylhexoate and tin(II) laurate and the dialkyltin(IV) salts of organic carboxylic acids, e.g., dibutyltin diacetate, dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin maleate and dioctyltin diacetate, and also bismuth carboxylates, such as bismuth(III) neodecanoate, bismuth 2-ethylhexanoate and bismuth octanoate or mixtures

10 thereof. Organometallic compounds are usable alone or preferably in combination with strong basic amines. When component (b) is an ester, amine catalysts are preferably used exclusively.

Catalysts (d) are for example usable in a concentration of 0.001 to 5 wt%, especially 0.05 to

15 2 wt% as catalyst or catalyst combination, based on the weight of component (b).

The double bonds of component (c) may be free-radically polymerized during the polyurethane reaction of components (a) and (b) or in a step subsequent to the polyurethane reaction. Crosslinking the double bonds of the polyurethane material according to the present

20 invention may here be effected via customary free-radical initiators (e), such as peroxides or AIBN. Crosslinking may further also be effected via irradiation with high-energy radiation, for example UV light, electron beam radiation or β - or γ -radiation. A further possible way to effect crosslinking is that of thermal crosslinking at temperatures above 150° C, preferably above 180° C, in the presence of oxygen. The preferred way to crosslink double bonds is via

25 customary free-radical initiators or via irradiation with high-energy radiation, more preferably via customary free-radical initiators.

It is further possible to employ auxiliaries and/or added-substance materials (g). Any auxiliary and added-substance materials known for preparing polyurethanes are usable here. Suitable

30 examples include surface-active substances, blowing agents, foam stabilizers, cell regulators, release agents, fillers, dyes, pigments, flame retardants, hydrolysis control agents, fungistatic and bacteriostatically acting substances. Substances of this type are known and for example described in "Kunststoffhandbuch, Band 7, Polyurethane", Carl Hanser Verlag, 3rd edition 1993, chapters 3.4.4 and 3.4.6 to 3.4.11.

In contrast, epoxy-containing compounds are not required for preparing the polyurethane materials of the present invention. Preferably, the polyurethane material of the present invention comprises substantially no epoxy-containing compounds. As a result, the proportion of epoxy-containing compounds, based on the combined weight of components

5 (a) to (f), is less than 1 wt% and more preferably below 0.1 wt%.

In general, in the preparation of the polyurethane material of the present invention, the di- and/or polyisocyanates (a), the compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms (b) and, if used, further compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms, such as

10 blowing agents for example, are reacted in such amounts that the equivalence ratio between NCO groups of polyisocyanates (a) and the sum total of isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms on further components is in the range from 0.8 to 2, preferably in the range from 0.9 to 1.2 and more preferably in the range from 0.95 to 1.1. A 1:1 ratio here corresponds to an isocyanate index of 100.

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In one preferred embodiment, the cured polyurethane material of the present invention is obtained in one step. Here “in one step” is to be understood as meaning that the components for preparing the shaped article (a) to (c) and, if present, (d) to (f) are all mixed together before commencement of the reaction and the reaction is subsequently carried on 20 to obtain a cured polyurethane material without the admixture of further compounds and especially without admixture of further compounds comprising isocyanate-reactive groups.

This cured polyurethane material of the present invention is a solid. A solid is concerned in the context of the present invention when the Shore hardness of DIN EN ISO 868 is greater

25 than 10 Shore A, preferably greater than 30 Shore A and especially greater than 50 Shore A.

In one further preferred embodiment, the cured polyurethane material of the present invention has a high DIN EN ISO 179-1 Charpy notched impact strength of preferably greater than 10 kJ/m², more preferably above 20 kJ/m² and especially greater than 30 kJ/m². The presence of a cured polyurethane material that is in accordance with the present invention 30 shall be independent of the crosslinking reaction of the double bonds of component (c); that is, the definition of the cured polyurethane material is satisfied as soon as the Shore hardness is attained, irrespective of whether all, some or no double bonds have reacted with one another. The hardness typically continues to rise once the crosslinking reaction of the double bond has taken place.

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The specific starting substances (a) to (g) for preparing polyurethanes that are in accordance with the present invention each differ only minimally in quantitative and qualitative terms whether the polyurethane to be prepared as being in accordance with the present invention is a thermoplastic polyurethane, a rigid foam or a thermoset. For instance, no blowing agents

5 are employed for preparing compact polyurethanes and it is strictly difunctional starting substances which are predominantly employed for thermoplastic polyurethane. It is further possible, for example via the functionality and the chain length of the comparatively high molecular weight compound having two or more reactive hydrogen atoms, to vary the elasticity and hardness of the polyurethane that is in accordance with the invention.

0 Modifications of this type are known to the notional person skilled in the art.

The reactants are described for example in EP 0989146 or EP 1460094 for preparing a compact polyurethane and in PCT/EP2005/010955 for preparing a rigid foam. Compound (c) is then additionally admixed in each case to the reactants described in these documents.

5 Also provided is a polyurethane obtainable by a process of the present disclosure as well as the process of the present disclosure.

0 In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the polyurethane material of the present invention is a polyurethane-type fiber composite material. Its preparation comprises fibers being wetted with the reaction mixture and then cured to form the polyurethane-type fiber composite material. The fibers used are preferably glass fibers, carbon fibers, polyester fibers, natural fibers, such as cellulose fibers, aramid fibers, nylon fibers, basalt fibers, boron fibers, Zylon fibers (poly(p-phenylene-2,6-benzobisoxazole), silicon carbide fibers, asbestos fibers, metal fibers and combinations thereof. Techniques for wetting the fibers are not limited and commonly/generally known. These include for example the filament winding process, the pultrusion process, the hand lamination process and the infusion process such as the vacuum infusion process.

25

30 The polyurethane materials of the present invention, especially the polyurethane-type fiber composite materials of the present invention, display an improved level of heat resistance, a raised glass transition temperature, very good resistance to water and hydrophobic liquids and very good sustained loading properties.

For example, polyurethane-type fiber composite materials of the present invention are useful, for example, as adhesives, particularly for thermally greatly stressed regions, structural component parts, for example body exterior parts in a vehicle construction, such as fenders, as ships' hulls, hot-water containers, for example for domestic use, as parts of electrical

5 motors, masts, poles, pylons, for example as utility poles or telegraph poles, insulators and other component parts in high-voltage technology, or rotor blades for wind power systems or as pipes, for example fiber-reinforced pipelines for the oil and gas industry. The polyurethane materials of the present invention are further suitable for use in cathodic electrocoating as employed especially in the automotive industry.

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The examples which follow illustrate the invention.

15

Materials used:

polyol 1: castor oil

polyol 2: glycerol-started polypropylene oxide having a functionality of 3.0 and an OH 20 number of 805 mg KOH/g

polyol 3: sucrose and diethylene glycol co-started polypropylene oxide/polyethylene oxide with propylene oxide cap having a functionality of 4.5 and an OH number of 400 mg KOH/g

TMPTA: trimethylolpropane triacrylate, double bond density 26.35

25 polyol 5: dipropylene glycol

DPGDA: dipropylene glycol diacrylate, double bond density 21.5

iso 1: polymeric MDI

Test plaques 2 mm in thickness were cast at an isocyanate index of 120 in accordance with 30 Table 1. Its entries are all parts by weight unless otherwise stated. DSC was subsequently used to determine the glass transition temperature of the samples. To this end, the sample was twice heated from room temperature to 300° C at a rate of 20 K/min. The glass transition temperature was determined from the data of the second heating.

35

Table 1

polyol 1	44.8	26.7	26.7
polyol 2	25	15	15
polyol 3	25	15	15
drier	5	3	3
defoamer	0.2	0.2	0.2
TMPTA		40	
DPGDA			40
iso			
iso 1	100	100	100
Tg in ° C; DSC 2 nd heating	95	179	123
temperature of deflection in ° C under a load of 0.45 MPa (to DIN EN ISO 75-1)	70	150	not measured

The polyurethanes of the present invention display a distinctly raised glass transition temperature and improved heat resistance for the polyurethane material of the present

5 invention versus the comparative material without carbon-carbon double bond compound.

The table further shows that a high double bond density versus DPGDA leads to distinctly raised glass transition temperatures.

It is to be understood that, if any prior art publication is referred to herein, such reference

10 does not constitute an admission that the publication forms a part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or any other country.

In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word

15 "comprise" or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" is used in an inclusive sense, i.e. to specify the presence of the stated features but not to preclude the presence or addition of further features in various embodiments of the invention.

We claim:

1. A process for preparing a polyurethane material, said process comprising
 - 5 a) di- and/or polyisocyanates,
 - b) at least one compound having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms,
 - c) at least one compound comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond,
 - d) optionally a catalyst to hasten the urethane reaction,
 - e) optionally a free-radical initiator, and
 - f) optionally further auxiliary and added-substance materials,

being mixed into a reaction mixture and cured, wherein

each compound having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms has on average not less than 1.5 isocyanate-reactive hydrogen groups per molecule,

5 the double bond density of compound (c) is not less than 21% and the double bond functionality of compound (c) is greater than 1 and said compound (c) has no isocyanate-reactive groups and compounds of component (b) aside no further compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms are used, and

0 the equivalence ratio between the isocyanate groups of di- and/or polyisocyanates (a) and the isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms is in the range from 0.8 to 2.

2. The process according to claim 1 wherein said compound (c) has at least one terminal carbon-carbon double bond.
- 25
3. The process according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms comprise polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms and optionally chain extenders and/or crosslinking agents, wherein polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms have a molecular weight of 300 g/mol or above and the chain extenders and crosslinking agents have a molecular weight of less than 300 g/mol.
- 30

4. The process according to claim 3 wherein polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms have an average hydrogen functionality of 2 to 4 and a secondary OH group content of not less than 50%.
5. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the polymeric compounds having isocyanate-reactive hydrogen atoms comprise at least one hydroxyl-functional compound having hydrophobic groups.
0. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein said di- or polyisocyanates (a) comprise 2,4'-MDI, 4,4'-MDI, higher-nuclear homologs of MDI or mixtures of two or more thereof.
5. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the polyurethane material is obtained in one step.
10. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the proportion of compounds comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond (c) is in the range from 10 to 70 wt%, based on the combined weight of components (a) to (f).
25. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein said compounds (c), comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond, are free-radically polymerized during the polyurethane reaction of components (a) and (b) or in a step subsequent to the polyurethane reaction.
30. The process according to claim 9 wherein the free-radical polymerization of compounds comprising at least one carbon-carbon double bond (c) is initiated via free-radical initiator, irradiation with high-energy radiation or thermally at temperatures above 150° C.
11. The process according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the polyurethane material is a polyurethane-type fiber composite material and a fiber material is wetted with the reaction mixture and then cured to form the polyurethane-type fiber composite material.

12. A polyurethane material obtainable by a process according to any one of claims 1 to 11.
13. The method of using a polyurethane material according to claim 12 as a structural component part.
14. The method of using a polyurethane material according to claim 12 as an adhesive.