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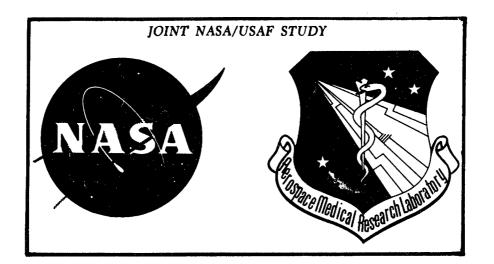
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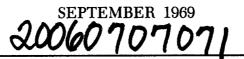
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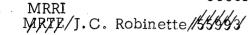
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Seventy-two candidate space cabin materials were tested to determine weight-loss characteristics and to identify their gas-off products. The materials were screened initially, using thermogravimetric tech- niques for measuring weight loss at moderate temperatures (ambient to $68 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C) for 24 hours in 5 psia nitrogen, to select those candi- date materials that lose from 0.001 to 1.0% of their weight, exclud- ing water. The selected materials were then stored in 9-liter chambers at $68 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for 72 hours and at $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for periods of 30 and 60 days. Atmosphere in the chambers was oxygen at a pressure of 5 psia. The gaseous contaminants evolved from the test materials were identified by combinations of gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.			
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#### FOREWORD

The study was conducted at the Dayton Laboratory of Monsanto Research Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, under Contract No. F33615-67-C-1357. The principal investigator was Mr. F. Neil Hodgson for Monsanto Research Corporation. The study was started in January 1968 and was completed in January 1969. The entire study was under the project leadership of Mr. John V. Pustinger, Jr. of Monsanto Research Corporation.

This research was initiated by the Chemical Hazards Branch, Toxic Hazards Division in support of Project 6302, "Toxic Hazards of Propellants and Materials," Task 630204, "Environmental Pollution," Work Unit 008, "Identification of Volatile Contaminants from Space Cabin Materials." Dr. Gerd A. Kleineberg of the Chemical Hazards Branch was the contract monitor for the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory.

This is the fourth of a series of reports on the identification of volatile contaminants of space cabin materials. Previous reports were AMRL-TR-66-53, AMRL-TR-67-58, and AMRL-TR-68-27.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.

CLYDE H. KRATOCHVIL, Colonel, USAF, MC Commander Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory

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#### SECTION I

#### INTRODUCTION

As a continuation of a series of material evaluation studies (refs. 1,2,3), 72 candidate space cabin materials were tested to determine weight-loss characteristics and to identify their gas-off products. The materials were screened initially, using thermogravimetric techniques for measuring weight loss at moderate temperatures (ambient to  $68 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C) for 24 hours in 5 psia nitrogen, to select those candidate materials that lose from 0.001 to 1.0% of their weight, excluding water. The selected materials were then stored in 9-liter chambers at  $68 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for 72 hours and at 25 ± 2°C for periods of 30 and 60 days. Atmosphere in the chambers was oxygen at a pressure of 5 psia. The gaseous contaminants evolved from the test materials were identified by combinations of gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.

An additional study was made to determine the decomposition temperatures and products of degradation for carboxynitroso rubber.

#### SECTION II

#### GAS-OFF EXPERIMENTS

#### A. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

#### 1. Types of Candidate Materials and Sample Preparation

Table I lists the candidate materials for cabin construction used in these experiments; all materials tested are commercial products provided by the Government. In most cases, the materials were prepared by the Air Force prior to testing. Whenever sample preparation was required, as in the case of some paints or two-part resins, mixing or curing was accomplished according to procedures provided by the manufacturers or the Air Force.

Materials such as paints and inks were applied to an aluminum foil substrate and subsequently tested.

Specimens used for thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) were conditioned at 23°C in a desiccator over phosphorus pentoxide for 24 hours prior to testing. For storage tests at 72 hours, 30 days, and 60 days, no pretreatment of samples was performed beyond the curing procedures cited by the manufacturers or the Air Force. The procedure for preconditioning the TGA specimens was devised to minimize adsorbed water and to put all samples on the same basis for comparing relative weight loss.

For storage tests of 72 hours, 30 days, and 60 days, a weighed portion of each sample was placed into a 9-liter chamber in such a manner as to expose the largest possible surface area. Generally, approximately 10-gram specimens were used; however, in cases where less sample was available, or when the bulk volume of the sample was excessively large, smaller specimens were used. When the bulk volume was too large and subdividing was necessary, freshly exposed surfaces were further cured at ambient conditions, i.e., 23°C and atmospheric air pressure, for 30 days or a minimum of 14 days.

Individual specimens of each candidate material were contained in 9-liter, borosilicate glass chambers for periods of 30 and 60 days at  $25 \pm 3^{\circ}$ C, and for a period of 72 hours at  $68 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, under an oxygen atmosphere at 5 psia and 20-40% relative humidity. The chamber design and pretreatment of the chambers were the same as reported earlier (ref. 1). Control chambers (containing only aluminum foil) were processed concurrently with those chambers containing the test materials. No contamination was detected from the control chambers. Table I

SPACE CABIN TEST MATERIALS

Material	Dry Film 350 N3031A (Lubeco, Inc.) S1-350A-Lubricant 401-F1 Yellow Velvet Paint 401-H2 Blue Velvet Paint 401-J1 Tan Velvet Paint 401-J1 Tan Velvet Paint 401-J1 Tan Velvet Paint 425 Press. Sens. Tape EC-880 Adhesive Scotchcast 3 Scotchcast 3 Scotchcast 263 Scotchcast 263 Scotcheald 583 Molycote X15 Dry Film Lube E18 Fiberglass.Cord E2 6379 Tape (Polyimide Film) EFR Elastomer F97 Elastomer F97 Elastomer F97 F14 Epoxy Faint U40-VD-5 Paint U40-VD-5 Paint U40-VD-5 Paint Sylgard 182 Potting Compound DC93-500 Part A & B
Code No.	AF 7712 AF 7712 AF 7712 AF 7712 AF 7712 AF 7712 AF 77729 AF 777729 AF 777729 AF 7777
Material	<pre>Epon 828/Versamid 140 Polyester Glass Fl41 Corf11 615 Adhesive Kel-F (QSL) Vinylidene fluoride, Kaynar Plex 55 Acrylic Invelco 33F Fluorosilicone Grease Silicone Elastomer Q2-0078 EPI Rex 510 Paint Dially1 Phthalate 52 Huniseal 1B12 Laminate Tape-Temp-R-Tape Lexan 101-01 Locquic Primer Grade N A2 Epoxy Adhesive and Activator A 1151 Flex Tubing (Silicone Rubber on Glass) Kel F (Carmer) CHR 3320 Silicone/Glass G711 Silicone Rubber on Glass) Kel F (Carmer) CHR 3321 Hound FTV 501 Potting Compound Silastic Silastome (Silicone Rubber DC-33 Heavy Grease DC-33</pre>
Code No.	А А А А А А А А А А А А А А

#### 2. Preparation of Chamber Atmospheres

After insertion of each specimen, the 9-liter test chamber was filled to a pressure of one atmosphere with oxygen saturated with water vapor. The gas was saturated with water by bubbling 99.5% oxygen (conforming to Type I of MIL-0-27210) through triple distilled water at 23°C. Test conditions were attained by subsequently reducing the pressure in the chamber to 5 psia, resulting in a test atmosphere of oxygen at 5 psia with a relative humidity of approximately 33%.

Measurement of relative humidity was made with an Alnor Type 7300 Dew-Pointer (Illinois Testing Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill.).

Test atmospheres were maintained at  $25^{\circ} \pm 3^{\circ}$ C by storing chambers in a temperature-controlled room for periods of 30 and 60 days. The chambers that were tested at  $68^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ C were stored in a constant-temperature cabinet (Blue M Electric Co., Stabil-Therm DL132C).

#### 3. Analytical Methods

Methods of analyses used in this program have been described elsewhere (ref. 1,2,3) and are summarized below.

#### a. Weight Loss Measurements

Conditional screening of candidate mateials was performed by measuring the weight loss of the material, using thermogravimetric measurements (TGA). Weight loss from approximately 10 g of a material was recorded continuously as the temperature of its environment was raised from ambient (approximately 23°C) to  $68^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ C in 4 hours and then maintained at  $68^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ C for 20 hours or until weight remained constant for 2 hours. All TGA measurements were made in dried, prepurified nitrogen at 5 psia.

Thermogravimetric measurements were made with a Cahn RH Electrobalance equipped with a modified F&M Model 240-00 Power Proportioning Temperature Programmer, Flo-Thru tube, a temperature programmed oil bath, and a 1 mv recorder (ref. 3).

Water evolving from the sample was monitored continuously with a Panametrics Hygrometer, Model 1000. The probe of the hygrometer was located at the sample site. Probe response under test conditions was calibrated against weight loss measurement for known amounts of water by using the Cahn electrobalance.

#### b. Gas Chromatographic Analysis of Gas-Off Products

Carbon monoxide, methane, and gas chromatographic analyses were performed by techniques reported earlier (refs. 1,2,3). All atmospheres in the test chamber were sampled for analysis at the temperature of the test, i.e., 25°C or 68°C.

The general analyses of the gas-off products by gas chromatography were performed on an F&M Model 810 Research Gas Chromatograph equipped with dual flame ionization detectors and a general purpose column, 20-ft x 0.25-in. ss., 20% Triton X-305 on 60/80 mesh Gas Chrom Z.

Quantitative gas chromatography data were obtained by comparing the peak heights with those of a standard mixture. Gas chromatographic instrument conditions are presented in Appendix III, Table LIX.

Identifications of gas chromatographic components were made by mass spectrometric analysis of the gas chromatographic effluent. In most cases, component identification was accomplished by the direct, tandem coupling of a fast scan mass spectrometer, CEC 21-104, to the gas chromatograph. By splitting the effluent, a portion was directed to the flame ionization detector and a second portion was introduced directly into the mass spectrometer. With some samples, a concentration step requiring the cryogenic trapping of the major portion of the total 9-liter volume was necessary. This condensate was subsequently separated into its components and characterized by the coupled gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer system.

#### c. Mass Spectrometric Analysis of Gas-Off Products

Two types of mass spectrometric analyses were performed for each sample. A composite analysis (ref. 1) of the atmosphere of each 9-liter bottle was made on an aliquot (125 cc) of the atmosphere with a Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation Model 21-103C Mass Spectrometer. As indicated in Section II-A-3-b, a fast scan Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation Model 21-104 Mass Spectrometer was used in a direct couple with a gas chromatograph. Both approaches are necessary to insure complete characterization of the chamber atmospheres.

Identification of individual components was made by mass spectrometry, supported by infrared absorption and gas chromatographic data as needed. Most of the mass spectra obtained were compared to the American Petroleum Institute (API) reference spectra. In cases where the required mass spectrum did not appear in the API collection, comparison was made with spectra from our laboratory files or from the literature.

#### B. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weight loss data, obtained from thermogravimetric measurements, are reported in Table II for 64 materials. Eight additional samples, DAC-032, DAC-035, AF 410, AF 655, AF 671, AF 733, AF 751, and AF 955, were tested only in the bench scale 9-liter chambers. No weight loss data were obtained.

Materials listed in Table II as having no weight loss or a weight loss of <0.001% were excluded conditionally from further testing.

Partial test data (weight loss measurement) are reported for several materials (AF 719, AF 720, and AF 722) which were withdrawn from further testing by the Air Force on the basis of no longer being required.

Materials for which only carbon monoxide or methane were detected are listed in Table III.

Materials showing weight loss in excess of 1% and for which no analytical data are reported are listed in Table IV. Although these materials were conditionally screened and eliminated from further testing based on TGA measurements, all candidate materials in this program were processed in storage tests for 72 hours, 30 days, and 60 days, and their gas-off products were analyzed with gas chromatography and mass spectrometry to confirm the results of the TGA measurements. In most cases, where the weight loss exceeded 1%, gas chromatographic and mass spectrometric data were obtained only to establish the magnitude of the total off-gases. No specific identifications or measurement of quantities of individual components were made.

Two materials (AF 680 and AF 725) exhibiting weight loss in excess of 1% were treated in the gas-off chambers and their volatile products characterized and measured quantitatively to show the relationship between the TGA data and the analyses of the The comparison of results, considering the differvolatiles. ences between the test conditions, are good. In general, a comparison of weight loss data (23° to 68°C) with the quantitative analyses of volatiles from storage tests at 68°C should be made with care. Several opposing effects should be noted. A large number of materials continue to desorb considerable quantities of volatiles after 24 hours. Thus, more gas-off products should be present in the atmosphere during 72-hour tests than gas-off products detected as weight loss during 24-hour TGA measurements. However, adsorption of volatiles on chamber surfaces results in an opposing effect. Considerable quantities of polar and relatively non-volatile gas-off products are

Table II

WEIGHT LOSS DATA FOR CANDIDATE SPACE CABIN MATERIALS (Obtained from Thermogravimetric Measurements)

Wt. Loss Exclusive of H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	2.56	0.074	0.11	0.29	0.035	0.19	0,040	10.0	0,008	0.052	0.072	2.08	0.23	0.054	4.12	2.01	1.89	0.015	1.29	0.15	0.018	1.16	0.023	0.002	0,24	100.0	0.014	0.24	0.95	1.50	2.35	0.012
Wt. Loss Exclusive of H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	212.2	7.1	11.0	26.5	2.4	19.2	0.4.	0.9	6.0	5.6	7.0	209.8	24.6	6.5	45.0	115.9	30.5	1.5	118.9	15.8	1.7	120.2	2.4	0.2	16.0	0.2	1.1	21.6	92.8	148.0	152.3	1.3
Wt. Loss Due to H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	26.4 L 0	6.1	8.1	8.5	QN	QN	QN	27.6	16.5	16.4	2.4	6.7	15.4	55.0	2.3	6.3	8.8	189.1	33.6	72.8	2.0	10.1	1.0	7.6	7.0	4.8	5.0	4.6	35.7	38.0	23.1	7.5
Total Wt. Loss (mg)	238.60	13.24	19.12	35.04	2.44	19.22	3.96	28.50	17.36	22,00	9.44	216.50	40.05	60.88	47.28	122.25	39,30	190.60	152.50	88.62	3.68	130.28	3.36	7.82	23.04	4.96	6.12	30.96	128.50	186.00	175.42	8.84
Wt. of Sample (g)	8.3022	9.6525	10.0667	9.1242	6.9971	10.0607	10.0965	7.2966	10.7313	10.6037	9.6593	10.1077	10.6231	10.9150	1.0900	5.7526	1.6112	9.8587	9.2323	10.2294	9.3129	10.3658	10.5641	10.0717	6.6820	12.1023	7.8353	9.1003	9.8040	9.8569	6.4900	11.1972
Sample No.																																
Wt. Loss Exclusive of H <sub>2</sub> O (\$)	0110	0.22	ı	0.082	0.002	GTD 0	0.067	0.080	0.005	100.0	ı	1.20		0.025	0.26	0.058	0.070	1	0.004	0.008	ı	0.009	0.26	0.32	0,004	1	0.009	12.59	0.005	<0.001	•	0.003
Wt. Loss Wt. Loss Exclusive Exclusive of H <sub>2</sub> O of H <sub>2</sub> O (mg) (%)																																
3≊⊠ 1	10.1	23.0	1	8.7		0'-1'	<b>6.</b> 6	2°.2	0.4	0,1	I	97.5		6.1	21.0	9 1 1	5.7	ı.	1.0	0.8	I	0.8	13.7	21.9	0.4	1	6.0	22.4	0.5	0.06	Ĩ	0.3
Wt. Loss W Exclusive E of H <sub>2</sub> O (mg)	6.6 10.1 12.5 10.7	ND 23.0		5.3 8.7	6.7 0.1		1.5 6.6	1-8 8·2	5.3 0.4	4.7 0.1	- UN	24.4 97.5		13.1	1.8 21.0	110.7 4.6	101.9 5.7	- CN	0.5 0.4	24.5 0.8	ND.	11.0 0.8	I.0 13.7	1.9 21.9	0.2 0.4	1 DN	2.5 0.9	2.8 22.4	6.9 0.5	0.06	- ON	6.5 0.3
Total Wt. Loss Wt. Loss W Total Wt. Loss Exclusive E Wt. Loss Due to H2O of H2O (mg) (mg)	6.6 10.1 12.5 10.7	23.00 ND 23.0	None ND -	14.02 5.3 8.7	6.85 6.7 0.1		8.08 J.5 6.6	12.96 4.8 8.2	5.2 5.3 0.4	4.7 0.1	None ND -	121.92 24.4 97.5		15.00 13.1 1.9	22.84 I.8 21.0	115.30 110.7 4.6	101.60 IOI.9 5.7	None ND -	0.86 0.5 0.4	25.32 24.5 0.8	None ND.	11.84 11.0 0.8	14.70 I.O 13.7	23.82 1.9 21.9	0.56 0.2 0.4	None ND -	3.40 2.5 0.9	25.25 2.8 22.4	7.42 6.9 0.5	4.5 0.06	None ND -	6.80 6.5 0.3

gundried specimen.  $\stackrel{2}{\underline{}}$  Dried over  $P_2O_5$  for 24 hours.

### Table III

Sample No.	Carbon Monoxide (mg/10 gms)	Methane (mg/10 gms)
DAC 035	0.010	0.03
DAC 036	0.005	0.01
AF 381	0.001	0.01
AF 733	0.002	0.03
AF 736	0.002	0.03

### CANDIDATE MATERIALS WHICH YIELD ONLY CARBON MONOXIDE AND METHANE - 72 HOURS @ 68°C

#### Table IV

### CANDIDATE MATERIALS CONDITIONALLY WITHDRAWN FROM FURTHER TESTING

(Based on Excessive Weight Loss and Preliminary Gas Chromatographic and Mass Spectrometric Measurements)

DAC 102	AF 712
AF 616	AF 713
AF 643	AF 764
AF 711	<b>AF</b> 766

retained on the chamber surfaces in the storage tests even at  $68^{\circ}$ C. Oily films were deposited on chamber walls in many of the tests. This effect was particularly noticeable when testing silicones in that relatively low molecular weight silicone oil condensed on the chamber surfaces. Phenomena of this type, i.e., adsorption of gas-off products such as silicone oils on chamber walls, may account for the relatively large weight-loss observed in the TGA measurements of DAC-030 and the low analytical results for H<sub>2</sub>O and volatile gas-off products.

In general, most of the water evolved during the thermogravimetric measurements occurred in the first 4-6 hours. However, as noted for samples AF 225 (Figures 5 and 6), AF 718 (Figure 36), and AF 720 (Figure 39), considerable water was evolved throughout the 24-hour test period. These data indicate a continuous evolution of water, undoubtedly as part of the basic curing process.

Samples AF 225 and AF 719 were tested twice by thermogravimetric analysis,

- (a) specimen as received (not dried)
- (b) specimen dried for 24 hours over  $P_2O_5$

The results are shown graphically in Figures 5, 6, 37, and 38. As expected, less water is detected in the dried specimens, but the weight loss profiles follow the general pattern for the undried specimens. Differences are attributable to adsorbed water, which was removed in drying the specimens over  $P_2O_5$  but was evolved from the undried specimens at the lower temperatures during the TGA measurements.

Table V lists the types of compounds detected in the chamber atmospheres. These data represent compounds exclusive of  $H_2O_1$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $O_2$ , and  $N_2$ .

During the TGA test for sample AF 680, small, colorless crystals were observed as deposits on the Flo-Thru tube walls. These crystals were collected and identified by infrared spectrophotometry, Figure 1, as benzoyl peroxide.

Analytical data are presented in Appendix I, Figures 3 to 62 (TGA and Water Loss Curves); Appendix II, Tables IX to LVIII (Analytical Results for Gas-Off Experiments); and Appendix III, Figures 63 to 112 (Gas Chromatograms for Gas-Off Experiments).

All values appearing in the tables of Appendix II are calculated on the basis of the dried or cured samples (this is important in the case of paints and coatings where the weight of the material is substantially reduced by drying). Table V

#### TYPES OF COMPOUNDS DETECTED

I. Inorganics

Carbon Monoxide

- II. Alkanes
  - Methane Pentane Hexane Dimethylpentane Methylpentane C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>15</sub> Saturated Hydrocarbons

III. Alkenes

Chloroethylene Ethylene Dimethylpentene Methylpentene Methylhexene Hexene C<sub>3</sub> Unsaturated Hydrocarbons C 4 11 11 11 11 Сs Сб 11 11 11 11 C7 11 11 Св C 9 - 1 5 Ħ 11

IV. Alcohols

- n-Propanol Methanol Ethanol 2-Butanol 2-Propanol 2-n-Butoxyethanol t-Butanol 2-Ethoxyethanol 2-Phenyl-2-propanol Diethoxyethanol
- V. Alkyl Halides

l,l-Difluoroethane Dichlorodifluoromethane

#### VI. Carboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives

Acetic Acid 2-Ethoxyethylacetate 2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethylacetate Methylacetate

#### VII. Aldehydes

Butyraldehyde

VIII. Ketones

Acetone 2-Butanone Cyclohexanone Hexanone Methylisobutylketone 4-Methyl-2-pentanone 2,4-Pentanedione Acetophenone

IX. Ethers

Methyl sec-Butyl Ether 2-Methyl-1,3-dioxalane

X. Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Benzene Butylbenzene C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> Alkylbenzenes Methylbenzene Toluene Xylenes Isopropenylbenzene

XI. Amines

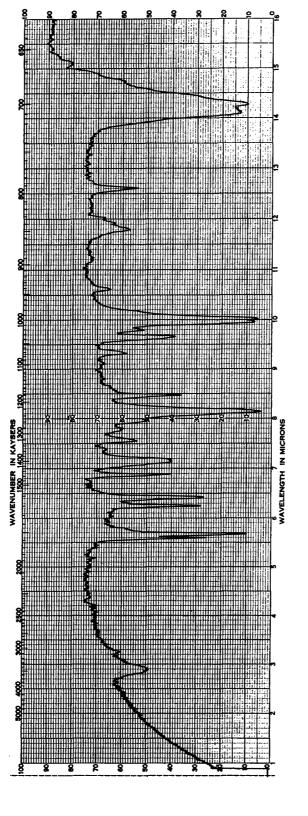
sec-Butylamine

XII. Sulfides

2-n-Propylthiophene

XIII. Silicon Compounds

Silicon Tetrafluoride Trimethylsilanol Various Cyclic and Linear Methylsiloxane Polymers





Some gas-off products are identified by compound type only, e.g., alkylbenzene(s), C4 alkylbenzene(s), or C4 hydrocarbons. In these cases several homologues or isomers may be present; however, they have not been identified individually.

Some of the gas-off products from silicone-base materials were also calculated collectively. These were the volatile linear and cyclic siloxane polymers (having dimethyl siloxy groups as monomer units) which had been observed in previous gas-off studies (refs. 1,2,3). Although separate peaks are noted in the gas chromatograms (Appendix III), these volatile silicones are listed collectively in the tables of gas-off data (Appendix II) as silicone oil.

Two thiophene derivatives, 2-n-propylthiophene and an uncharacterized weaker compound, were tentatively identified from GLC-fast-scan mass spectrometric measurements of the gas-off products of AF 761. Due to the complexity of the gas chromatographic pattern, the assignment is listed as tentative. We would suggest verifying the identification by using a gas chromatographic detector, such as a flame photometric or Coulson conductivity detector, which would be specific for sulfurcontaining compounds.

#### C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The use of thermogravimetric methods (TGA) and water loss data is a good procedure for pre-screening candidate materials. However, the major limitation encountered in this program in applying these techniques for <u>rapid screening</u> is the length of test time (24 hours plus set-up and clean-up time) required for the present test schedule. Ideally, rapid screening should be accomplished in 6-8 hours.

We recommend that considerations be given:

- (a) To reduce the time from 4 hours to 1 hour or less to reach isothermal conditions (68°C).
- (b) To reduce total test time from a maximum of 24 hours to 6 or 8 hours.

If a constant weight condition for most samples is not reached in 6-8 hours at  $68^{\circ}$ C, the isothermal test temperature should be raised to compensate for the shorter test period.

#### SECTION III

#### THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF CARBOXYNITROSO RUBBER (CNR)

Carboxynitroso rubbers (CNR) are potentially valuable materials for use as nonflammable coatings in manned space vehicles. In addition to nonflammability, however, consideration must be given to the possibility of the material thermally degrading to toxic products. For this reason, the thermal degradation of a series of carboxynitroso rubbers was studied by thermogravimetry (TGA). One (MSC-1549) of this series was selected by the Air Force for additional testing, and decomposition products were characterized.

#### A. THERMOGRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS

The TGA patterns for the series of carboxynitroso rubbers are shown in Figures 113 to 127 in Appendix IV. Instrument conditions used in the study were as follows:

Instrument - Aminco Thermograv Sample Weight - 0.1000 gram Atmosphere - Air (0.04 CFH) Heating Rate - 5.4°C/min (23°C to 348°C)

Measured weight losses and weight of residue are reported in Table VI.

One feature appearing in Figures 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, and 120 should be noted. The "spike" occurring in the temperature range of 270-310°C results from a sudden downward force applied to the sample crucible by the expanding gases produced in the extremely rapid decomposition of the rubber. The magnitude of spike is inversely proportional to the residue content.

#### B. IDENTIFICATION OF DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

The thermogravimetric (TGA) pattern of the CNR specimen chosen for additional testing is shown in Figure 120. It should be noted that weight loss at 125°C is minimal, weight loss at 250°C is moderate, and that, at 350°C almost complete decomposition has occurred. These three temperatures were selected for the product identification study, with initial tests being performed in 5 psia of pure oxygen. Additional tests were made in 5 psia nitrogen and in vacuum at 350°C in order to establish the influence of a non-oxidizing atmosphere.

# Table VI

# WEIGHT LOSS AND RESIDUES FOR CARBOXYNITROSO RUBBERS

CNR Sample	Weight Loss (mg)	Weight of Residue (mg)
AFE 110 Batch A 014 (with filler)	97.8	2.2
Terpolymer Gum - A 014F	100.0	None
Vulcanizate (without filler) 109-1164	99.7	0.3
GS #1 (MSC 1676)	99.4	0.6
AFE-110 - Batch A-014 (MSC 1672)	98.8	1.2
AFE-110-A-006-1103 (MSC 1481)	97.9	2.1
NRC-NA 3310-43-1&1B (MSC 1549)	100.0	None
Supplemental to MSC 1549	100.0	None
MSC 1475 (Temp. Maximum 950°C)	61.7	38.3
MSC 1480 (Temp. Maximum 970°C)	88.7	11.3
MSC 1673	96.9	3.1
MSC 1674	96.4	3.6
MSC 1675	97.0	3.0

# (100 mg Specimens)

#### 1. Decomposition Conditions

Specimens of 500 mg were sealed in all-glass (Pyrex) test chambers having volumes of 500 cc. In the test vessel, as shown in Figure 2, the specimen (A) was sealed by actually fusing the two glass components together (at B) to form a single, completely enclosed envelope. The sample tube was sufficiently long that the sample could be positioned at one end and thus remain cool while the glass was being sealed at the other end.

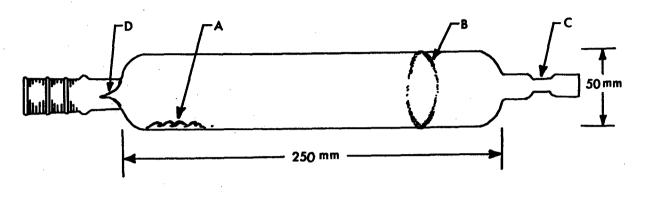
A pure oxygen atmosphere was introduced through tube C and adjusted to a pressure of 5 psia. Tube C was then removed by touching the constricted point with a torch, thus completely encapsulating the sample in glass. The entire chamber with specimen enclosed was placed in an oven at the desired temperature and heated for 1 hour.

Volatile decomposition products were then withdrawn through the standard-taper joint affixed to one end of the vessel. Inside the joint was a glass break-seal, D, which was broken by means of a small steel bar placed inside the tube for that purpose. With the tube in a vertical position, the bar was raised by means of an external magnet and then allowed to fall on the break-seal.

In addition to the glass system, several experiments were performed at 350°C using a stainless steel bomb. The purpose of these experiments was to study the effect of the glass system on the products obtained.

#### 2. Analysis of Decomposition Products

Approximately the same products appear at each of the three temperatures, the chief difference being in the amount formed. Table VII lists the volatile products obtained in the tests along with their mole ratios. Carbon dioxide is taken as unity. Except for the oxides of nitrogen, these same products are formed in a nitrogen atmosphere at 5 psia and also in a complete vacuum. The results of the test, which was performed in a stainless steel bomb at 350°C, are shown in the last column of Table VII. With the glass system, at 350°C large amounts of SiF4 were obtained. Use of the stainless steel vessel showed that, although a considerable amount of SiF4 comes from reaction with the glass, much of the SiF<sub>4</sub> is formed from silicon present in the rubber. The presence of a moderately high silicon level in the rubber has been confirmed by emission spectrographic analysis. In the test at 250°C, the amount of silicone tetrafluoride formed is somewhat less, and at 125°C none is detected. Another fluorosilicon compound is formed at 350°C, and it too is lower in the test performed in stainless steel.



A – Sample B – Seal C – Gas Inlet Tube D – Break Seal

Figure 2. Diagram of Break-Seal Flask.

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Table VII

VOLATILE DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS OF CNR MSC 1549

		Mole Rela	Ratios tive to	of Components Carbon Dioxide	6
	Components	125°C	Tested for I	Hour at 350°C	350°C*
Carbon Dioxide	CO 2	1°0	1.0	1.0	1 <b>.</b> 0
Carbon Monoxide	CO	10.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO 2	ND	trace	1.0	0.1
Nitric Oxide	NO	ND	trace	0.02	10.0
Silicone Tetrafluoride	S1F4	ND	0.2	0.3	0.1
Carbonyl Fluoride	COF <sub>2</sub>	0.06	0.2	0.02	0.02
Trifluoromethyl Isocyanate	CF₃N=C=O	0.009	0.04	0.04	0.02
Perfluoromethyl Methylenimine	CF2=N-CF3	0.08	0.3	0.05	0.04
Uncharacterized	Silicon Component Perfluceroscipan	ND 0.06	ND	0.006	trace
Hexafluorodimethylamine	(CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	ND	trace		0.02
	TGA Results	<1% wt. loss	vl0% wt. loss	>95% wt. loss	

\*Performed in stainless steel bomb.

The 350°C test performed in the steel bomb shows one other important difference from the one performed in glass. One component, hexafluorodimethylamine,  $(CF_3)_2NH$ , was detected only in the steel bomb. A trace was found to be formed in glass at 250°C, but none at 350°C.

Carbonyl fluoride is present at all temperatures with a relatively higher amount being observed at  $250^{\circ}$ C. Perfluoro-*n*-methyl methylenimine (CF<sub>3</sub>-N=CF<sub>2</sub>) and perfluoromethyl isocyanate (CF<sub>3</sub>N=C=O) are also present in relatively higher amounts at  $250^{\circ}$ C and appear in tests at the other two temperatures as well.

Although temperature does not drastically affect the kinds of products formed, the duration of heating does have a marked influence on certain of the volatile products. If a specimen is heated in the test chamber at 350°C for 72 hours, rather than for 1 hour, no trace of the imine or isocyanate can be detected. Apparently these components are converted to nonvolatile products. This observation can be made regardless of whether the test chamber contains nitrogen or oxygen at 5 psia or whether it has been completely evacuated. If the specimens are heated for only one hour and then analyzed after storing at room temperature for 72 hours, both the isocyanate and imine are present.

Each of the decomposition products was identified by obtaining the mass spectra of the pure components by a combined gas chromatograph-rapid scan mass spectrometer. These data, combined with infrared absorption measurements, are the basis for assignments. Major infrared bands for some of the compounds are shown in Table VIII.

#### 3. Decomposition Mechanisms

An overall reaction for the degradation of nitroso copolymers which yields equimolar amounts of carbonyl fluoride and perfluoro-n-methylmethylenimine has been proposed (ref. 4) in equation 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} CF_{3} \\ I \\ -CF_{2}-N-O-CF_{2} \\ (A) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{CF_{3}} CF_{2}=N + O=CF_{2}$$
(1)  
(B) (C)

## Table VIII

### MAJOR INFRARED ABSORPTION BONDS FOR DEGRADATION PRODUCTS

Compound	Wavelength (microns)
COF <sub>2</sub>	5.20
CF <sub>3</sub> N=CF	5.55
$(CF_3)_2NH$	2.85
CF <sub>3</sub> N=C=O	4.35

Minute amounts of water, which are undoubtedly present either on the specimen or in the sample chamber, may cause these compounds to react further (ref. 5), as shown in equations 2 and 3:

$$COF_2 + H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 2HF$$
(2)

$$CF_3N=CF_2 + H_2O \rightarrow CF_3N=C=O + 2HF$$
(3)

This accounts for the presence of the perfluoromethyl isocyanate. Hydrofluoric acid formed can react with the glass chamber to form silicon tetrafluoride. The reaction proceeds as in equations 4 and 5 below:

$$SiO_2 + 6HF \neq H_2SiF_6 + 2H_2O \qquad (4)$$

$$H_2SiF_6 \neq SiF_4 + 2HF$$
 (5)

The last reaction proceeds to the right on heating. This may explain the absence of  $SiF_4$  at the lower temperature even though carbonyl fluoride and the imine are present. Hydrofluoric acid may also react with the imine (ref. 4) as indicated in equation 6:

$$CF_3N=CF_2 + HF \rightarrow (CF_3)_2NH$$
 (6)

The resulting compound, hexafluorodimethylamine, was observed in appreciable amounts only in the test which was performed in the stainless steel bomb. In the glass system this reaction does not proceed, since hydrogen fluoride apparently reacts more readily with the glass.

Much of the  $CO_2$  and CO that was observed is certainly due to decarboxylation of the acid molety, since these components are formed even in a  $N_2$  atmosphere and in a complete vacuum.

#### C. CONCLUSIONS

This study has shown that decomposition of the carboxynitroso rubber specimen at 125°C is very slight and the major product formed at this temperature is carbon dioxide, presumably due to decarboxylation. Also, a trace amount of carbonyl fluoride is formed. However, at 250°C the specimen loses as much as 10% of its weight, with a significant amount of the highly toxic carbonyl fluoride being formed. A further increase in temperature to 350°C causes complete decomposition, releasing approximately the same products as at 250°C, except that the oxides of nitrogen now appear.

#### REFERENCES

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- 2. Pustinger, J. V., and F. N. Hodgson, 1967, <u>Identification</u> of Volatile Contaminants of Space Cabin Materials, AMRL-TR-67-58, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, pp. xvi + 194.
- 3. Pustinger, J. V., and F. N. Hodgson, 1968, <u>Identification</u> of Volatile Contaminants of Space Cabin Materials, AMRL-TR-68-27, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, pp. xiii + 161.
- 4. Shultz, A. R., N. Knoll, and G. A. Morneau, "Trifluoronitrosomethane/Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer: Degradation by Heat and by Radiation," <u>Journal of Polymer Science</u>, Vol. 62, p. 211, 1962.
- 5. Barr, D. A., and R. N. Hazeldine, "The Synthesis, Propertie and Infrared Spectra of Perfluoroalkyl *iso*Cyanates and Carbamates," Journal of the Chemical Society (London), Vol. 3416, p. 3428, 1956.

## APPENDIX I

# THERMOGRAVIMETRIC PATTERNS OF CANDIDATE SPACE CABIN MATERIALS

The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) patterns shown in this appendix were obtained on a Cahn RH Electrobalance. Comparison of the weight loss patterns should be made with care since varying amounts of sample were used to obtain the TGA patterns. The quantity of material used for each TGA measurement is shown on the reproduced pattern.

Water loss curves were computed from data obtained from a Panametrics Model 1000 Hygrometer which was used to monitor continuously the evolution of water.

TGA curves appear in order of their Air Force serial numbers. Names of materials are those submitted by the Air Force.

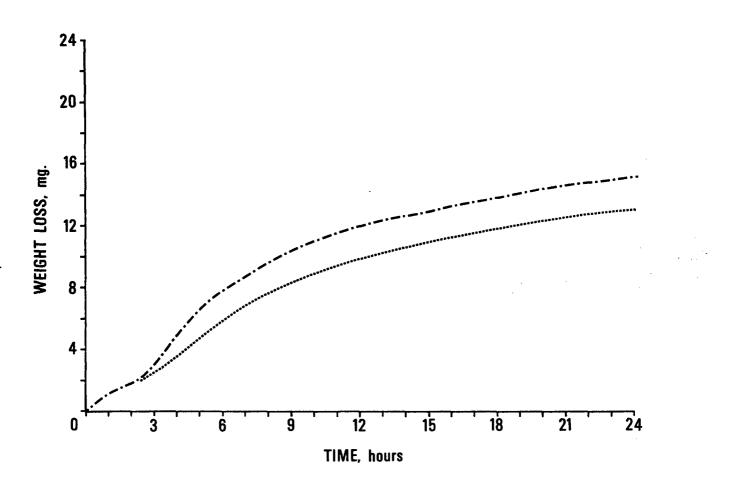
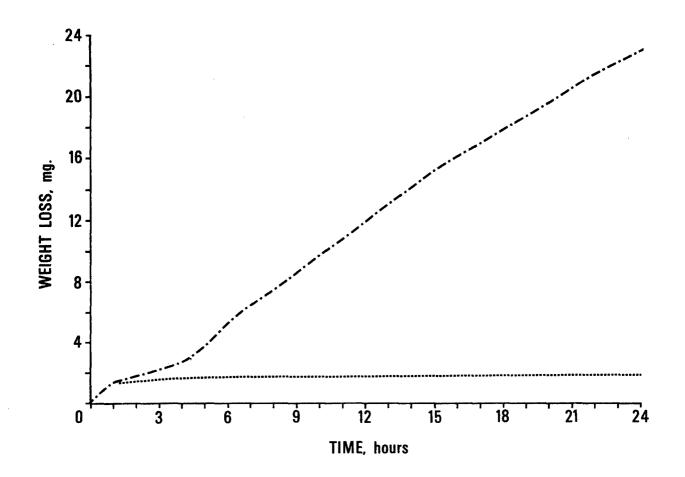
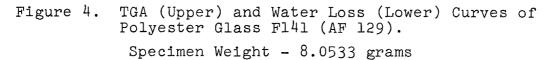


Figure 3. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Epon 828/Versamid 140 (AF 024). Specimen Weight - 7.5962 grams





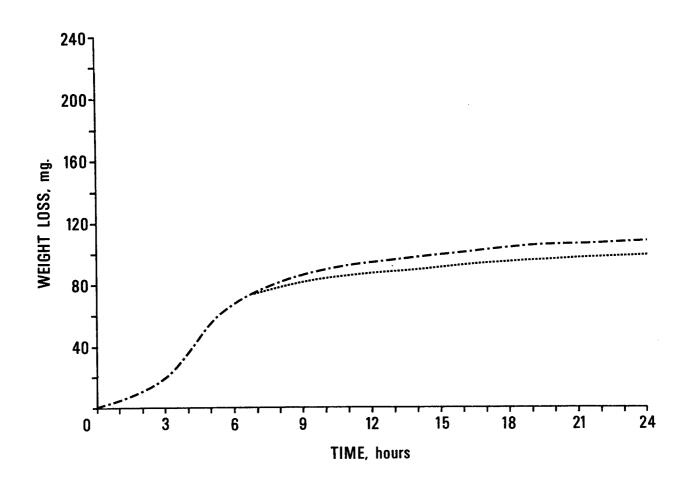
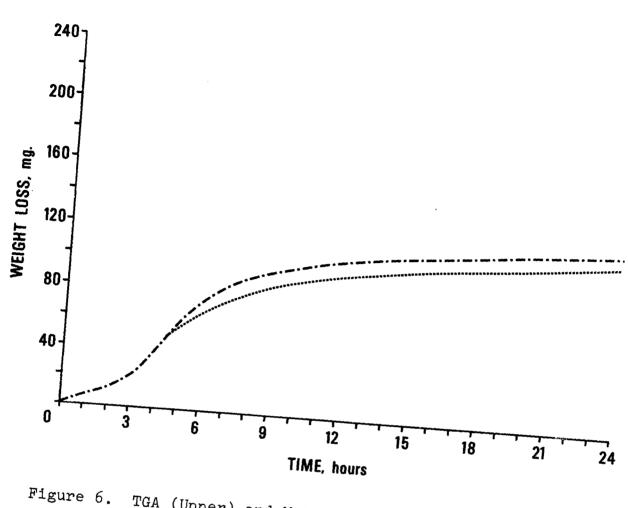
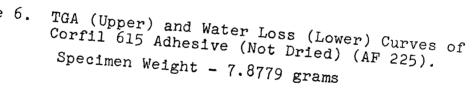
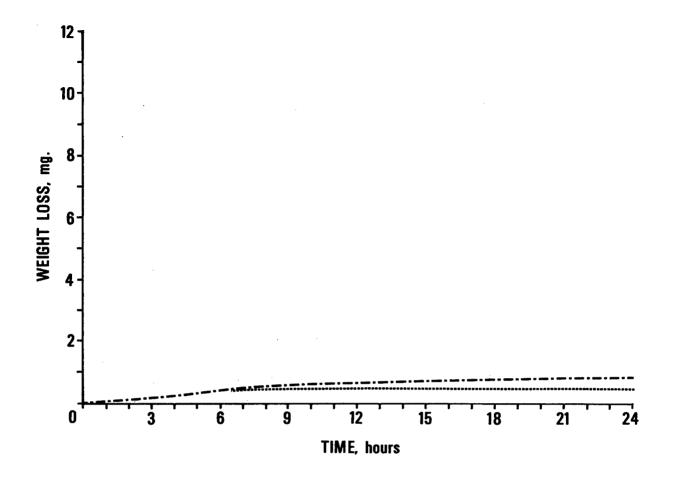
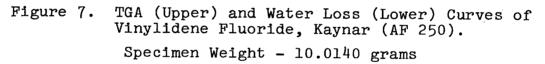


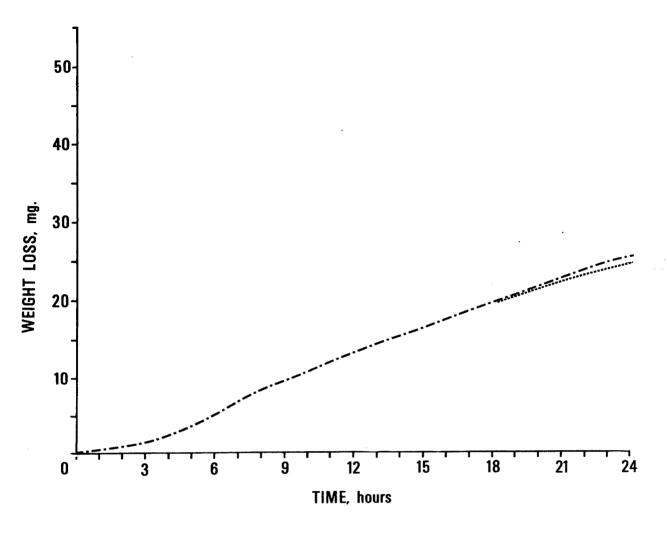
Figure 5. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Corfil 615 Adhesive (Dried) (AF 225). Specimen Weight - 8.0939 grams

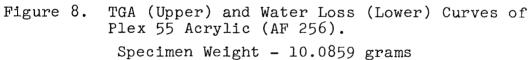


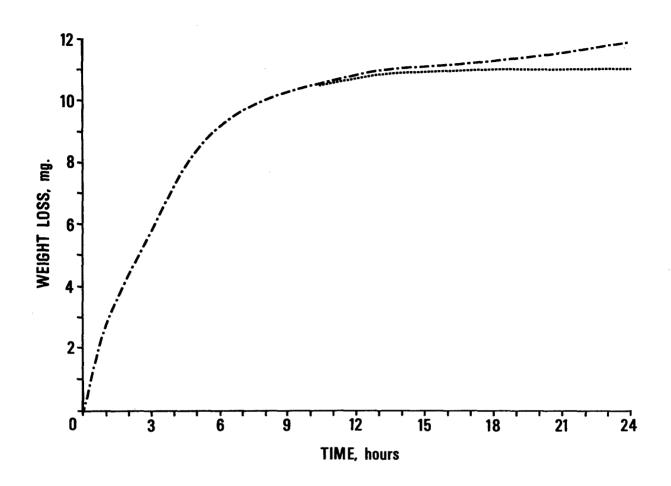


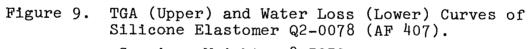




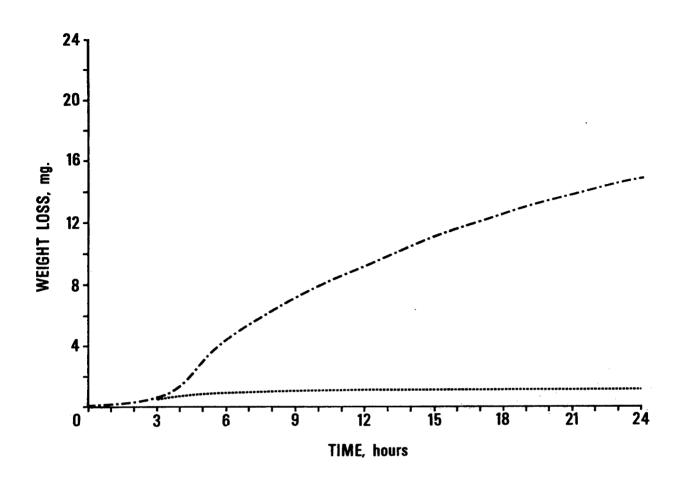


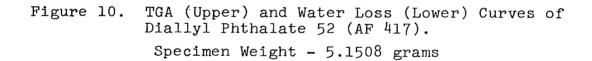


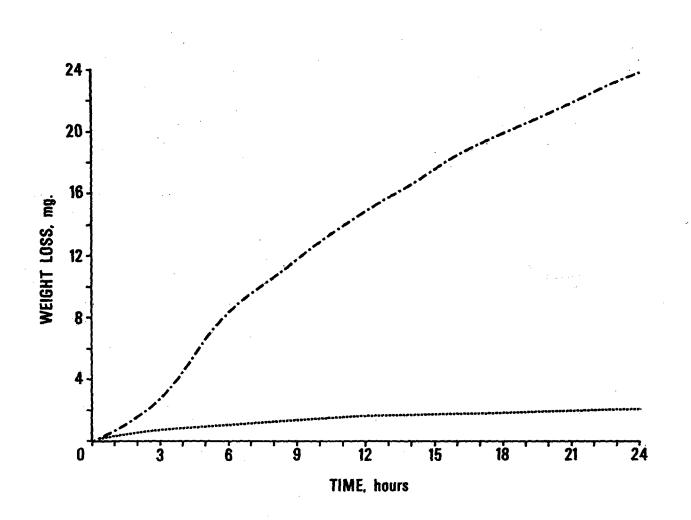


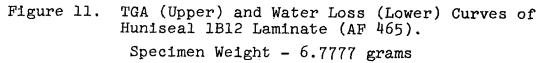


Specimen Weight - 8.5350 grams









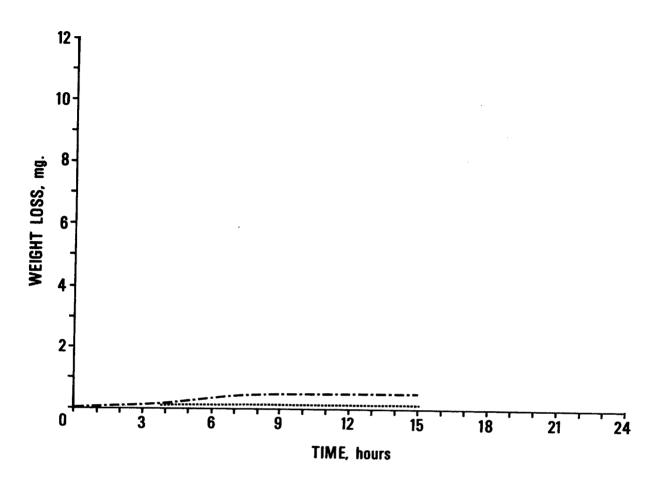
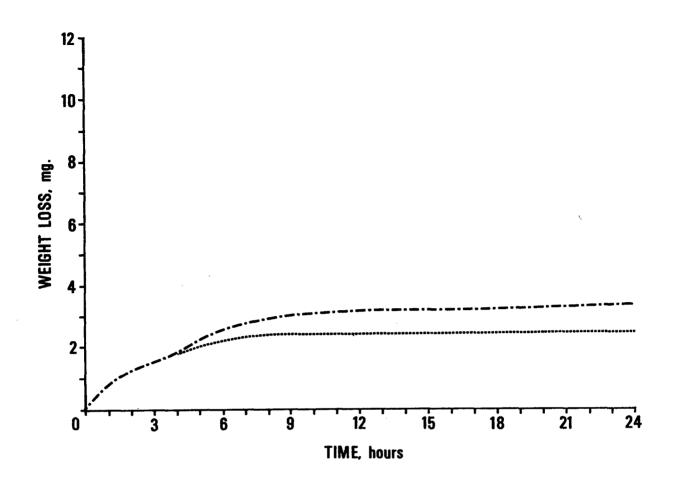
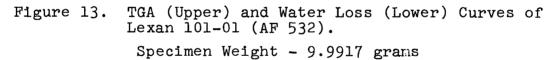


Figure 12. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Tape-Temp-R-Glass (AF 491). Specimen Weight - 10.1321 grams





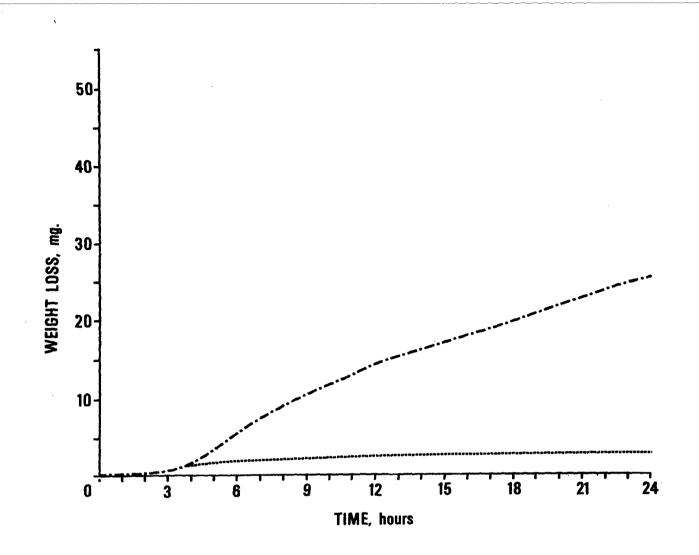
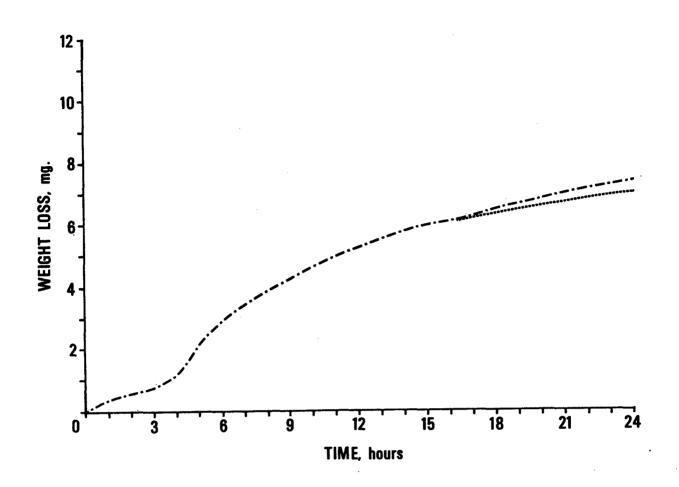
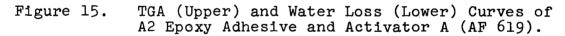
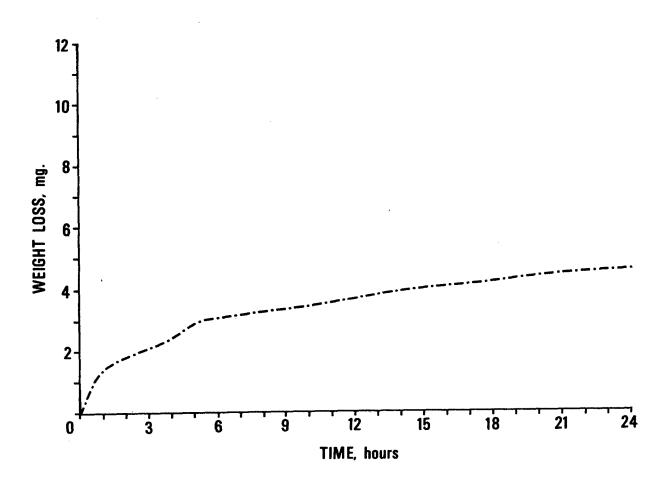


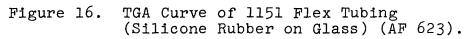
Figure 14. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Locquic Primer Grade N (AF 616). Specimen Weight - 0.1783 gram





Specimen Weight - 10.2945 grams





Specimen Weight - 10.9926 grams

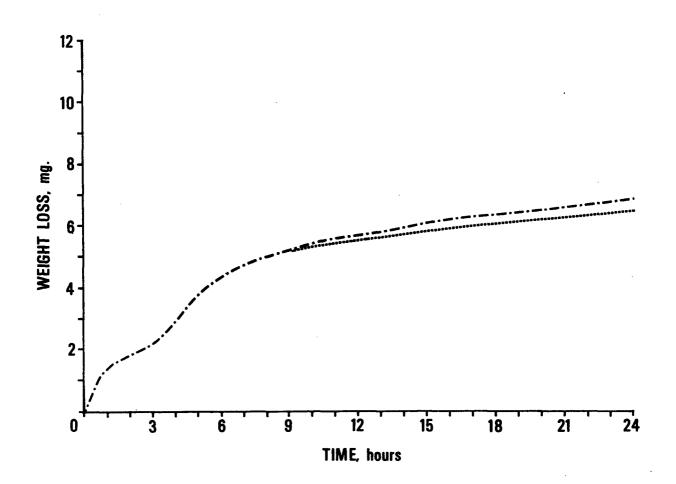
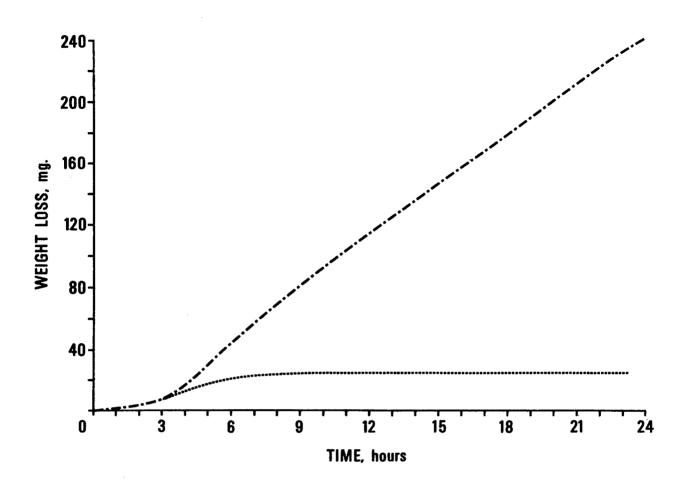
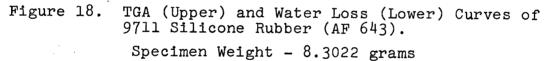
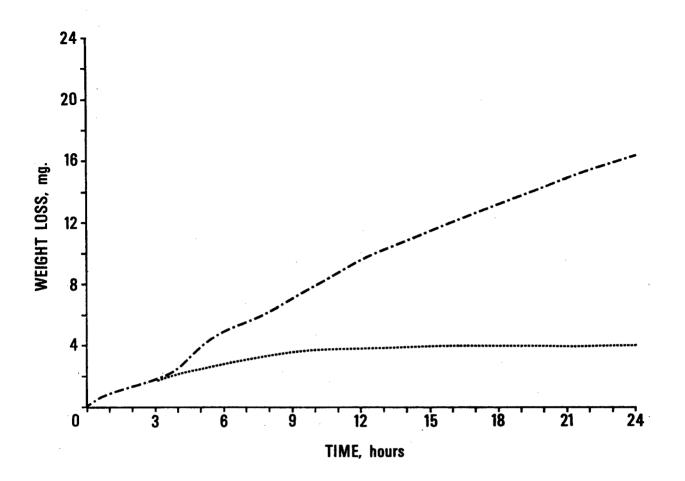
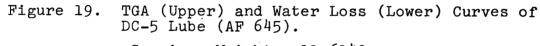


Figure 17. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of CHR 3320 Silicone/Glass (AF 639). Specimen Weight - 9.6219 grams









Specimen Weight - 11.6142 grams

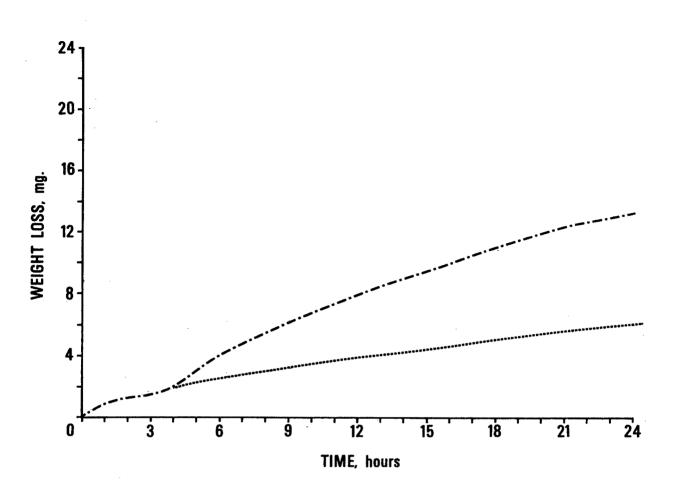


Figure 20. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of DC-33 Light Grease (AF 646). Specimen Weight - 9.6525 grams

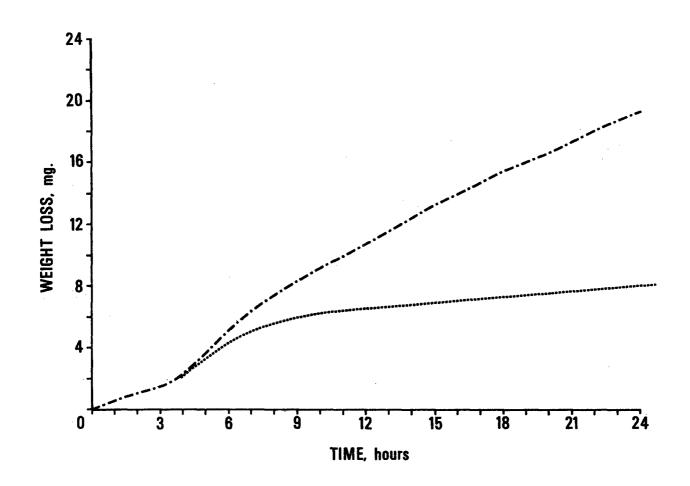
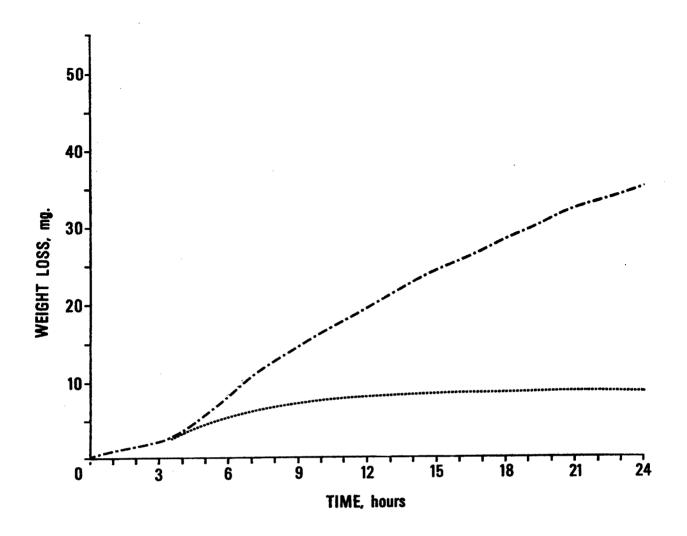
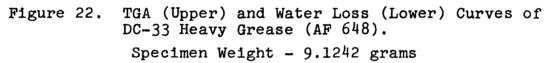
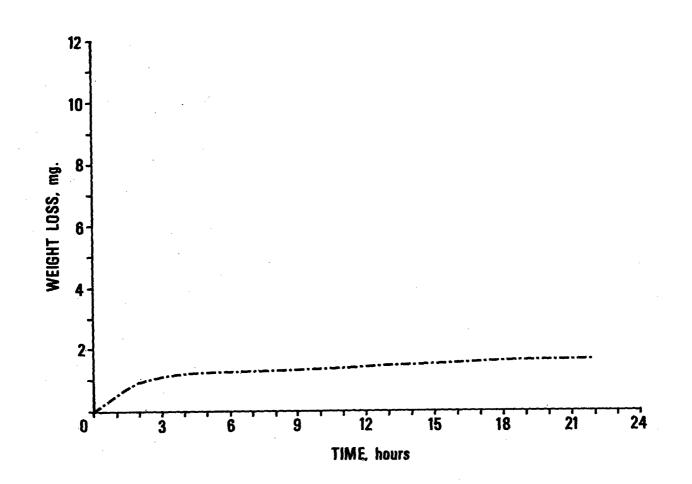
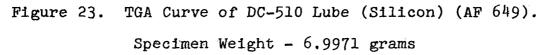


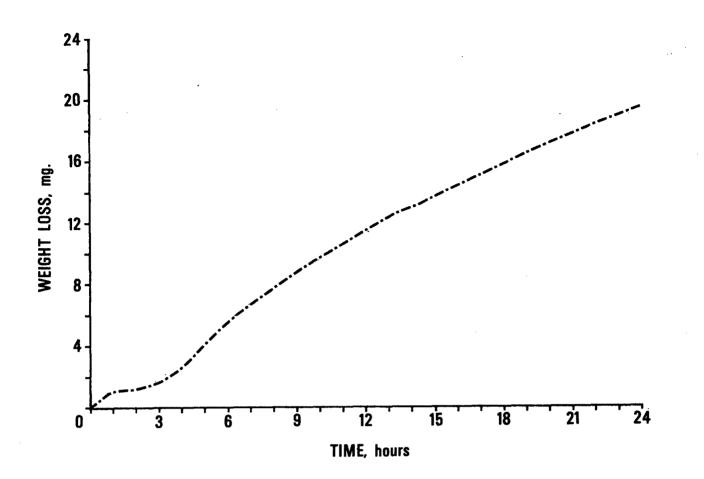
Figure 21. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of DC-33 Medium Grease (AF 647). Specimen Weight - 10.0667 grams

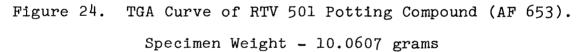


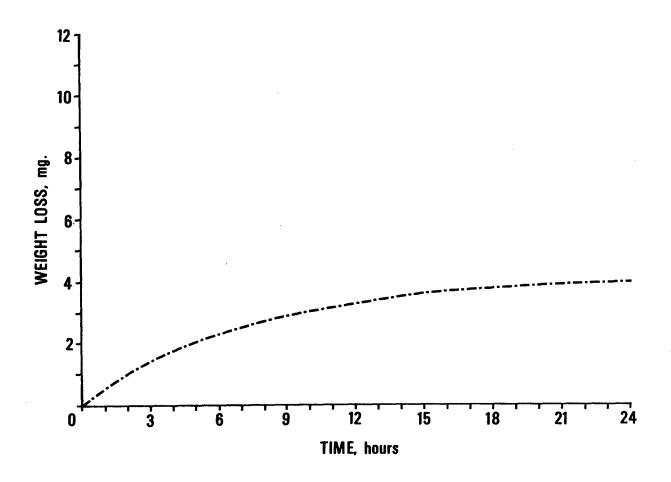


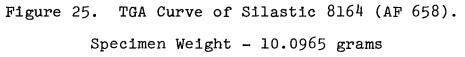


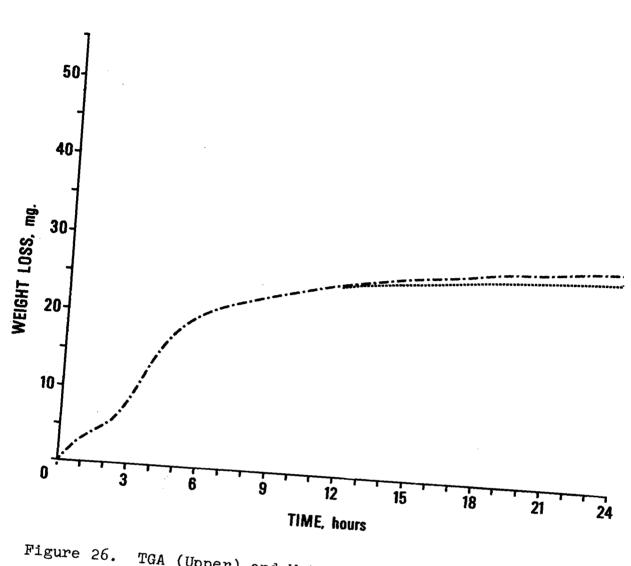


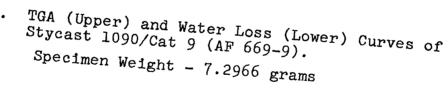


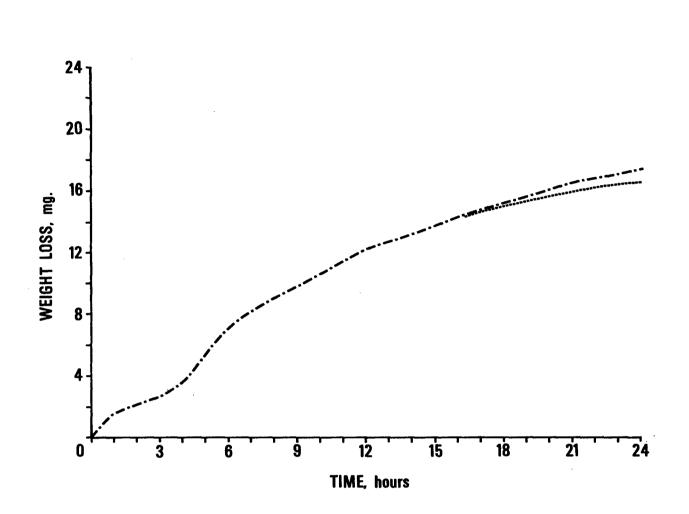


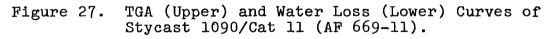




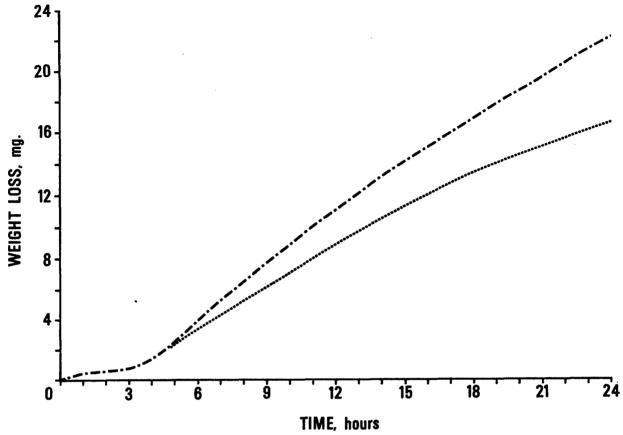


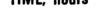






Specimen Weight - 10.7313 grams





TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Urelane 5712 (AF 675). Figure 28. Specimen Weight - 10.6037 grams

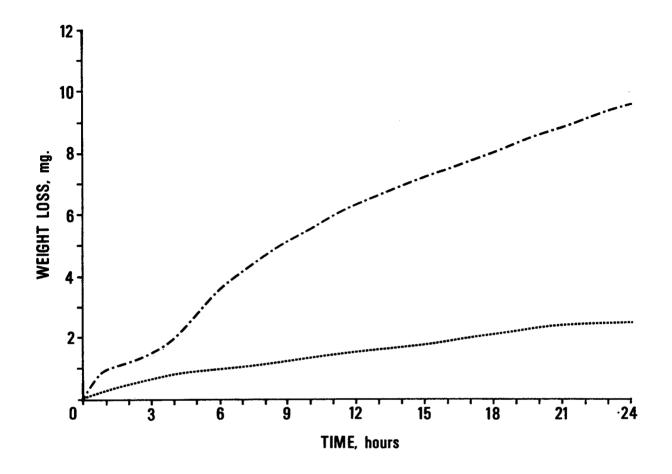


Figure 29. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of RTV-511 Silicone Rubber (AF 678). Specimen Weight - 9.6593 grams

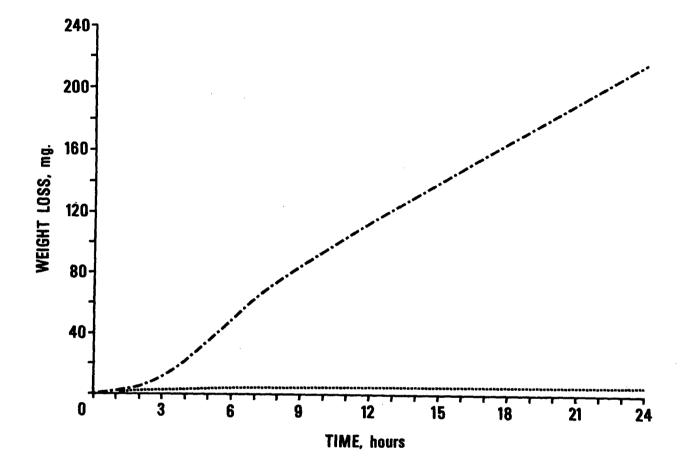


Figure 30. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of SE 550 Silicone Elastomer (AF 680). Specimen Weight - 10.1077 grams

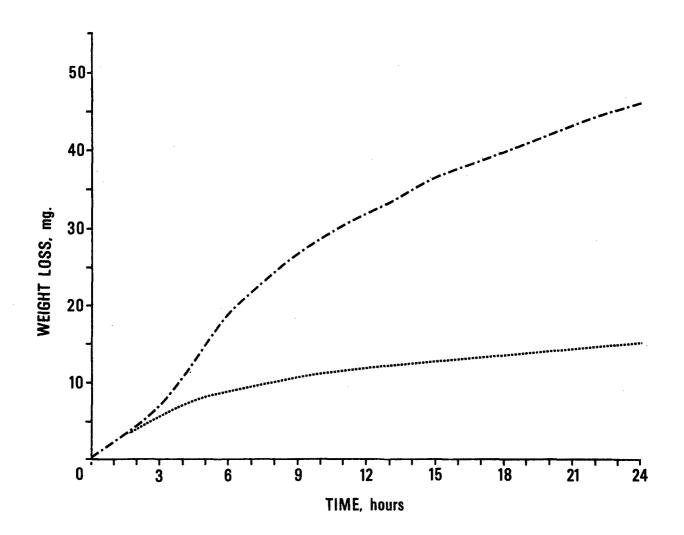


Figure 31. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of SF 565 Silicone Rubber (AF 681). Specimen Weight - 10.6231 grams

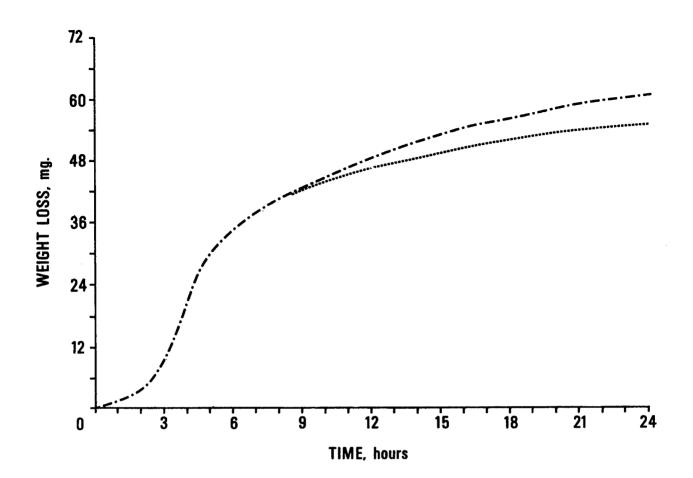
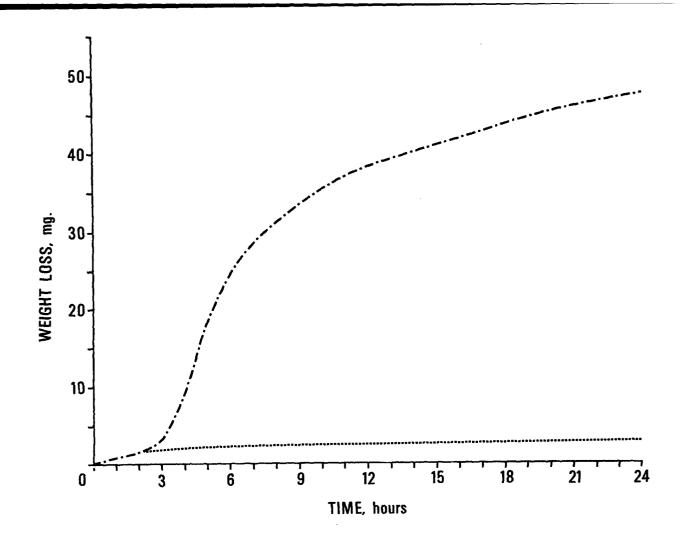
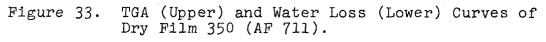


Figure 32. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Hysol 0151 Sealant (AF 699). Specimen Weight - 10.9150 grams





Specimen Weight - 1.0900 grams

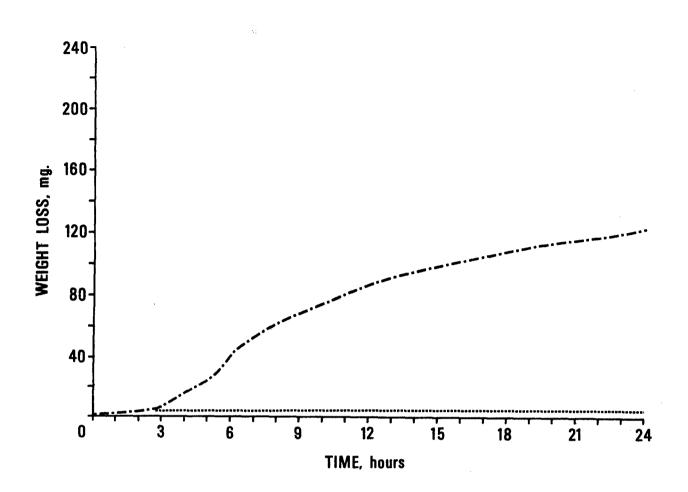
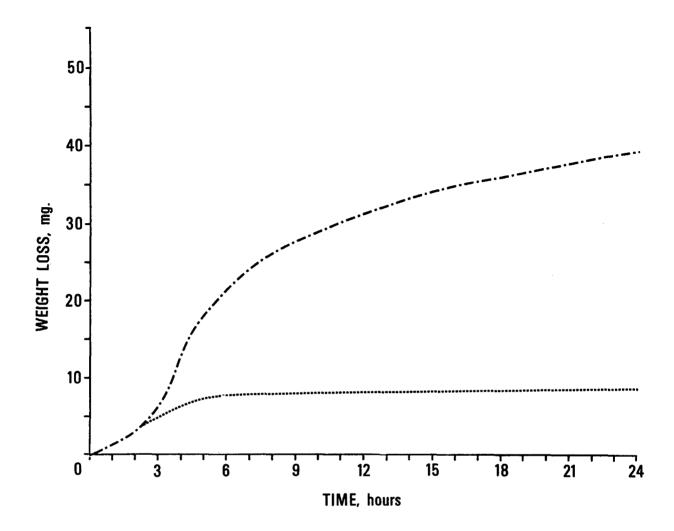
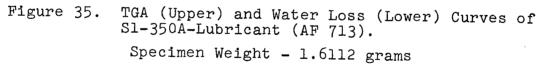


Figure 34. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of N3031A (Lubeco, Inc.) (AF 712). Specimen Weight - 5.7526 grams





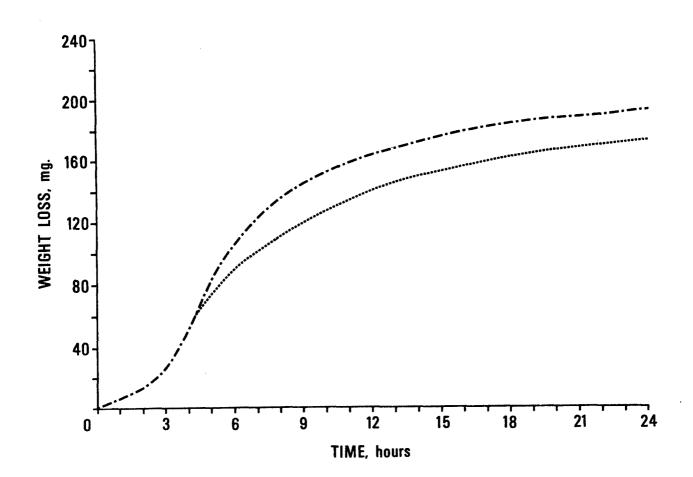


Figure 36. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of 401-Fl Yellow Velvet Paint (AF 718). Specimen Weight - 9.8587 grams

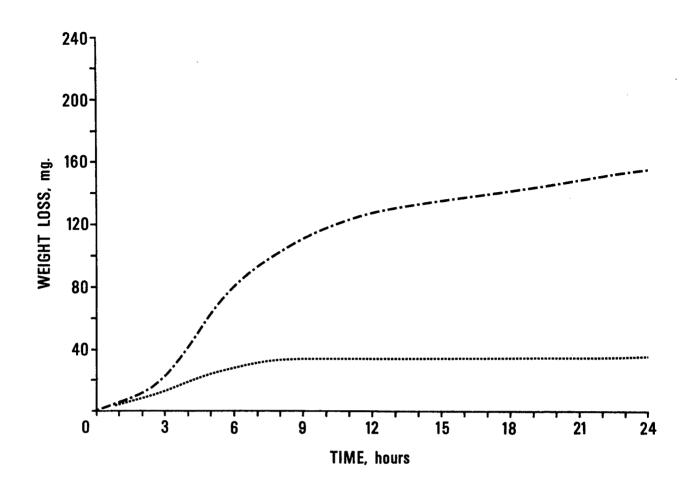


Figure 37. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of 401-H2 Blue Velvet Paint (Dried) (AF 719).

Specimen Weight - 9.2323 grams

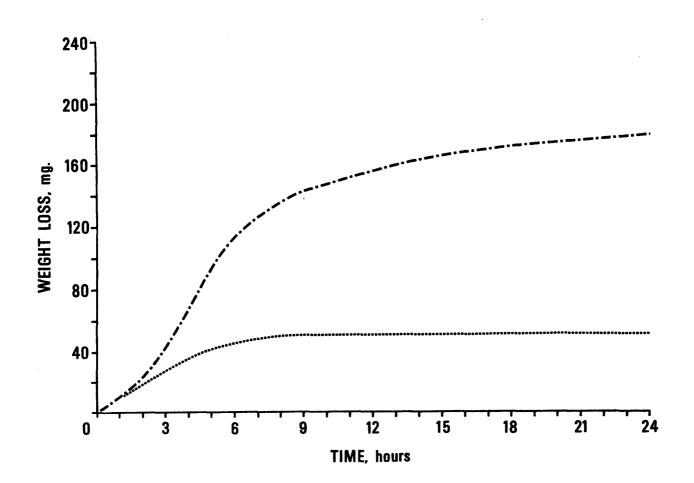


Figure 38. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of 401-H2 Blue Velvet Paint (Not Dried) (AF 719). Specimen Weight - 7.6986 grams

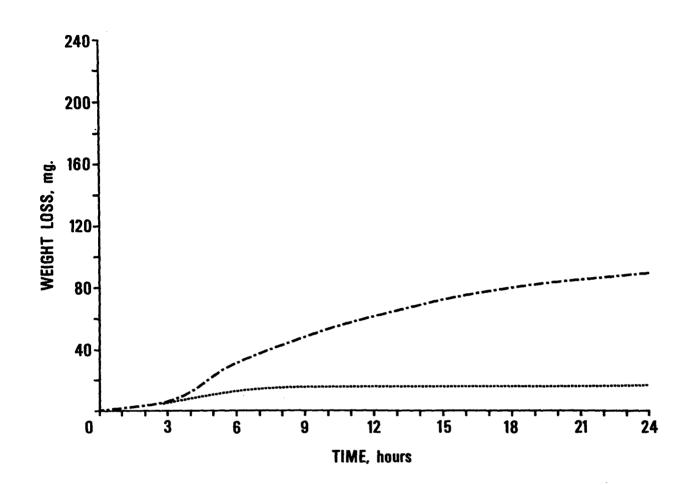
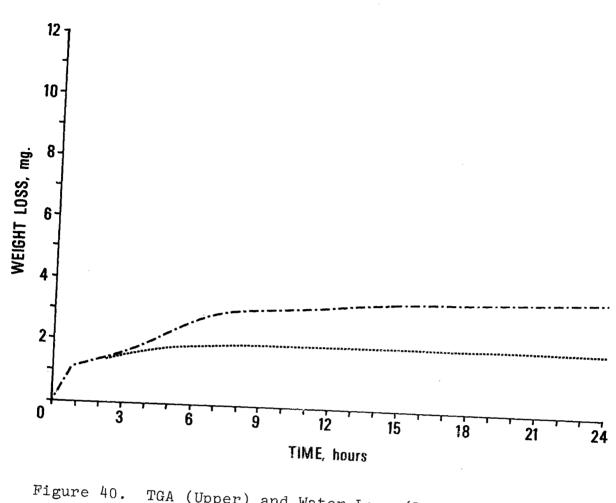


Figure 39. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of 401-J1 Tan Velvet Paint (AF 720). Specimen Weight - 10.2294 grams



igure 40. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of 425 Press. Sens. Tape (AF 722). Specimen Weight - 9.3129 grams

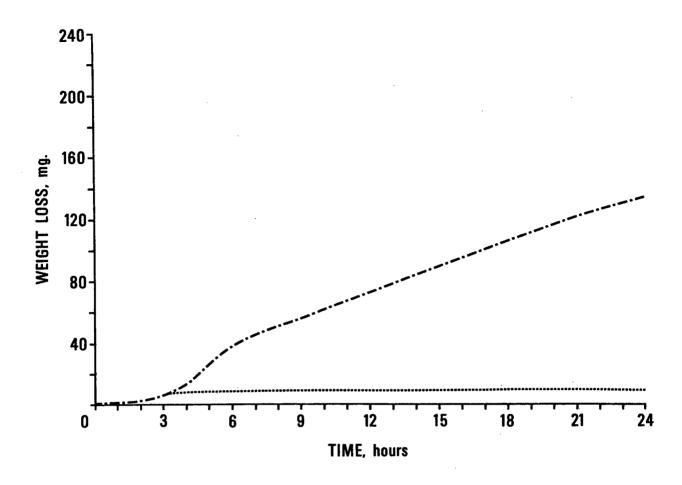
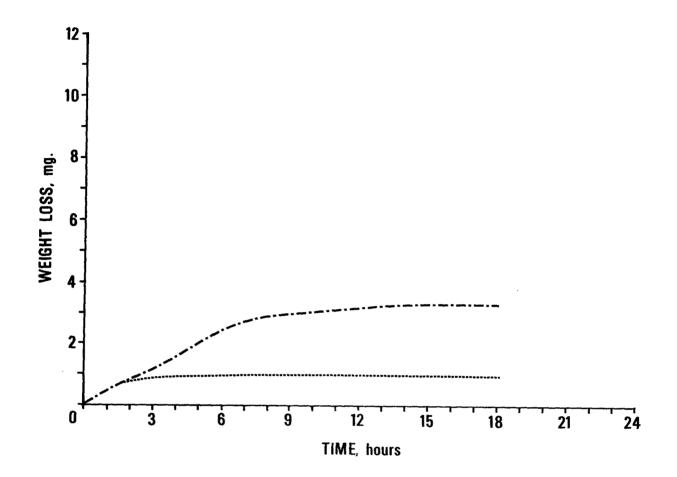
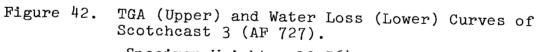


Figure 41. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of EC-880 Adhesive (AF 725). Specimen Weight - 10.3658 grams





Specimen Weight - 10.5641 grams

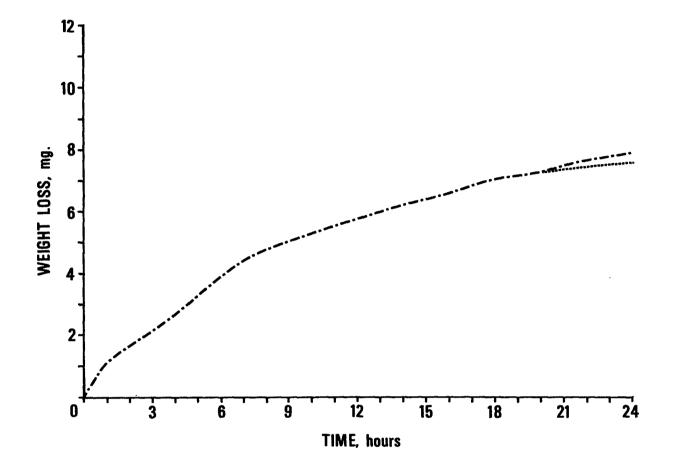
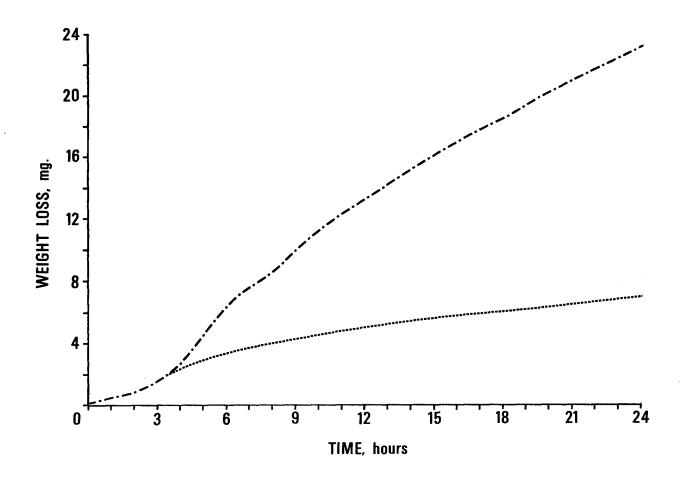
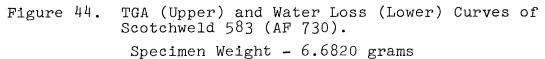


Figure 43. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Scotchcast 263 (AF 728). Specimen Weight - 10.0717 grams





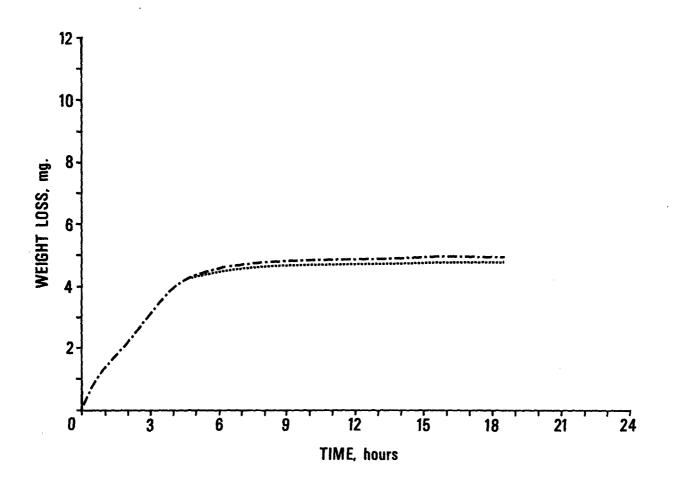


Figure 45. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of E18 Fiberglass Cord (AF 736). Specimen Weight - 12.1023 grams

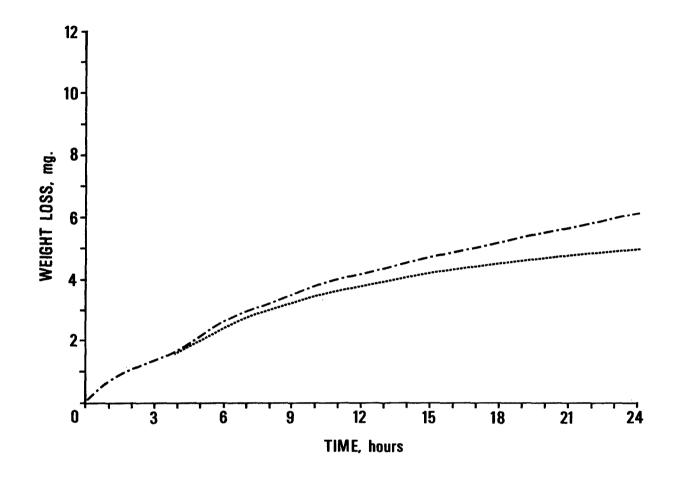
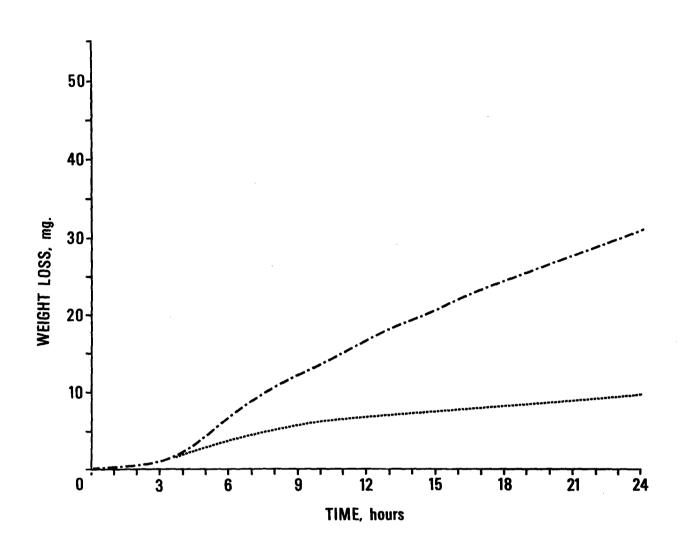
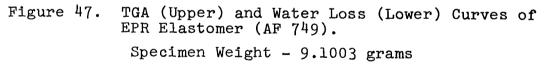


Figure 46. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of EE-6379 Tape (Polyimide Film) (AF 743). Specimen Weight - 7.8353 grams





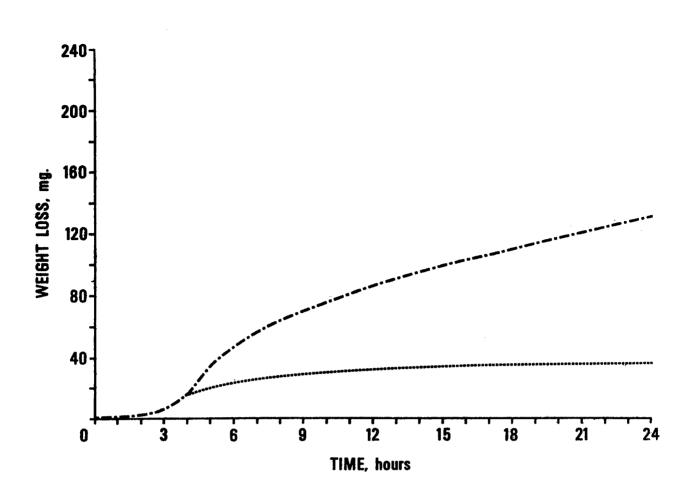
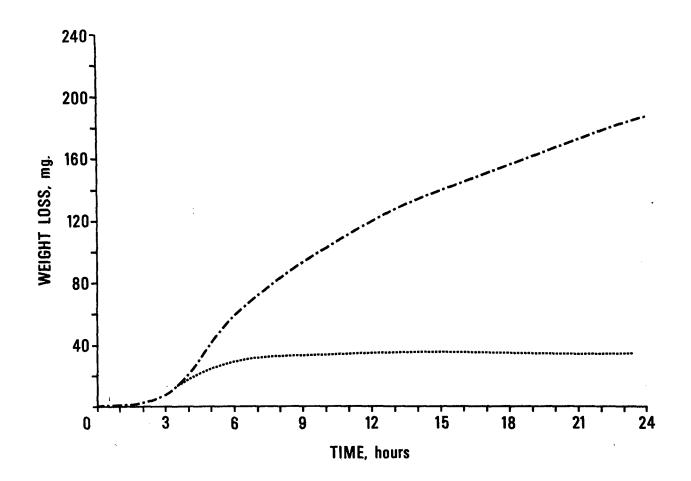
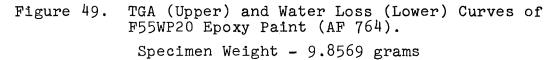
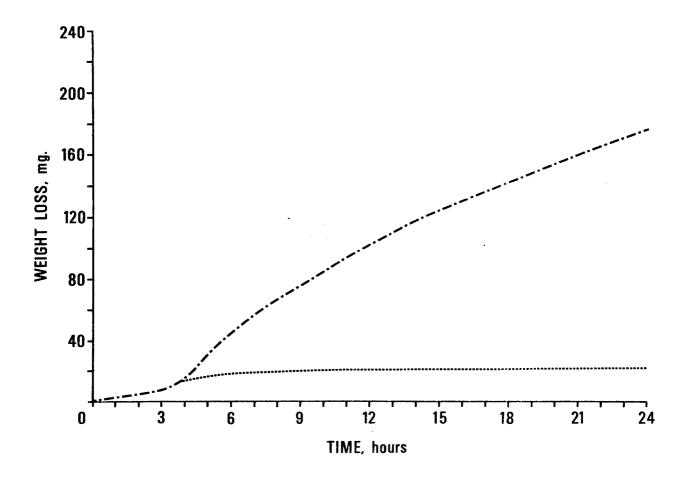


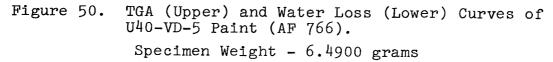
Figure 48. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of F55AP14 Epoxy Enamel (AF 761).

Specimen Weight - 9.8040 grams









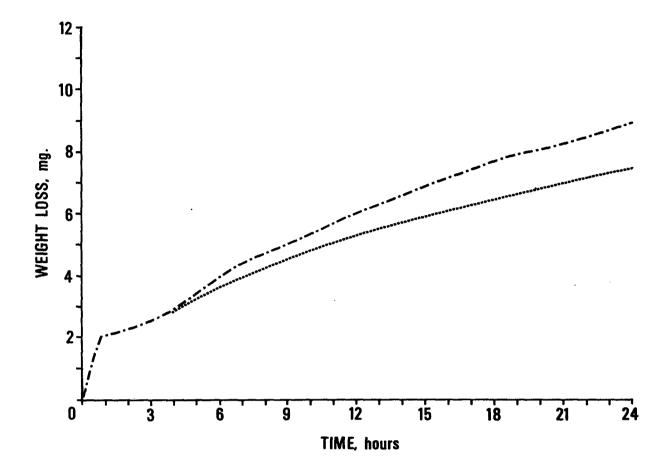


Figure 51. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of Sylgard 182 Potting Compound (AF 786). Specimen Weight - 11.1972 grams

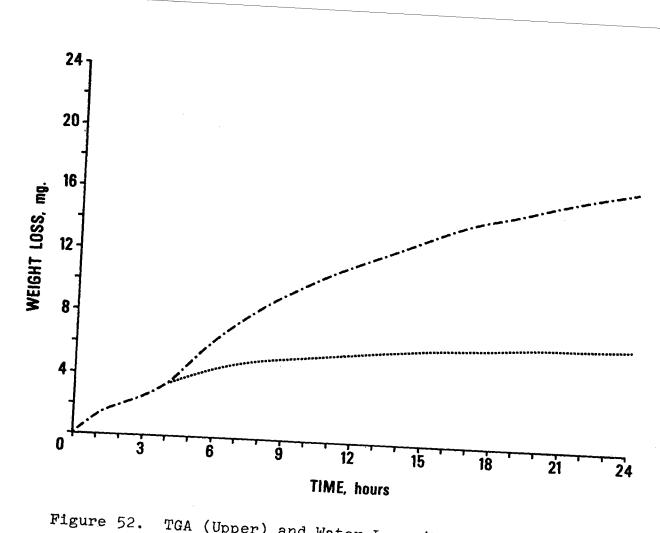
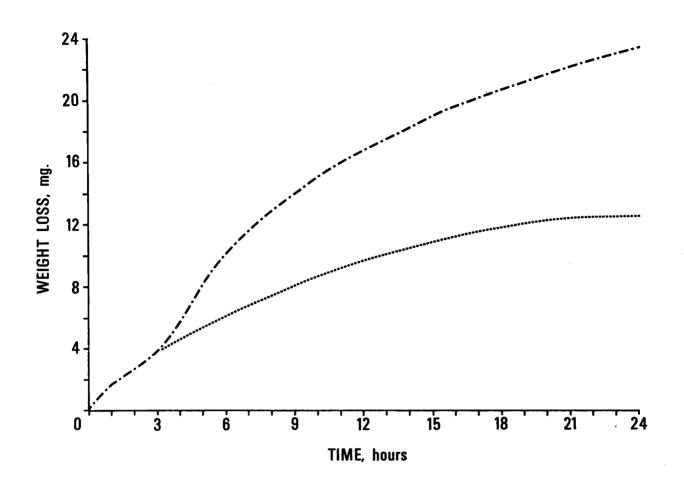
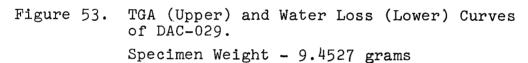
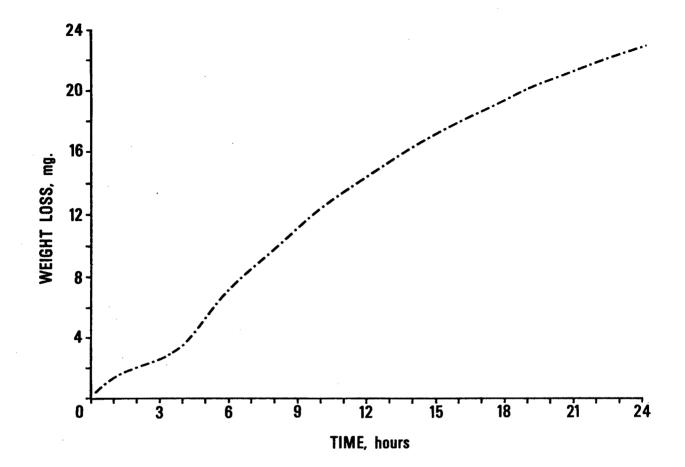
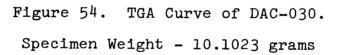


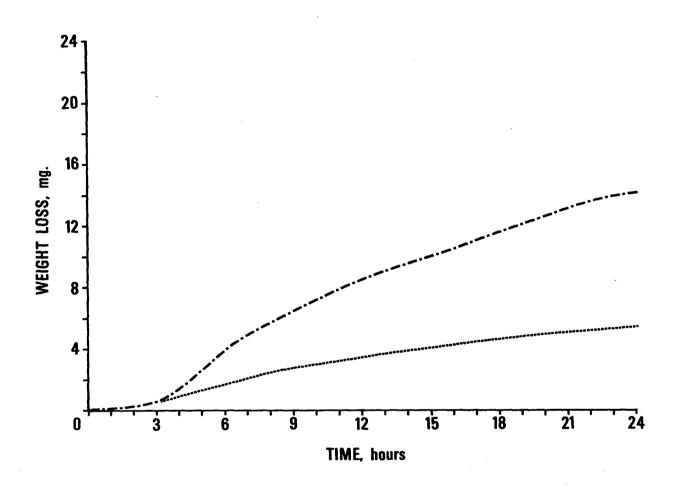
Figure 52. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of DAC-026. Specimen Weight - 9.8296 grams

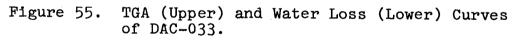




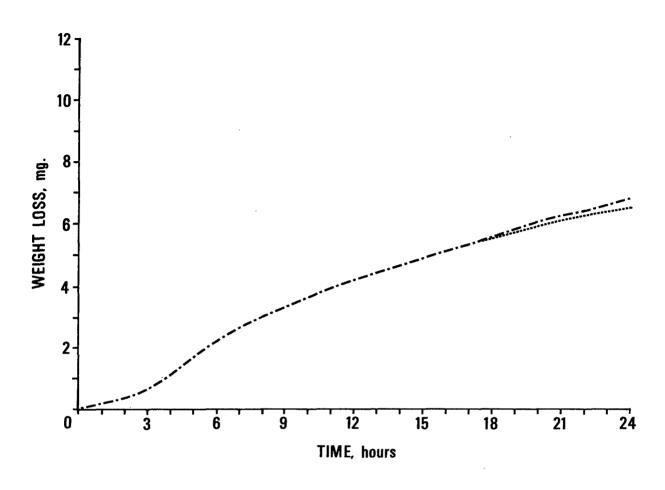


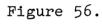






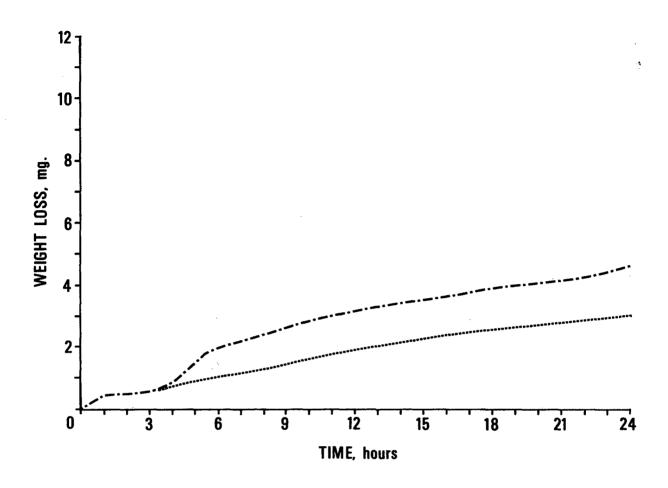
Specimen Weight - 10.7174 grams

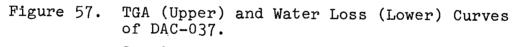




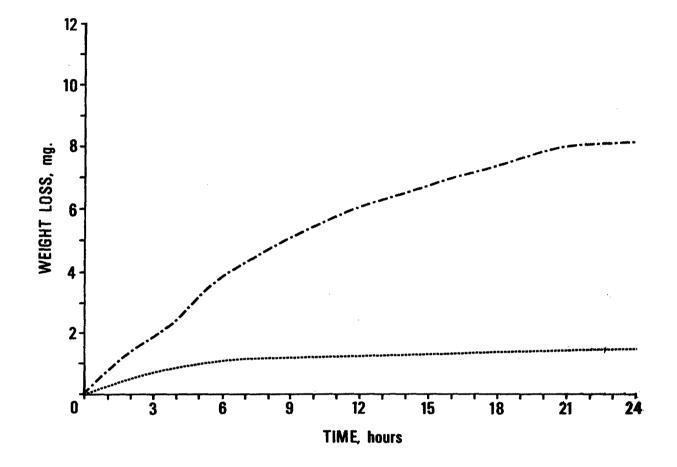
TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of DAC-036.

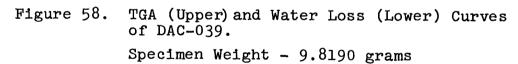
Specimen Weight - 10.6603 grams

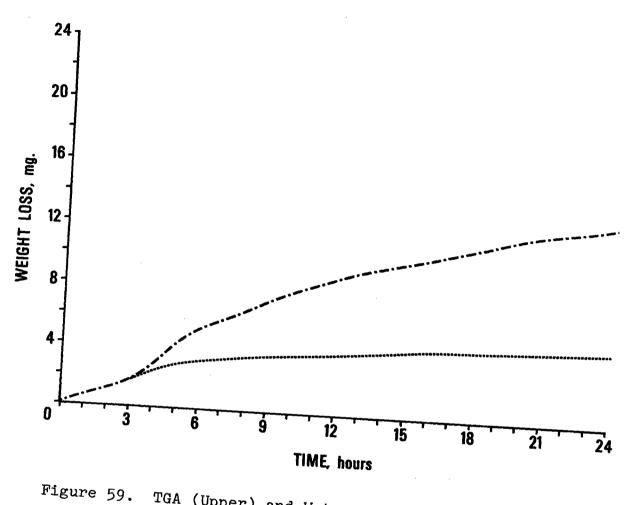


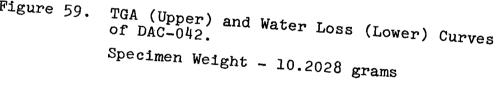


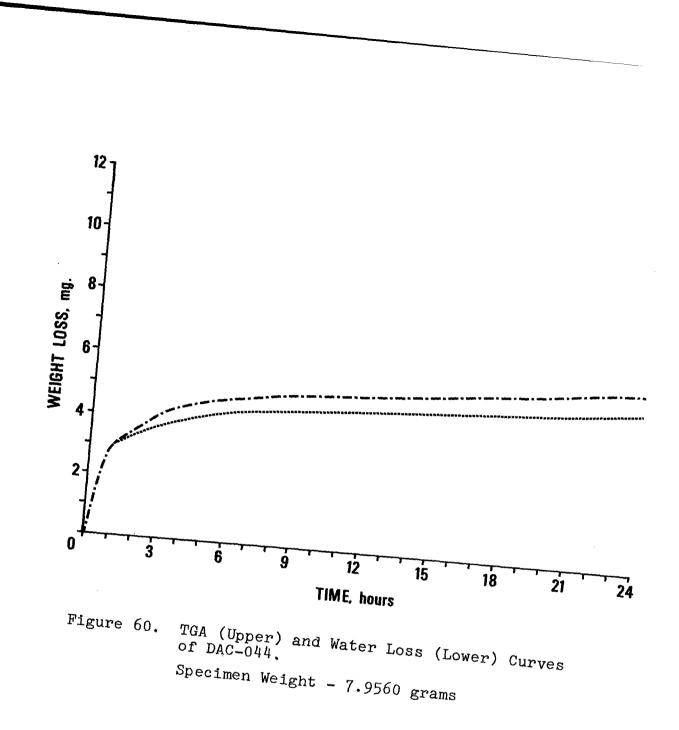
Specimen Weight - 11.1720 grams











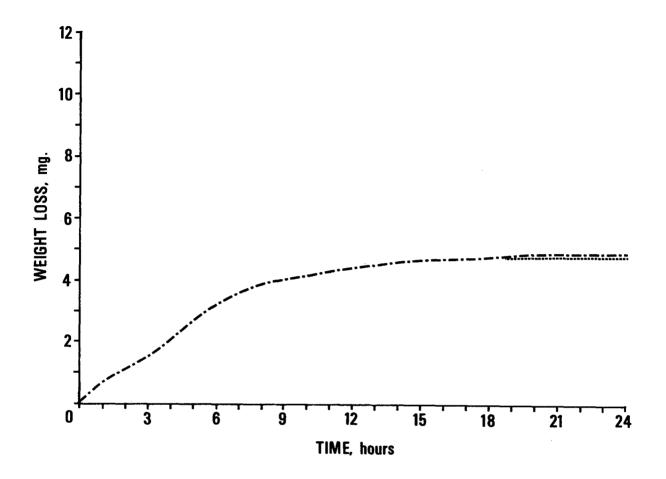
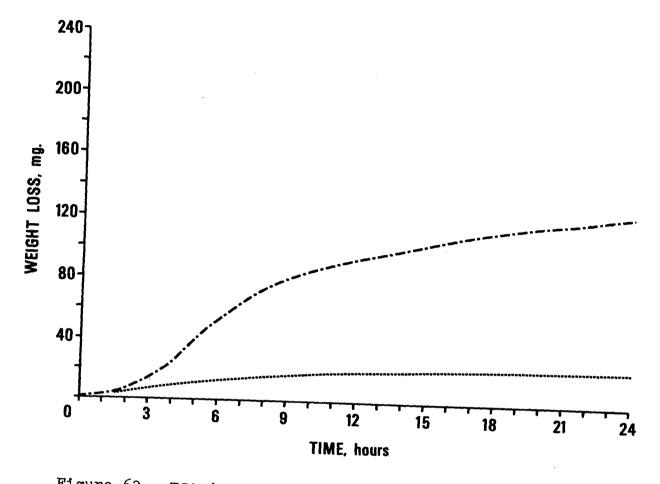
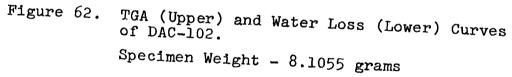


Figure 61. TGA (Upper) and Water Loss (Lower) Curves of DAC-045. Specimen Weight - 10.1837 grams





## APPENDIX II

#### ANALYTICAL RESULTS

#### FOR

#### GAS-OFF EXPERIMENTS

Compounds found as gas-off products from candidate space cabin materials are listed in the following tables. Values for the gas-off product levels are given as: milligrams per 10 grams (mg/10 gms) of the cured candidate material. In some cases, either more or less than 10 grams of material was used, but each yield of gas-off products was normalized to that of a 10-gram sample.

The order of the tables in this appendix is by Air Force serial number. Names of materials are those submitted by the Air Force.

#### Table IX

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM EPON 828/VERSAMID 140

# AF Serial No. 024

		Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)			
	(mg/10 gms 72 Hours	30 Days	Material) 60 Days		
Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	(25°C)		
Acetone	0.01	ND	ND		
Ethanol	0.09	0.01	0.01		
n-Propanol	0.02	ND	ND		
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	0.44	ND	ND		
Toluene	0.03	ND	ND		
Carbon Monoxide	0.06	0.01	0.01		

ND - Not detected

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## Table X

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM POLYESTER GLASS F141

# AF Serial No. 129

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.045	0.010	ND
Benzene	0.054	0.069	0.012
C7 Sat. Hydrocarbon	0.015	0.013	0.024
Toluene	0.42	0.12	0.10
Xylene	0.061	0.019	0.035
C <sub>4</sub> Alkylbenzene	0.071	ND	ND

ND - Not detected

# Table XI

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM CORFIL 615 ADHESIVE

#### AF Serial No. 225

Component		of Componen Candidate Ma 30 Days (25°C)	
Methanol	0.041	ND	ND
Acetone	0.045	0.037	0.052
Ethanol	0.27	0.17	0.20
Benzene	0.035	ND	ND
Toluene	1.3	1.1	1.2
Xylenes	0.050	0.025	0.030
C <sub>3</sub> Alkylbenzene	0.015	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	1.0	0.10	0.22
Methane	0.01	0.001	0.002

ND - Not detected

#### Table XII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE, KAYNAR

# AF Serial No. 250

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms)	Candidate	Material)
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Methanol	0.014	ND	ND
2-Butanol	0.010	ND	ND
l,l-Difluoroethane	0.05	ND	ND
SiF4	0.07	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	0.001	0.001

# Table XIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM PLEX 55 ACRYLIC

## AF Serial No. 256

Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	<u>(25°Č)</u>	
Benzene	0.022	ND	ND	
n-Propanol	0.006	ND	ND	
Carbon Monoxide	0.008	0.002	0.003	
Methane	0.02	0.01	0.02	

### Table XIV

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SILICONE ELASTOMER Q2-0078

## AF Serial No. 407

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms)	Candidate	
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.02	ND	ND
Ethanol	0.03	0.01	0.02
Toluene	0.01	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.009	0.001	0.002

# Table XV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM EPI REX 510 PAINT

# AF Serial No. 410

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	<u>Material)</u>
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Methylisobutylketone	2.8	7.7	12.4
Xylenes	0.11	0.029	0.039
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	ND	0.001
Methane	0.008	ND	ND

#### Table XVI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DIALLYL PHTHALATE 52

# AF Serial No. 417

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
C₃ Sat. Hydrocarbon	0.045	ND	ND
Acetone	9.2	0.42	0.029
Methyl-sec-butyl Ether	0.55	ND	ND
t-Butanol	3.7	0.036	0.037
Benzene	0.027	ND	0.004
n-Propanol	0.031	ND	ND
2-Butanol	800.0	ND	ND
Toluene	0.044	0.008	0.013
Xylenes	0.11	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	1.0	0.1	0.2
Methane	ND	ND	ND

# Table XVII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM HUNISEAL 1B12 LAMINATE

# AF Serial No. 465

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material) 72 Hours 30 Days 60 Days		
Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	(25°C)
Acetone	0.071	0.071	0.11
Methylacetate	0.007	ND	ND
Ethanol	0.006	ND	ND
2-Butanone	0.26	0.026	0.038
Benzene	0.49	0.004	0.011
n-Propanol	0.51	0.004	0.012
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	0.67	0.12	0.26
Toluene	72.0	10.7	15.8
Xylenes	0.15	0.02	0.09
C <sub>3</sub> Alkylbenzene	0.6	0.08	0.13
C <sub>4</sub> Alkylbenzene	0.08	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.02	0.002	0.005
Methane	0.01	0.005	0.02

## Table XVIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM TAPE-TEMP-R-GLASS

# AF Serial No. 491

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate M	laterial)
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.02	0.004	0.008
Ethanol	0.22	0.03	0.03
n-Propanol	0.03	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.02	0.001	0.003

# Table XIX

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM LEXAN 101-01

AF Serial No. 532

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	ويتقاب والمتحدية والمحالي والمجري والمجرور المرجع والمحاد
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	<u>(68°C)</u>	<u>(25°C)</u>	<u>(25°C)</u>
2-Butanol	0.02	0.010	ND
Toluene	0.22	0.06	0.14
n-Butanol	0.008	0.001	ND
Xylenes	0.07	0.01	0.01
Carbon Monoxide	0.004	0.001	0,001
Chloroethylene	0.05	0.005	0.009

ND - Not detected

## Table XX

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM A2 EPOXY ADHESIVE AND ACTIVATOR A

#### AF Serial No. 619

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms)	Candidate	Material)
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	<u>(68°C)</u>	(25°C)	(25°C)
Ethanol	0.029	ND	0.004
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	ND	0.001
Methane	0.001	ND	0.001

#### Table XXI

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM 1151 FLEX TUBING (SILICONE RUBBER ON GLASS)

# AF Serial No. 623

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms	Candidate M	<u>aterial)</u>
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.007	ND	ND
Benzene	0.032	ND	ND
Toluene	0.004	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.002	ND	ND
Methane	0.001	ND	ND

#### Table XXII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM CHR 3320 SILICONE/GLASS

# AF Serial No. 639

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.37	0.12	0.069
Silicone Oil (2 types)	0.090	ND	ND
Benzene	0.078	ND	ND
Xylene	0.030	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.01	0.01	ND
Methane	0.02	0.02	ND

# Table XXIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC-5 LUBE

AF Serial No. 645

Component		of Componen Candidate Ma 30 Days (25°C)	
C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> Sat. Hydrocarbons	0.052	0.007	0.015
Acetone	0.067	0.007	0.015
Silicone Oil (3 types)	3.8	0.086	0.16
Toluene	1.5	0.053	0.009
Trimethylsilanol	0.30	ND	ND
Xylene	0.10	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.01	ND	0.005
Methane	0.02	ND	0.02

#### Table XXIV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC-33 LIGHT GREASE

## AF Serial No. 646

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.031	0.015	0.019
Silicone Oil (7 types)	4.2	1.2	1.6
Trimethylsilanol	0.082	0.096	0.12
Toluene	0.066	0.043	0.049
Xylenes	0.12	0.03	0.04
Carbon Monoxide	0.01	ND	ND
Methane	0.002	ND	ND

#### Table XXV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC-33 MEDIUM GREASE

# AF Serial No. 647

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.072	0.030	0.045
Silicone Oil (6 types)	7.5	0.25	0.34
Trimethylsilanol	0.14	ND	ND
Toluene	0.070	0.14	0.13
Xylenes	0.048	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.01	0.001	0.003
Methane	0.02	0.005	0.01

#### Table XXVI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC-33 HEAVY GREASE

# AF Serial No. 648

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.086	0.045	0.061
Silicone Oil (6 types)	9.8	4.7	4.9
Trimethylsilanol	2.0	0.088	0.080
Toluene	0.080	0.12	0.080
Xylenes	0.074	0.030	0.030
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	ND	ND
Methane	0.002	ND	ND

# Table XXVII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC-510 LUBE (SILICONE)

# AF Serial No. 649

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.015	ND	ND
Silicone Oil (2 types)	0.35	ND	ND
Benzene	0.004	0.015	0.018
Trimethylsilanol	0.044	ND	ND
Toluene	0.46	0.23	0.24
Xylenes	0.01	0.02	0.02
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	0.002	0.003
Methane	0.02	0,005	0.02

# Table XXVIII

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM RTV 501 POTTING COMPOUND

# AF Serial No. 653

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Silicone Oil (2 types)	2.5	0.26	0.43
n-Propanol	1.1	1.8	1.9
2-Butanol	1.2	0.057	0.11
Xylenes	0.15	0.013	ND
Carbon Monoxide	ND	ND	ND
Methane	0.01	ND	ND

#### Table XXIX

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM RTV 732 POTTING COMPOUND

# AF Serial No. 655

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Silicone Oil (4 types)	4.0	0.12	0.10
Trimethylsilanol	1.0	0.07	0.005
2,4-Pentanedione	0.5*	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.004	ND	0.001
Methane	0.05	0.002	0.009

ND - Not detected

\*Tentative value, subject to interference from low molecular weight siloxane.

#### Table XXX

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# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SILASTIC 8164

# AF Serial No. 658

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	Material)
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(68°C)	<u>(25°C)</u>	<u>(25°C)</u>
Acetone	0.018	_	0.043
Silicone Oil (2 types)	0.28	0.065	0.024
Carbon Monoxide	0.07	ND	0.002
Methane	0.02	0.02	0.03

# Table XXXI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM STYCAST 1090/CAT 9

AF Serial No. 669-9

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms)	Candidate	Material)
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	<u>(68°C)</u>	<u>(25°C)</u>	<u>(25°C)</u>
Benzene	0.016	0.002	0.004
Carbon Monoxide	0.004	ND	0.001
Methane	0.002	ND	ND

#### Table XXXII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM STYCAST 1090/CAT 11

# AF Serial No. 669-11

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Benzene	0.016	0.002	0.005
Carbon Monoxide	0.003	ND	ND
Methane	0.002	ND	ND

# Table XXXIII

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM STYCAST 2762 POTTING COMPOUND

# AF Serial No. 671

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms	Candidate	Material)
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 D <b>ays</b> (25°C)
2-Methyl-1,3-dioxalane	0.27	0.053	0.075
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	0.001	0.001
Methane	0.007	0.01	0.003

## Table XXXIV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM URELANE 5712

# AF Serial No. 675

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate Ma	terial)
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
sec-Butylamine	0.12	0.082	0.11
Toluene	0.038	0.022	0.031
Xylenes	0.031	0,012	0.017
Carbon Monoxide	0.02	0.008	0.006
Methane	0.01	ND	0.02

#### Table XXXV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM RTV-511 SILICONE RUBBER

# AF Serial No. 678

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	<u>Material)</u>
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(68°C)	<u>(25°C)</u>	(25°C)
C <sub>6</sub> Sat. Hydrocarbons	0.16	0.009	0.004
Ethanol	0.73	0.91	1.3
Silicone Oil	0.28	0.008	0.023
Toluene	0.013	0.004	0.005
Xylene	0.015	0.009	0.012
Carbon Monoxide	0.06	0.003	0.006
Methane	0.02	0.008	0.01

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## Table XXXVI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SE 550 SILICONE ELASTOMER

#### AF Serial No. 680

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Silicone Oil (2 types)	ND	0.44	4.8
Silicone Oil (3 types)	41.6	ND	ND
Trimethylsilanol	1.0	0.73	0.75
Xylene	0.037	0.002	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.40	0.005	0.011
Methane	0.08	0.001	0.001

#### Table XXXVII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SF 565 SILICONE RUBBER

#### AF Serial No. 681

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate M	
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.10	0.022	0.087
Silicone Oil (2 types)	15.2	0.12	1.9
Benzene	1.7	ND	0.023
Toluene	0.006	ND	ND
2,4-Pentanedione	0.16*	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.039	ND	ND
C <sub>3</sub> Alkylbenzenes	0.015	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.007	ND	ND
Methane	ND	ND	ND

ND - Not detected

\*Tentative value, subject to interference from a low molecular weight siloxane.

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# Table XXXVIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM HYSOL 0151 SEALANT

# AF Serial No. 699

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms	Candidate	<u>Material)</u>
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(68°C)	<u>(25°C)</u>	(25°C)
Methanol	0.02	ND	0.01
Ethanol	0.007	ND	ND
Benzene	0.26	ND	0.006
n-Propanol	0.007	ND	ND
2-Butanol	0.10	ND	ND
Toluene	0.19	ND	0.004
n-Butanol	0.50	0.04	ND
Methylethylbenzene	0.01	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.3	0.002	0.003
Carbon Monoxide	0.13	0.002	0.002

# Table XXXIX

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM 401-F1 YELLOW VELVET PAINT

# AF Serial No. 718

Component	Weight (mg/l0 gms 72 Hours (68°C)	of Component Candidate Mat 30 Days (25°C)	
n-Propanol	0.017	0.013	0.008
n-Butanol	0.038	0.007	0.015
Xylenes	0.49	0.19	0.13
2-Ethoxyethanol	0.400	0.13	0.087
2-Ethoxyethylacetate	2.0	0.40	0.34
2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)- ethylacetate	0.019	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.03	ND	0.002
Methane	0.02	ND	0.004

#### Table XL

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM EC-880 ADHESIVE

# AF Serial No. 725

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gm 72 Hours	s Candidate I 30 Days	Material) 60 Days
Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	(25°C)
Pentane	0.06	0.003	0.007
Methylpentane <sub>}</sub> Hexane	2.8	1.6	2.5
Methylpentene Dimethylpentane	15.6	10.0	14.8
Hexene	0.94	2.0	5.8
Heptane Methylhexene <sup>}</sup>	37.1	14.8	22.6
Dimethylpentene	14.3	5.4	9.4
Acetone	91.2	32.2	52.0
C <sub>8</sub> Saturated Hydrocarbons	3.1	0.92	1.3
2-Butanone	53.5	5.6	7.1
Benzene	0.37	0.046	0.095
C <sub>8</sub> Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.17	0.025	0.050
C, Saturated & Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.10	0.012	0.012
Toluene	3.2	1.1	1.8
C10 Saturated & Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.029	ND	ND
C <sub>11</sub> Saturated & Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.007	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.20	0.042	0.05
Cyclohexanone	0.18	0.036	0.03
C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>15</sub> Saturated & Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.26	ND	ND
Methane	0.03	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.6	0.005	0.009

#### Table XLI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SCOTCHCAST 3

#### AF Serial No. 727

	(mg/10 gms		<u>laterial)</u>
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Silicone Oil	0.22	ND	ND
Ethanol	0.05	0.01	0.03
Acetone	0.24	ND	ND
C7 Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.20	ND	ND
C: Saturated Hydrocarbons	0.038	ND	ND
C: Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.069	ND	ND
C <sub>9</sub> Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.19	ND	ND
Hexanone	0.13	ND	ND
Toluene	0.17	ND	ND
C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>11</sub> Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.15	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.39	ND	ND
C <sub>11</sub> -C <sub>14</sub> Saturated & Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	0.09	ND	ND
Methane	0.02	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.23	0.002	0.005

## Table XLII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SCOTCHCAST 263

#### AF Serial No. 728

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	Material)
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Benzene	0.016	0.001	0.004
Carbon Monoxide	0.004	0.001	0.002
Methane	0.001	ND	ND

# Table XLIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SCOTCHWELD 583

# AF Serial No. 730

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms		
Company	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(00-0)	(25°C)	(25°C)
Ethylene	0.54	ND	ND
C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>5</sub> Mono-olefin	0.033	ND	ND
Acetone	0.35	0.065	0.087
C <sub>6</sub> Mono-olefin	0.11	ND	ND <sup>.</sup>
Ethanol	6.6	1.9	1 <u>.</u> 8
2-Butanone	0.58	0.11	0.10
C <sub>7</sub> Mono-olefin	0.13	ND	ND
n-Butanol	0.11	0.006	0.024
C <sub>8</sub> -C <sub>14</sub> Mono-olefin	7.0	ND	ND
Butylbenzene	0.15	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.40	0.05	0.08
Methane	0.02	0.001	0.003

ND - Not detected

.

#### Table XLIV

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM EE-6379 TAPE (POLYIMIDE FILM)

# AF Serial No. 743

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.021	0.001	0.001
2-Propanol	0.33	0.088	0.22
Silicone Oil	0.026	0.003	ND
Benzene	0.055	ND	ND
n-Propanol	0.016	0.010	0.015
Trimethylsilanol	0.98	0.029	0.023
Xylene	0.18	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	ND	0.005	0.009
Methane	0.02	0.008	0.02

#### Table XLV

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM EPR ELASTOMER

# AF Serial No. 749

Component		ht of Compone s Candidate M 30 Days (25°C)	
	_(00 0)		
Butane	0.13	ND	ND
Acetone	0.023	ND	ND
C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> Sat. Hydrocarbons <sub>}</sub> C <sub>6</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> Mono & Di-olefins <sup>}</sup>	0.031	ND .	ND
Isopropenylbenzene	0.25	ND	ND
Acetophenone	0.17	ND	ND
2-Phenyl-2-propanol	0.70	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.03	0.002	0.004
Methane	0.03	ND	0.01

# Table XLVI

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM PRC-1201Q SEALER

# AF Serial No. 751

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/l0 gms		and the second
	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	(25°C)
Acetone	0.26	0.61	0.72
C5-C6 Sat. Hydrocarbons	0.06	0.26	0.18
Ethanol	0.80	4.9	1.7
Benzene	0.049	0.025	0.036
n-Propanol	0.022	0.015	0.025
Toluene	211	464	255
Xylene	0.35	0.52	0.45
Unidentified Component (M.W. = 166)	0.05*	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.07	0.01	0.03
Methane	0.008	ND	0.001

ND - Not detected

\*Estimated

## Table XLVII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM F55AP14 EPOXY ENAMEL

# AF Serial No. 761

	Weight of Component		
	(mg/10 gms		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
component	(00 0)	(2) 0)	
Acetone	0.24	ND	ND
Methylacetate	0.20	ND	ND
2-Butanone	40.8	11.4	18.6
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	80.0	3.6	5.2
Toluene	40.2	1.6	2.8
n-Butanol	3.9	0.01	0.06
Xylenes	53.2	2.4	2.6
C <sub>3</sub> Alkylbenzenes	16.0	0.19	0.31
2-n-Propylthiophene	13.0	0.18	0.28
C <sub>4</sub> Alkylbenzenes	0.35	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.14	0.004	0.006
Methane	0.03	ND	ND

#### Table XLVIII

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM SYLGARD 182 POTTING COMPOUND

## AF Serial No. 786

Component	Weigh (mg/l0 gms 72 Hours (68°C)	t of Compon Candidate 30 Days (25°C)	
C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> Sat. Hydrocarbons	0.069	0.027	0.036
Acetone	0.062	0.010	ND
Silicone Oil (3 types)	0.65	0.10	0.046
Benzene	0.013	ND	0.006
Toluene	0.21	0.094	0.046
Trimethylsilanol	0.055	ND	ND
Xylenes	1.1	0.53	0.36
Carbon Monoxide	0.02	ND	0.006
Methane	0.11	ND	0.02

### Table XLIX

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DC93-500 PART A & B

## AF Serial No. 955

Component	Weight of (mg/10 gms Cand 72 Hours (68°C)	Component idate Material) 30 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.012	ND
Benzene	0.87	0.41
Silicone Oil	0.051	0.045
Toluene	0.006	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.008	ND
Methane	0.50	0.03

ND - Not detected

.

#### Table L

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-026

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.009	0.005	ND
Silicone Oil (4 types)	2.0	1.5	1.6
Trimethylsilanol	0.29	0.012	0.005
2,4-Pentanedione	0.07*	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	ND	0.002	ND
Methane	0.02	0.03	0.005

ND - Not detected

\*Tentative value, subject to interference from low molecular weight siloxane.

#### Table LI

#### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-029

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.073	0.009	ND
Silicone Oil (3 types)	0.93	0.38	0.48
Benzene	0.032	ND	ND
Trimethylsilanol	0.80	0.043	0.043
2,4-Pentanedione	0.11*	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	ND	ND	0.01
Methane	0.01	0.009	0.03

ND - Not detected

\*Tentative value, subject to interference from a low molecular weight siloxane.

## Table LII

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-030

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.011	ND	ND
Silicone Oil (3 types)	0.086	ND	ND
Trimethylsilanol	0.021	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.016	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	ND	ND	ND
Methane	ND	ND	ND

ND - Not detected

ł **6**.

## Table LIII

# GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-032

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate Ma	<u>iterial)</u>
Component	78 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Toluene	0.011	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.031	ND	ND
Diethoxyethanol	0.091	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.02	0.001	0.004
Methane	0.06	0.003	0.009

## Table LIV

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-033

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.031	ND	ND
Butyraldehyde	0.031	ND	ND
Ethanol	0.030	ND	ND
n-Propanol	0.004	ND	ND
2-Butanol	0.004	ND	ND
Toluene	0.005	ND	ND
n-Butanol	0.28	0.003	ND
2-n-Butoxyethanol	0.11	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.01	ND	ND
Methane	0.01	ND	~ ND

ND - Not detected

## Table LV

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-037

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.053	ND	ND
C, Saturated Hydrocarbon	0.016	ND	ND
Benzene	0.010	ND	0.012
Toluene	0.95	ND	0.019
Xylene	0.82	ND	0.029
Carbon Monoxide	0.002	ND	0.007
Methane	0.02	ND .	0.03

ND - Not detected

## Table LVI

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-039

	Weight of Component (mg/10 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.016	ND	ND
Silicone Oil (2 types)	0.079	ND	0.005
C <sub>9</sub> Saturated Hydrocarbon	0.16	0.08	0.18
Benzene	0.061	0.007	0.006
2-Butanol	0.018	0.004	0.006
Trimethylsilanol	0.067	ND	ND
Xylenes	0.018	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.005	0.006	0.01
Methane	0.03	0.01	0.03

## Table LVII

### GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-042

	Weight of Component (mg/l0 gms Candidate Material)		
Component	72 Hours (68°C)	30 Days (25°C)	60 Days (25°C)
Acetone	0.039	ND	ND
n-Butanol	0.028	ND	ND
2-n-Butoxyethanol	0.020	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.020	0.005	0.01
Methane	0.01	0.03	0.03

## Table LVIII

## GAS-OFF PRODUCTS FROM DAC-044

	Weight of Component		
		Candidate	
- ·	72 Hours	30 Days	60 Days
Component	(68°C)	(25°C)	<u>(25°C)</u>
Acetone	0.019	ND	ND
Silicone Oil (2 types)	0.026	ND	ND
C <sub>9</sub> Saturated Hydrocarbon	0.009	ND	ND
Trimethylsilanol	0.090	0.004	ND
Toluene	0.028	0.003	ND
Xylenes	0.21	ND	ND
C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> Alkylbenzenes	0.061	ND	ND
Acetic Acid	0.072	ND	ND
Carbon Monoxide	0.008	ND	0.002
Methane	0.009	ND	0.02

## APPENDIX III

### REPRESENTATIVE GAS CHROMATOGRAMS

FOR

GAS-OFF EXPERIMENTS

The gas chromatograms shown in this appendix were obtained on an F&M Scientific Corporation Model 810 Research Gas Chromatograph. Instrument conditions and column specifications are listed in Table LIX. Since retention times tended to shift somewhat due to column aging, a standard mixture was used as a day-to-day reference. The first peak appearing in each chromatogram is air.

The gas chromatograms are representative of a particular candidate material. Comparison of peak intensities in chromatograms for different candidate materials should be made with care, since sensitivity factors and quantities of atmosphere taken for analysis vary.

Chromatograms appear in order of their Air Force serial numbers. Names of materials are those submitted by the Air Force.

#### Table LIX

#### GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT CONDITIONS

All samples were analyzed using a flame ionization detector and a F&M Model 810 Research Gas Chromatograph in a single column and single detector mode.

#### Instrument Conditions

Column: 20-ft x 1/4-in. O.D. Stainless Steel, 20% Triton X-305 on 60/80 mesh Gas Chrom Z.

Column Temperature: programmed 50°-170°C @ 8°C/min.

Detector Temperature: 300°C

Injection Port Temperature: 250°C

Flow Split: none

Flow Rate: 60 ml/min. He

Range: 10

Attenuation: X8, or as noted

Sample Size: 50 cc of gas

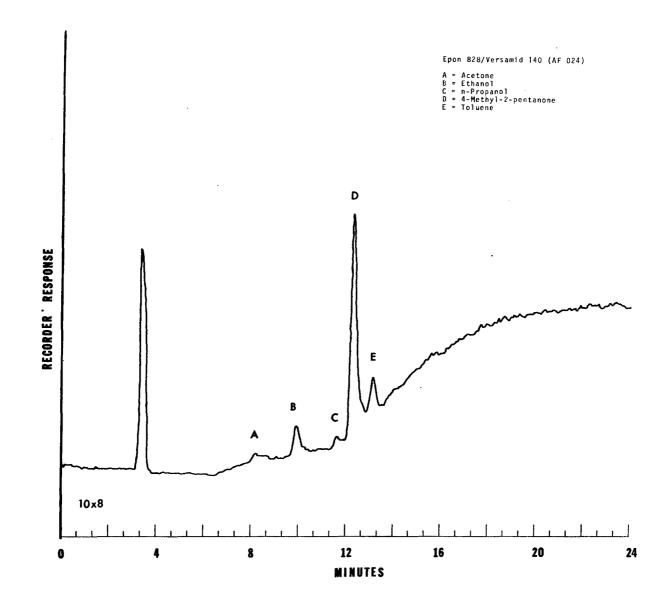
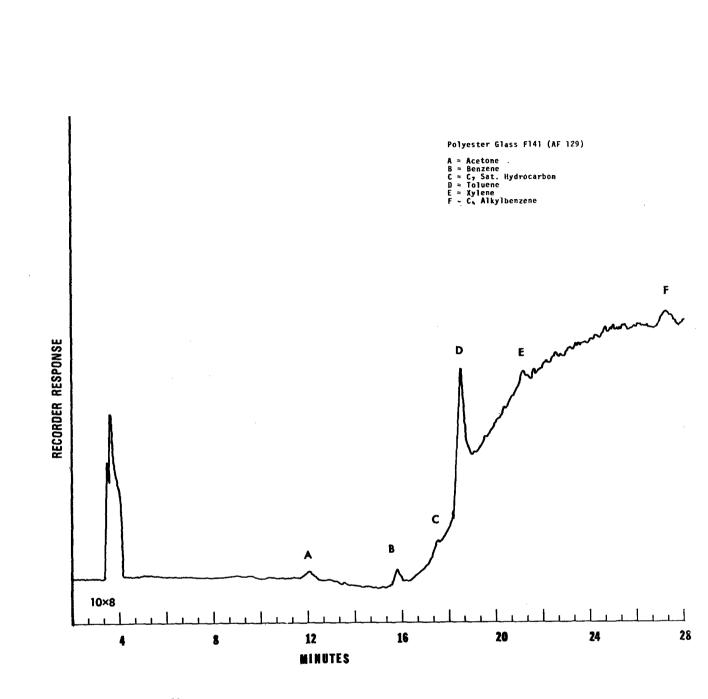
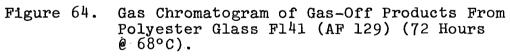


Figure 63. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Epon 828/Versamid 140 (AF 024) (72 Hours @ 68°C).





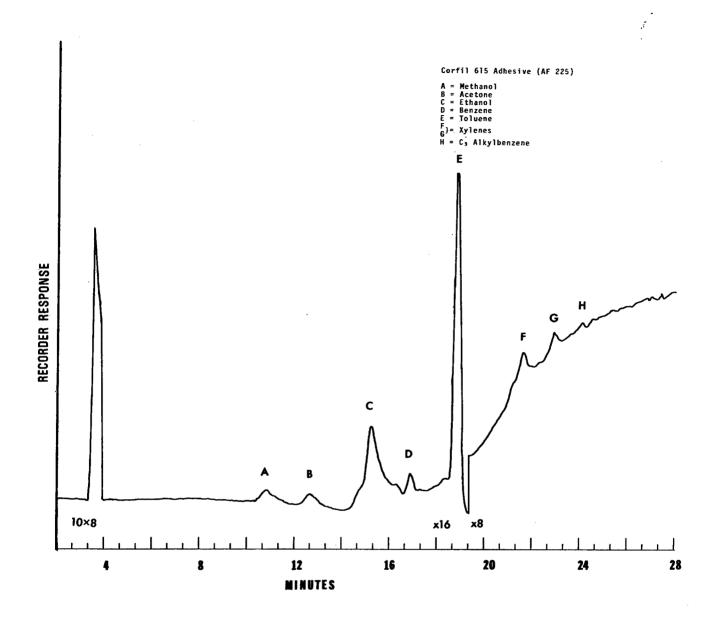


Figure 65. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Corfil 615 Adhesive (AF 225) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

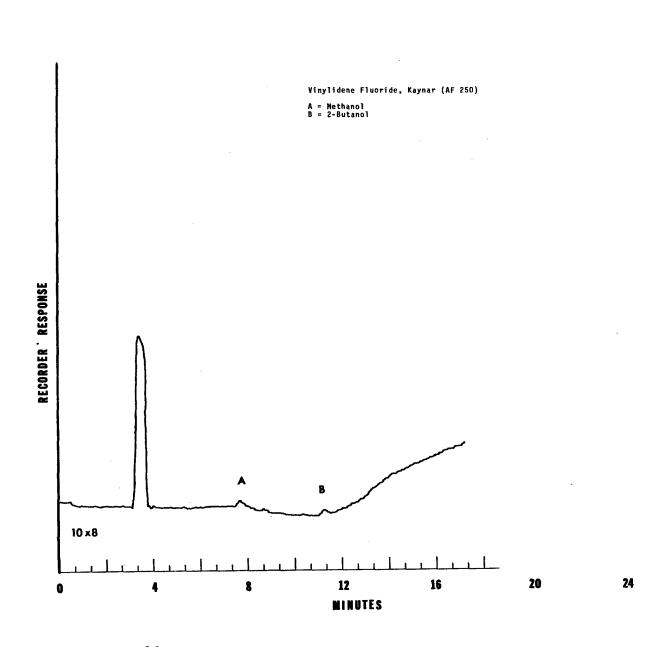


Figure 66. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Vinylidene Fluoride, Kaynar (AF 250) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

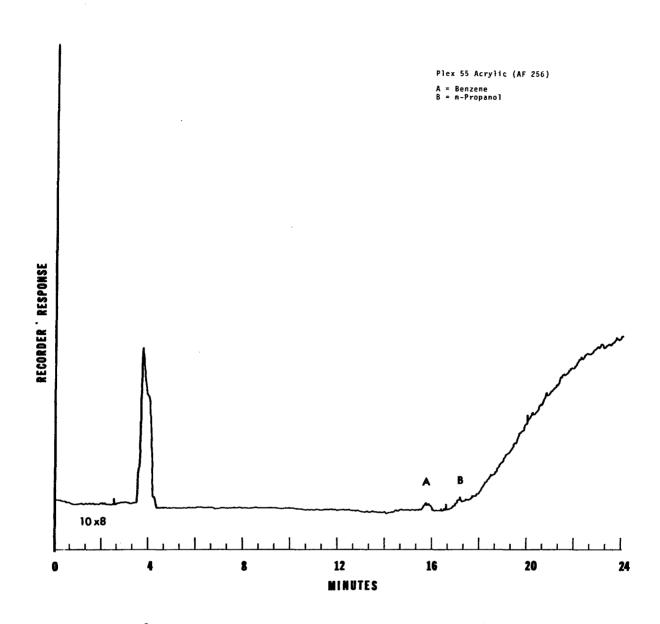


Figure 67. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Plex 55 Acrylic (AF 256) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

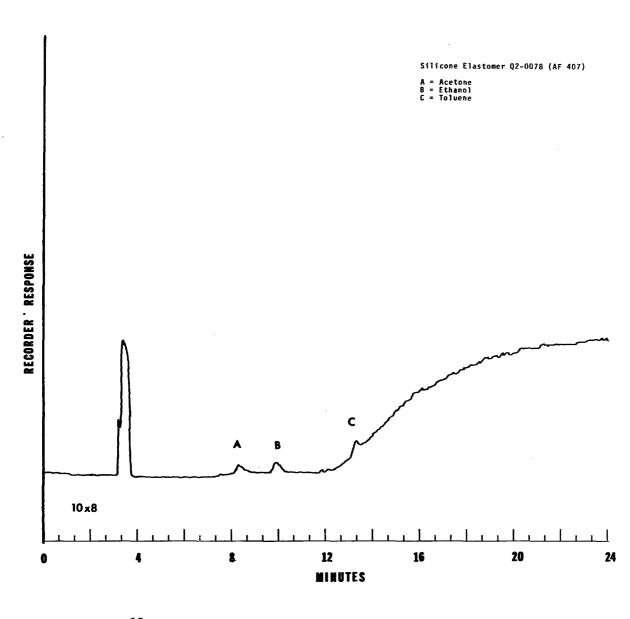


Figure 68. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Silicone Elastomer Q2-0078 (AF 407) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

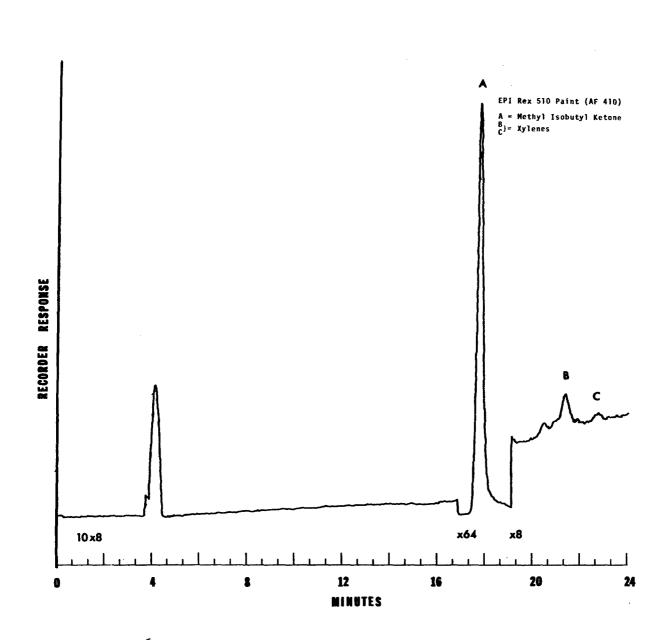


Figure 69. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From EPI Rex 510 Paint (AF 410) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

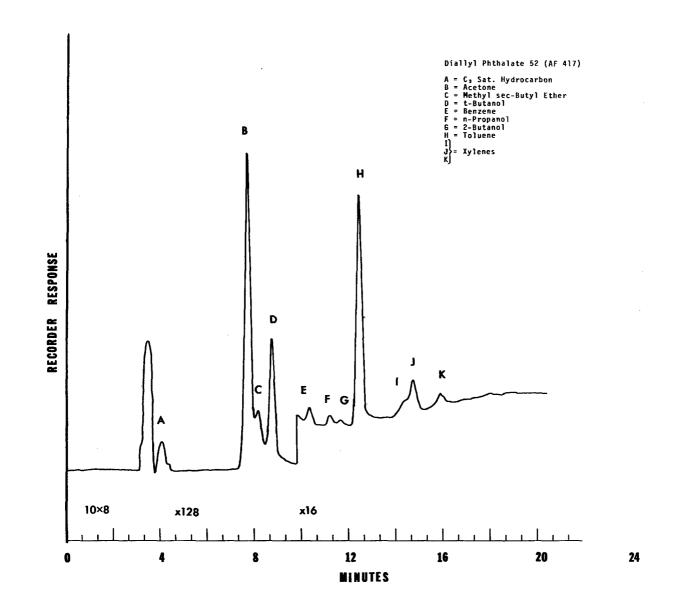


Figure 70. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Diallyl Phthalate 52 (AF 417) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

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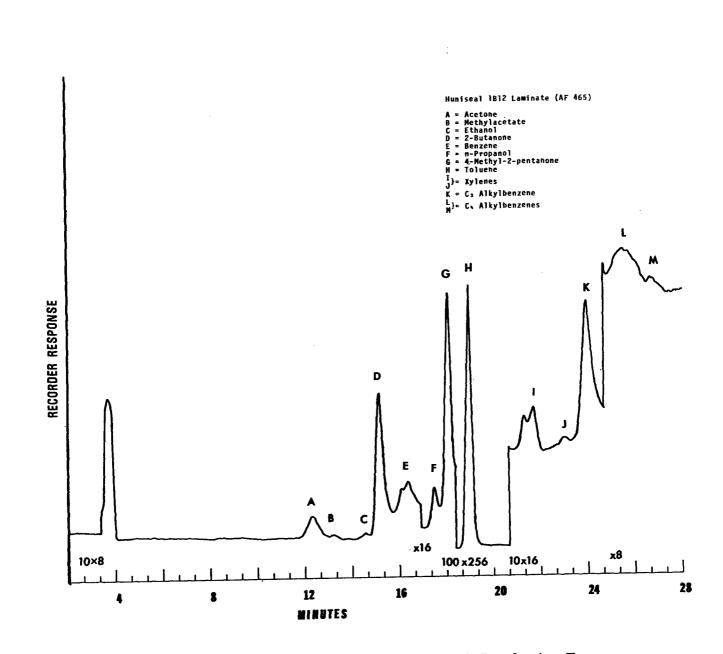


Figure 71. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Huniseal 1B12 Laminate (AF 465) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

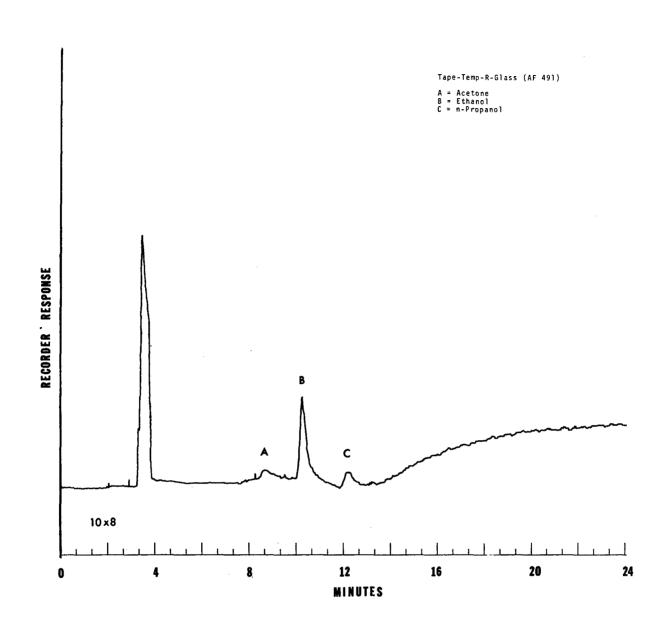


Figure 72. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Tape-Temp-R-Glass (AF 491) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

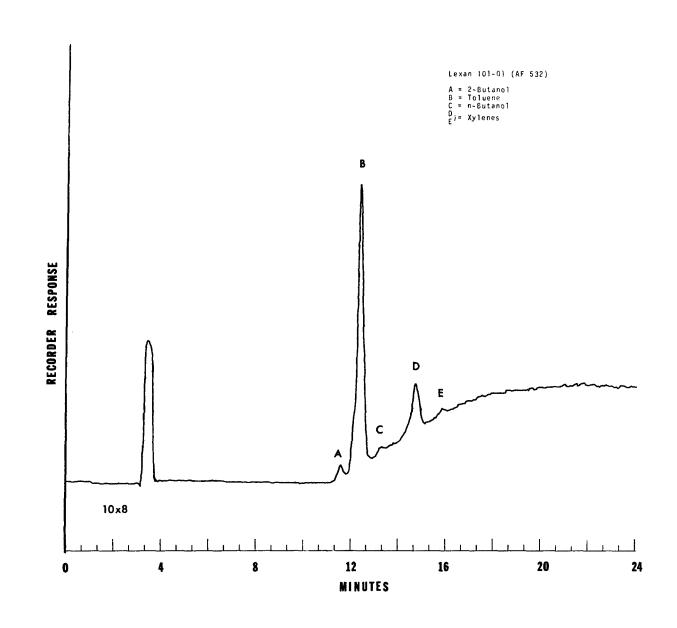


Figure 73. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Lexan 101-01 (AF 532) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

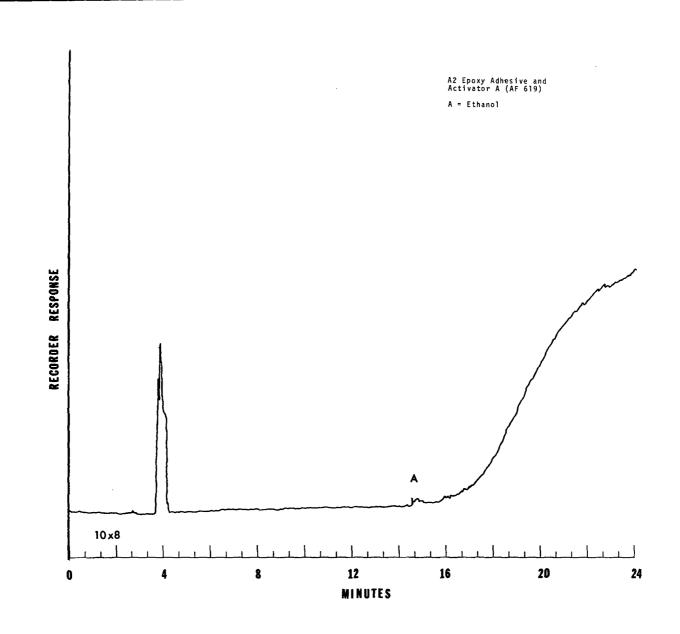


Figure 74. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From A2 Epoxy Adhesive and Activator A (AF 619) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

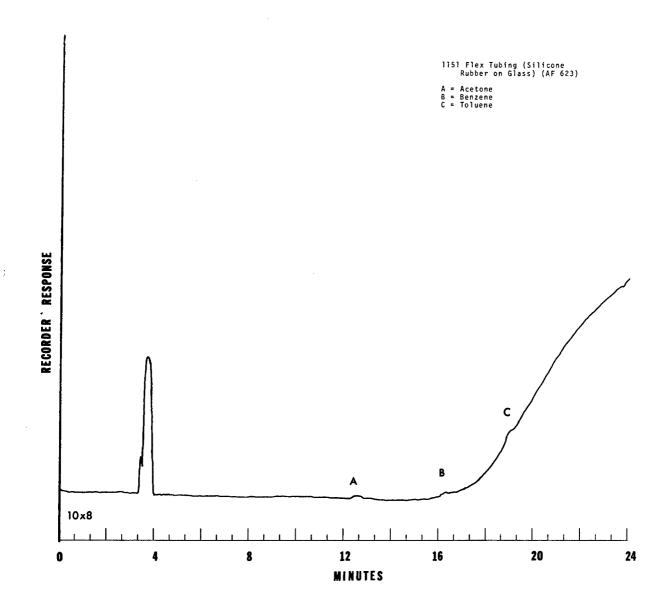


Figure 75. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From 1151 Flex Tubing (Silicone Rubber on Glass) (AF 623) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

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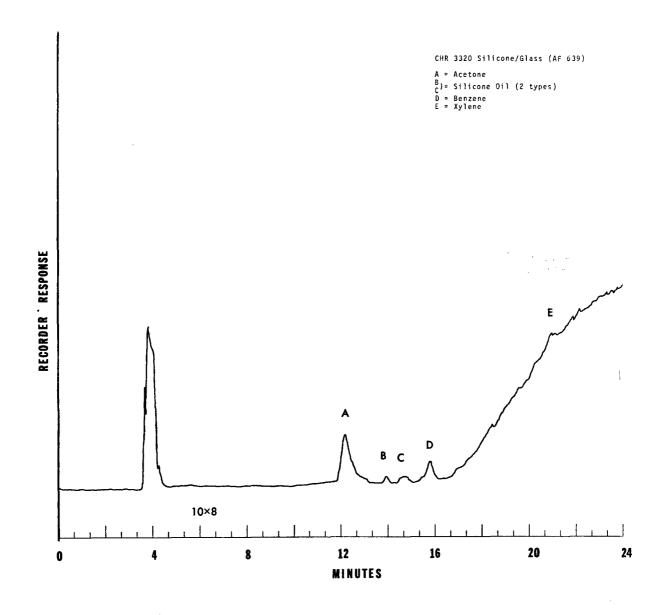


Figure 76. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From CHR 3320 Silicone/Glass (AF 639) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

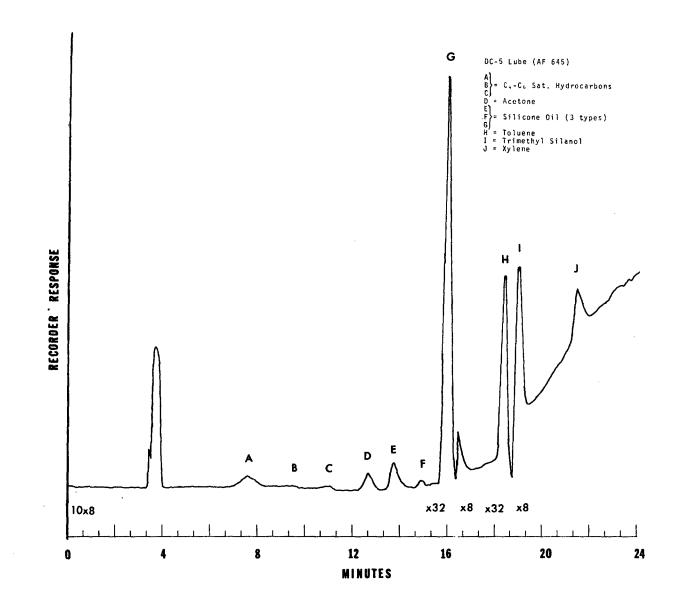


Figure 77. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DC-5 Lube (AF 645) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

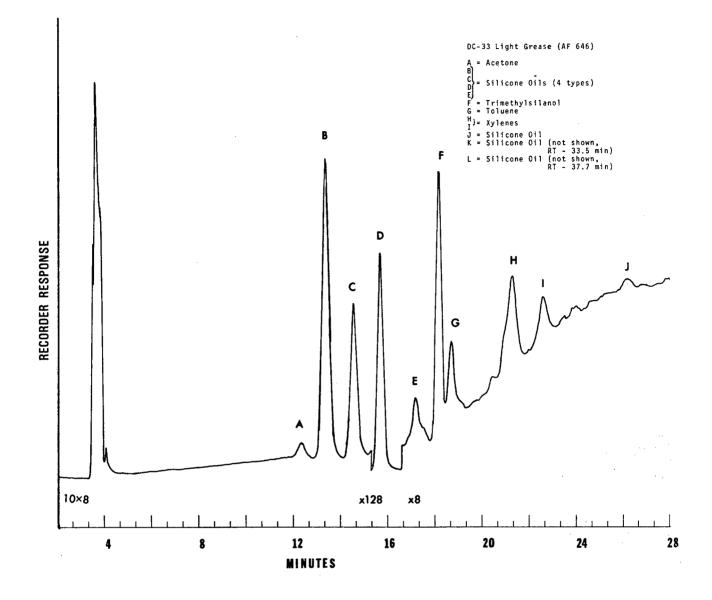


Figure 78. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DC-33 Light Grease (AF 646) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

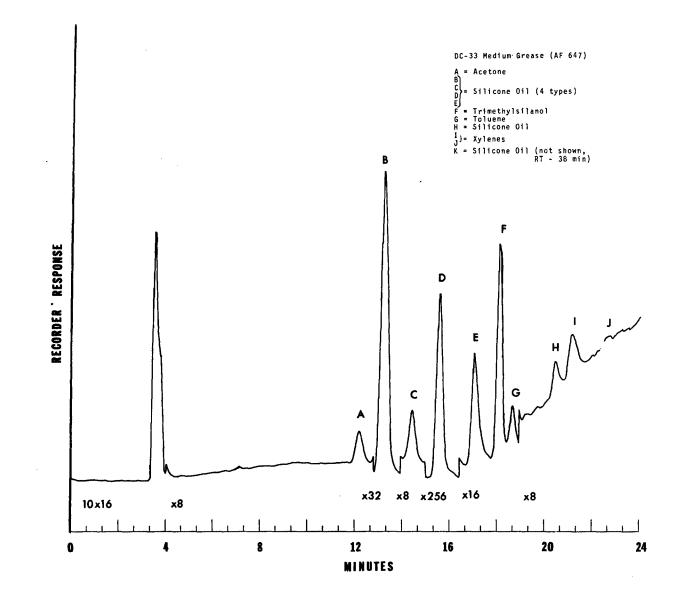
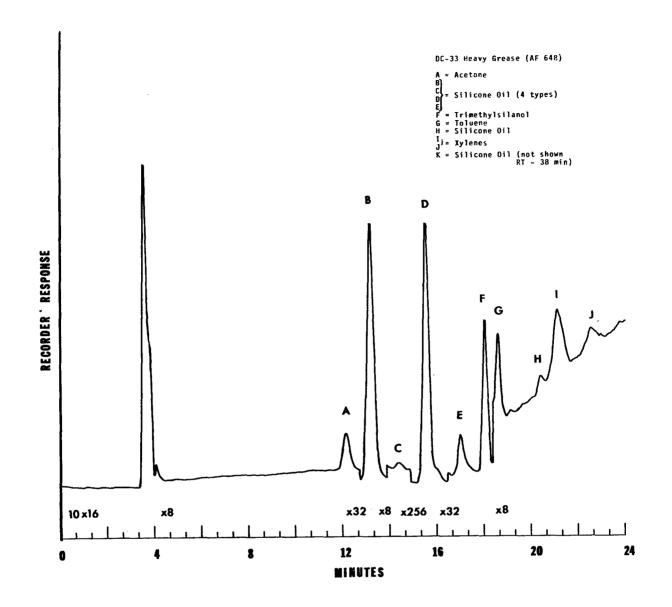
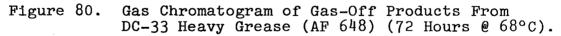
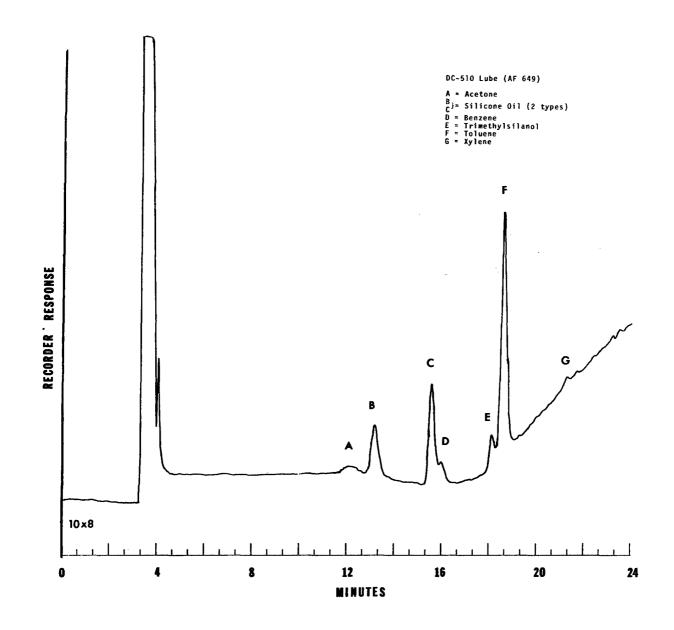
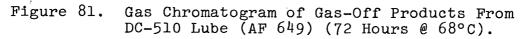


Figure 79. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DC-33 Medium Grease (AF 647) (72 Hours @ 68°C).









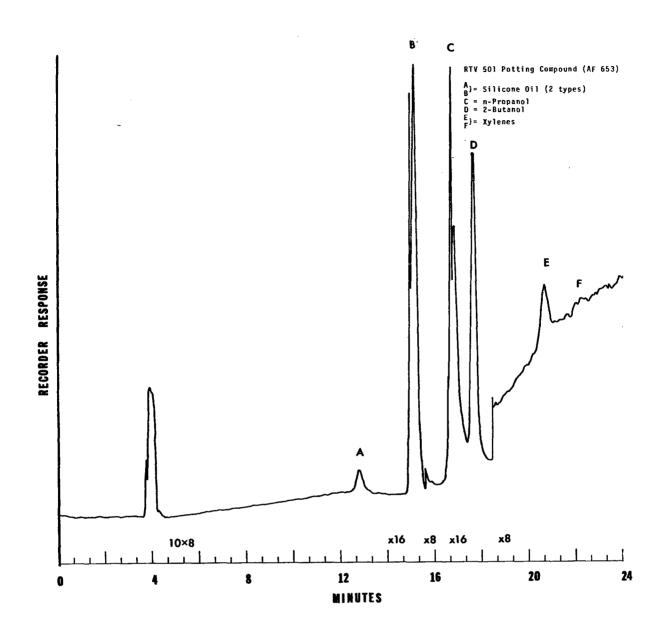


Figure 82. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From RTV 501 Potting Compound (AF 653) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

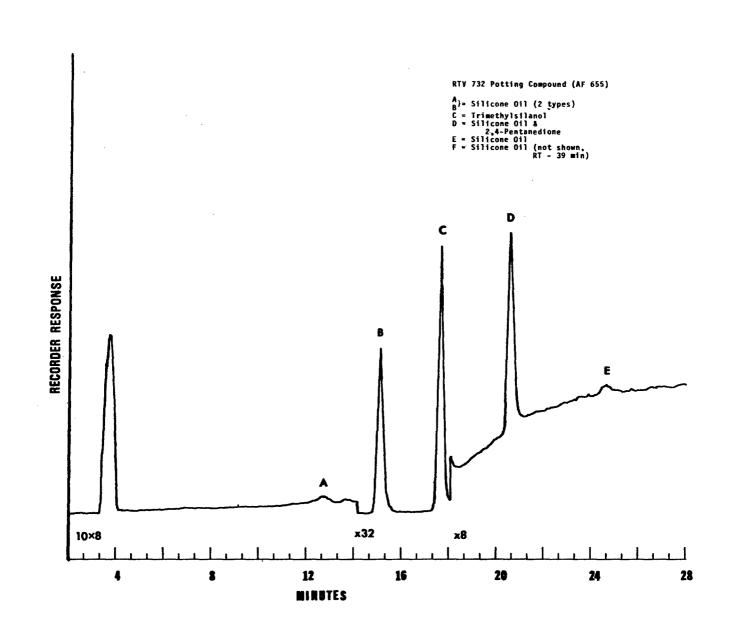
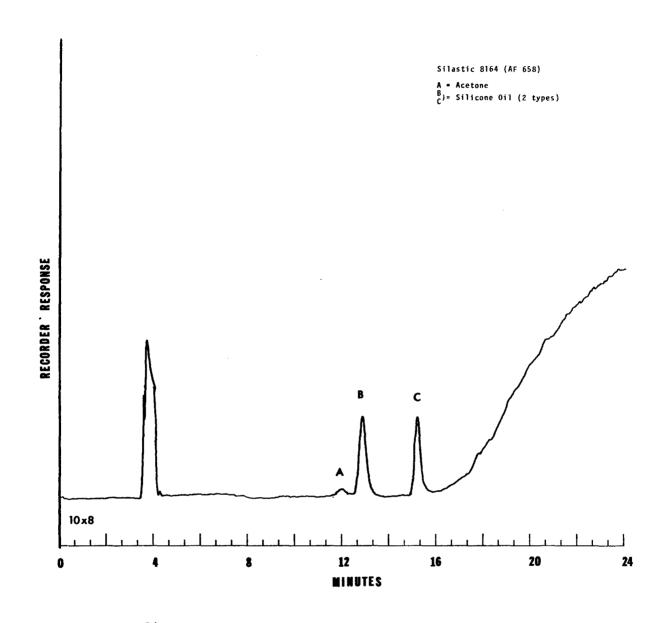
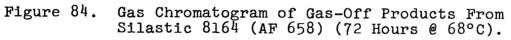


Figure 83. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From RTV 732 Potting Compound (AF 655) (72 Hours @ 68°C).





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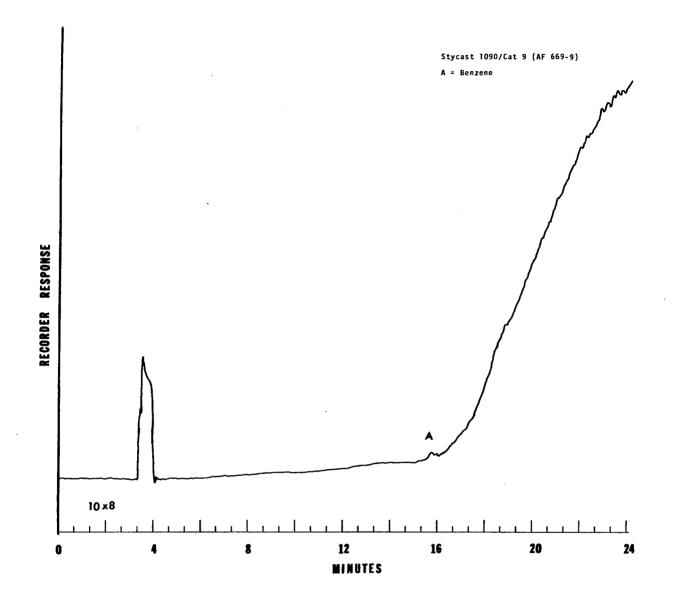


Figure 85. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Stycast 1090/Cat 9 (AF 669-9) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

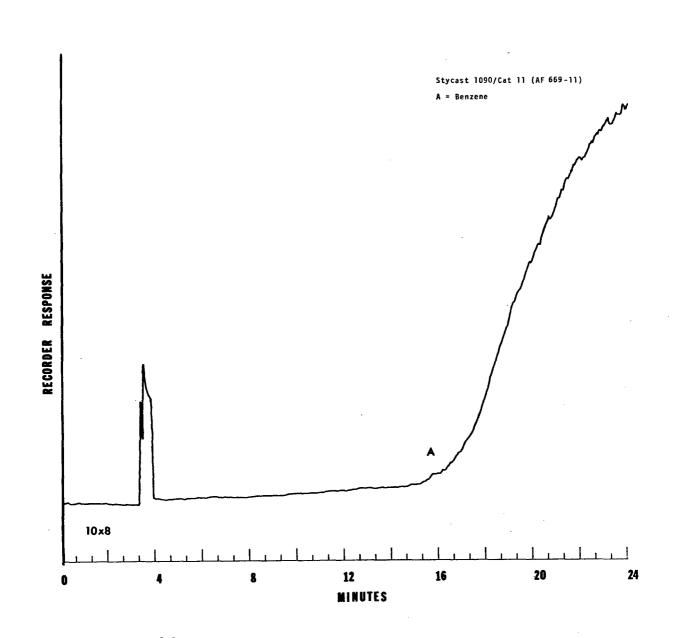


Figure 86. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Stycast 1090/Cat 11 (AF 669-11) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

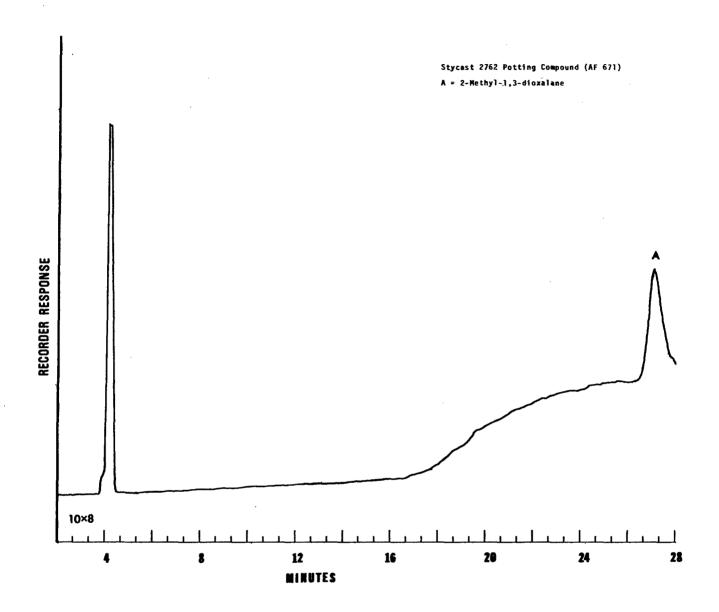
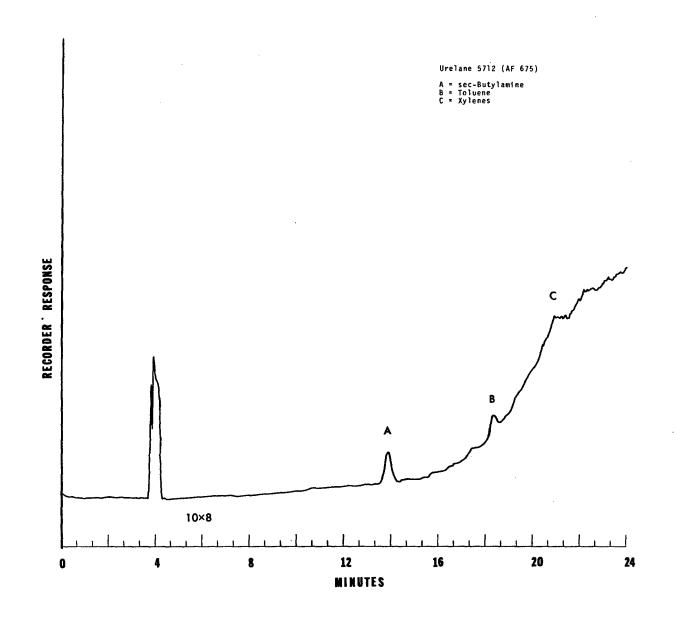
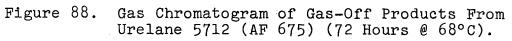


Figure 87. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Stycast 2762 Potting Compound (AF 671) (72 Hours @ 68°C).





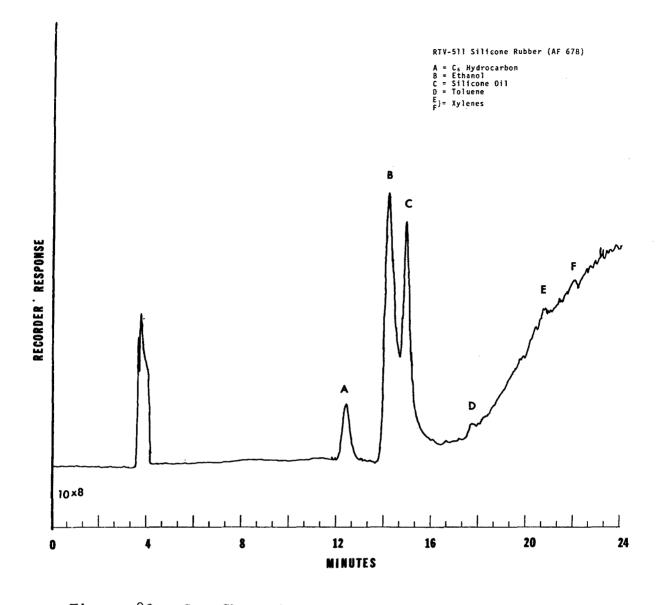


Figure 89. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From RTV-511 Silicone Rubber (AF 678) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

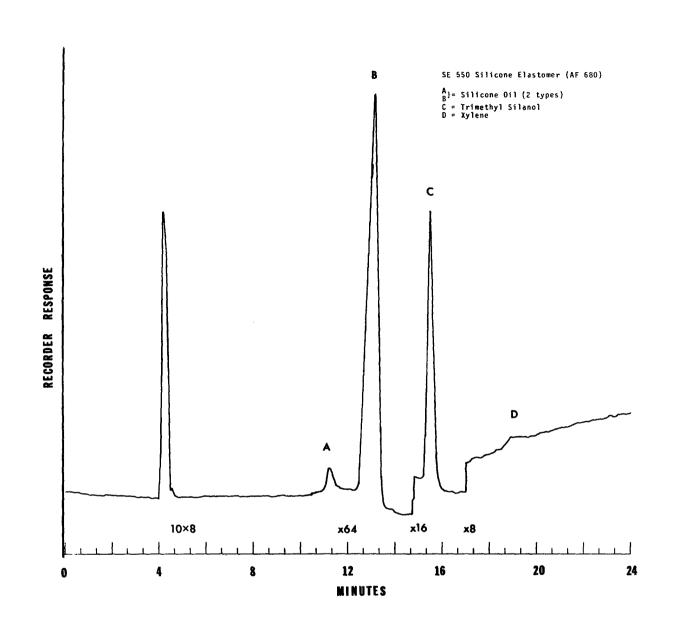


Figure 90. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From SE 550 Silicone Elastomer (AF 680) (30 Days @ 25°C).

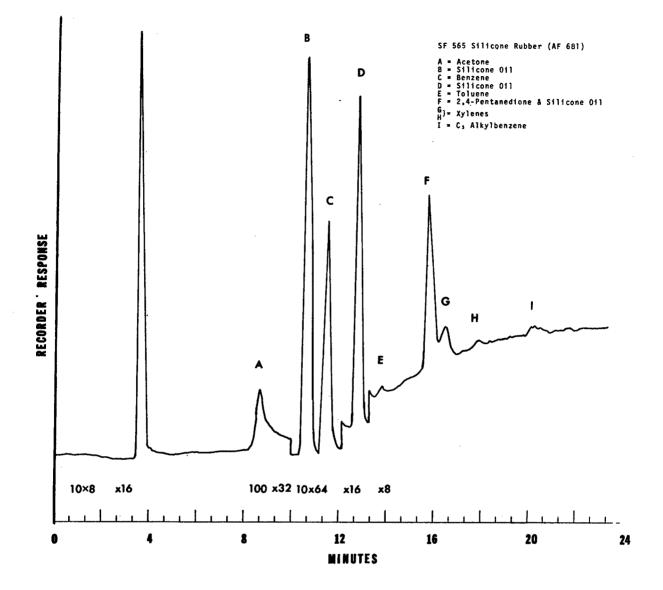


Figure 91. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From SF 565 Silicone Rubber (AF 681) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

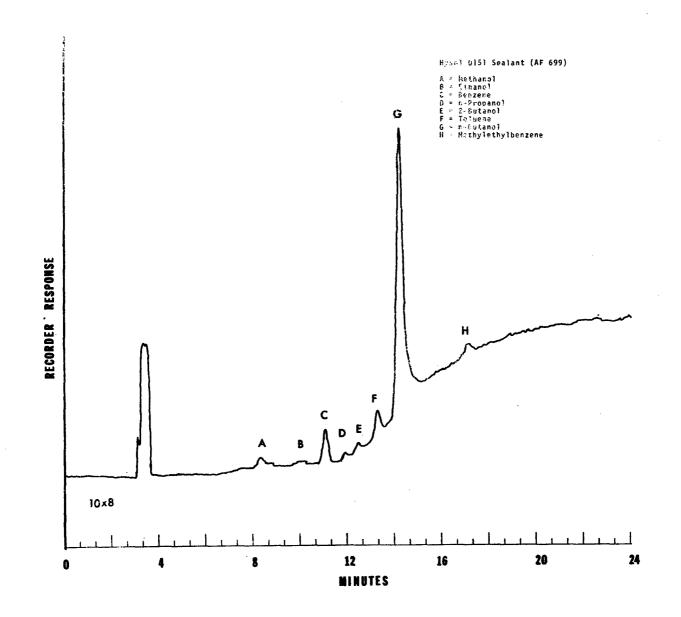


Figure 92. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Hysol 0151 Sealant (AF 699) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

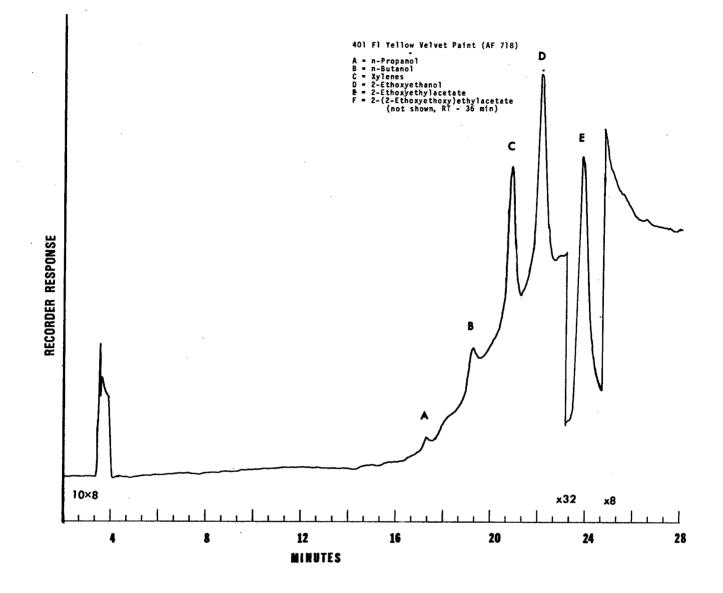


Figure 93. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From 401-Fl Yellow Velvet Paint (AF 718) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

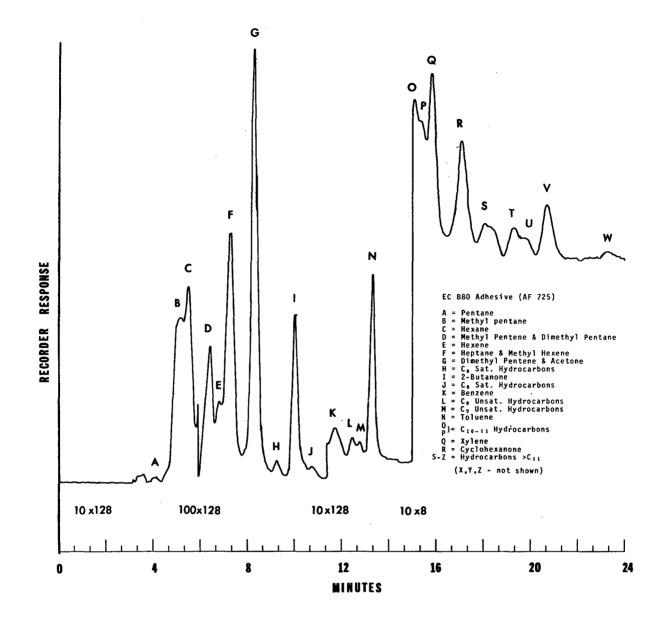


Figure 94. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From EC 880 Adhesive (AF 725) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

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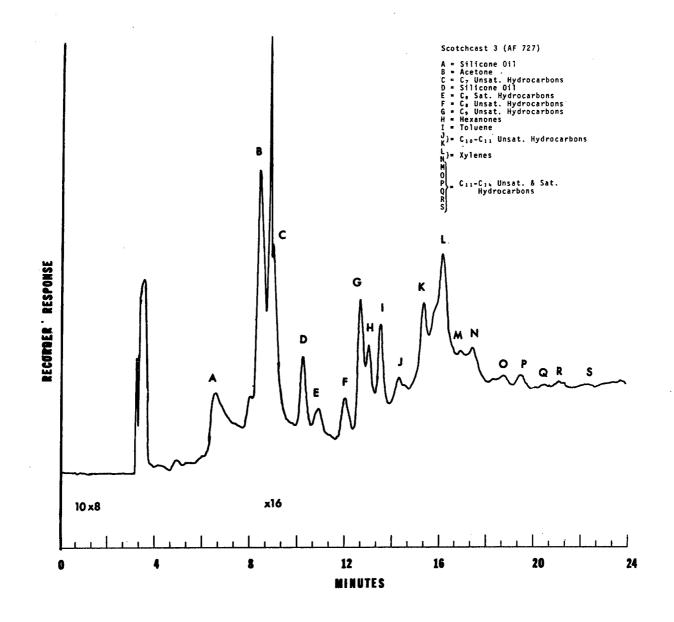


Figure 95. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Scotchcast 3 (AF 727) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

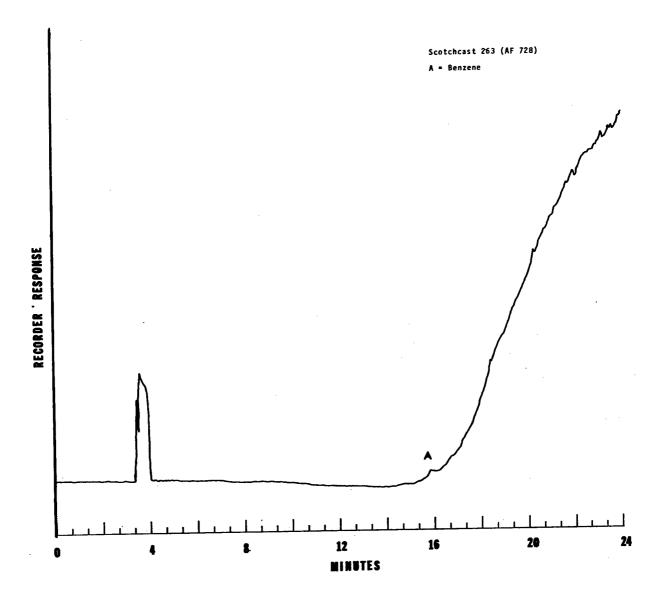


Figure 96. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Scotchcast 263 (AF 728) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

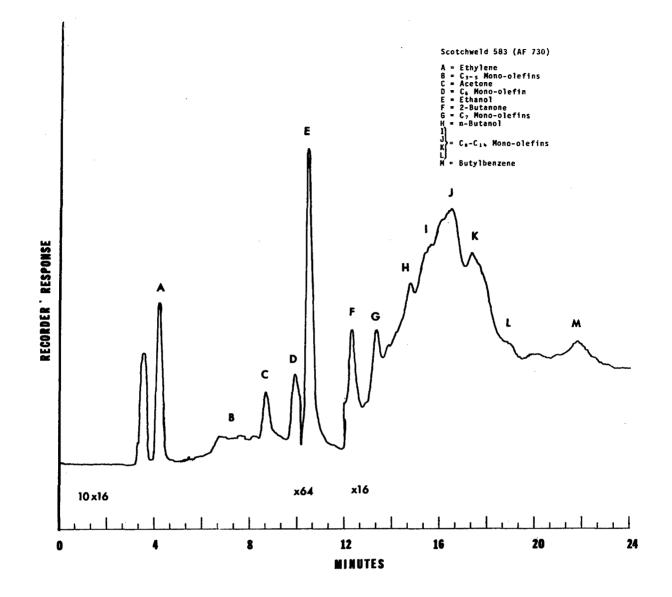


Figure 97. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Scotchweld 583 (AF 730) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

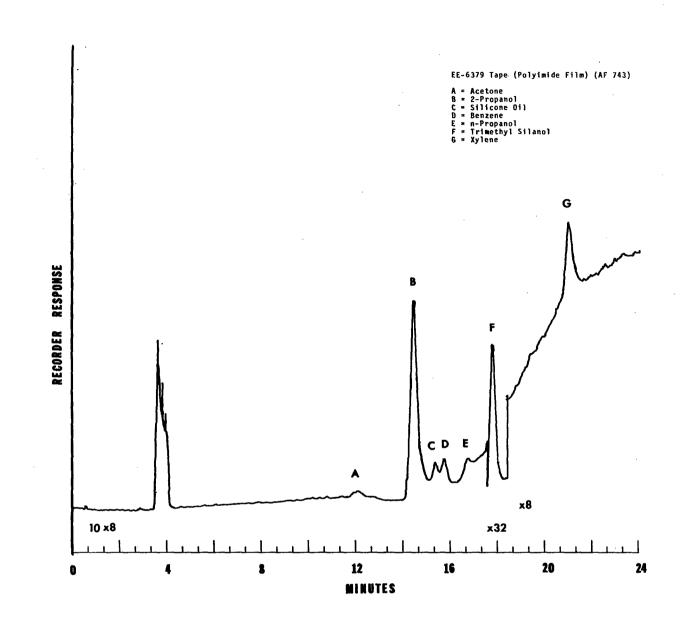
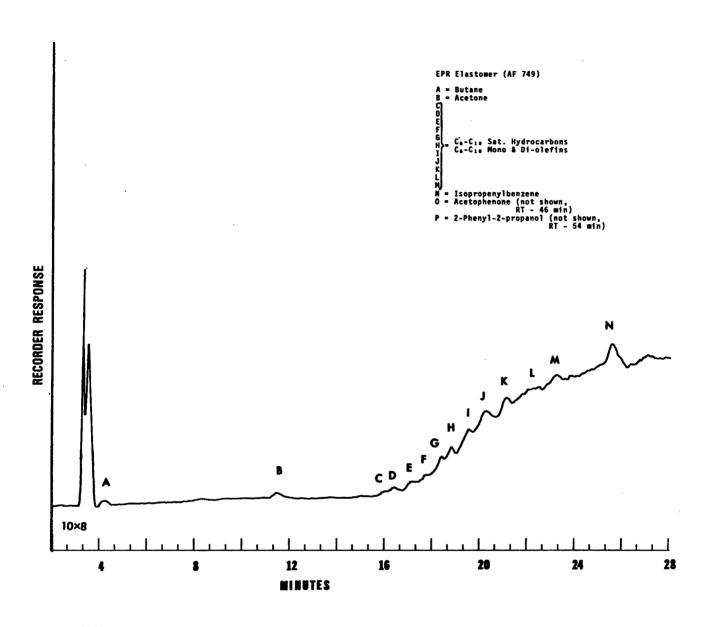
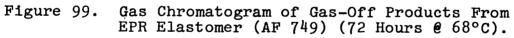


Figure 98. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From EE-6379 Tape (Polyimide Film) (AF 743) (72 Hours @ 68°C).





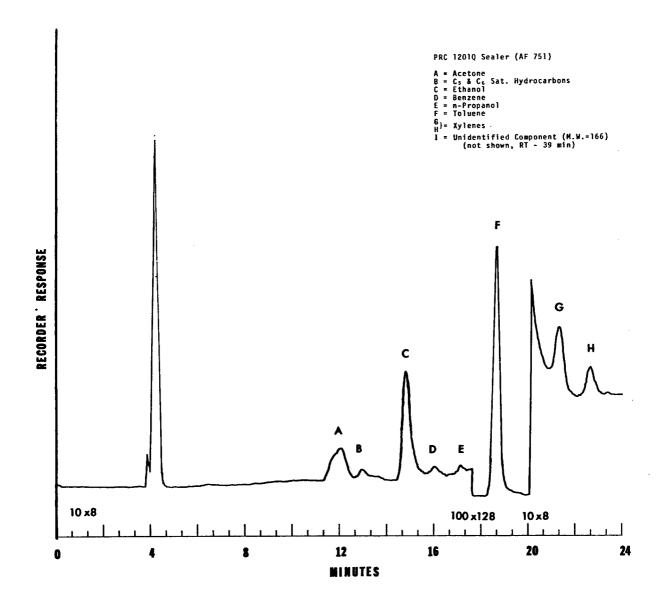


Figure 100. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From PRC 1201Q Sealer (AF 751) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

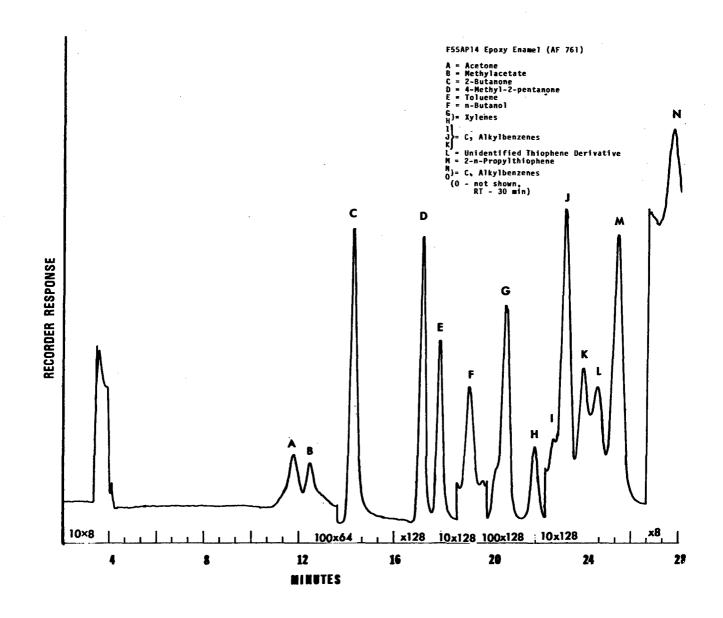


Figure 101. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From F55AP14 Epoxy Enamel (AF 761) (72 Hours @ 68°C).

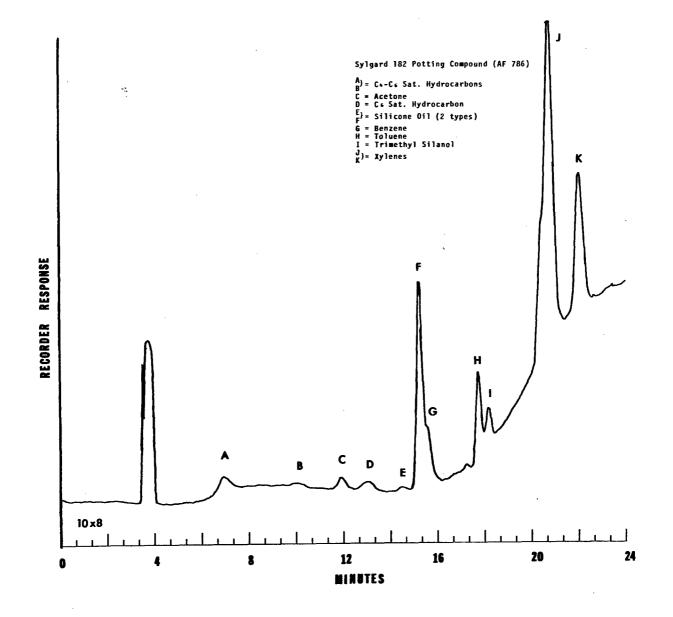
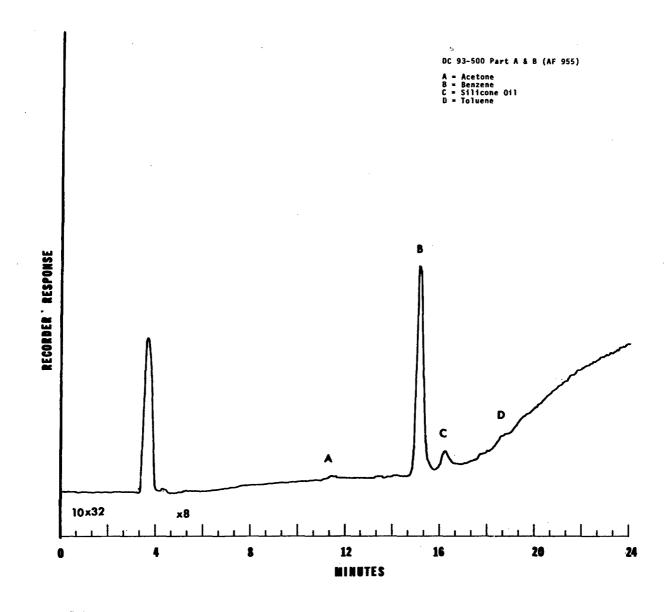
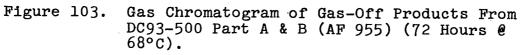


Figure 102. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From Sylgard 182 Potting Compound (AF 786) (72 Hours @ 68°C).





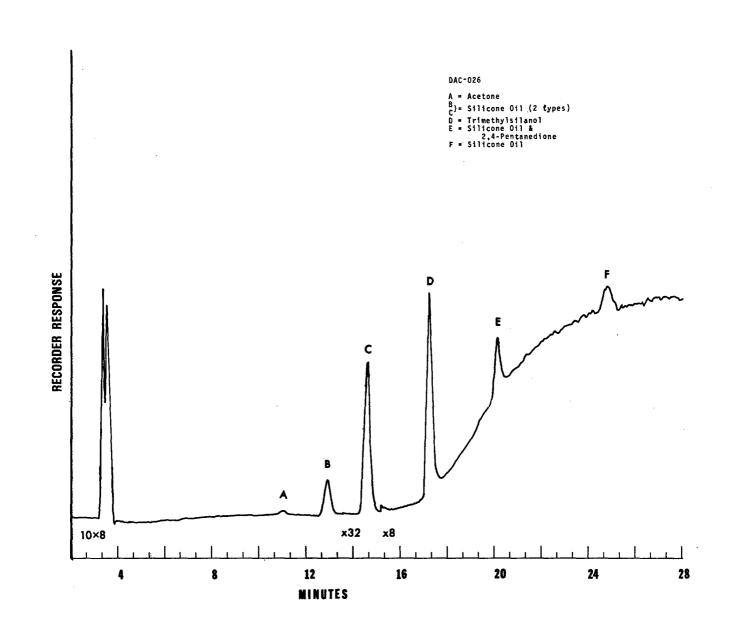


Figure 104. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-026 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

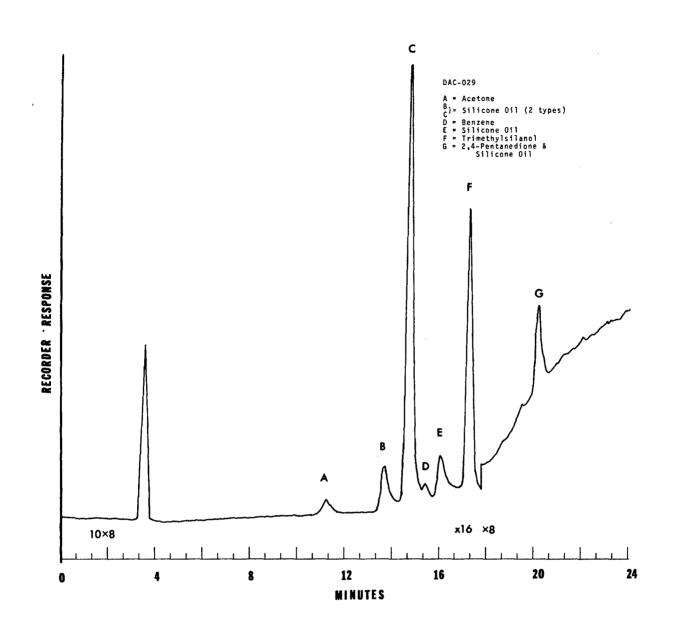


Figure 105. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-029 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

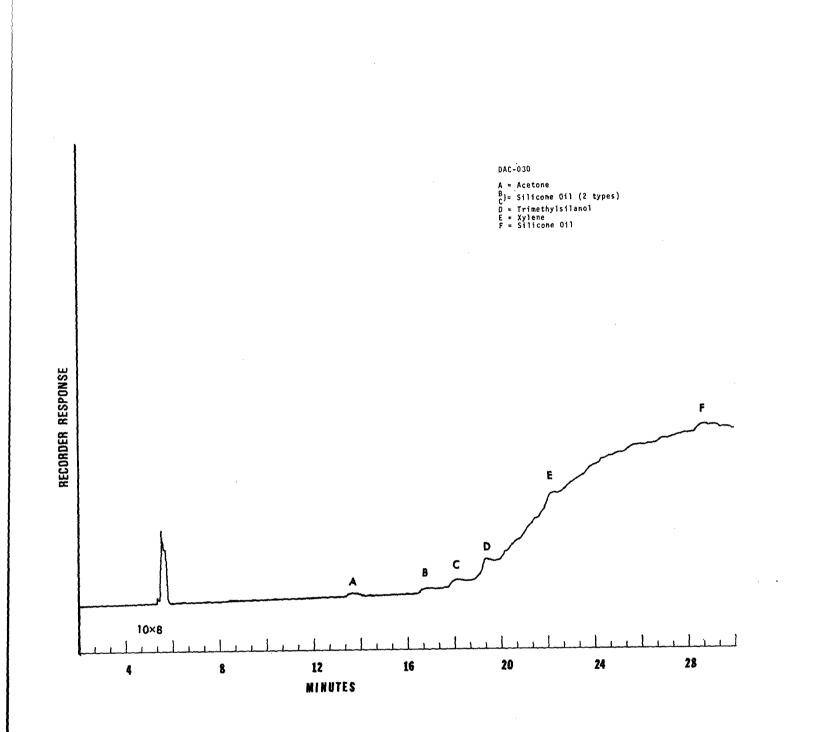


Figure 106. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-030 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

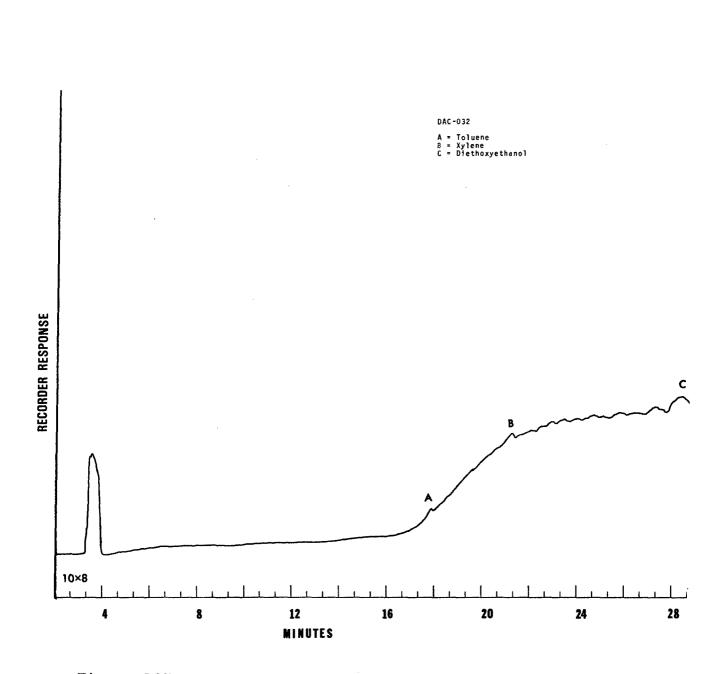


Figure 107. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-032 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

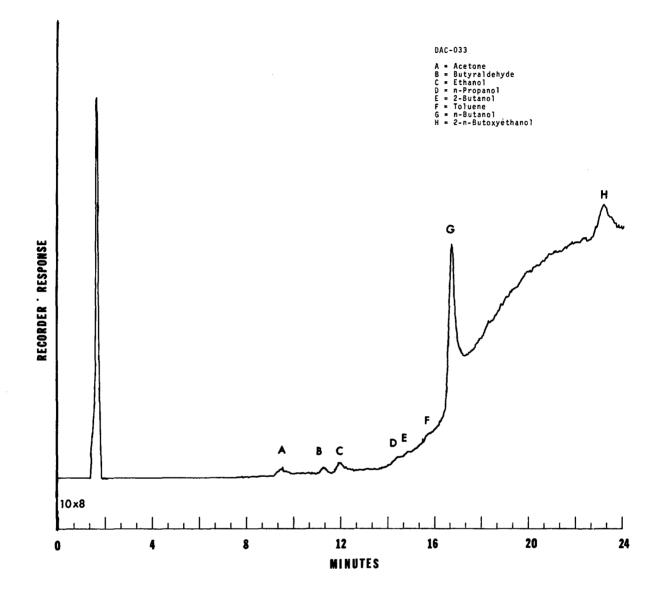


Figure 108. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-033 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

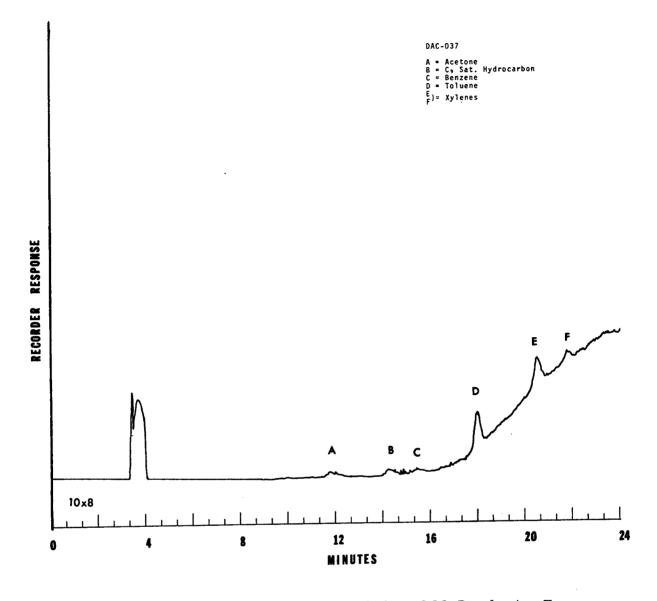


Figure 109. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-037 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

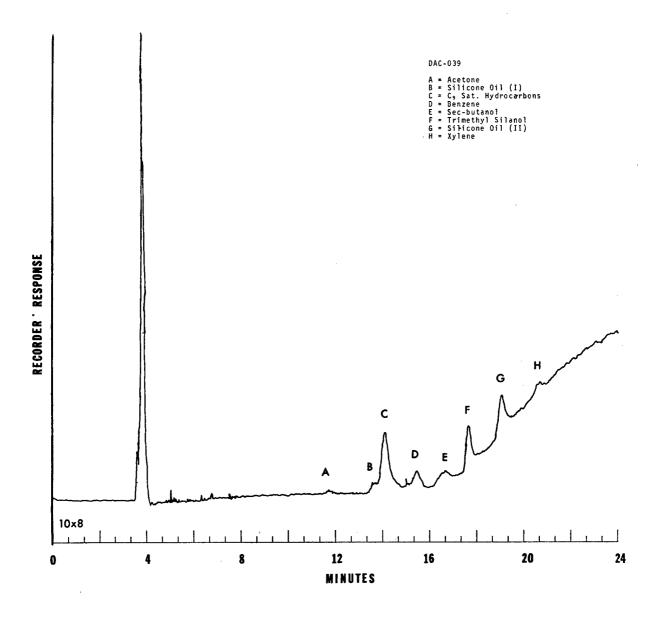


Figure 110. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-039 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

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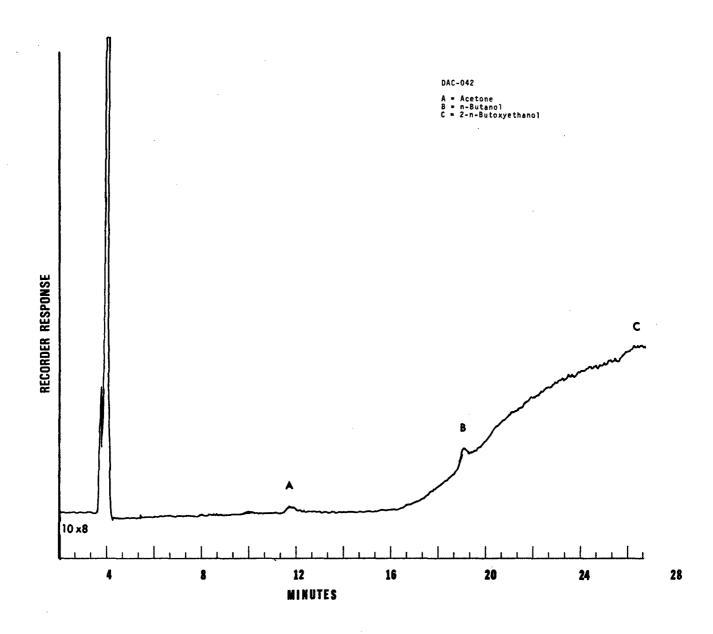


Figure 111. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-042 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

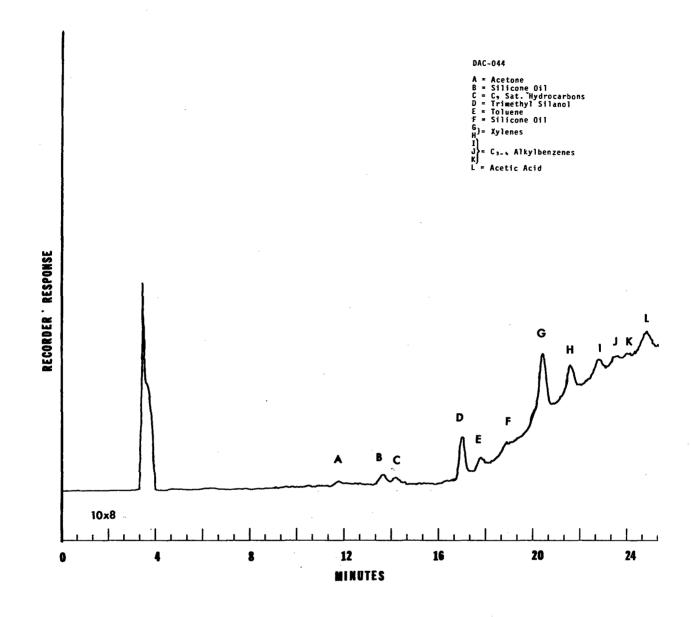
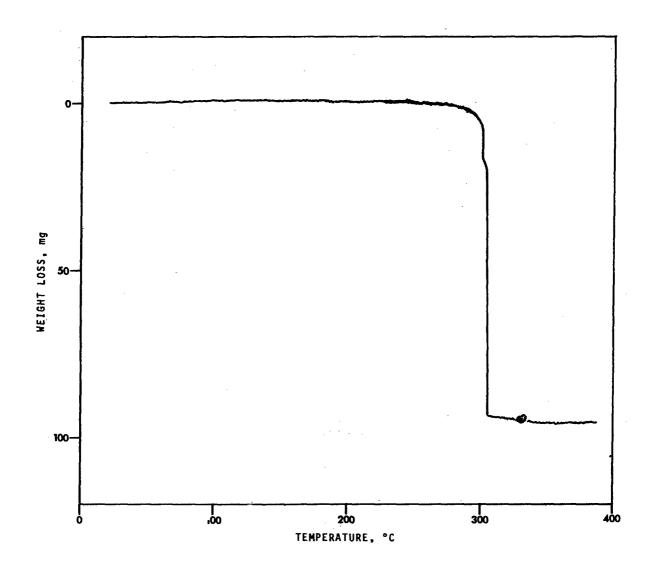


Figure 112. Gas Chromatogram of Gas-Off Products From DAC-044 (72 Hours @ 68°C).

## APPENDIX IV

## THERMOGRAVIMETRIC (TGA) PATTERNS FOR CARBOXYNITROSO RUBBERS





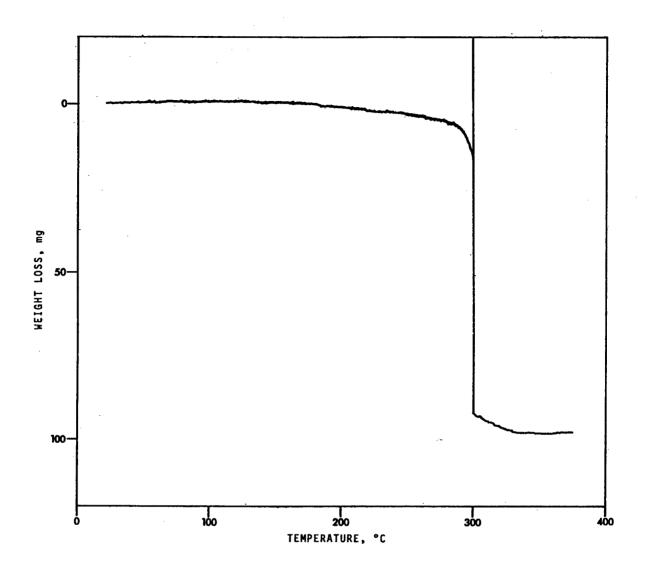


Figure 114. TGA Pattern of CNR Terpolymer Gum - A014F.

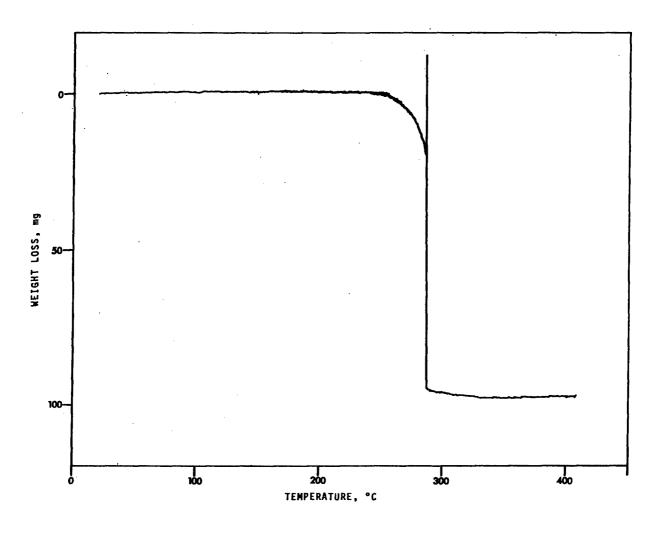


Figure 115. TGA Pattern of CNR Vulcanizate (Without Filler) 109-1164.

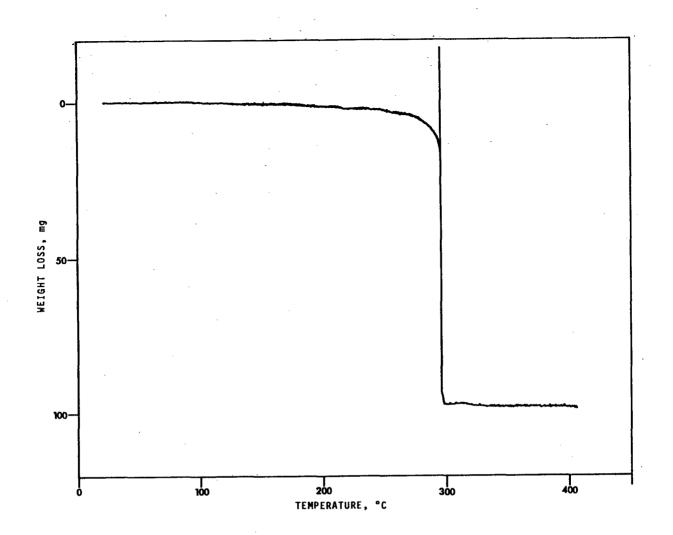


Figure 116. TGA Pattern of CNR GS #1 (MSC 1676).

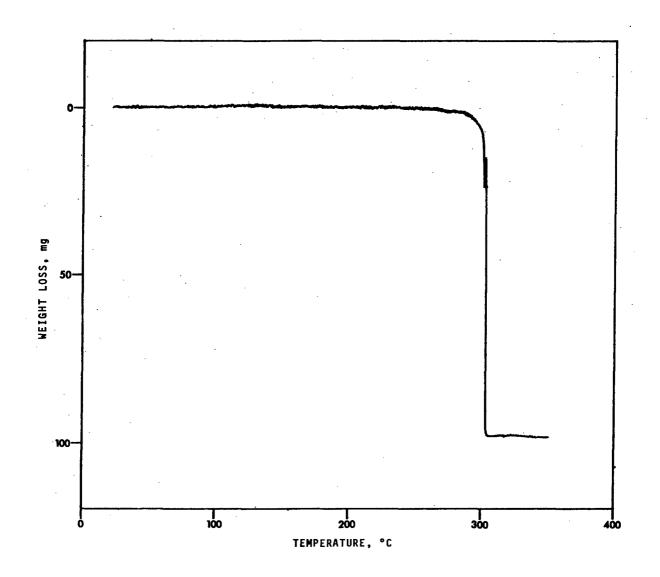
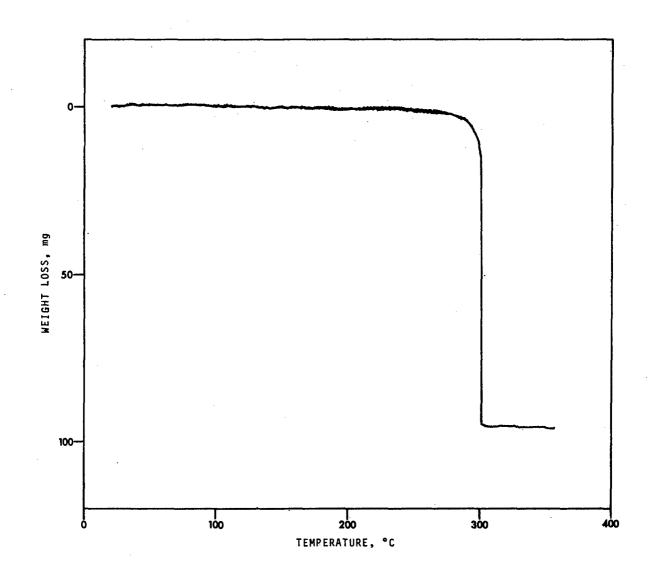
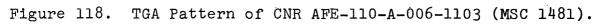


Figure 117. TGA Pattern of CNR AFE-110 -Batch A014 (MSC 1672).





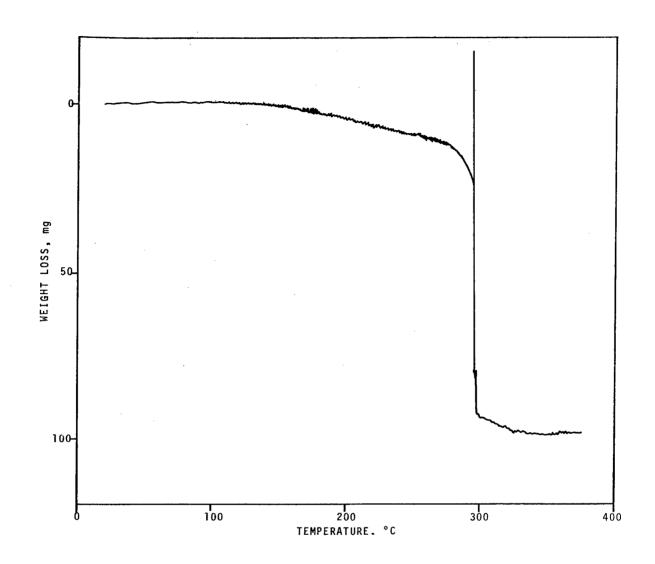


Figure 119. TGA Pattern of NRC-NA 3310-43-1 & 1B (MSC 1549).

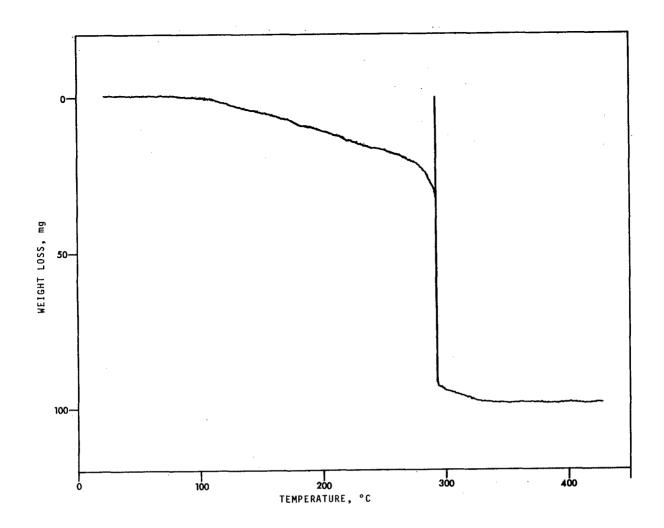


Figure 120. TGA Pattern of CNR Supplemental to MSC 1549.

а 4 с. <sup>23</sup>

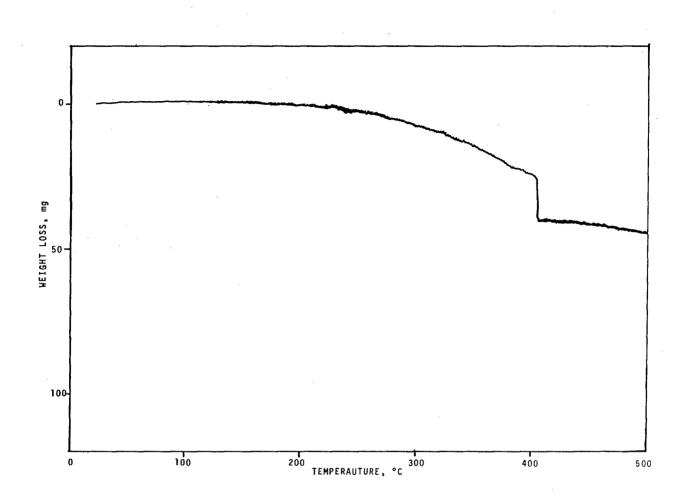


Figure 121. TGA Pattern of CNR (MSC 1475) (25-500°C).

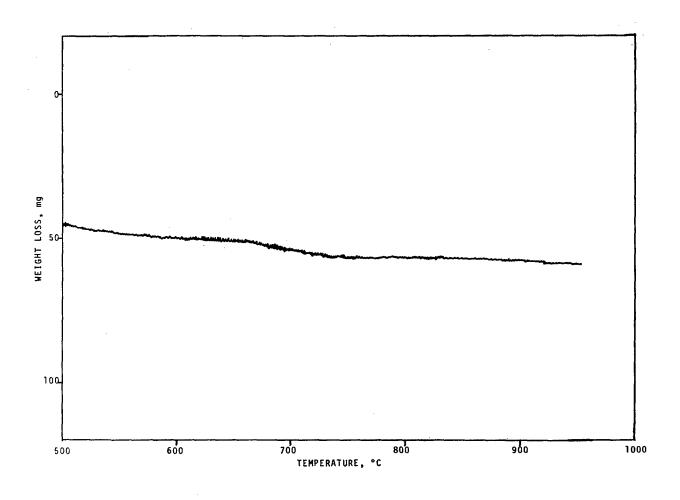


Figure 122. TGA Pattern of CNR (MSC 1475) (500-1000°C).

201

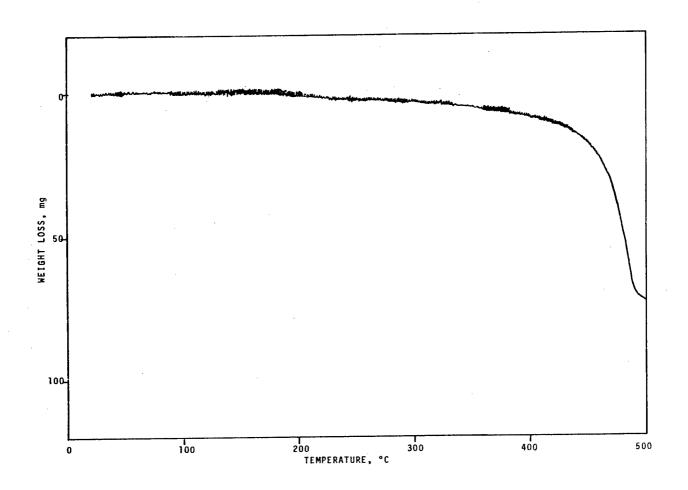


Figure 123. TGA Pattern of CNR (MSC 1480) (25-500°C).

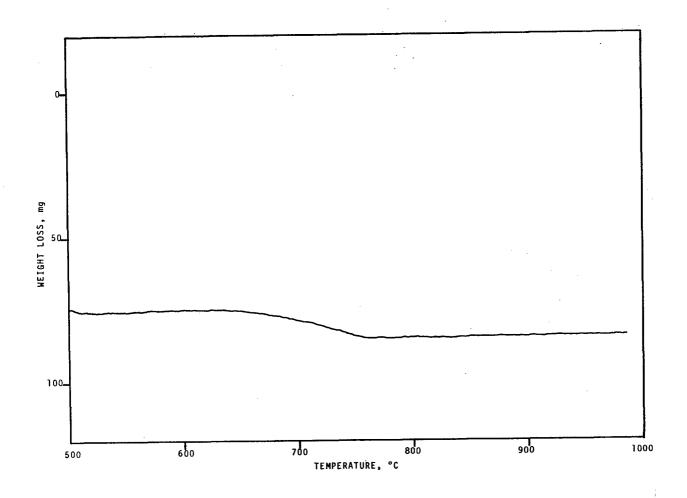


Figure 124. TGA Pattern of CNR (MSC 1480) (500-1000°C).

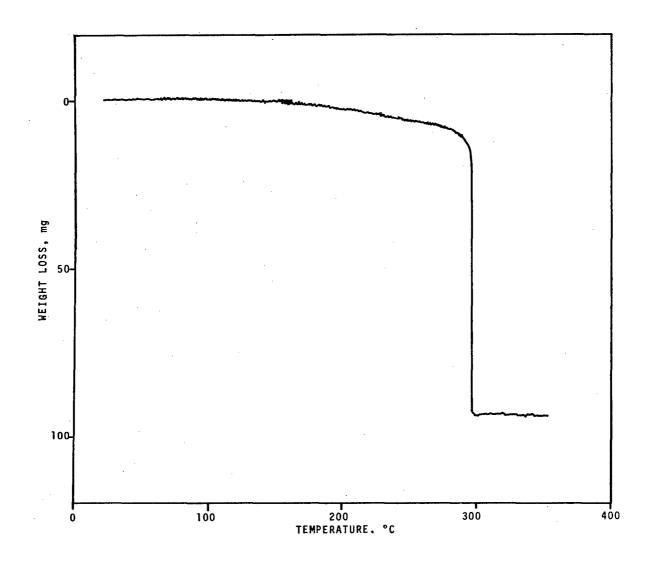


Figure 125. TGA Pattern of CNR Vulcanizate Cured at Room Temperature for 1 Hour, 200°F for 8 Hours (MSC 1673).

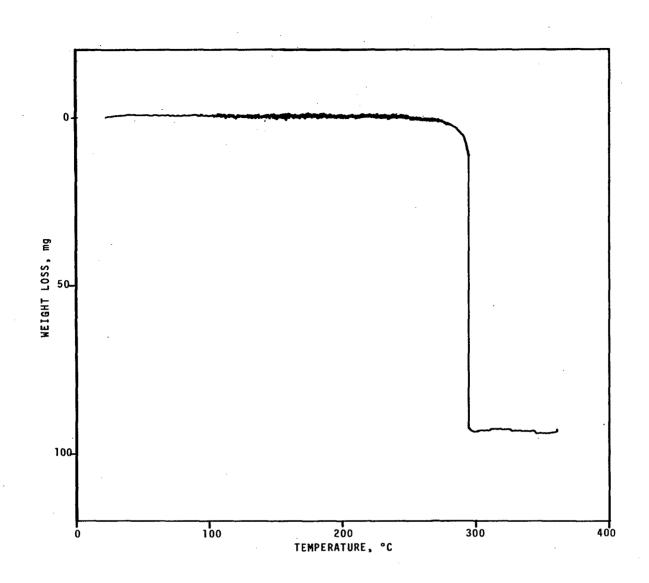


Figure 126. TGA Pattern of CNR Vulcanizate Cured at Room Temperature for 1 Hour, 300°F for 24 Hours, 350°F for 16 Hours (MSC 1674).

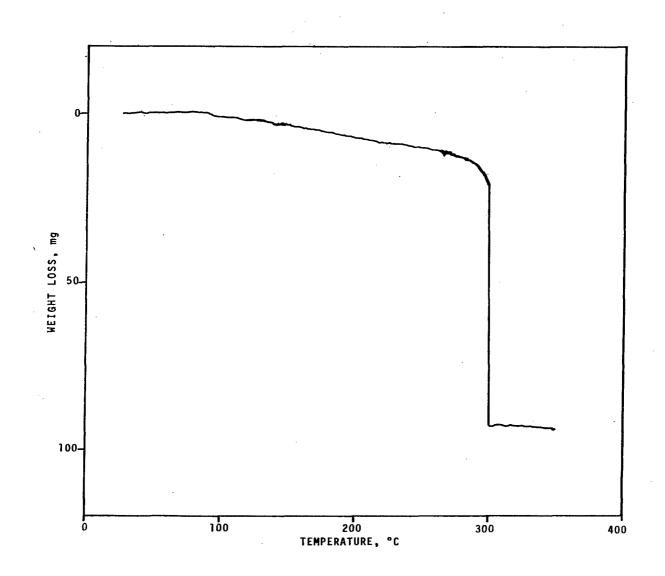


Figure 127. TGA Pattern of CNR Vulcanizate Cured at Room Temperature (MSC 1675).