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⑥ Solvent Mixture for Removing Polyurethane Coatings.

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NOTICE

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⑭ PAT-APPL-129 437

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SOLVENT MIXTURE FOR REMOVING
POLYURETHANE COATINGS

ABSTRACT

A solvent solution for dissolving and removing polyurethane formulations composed of a mixture of dichloromethane, dimethyl formamide and methanol as essential components.

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STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalty thereon.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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This invention relates to a solvent composition. In a more particular aspect, this invention concerns itself with a solvent mixture particularly adapted for use in dissolving and removing polyurethane resinous coatings, paints and foams from metal or plastic substrates.

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Polyurethane resins find wide use in a variety of industrial applications. They are a class of polymeric, synthetic resins that can be produced in a variety of forms such as rigid, semi-rigid or flexible foams; hard, glossy coatings relatively resistant to solvents; rubbery and fibrous materials; as well as thin, paint-like compositions. Perhaps their most important use in modern technology resides in their application as foams in rug backing, upholstery material for furniture, commercial and residential insulation and as insulating materials for aircraft components. The polyurethanes also are of importance as conformal coatings and foam encapsulants for electronic circuit boards and other electronic components.

Unfortunately, the solvent resistance of polyurethanes presents certain problems. There is great difficulty in removing the protective coatings or encapsulants from electronic components in order to effect repair or replacement of any of the individual units making up the electronic component. Heretofore, it was necessary to grind or severely abrade the coatings in order to effect their removal or, alternatively, rely on corrosive solvents which utilized strong acid or basic catalysts as part of the solvent mixture. Often times, the use of grinding techniques or strong solvents resulted in excessive damage to the electronic component and corrosion often occurred resulting in even greater damage. As

a result, the repair or replacement of component parts could not be undertaken and the components had to be discarded at a great economic loss.

5 In order to avoid economic losses, hazardous health conditions from corrosive solvent vapors and health hazards from the pyrolysis of conformational coatings, it was found necessary to develop a solvent mixture that would be effective in dissolving and removing polyurethane resins whether in the form of a thick coating, paint-like coating, foam encapsulant or
10 foamed structure.

As a result of the research effort generated for the purpose of overcoming the problems previously encountered in removing polyurethane resins, it was found that a solvent mixture containing dichloromethane, dimethyl formamide and
15 methanol could be used to overcome the problems associated with prior methods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

✓ The present invention concerns itself with a solvent mixture that is especially adapted for dissolving and removing
20 polyurethane synthetic resins in the form of coatings, foamed encapsulants, paints and insulation foams. The solvent mixture is effective in removing polyurethane compounds strictly through solvent activity without the need for an additional abrading or grinding action which often results in inflicting

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excessive damage to polyurethane coated, electronic components. The solvent solution consists essentially of a mixture of dichloroethane, dimethyl formamide and methanol. The solvent mixture's effectiveness appears to reside in its ability to achieve slight solvation with maximum swelling. This affects the adhesive bond of the polyurethane compound thereby facilitating easy removal with little or no damage to the polyurethane coated substrate or electronic component.

Accordingly, the primary object of this invention is to provide a solvent solution that is particularly adapted for dissolving and removing polyurethane compounds.

Another object of this invention is to provide a solvent solution that effectively removes polyurethane coatings, paints and encapsulated foams through solvent activity alone without resort to the use of ancilliary grinding techniques.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a solvent solution for dissolving polyurethane coating compounds that does not rely on the use of acid or base catalysts thereby minimizing the problems of corrosion normally associated with previously known polyurethane solvents.

The above and still other objects and advantages of the present invention will become more readily apparent upon consideration of the following detailed disclosure of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In accordance with this invention, it has been found that the aforementioned objects of this invention can be put into effect by a solvent solution that exhibits slight solvation properties coupled with maximum swelling and degassing properties. The swelling action affects the adhesive bonding of the various types of polyurethane compounds, such as coatings, paints and foams, thereby facilitating easy removal of the polyurethane compound with minimal damage to the substrate or component to which the polyurethane is adhesively bonded.

In order to more clearly describe the present invention and point out with particularity the nature of the solvent solution contemplated thereby, the following example is presented. It should be understood, however, that the example is presented only to illustrate a specific embodiment of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention in any way.

EXAMPLE

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Percent by Volume</u>
Dichloromethane (CH ₂ Cl ₂)	70
Dimethyl formamide (C ₃ H ₇ NO)	20
Methanol (CH ₃ OH)	10

The solution illustrated in the example has been successfully used to remove polyurethane conformal coatings

from electronic circuit boards with minimal damage. It has also been employed successfully in the removal of polyurethane encapsulant foams from electronic components and polyurethane insulation foams from aircraft panels. Additionally, it has found utility in the removal of polyurethane paints from aircraft components.

The invention is best put into effect by preparing a suitable amount of the solvent mixture having a compositional content as shown in the example heretofore. The structural component or component part that is coated, painted or encapsulated with a polyurethane formulation is then immersed into the solvent mixture. If desired, a cellulose thickener may be added for stripping polyurethane paint from large surfaces. The coated part is then exposed to the action of the solvent for a period of time sufficient to soften the polyurethane at which time the part is removed from the solvent mixture by merely scraping, washing or through the use of hydrolytic or gas pressure. The removal time will vary since it is highly dependent upon the particular polyurethane formulation being removed. The cleansed part may be rinsed with methanol or dichloromethane, if desired, in order to allow for more rapid drying.

The utilization of the solvent mixture of this invention eliminates the pyrolysis techniques formerly relied upon in removing conformal coatings in electronic circuit boards. It facilitates their repair and maintenance and minimizes the

serious health hazards encountered by persons who used
previously known removal techniques. It also allows for the
repair of foam encapsulated electronic components which were
previously discarded because no effective method was available
5 for dealing with the removal of foam encapsulants. In
addition, the solvent solution provides for the rapid and
effective removal of polyurethane insulation from metal panels,
without resorting to the prior art techniques of grinding and
severe abrading which often resulted in severe damage to the
10 surface of the metal panels.

While there has been described a particular embodiment of
the invention, it should be understood by those skilled in the
art to which the subject matter of the present invention
pertains that various alterations and modifications may be
15 resorted to without limiting the invention in any way, the
scope of which is defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is: *NOT Included*

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