



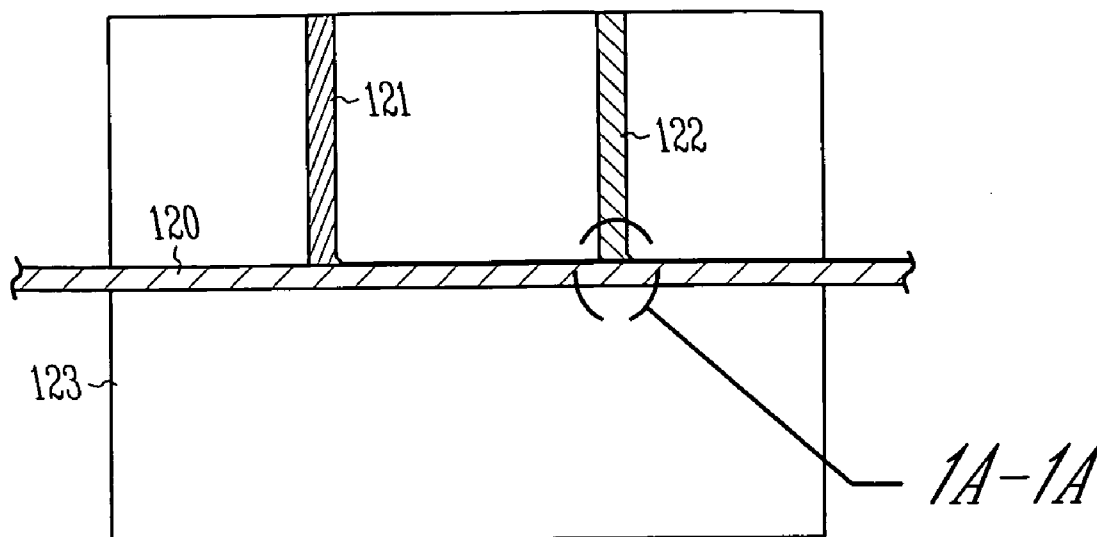
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Jambois et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0081448 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 26, 2009**(54) **PULTRUSION WITH ABRASION RESISTANT
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A lineal product includes a substrate having an outer surface, a thermoplastic base layer applied to the outer surface, and a second thermoplastic layer applied over at least a portion of the base layer, the second layer having a hardness of at least 1H pencil hardness.

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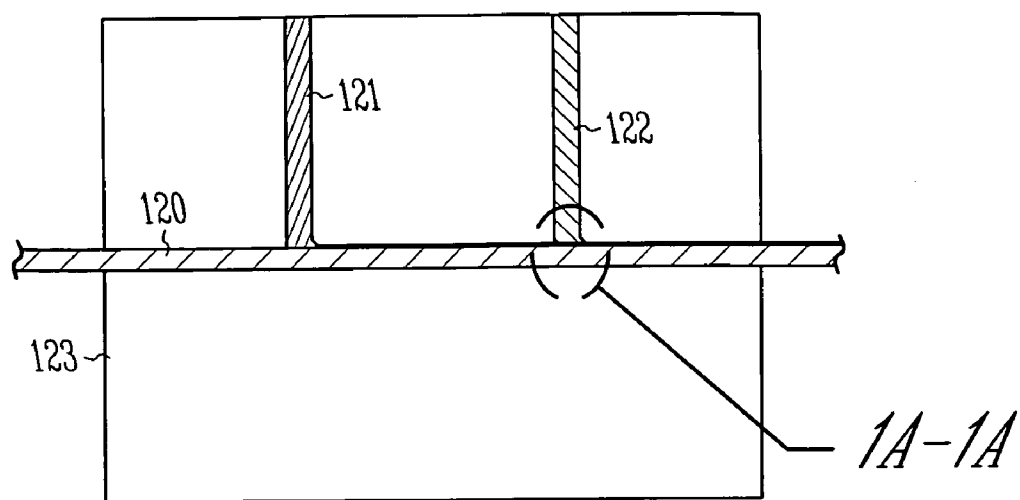


Fig. 1

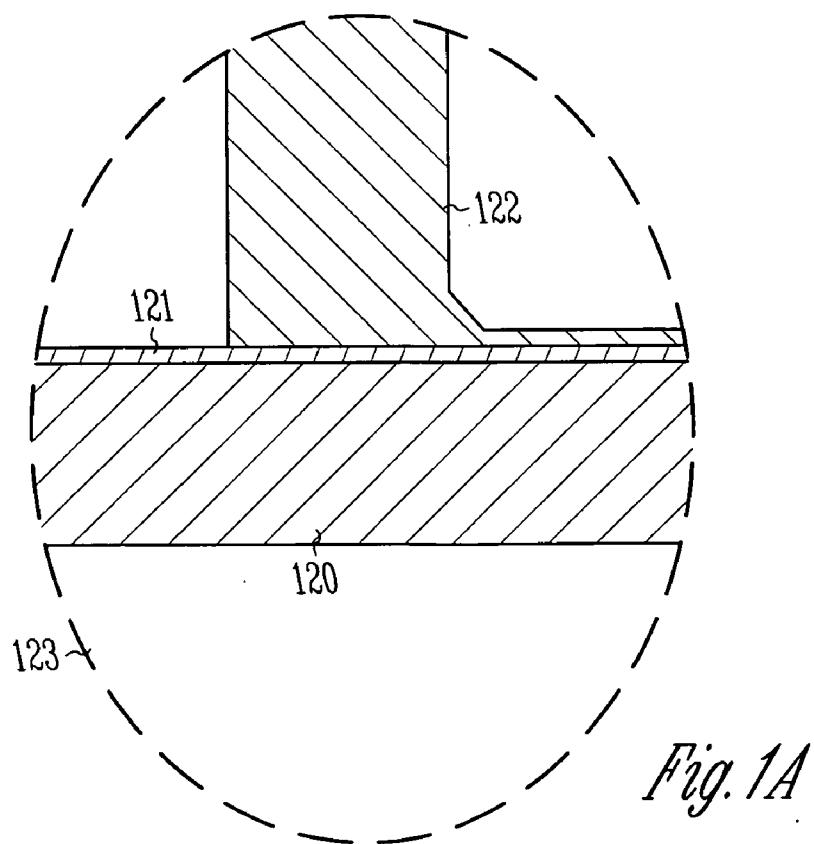


Fig. 1A

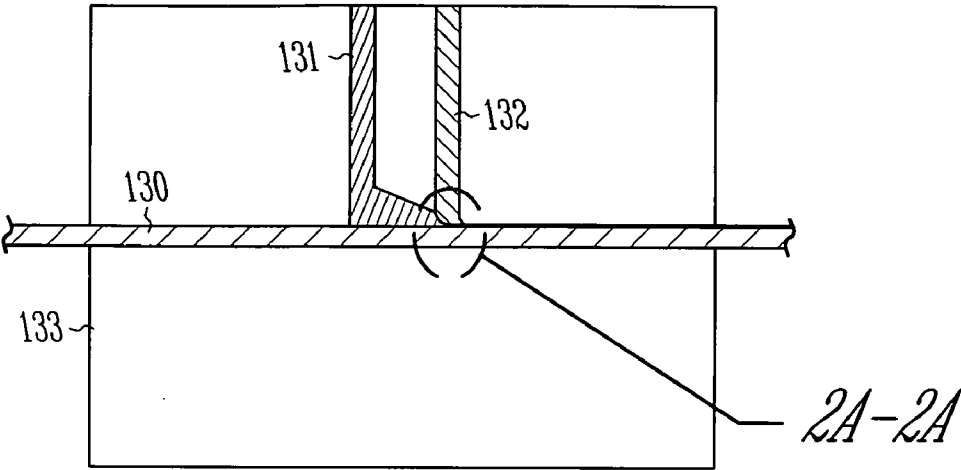


Fig. 2

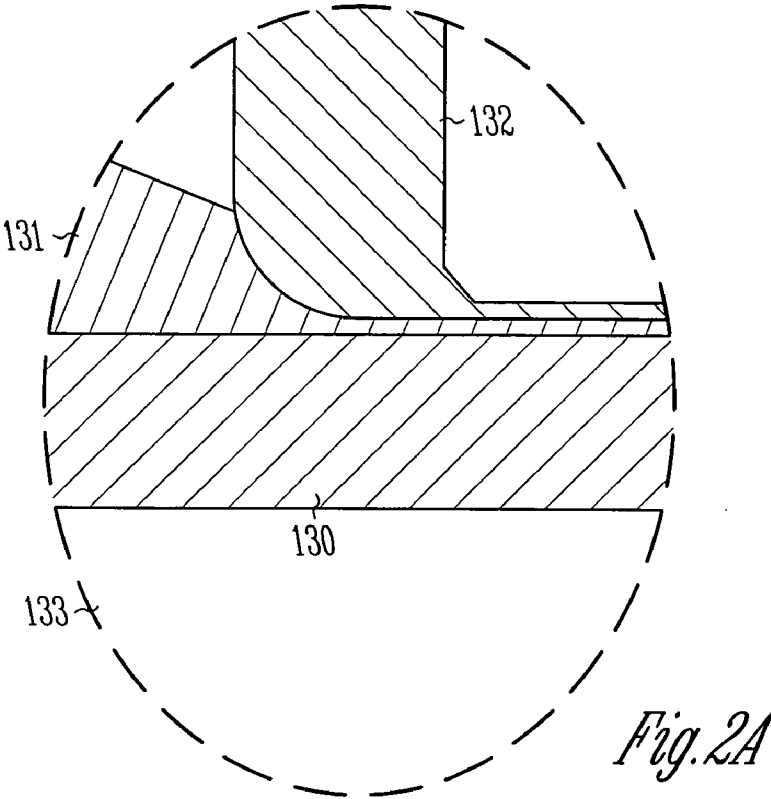


Fig. 2A

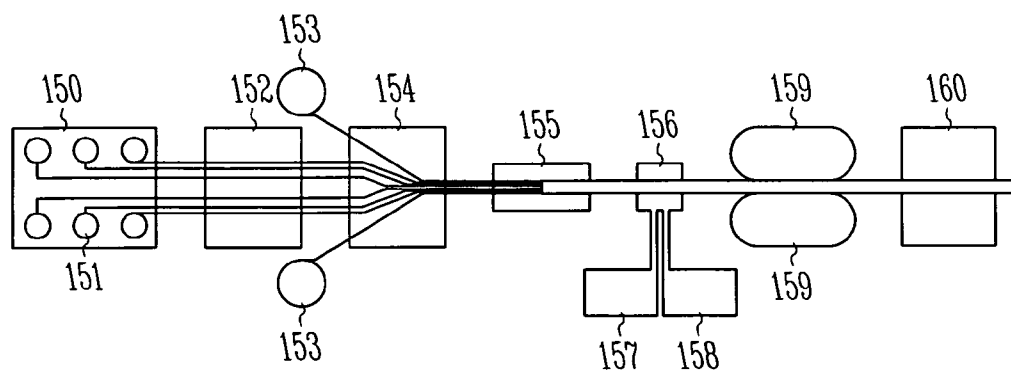


Fig. 3

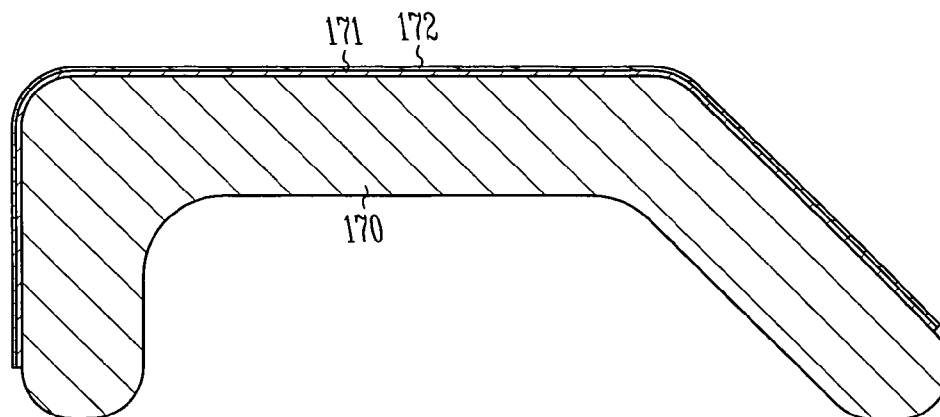


Fig. 4

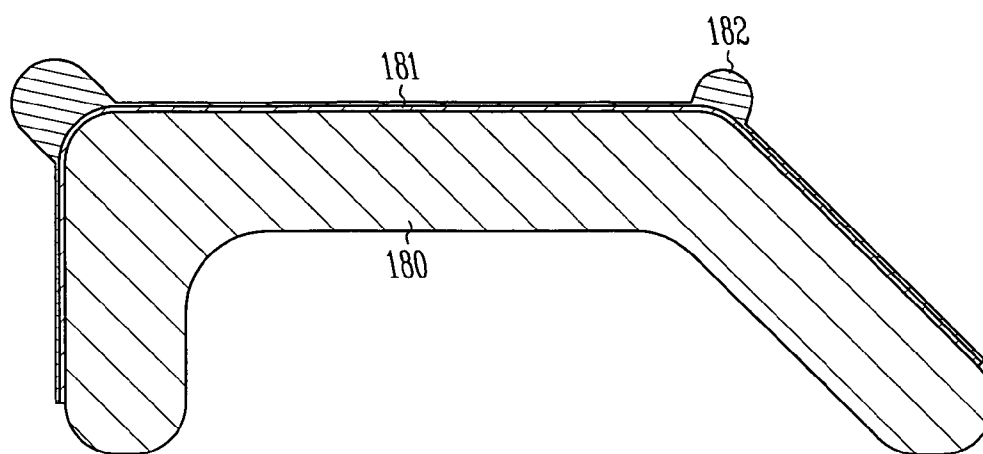


Fig. 5

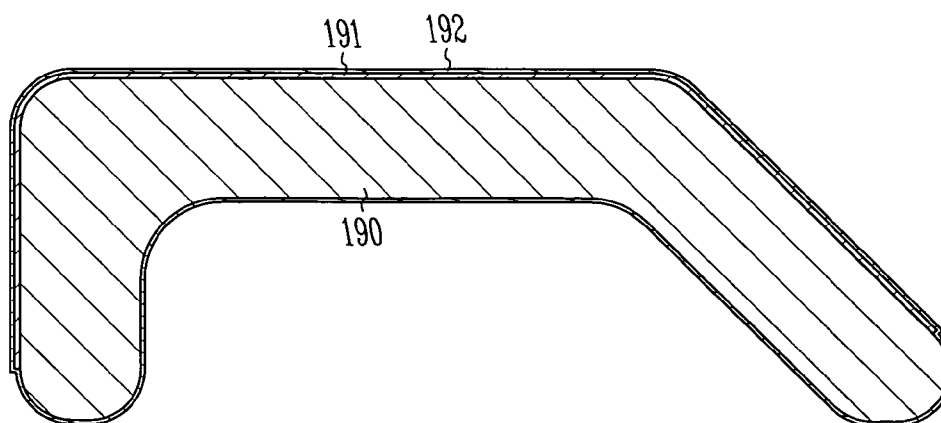


Fig. 6

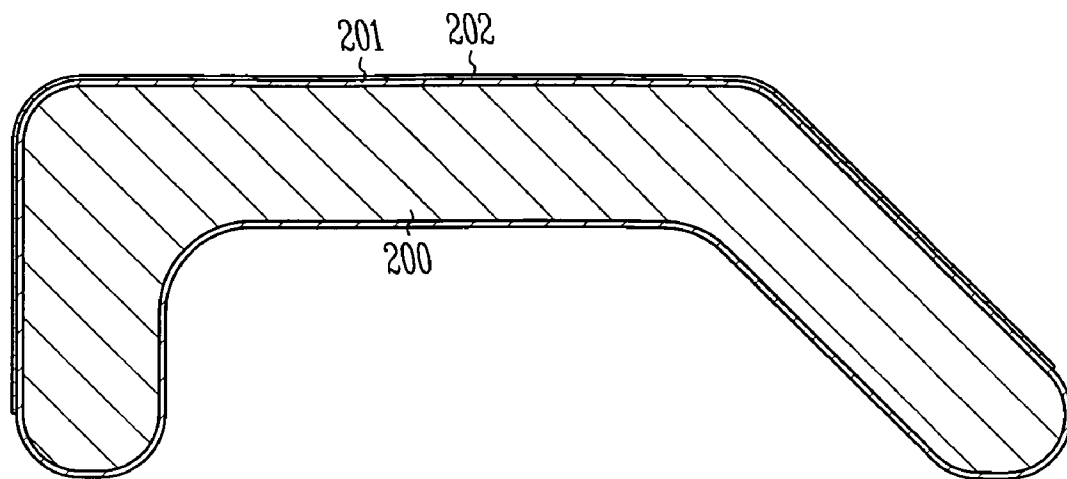


Fig. 7

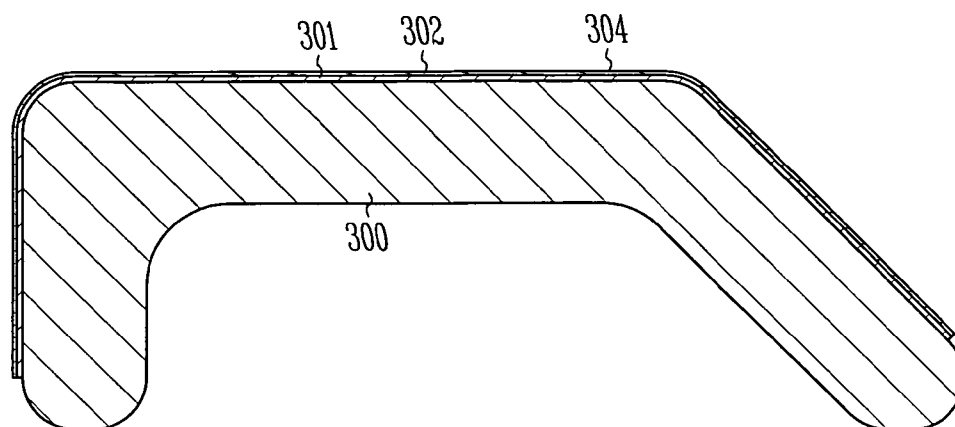


Fig. 8

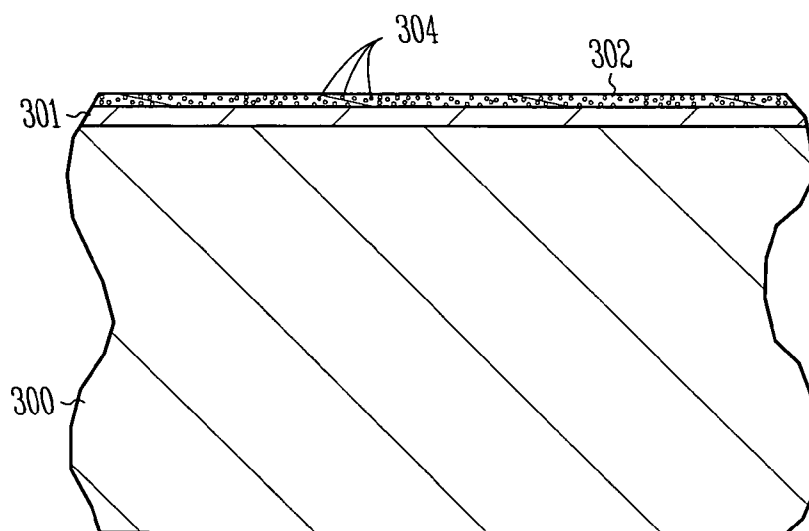


Fig. 9

PULTRUSION WITH ABRASION RESISTANT FINISH

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/970,073 filed on Sep. 5, 2007, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

[0002] This application generally relates to plastic components and more specifically to pultruded products.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The development of pultruded fiberglass reinforced plastics has evolved around the necessity for linear shapes that require high strength to weight ratios and cost effective manufacture of complex lineal shapes. Furthermore, fiberglass reinforced plastics have low thermal expansion that enables products to have a prolonged working life due to minimized thermal cycling stress on joints and seals. Applications that call for the virtues of composites include but are not limited to building products such as door frames, window frames, exterior trim and exterior siding.

[0004] With exterior applications comes a need for exterior durability. Also, there is a need for abrasion resistance, especially in dark colors. It is a known problem for dark colors to show flaws more readily than light colors. Light colors have more light scattering that blends in the glare that reflects from a scratch; whereas, dark colors absorb light around the scratch and reflect light on the edges. The contrast of a light colored scratch near a dark base is more perceptible to the human eye.

[0005] What is needed is a product that has the strength and low thermal expansion of pultrusion which also possess the ability to resist blemishes created after manufacture.

SUMMARY

[0006] A lineal product includes a substrate having an outer surface, a thermoplastic base layer applied to the outer surface, and a second thermoplastic layer applied over at least a portion of the base layer, the second layer having a hardness of at least 1H pencil hardness.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. 1 shows a cross section of an extrusion die used to apply first and second layers of thermoplastic to a substrate, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0008] FIG. 1A shows in detail a part of the die of FIG. 1 where the second layer of thermoplastic is applied to the base layer of thermoplastic, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0009] FIG. 2 shows a cross section of an extrusion die used to apply first and second layers of thermoplastic to a substrate, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0010] FIG. 2A shows in detail a part of the die of FIG. 2 where the two layers of thermoplastic are applied to the pultruded substrate, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0011] FIG. 3 shows a schematic setup for a pultrusion, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0012] FIG. 4 shows a cross section of a pultruded part where first and second layers of thermoplastic follow the contours of the pultruded substrate, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0013] FIG. 5 shows a cross section of a pultruded part where a base layer of thermoplastic follows the contour of the pultruded substrate, while a second layer of thermoplastic follows the contour of the pultruded substrate, but also defines some of the details of the final part, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0014] FIG. 6 shows a cross section of a pultruded part where a base layer of thermoplastic covers less than the entire surface and a second layer of thermoplastic covers the entire surface, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0015] FIG. 7 shows a cross section of a pultruded substrate where a base layer of thermoplastic covers the entire surface and a second layer of thermoplastic covers less than the entire surface, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0016] FIG. 8 shows a cross section of a pultruded substrate, in accordance with one embodiment.

[0017] FIG. 9 shows further details of the pultruded substrate of FIG. 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, and it is to be understood that the embodiments may be combined or that other embodiments may be utilized and that structural changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

[0019] FIG. 1 shows a cross section of one embodiment of an extrusion die 123, in accordance with one embodiment. In this example, pultruded substrate 120 is pulled through the extrusion die 123. A base, first layer of thermoplastic 121 is forced to the surface of the pultruded substrate 120. The pultruded substrate 120 then continues through the extrusion die 123. Next, a second layer of thermoplastic 122 is forced onto the base layer of thermoplastic 121. The second layer of thermoplastic 122 covers at least a portion of the base layer of thermoplastic 121. The second layer 122 can be an outer layer that provides the proper hardness to protect the part from showing scratches.

[0020] FIG. 1A shows a detail view of FIG. 1. The pultruded substrate 120 is traveling through the extrusion die 123. For example, pultruded substrate 120 can include a fiber reinforced thermoset resin. The pultruded substrate has the base layer of thermoplastic 121 and the second layer of thermoplastic 122 is being forced onto the base layer of thermoplastic 121.

[0021] In one embodiment, the pultruded substrate 120 is coextruded with the base layer of thermoplastic 121 taking the shape of the pultruded substrate 120 and being approximately 3-5 mils in thickness. Some embodiments include a base layer 121 having a thickness of between approximately 1 mil to 20 mils. After the base layer of thermoplastic 121 is applied the second, outer layer of thermoplastic 122 is coextruded over the base layer of thermoplastic 121, and having a

thickness of approximately 1-2 mils thick. Some embodiments include a second layer **122** having a thickness of between approximately 1 mil to 20 mils. In some embodiments, the second layer of thermoplastic can be softer or harder than the substrate layer.

[0022] For maximum scratch and abrasion resistance the second layer of thermoplastic **122** can be 5H pencil hardness or harder, for example. Using a second, relatively harder outer layer of thermoplastic **122** minimizes the visibility of a scratch or mar thus making a product that is resistant to blemishes. Some embodiments use a second layer **122** having a hardness of 1H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer **122** having a hardness of 2H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 3H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 4H pencil hardness or harder. The hardness of the second layer **122** is chosen to be hard enough to prevent scratches during normal use of the pultruded part, whether the pultruded part is used as door trim, window trim, siding, or other use.

[0023] In some embodiments, the pultruded part can include dark colors or light colors. For example, substrate **120** can include dark colors and/or light colors, base layer **121** can include dark colors and/or light colors, and second, outer layer **122** can include a clear coating. In other embodiments, the second layer **122** can also include dark colors. Used herein, dark colors refers to any non-clear colored layer and can include layers having multiple colors and textures. For example, dark colors can include light brown, dark brown, black, red, maroon, blue, or other colors. When the pultruded substrate **120** and/or base layer **121** include dark colors and the hard outer layer **122** is clear, the final product pultruded part provides for an aesthetic dark product that is scratch resistant due to the hard, clear outer layer. Used herein, clear means that the layer is substantially free of pigments such that the layer is substantially transparent so as to allow the base layer to be seen through the clear layer.

[0024] In some embodiments base layer **121** includes a thermoplastic including fillers and pigments to add color and to make it adhere to the surface of the pultruded substrate.

[0025] In some embodiments, outer layer **122** includes a thermoplastic and includes little if any fillers or pigments. The thermoplastic layer **122** can include a material such as a high molecular weight polymer such as a polymethyl methacrylate, or a high molecular weight acrylic polymer. In some embodiments thermoplastic layers **121** or **122** can include thermoplastic polymers such as polyesters, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinylchloride, polyphe-nylene oxide, polysulfones, polyaryl ethers, polyaryl sul-fones, polycarbonates, polyurethane, polyacrylates such as polymethyl methacrylate, polymethyl acrylate and polyace-tyls.

[0026] FIG. 2 shows a cross section of one embodiment of an extrusion die **133**, in accordance with one embodiment. A pultruded substrate **130** is pulled through the extrusion die **133**. A base layer of thermoplastic **131** is first applied onto the pultruded substrate **130**. A second layer of thermoplastic **132** is applied onto the base layer of thermoplastic **131**. The second layer of thermoplastic **132** covers the base layer of thermoplastic **131**. Both the base layer of thermoplastic **131** and the second layer of thermoplastic **132** are then forced onto the pultruded substrate **130**.

[0027] FIG. 2A shows a detail view of FIG. 2. The pultruded substrate **130** is traveling through the extrusion die

133. The pultruded substrate **130** has the base layer of thermoplastic **131** already applied. The second layer of thermoplastic **132** is applied to the base layer of thermoplastic **131**. Both the base layer of thermoplastic **131** and the second layer of thermoplastic **132** are forced onto the pultruded substrate **130**. Base layer **130** and second layer **132** can include the same thicknesses and hardness as discussed above for FIGS. 1 and 1A.

[0028] FIG. 3 illustrates a pultrusion process, in accordance with one embodiment. The pultrusion process is used to create fiber reinforced plastic parts with a constant cross section. The pultrusion process begins with packages **151** of spooled rovings. A roving is composed of numerous amounts of fibers (typically glass fiber). The packages **151** are held by creels **150**. The rovings are guided from the creels **150** through a resin impregnation fixture **152**. The rovings are combined with rolls **153** of mat, veils, weave, or combination of fabric in the forming fixture **154**. The formed rovings and fabric enter a curing or pultrusion die **155** where the shape of the fiber reinforced composite is determined. To instigate cure, the pultrusion die **155** is heated in the range of 100 to 700° F. The cured part then enters an extrusion die **156**.

[0029] In die **156**, a first extruder **157** forces a base layer of coating (such as base layer **121** of FIG. 1) into the extrusion die **156**. A second extruder **158** forces a second, outer layer of coating (such as second layer **122** of FIG. 1) into the extrusion die **156**. The process of applying the coatings to the pultruded substrate has been described in FIGS. 1, 1A, 2, and 2A, discussed above. A puller mechanism **159** is the component that drives the pultrusion process. The puller mechanism **159** can either be a reciprocating clamp or a continuous type puller. A saw **160** or other type of fabrication equipment cuts the pultruded part. In addition to pultrusion, aluminum extrusion, roll formed steel, and plastic extrusion can adopt this coating system by persons skilled in the individual art.

[0030] FIG. 4 shows one embodiment where a pultruded substrate **170** is coated with a base layer of thermoplastic **171** and a second layer of thermoplastic **172**. Both the base layer of thermoplastic **171** and the second layer of thermoplastic **172** follow the contours of the pultruded substrate **170**. Layers **171** and **172** can be similar to layers **121** and **122**, as discussed above.

[0031] FIG. 5 shows one embodiment where a pultruded substrate **180** is coated with a base layer of thermoplastic **181** and a second layer of thermoplastic **182**. The base layer of thermoplastic **181** follows the contours of the pultruded substrate **180**, while the second layer of thermoplastic **182** follows some of the contours of the pultruded substrate **180**, but also defines some of the details in the pultruded substrate **180**. Layers **181** and **182** can be similar to layers **121** and **122**, as discussed above.

[0032] FIG. 6 shows one embodiment of the invention where a pultruded substrate **190** is coated with a base layer of thermoplastic **191** and a second layer of thermoplastic **192**. The base layer of thermoplastic **191** covers less than the entire surface of the pultruded substrate **190**, while the second layer of thermoplastic **192** covers the entire surface of the pultruded substrate **190**. Layers **191** and **192** can be similar to layers **121** and **122**, as discussed above.

[0033] FIG. 7 shows one embodiment where a pultruded substrate **200** is coated with a base layer of thermoplastic **201** and a second layer of thermoplastic **202**. The base layer of thermoplastic **201** covers the entire surface of the pultruded substrate **200**, while the second layer of thermoplastic **202**

covers less than the entire surface of the pultruded substrate **200**. Layers **201** and **202** can be similar to layers **121** and **122**, as discussed above.

[0034] In various embodiments, the above system can apply to a lineal product including: a) pultruded composite; b) extruded aluminum; c) roll formed steel; or d) extruded plastic. In some embodiments, the lineal product is finished with a die applied multilayer thermoplastic coating. In some embodiments, a thermoplastic base layer follows the contours of the surface of the profile. In some embodiments, a thermoplastic second, outer layer follows the contours of the surface of the profile. In some embodiments, the thermoplastic second layer defines detail features of the profile. In some embodiments, the thermoplastic coating layers cover less than the entire second surface of the profile. In some embodiments, the thermoplastic coating layers cover the entire outer surface of the profile. In some embodiments, the thermoplastic base layer covers less than the entire outer surface of the profile and the thermoplastic second layer covers the entire outer surface of the profile. In some embodiments, the thermoplastic base layer covers the entire outer surface of the profile and the thermoplastic second layer covers less than the entire outer surface of the profile. In some embodiments, a method includes applying a multilayer thermoplastic finish to a lineal product.

[0035] In some embodiments, a pultruded part is coextruded with a dark colored base layer of thermoplastic taking the shape of the pultruded substrate and being approximately 3-5 mils in thickness. After the base layer of thermoplastic is applied a second, outer layer of clear thermoplastic is coextruded over the base layer of thermoplastic, and having a thickness of approximately 1-2 mils thick. In one embodiment, a base layer of thermoplastic is simultaneously coextruded with a second layer of thermoplastic before being drawn onto a pultruded substrate.

[0036] In one embodiment, a pultruded part is coextruded with a base layer of thermoplastic taking the shape of the pultruded substrate substantially 3-5 mils in thickness. After the base layer of thermoplastic is applied a second, outer layer of thermoplastic is coextruded over the base layer of thermoplastic in a fashion that defines the final shape or a detail feature of the part. In some embodiments, the second layer of thermoplastic can be softer or harder than the substrate layer.

[0037] For maximum scratch resistance the second, outer layer of thermoplastic can be 5H pencil hardness or harder, for example. Using a second, outer layer of thermoplastic minimizes the visibility of a scratch or mar thus making a product that is resistant to blemishes. Some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 1H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 2H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 3H pencil hardness or harder; some embodiments use a second layer having a hardness of 4H pencil hardness or harder.

[0038] FIG. 8 shows a cross section of a pultruded substrate **300**, in accordance with one embodiment. Pultruded substrate **300** is coated with a base layer of thermoplastic **301** and a second layer of thermoplastic **302**. Layer **301** can be similar to layer **121**, as discussed above. In this embodiment, second, outer layer **302** includes a clear thermoplastic having a hardness such as discussed above for layer **122** (e.g., 5H pencil hardness), and additionally includes a plurality of microbeads **304** to provide a lower gloss finish than the thermoplastic

alone. Moreover, the microbeads **304** provide a much better low-angle glare than the outer layer without the microbeads.

[0039] FIG. 9 shows further details of pultruded substrate **300**. A plurality of microbeads **304** are homogeneously mixed throughout outer thermoplastic layer **302**. Microbeads **304** can be small glass, acrylic, or other material particles which are provided in the outer layer **302** at such a density so as to lower the gloss and low angle glare of the clear outer coating **302**. For example, the microbeads can have a size of about 10 microns to about 30 microns and can be provided at about a 10% density in the outer layer **302**. Some embodiments have a micro-bead density of about 10% or less in the second layer **302**.

[0040] Microbeads **304** can be a cross-linked acrylic micro-bead or a finely ground cross-linked acrylic. The cross-linked microbeads **304** do not dissolve into the base clear acrylic layer **302** during extrusion. Because the microbeads **304** do not dissolve, they form a low gloss or textured surface when they exit the crosshead extrusion die. The textured surface eliminates the low angle (e.g., less than about 10 degrees) mirror like glare. The use of these beads also eliminates normal fingerprinting (oily fingers leaving a mark on the plastic) and makes a very scratch resistant surface.

[0041] The above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the invention should, therefore, be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

What is claimed is:

1. A lineal product comprising:
 - a substrate having an outer surface;
 - a thermoplastic base layer applied to the outer surface; and
 - a second thermoplastic layer applied over at least a portion of the base layer, the second thermoplastic layer having a hardness of at least 1H pencil hardness.
2. The lineal product of claim 1, wherein the substrate includes a composite pultrusion.
3. The lineal product of claim 1, wherein the base layer includes a dark colored thermoplastic.
4. The lineal product of claim 1, wherein the second layer includes a clear thermoplastic.
5. The lineal product of claim 4, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 2H pencil hardness.
6. The lineal product of claim 4, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 3H pencil hardness.
7. The lineal product of claim 4, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 4H pencil hardness.
8. The lineal product of claim 4, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 5H pencil hardness.
9. The lineal product of claim 1, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of microbeads.
10. A lineal product comprising:
 - a composite pultruded substrate having an outer surface;
 - a dark colored thermoplastic base layer applied to the outer surface; and
 - a clear thermoplastic outer layer applied over at least a portion of the base layer, the second layer having a hardness of at least 4H pencil hardness.
11. The lineal product of claim 10, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 5H pencil hardness.
12. The lineal product of claim 10, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of microbeads.

- 13.** A lineal product comprising:
a composite pultruded substrate having an outer surface;
a dark colored thermoplastic base layer applied to the outer surface; and
a clear thermoplastic outer layer applied over at least a portion of the base layer, the second layer having a hardness of at least 1H pencil hardness, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of micro-beads.
- 14.** The lineal product of claim **13**, wherein the micro-beads are in the second layer at a density of about 10% or less.
- 15.** The lineal product of claim **13**, wherein the micro-beads have a size of about 10 microns to about 30 microns.
- 16.** The lineal product of claim **13**, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 4H pencil hardness.
- 17.** The lineal product of claim **13**, wherein the second layer has a hardness of at least 5H pencil hardness.
- 18.** A method comprising:
extruding a first, base thermoplastic layer over a pultruded substrate; and
extruding a second, outer thermoplastic layer over the first layer, wherein the second, outer layer has a hardness of at least 1H pencil hardness.
- 19.** The method of claim **18**, wherein the second, outer layer includes a clear thermoplastic and has a hardness of at least 4H pencil hardness.
- 20.** The method of claim **10**, wherein the second layer includes a plurality of micro-beads.

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