



Cultural Heritage Agency
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

The Wear and Tear of Polyurethane rubber

Investigation into properties,
degradation and treatments

Suzan de Groot

Anna Laganà

Henk van Keulen

Thea van Oosten

Marta Palmeira



Loris Cecchini, Stage Evidence Finestre II
2000, Private collection

27 October 2011, Future Talks 011, Munich

PUR ester and ether elastomer objects



Loris Cecchini, Finestre II, 2000, Private collection



Hella Jongerius, Urn, 1994
Centraal Museum Utrecht



Hella Jongerius, Soft vase, 1994, Centraal Museum Utrecht



Saar Oosterhof, Table cloth with bowl, 1998, Centraal Museum Utrecht



Gaetano Pesce, ring, 2011



Gaetano Pesce, bracelet, 2003

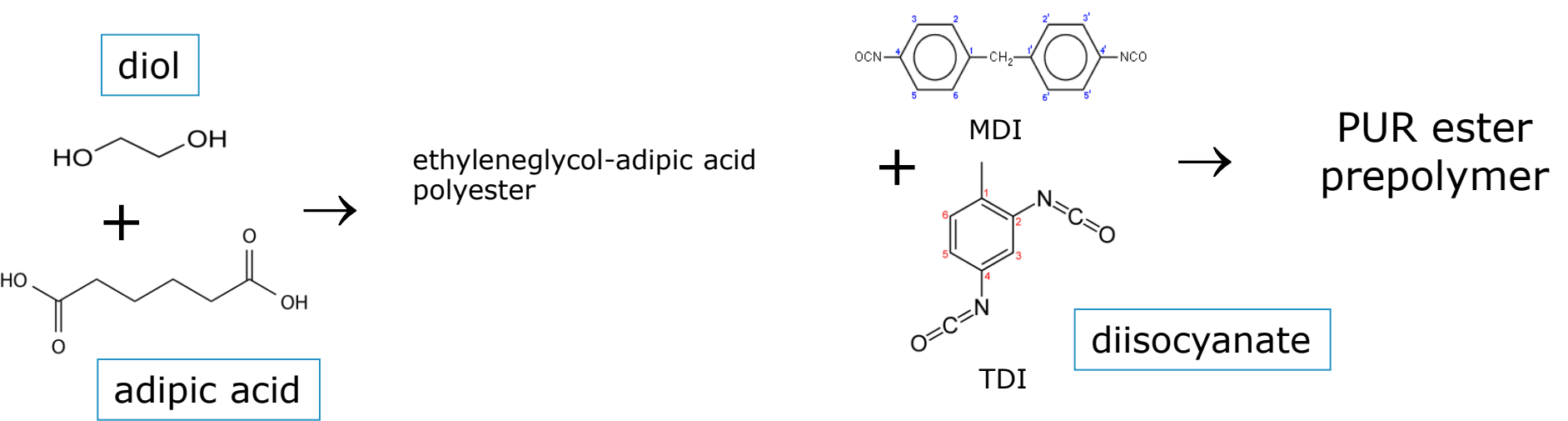
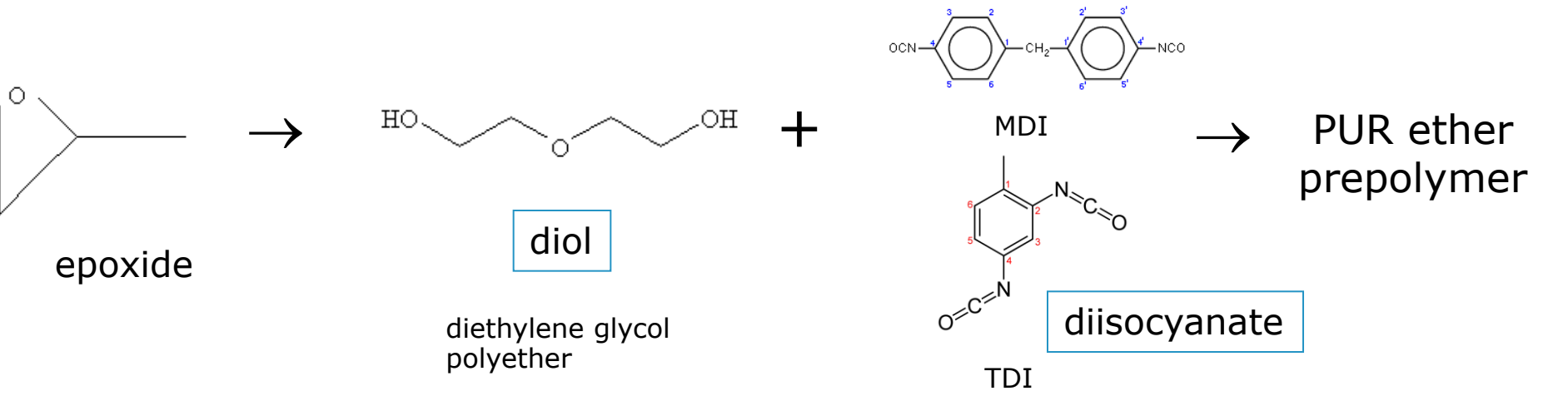


Gaetano Pesce, Pratt chair no. 2

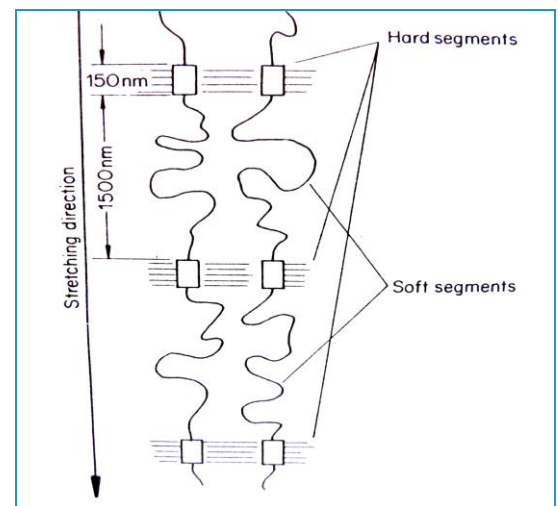
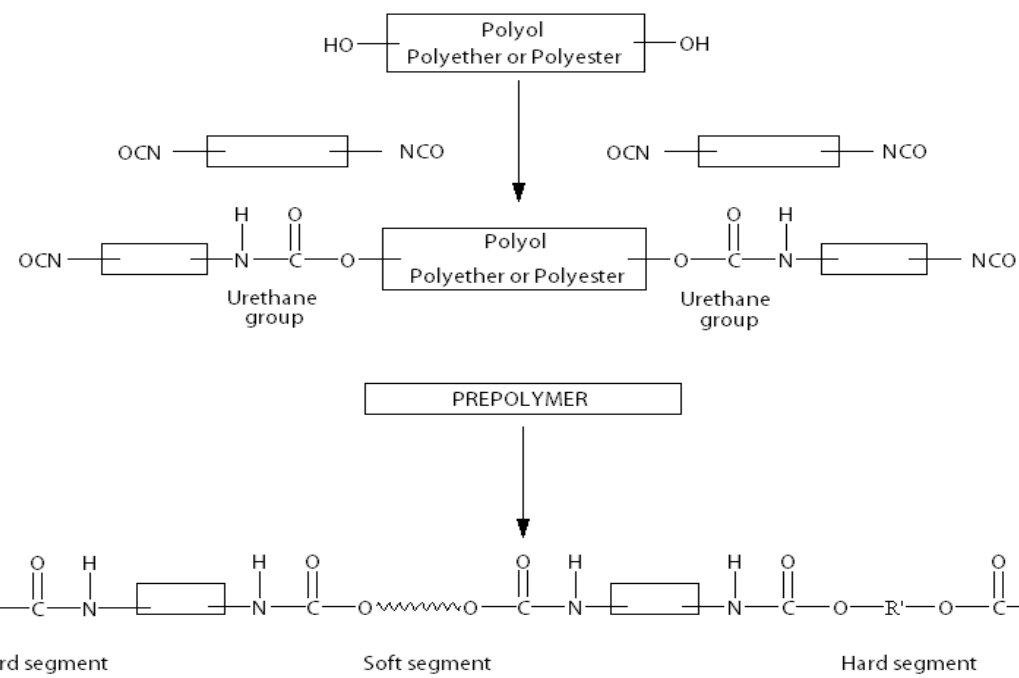


Heringa van Kalsbeek, Untitled, 2011

How is PUR made?



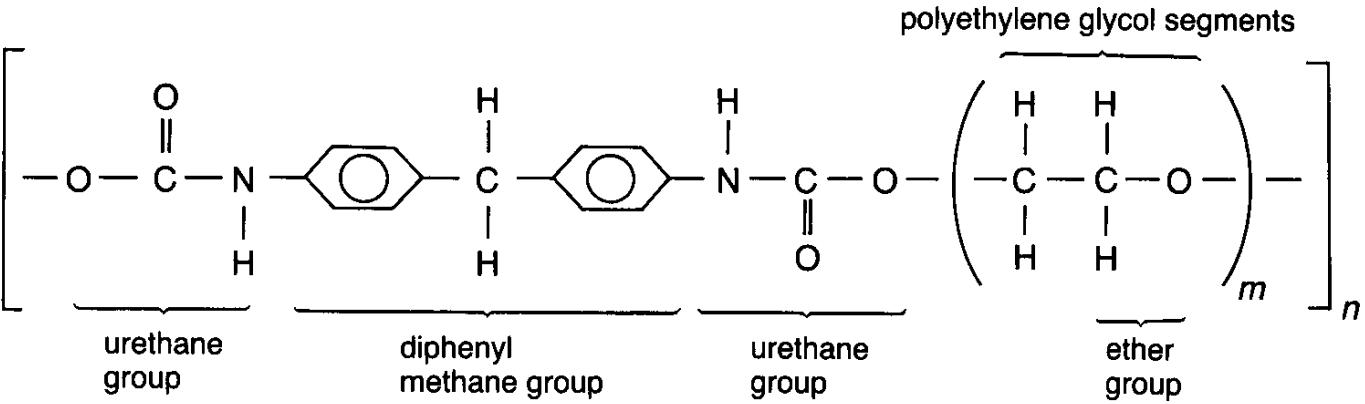
How is PUR made?



PUR ester elastomers: internally plasticized
(chain extenders) 1,4, butanediol

PUR ester elastomers: externally plasticized:
Phthalate esters

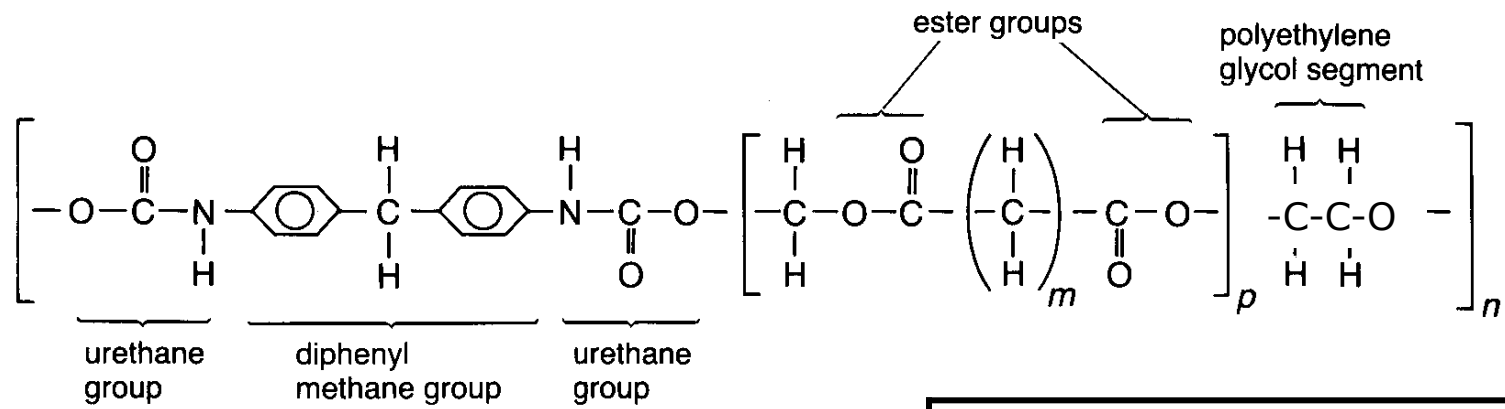
How is PUR ether made?



Vytaflex	Component A	Component B	Shore hardness
10	100	100	10 A
20	100	100	20 A
30	100	100	30 A
40	100	100	40 A

- Part A
- Toluene Diisocyanate < 1 %
 - Diisononylphthalate 5-15 %
- Part B
- Polyol /Plasticizer Blend 90-95%
 - Diethyltoluenediamine 1-5 %

How is PUR ester made?



Parts by weight			
Shore hardness	Component A	Component B	Component C
40 A	10	100	0
25 A	10	100	20
15 A	10	100	40
10 A	10	100	60
6 A	10	100	80



Part A:
TDI
prepolymer

Part B:
diisocyanate +
kaolin

Part C:
Butylbenzyl
phthalate

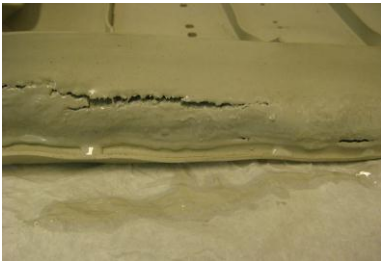
Problems with PUR elastomers



Physical/chemical change



Loris Cecchini, Stage evidence, *Finestre II*, 2000, Private collection
PUR Ester



Loris Cecchini, Stage evidence, *Fotocopiatrice*, 2002, Museo de Novecento, Milano **PUR Ester**



Olaf Metzel, 'Wurfeisen und Zwille' 1990, Hamburger kunsthalle, **PUR Ester**

Efflorescence



Saar Oosterhof, Soft Tiles
Centraal Museum Utrecht
PUR ether



PUR ethers oxidize
PUR ester hydrolyze

Mechanical damage



Loris Cecchini, *Finestre II*, 2000
Galleria Continua
PUR Ester



Hella Jongerius,
Soft vase, Private Collection
PUR Ester

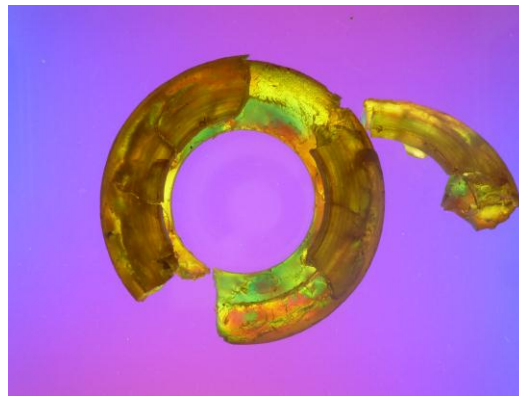
Stress



Skate wheel Bayer 2010



Damaged skate wheel



Broken part Soft Vase



Set up Research



Identification PUR objects:

- FTIR, Py-GCMS

Mimic physical/chemical change:

- find suitable PUR (artist interviews)
- making test samples
- artificial ageing

Measuring physical/chemical change of test samples:

- FTIR
- elasticity test
- shore hardness

Testing adhesives:

- FTIR
- refractive index
- artificial ageing



Test samples

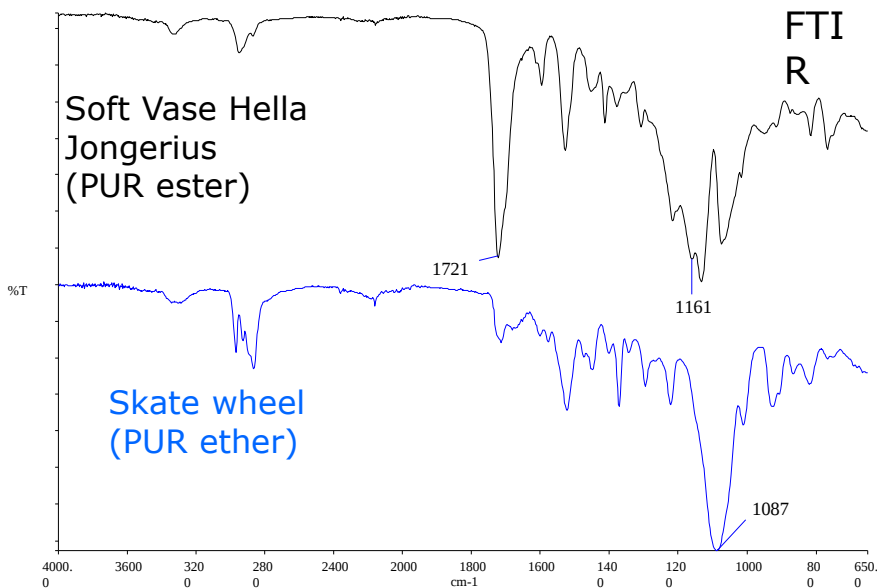


Durometer



Light ageing

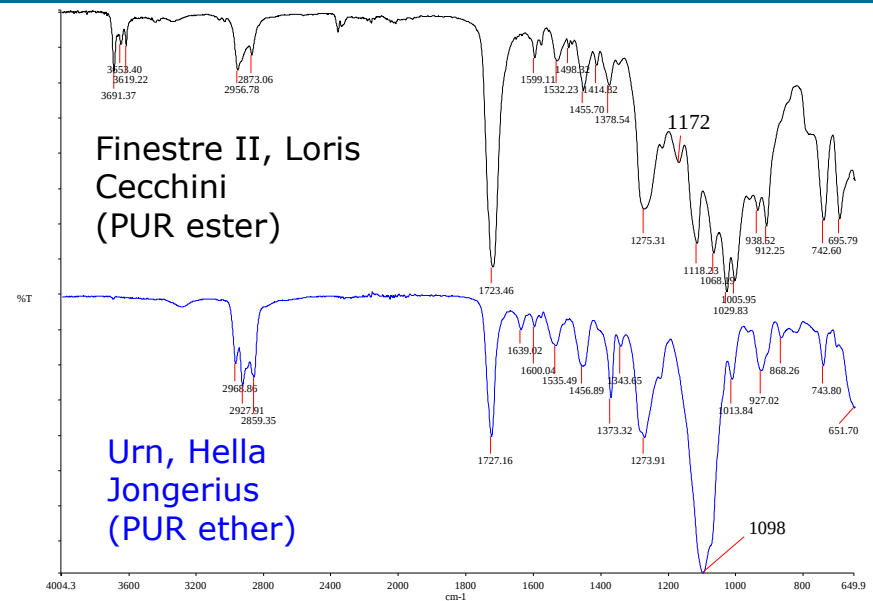
Identification FTIR



Hella Jongerius,
Soft vase,
Private Collection



Skate wheel

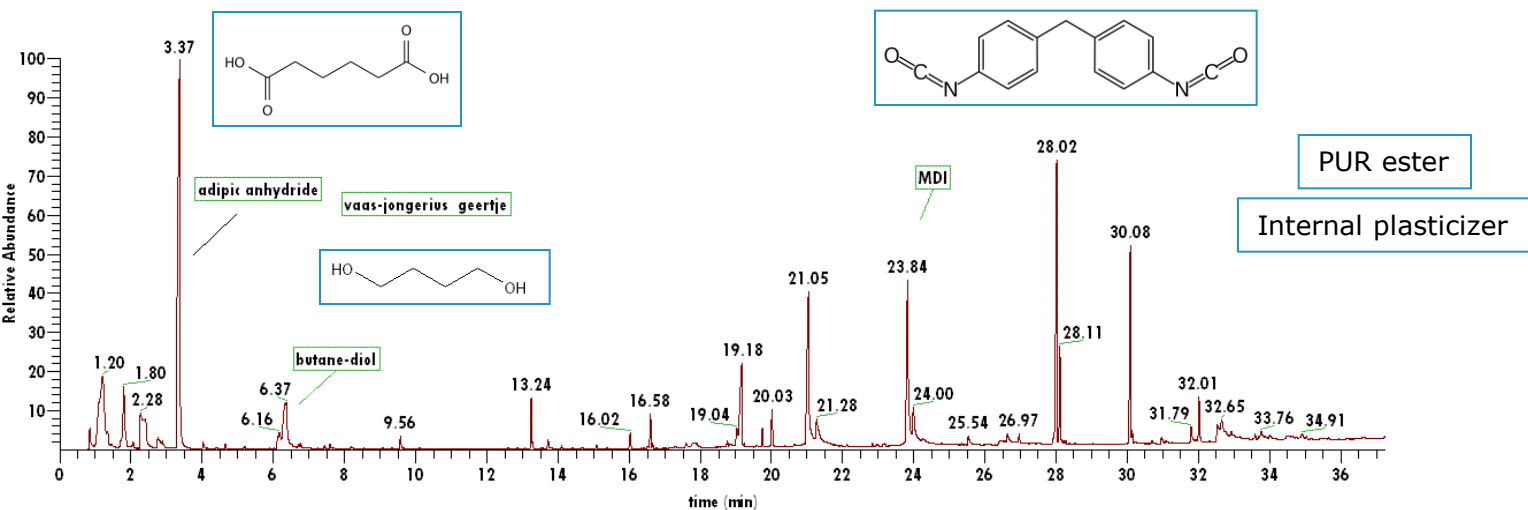


Loris Cecchini, Finestre II,
2000, Private collection

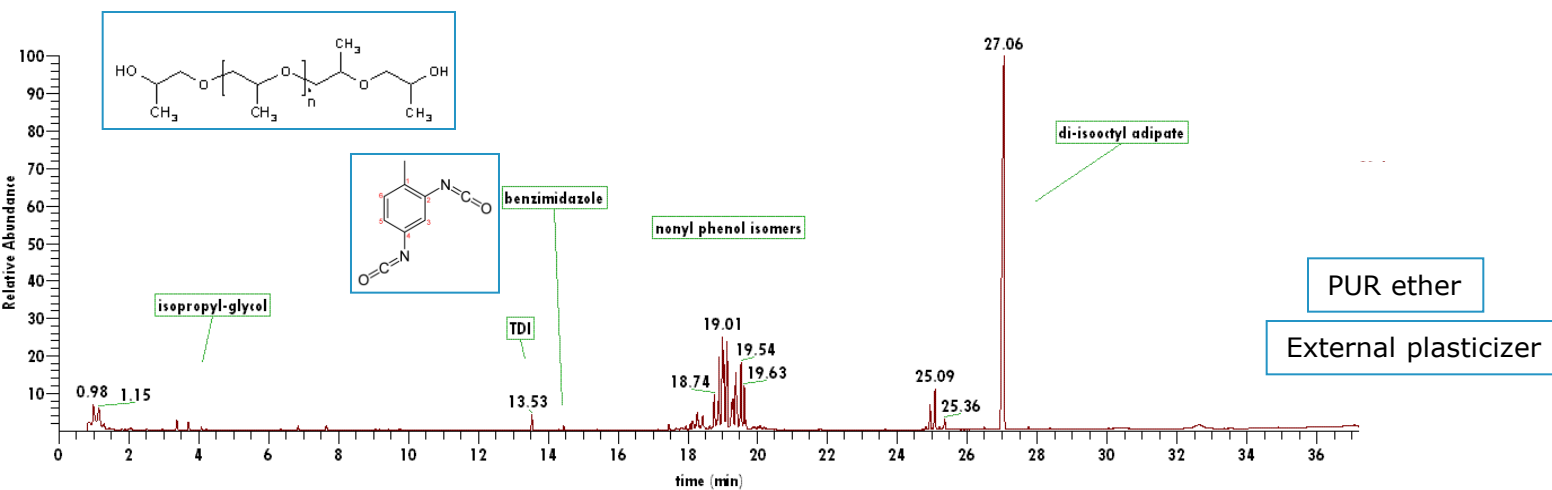


Hella Jongerius, Urn, 1994
Centraal Museum Utrecht

Identification PY-GCMS

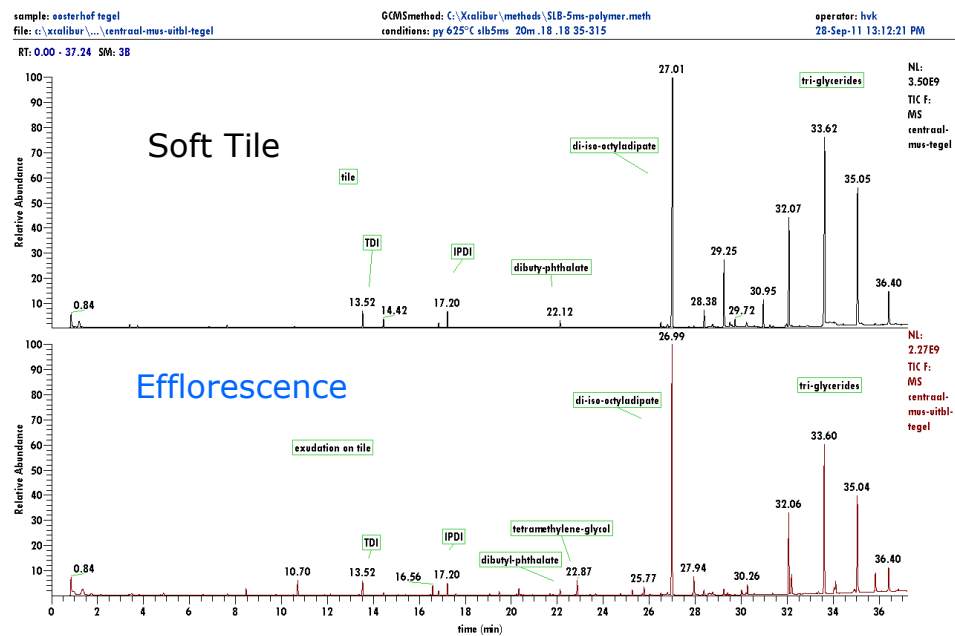
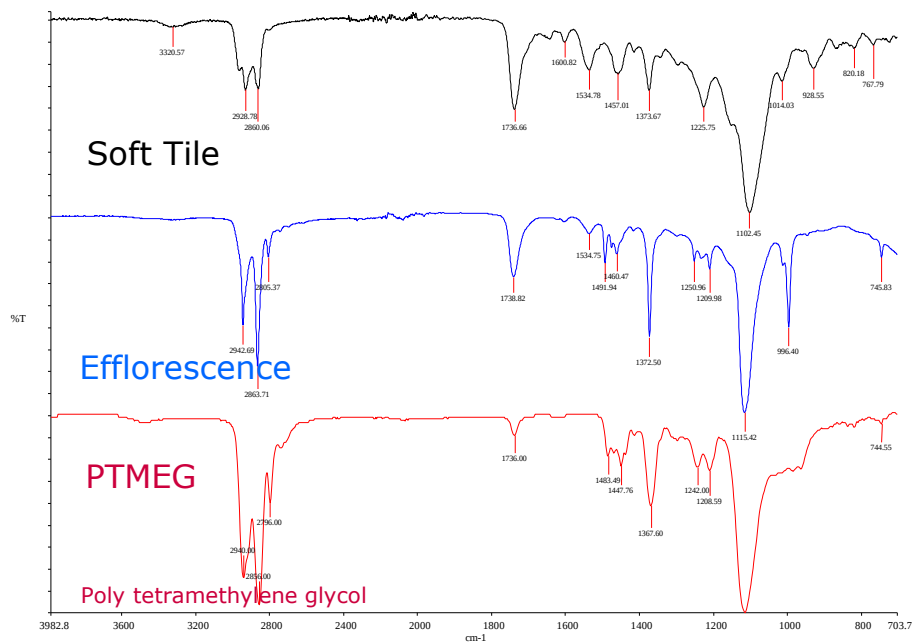


Hella Jongerius,
Soft vase, Private Collection

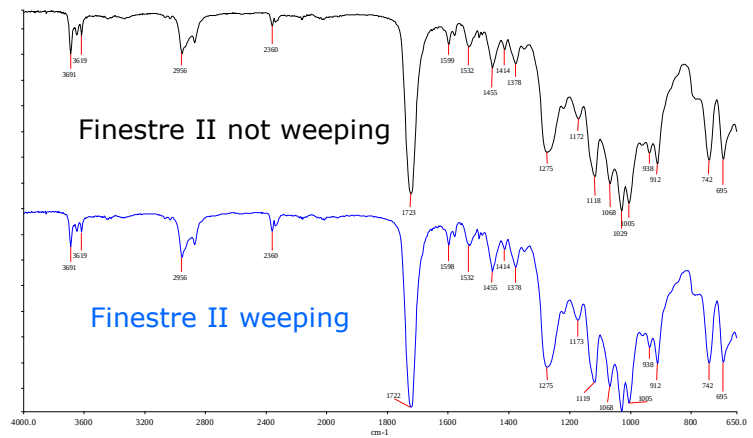
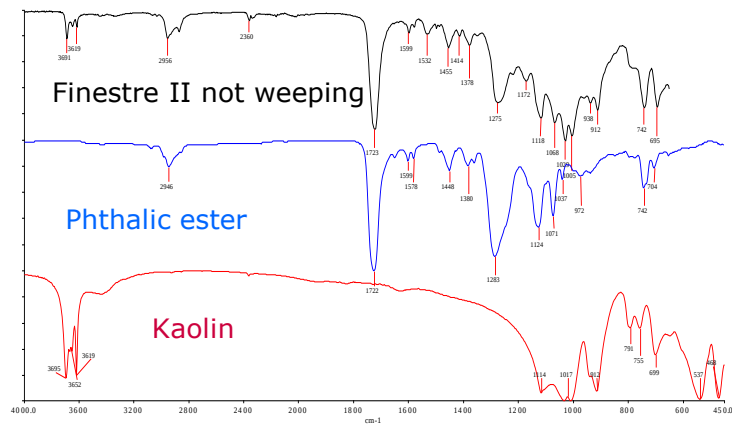
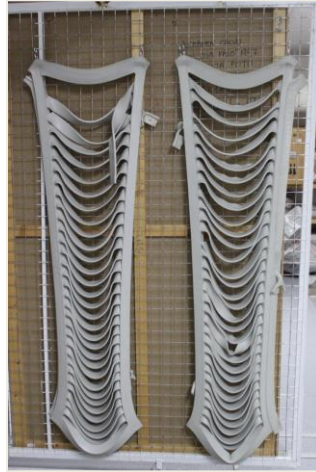


Saar Oosterhof, Table cloth
with bowl, 1998, Centraal
Museum Utrecht

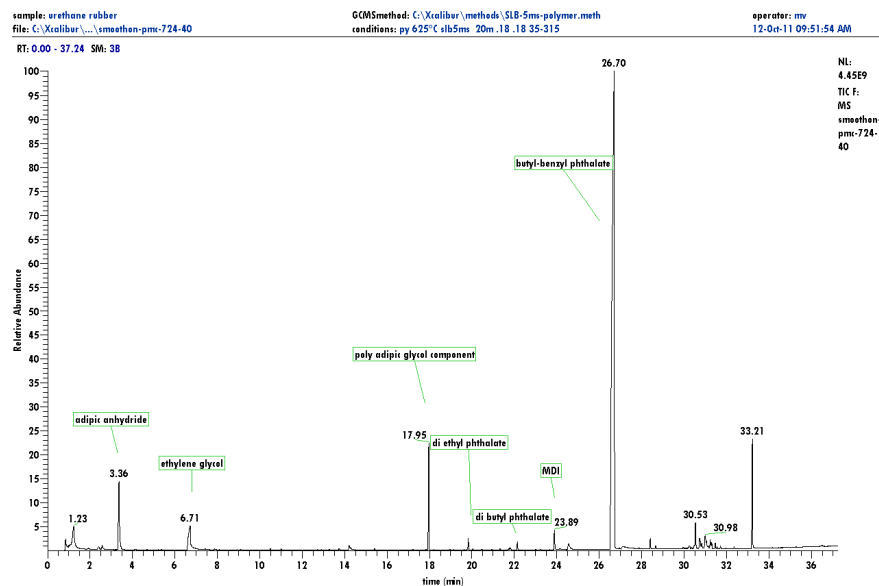
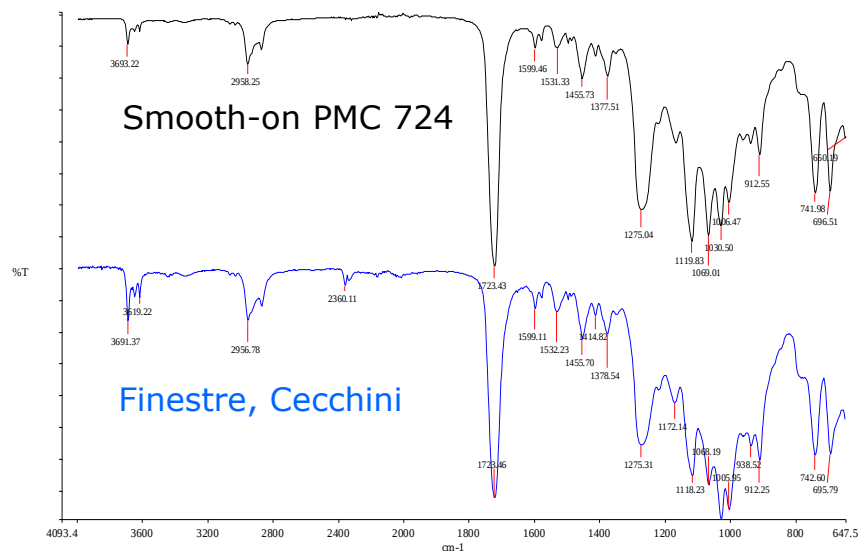
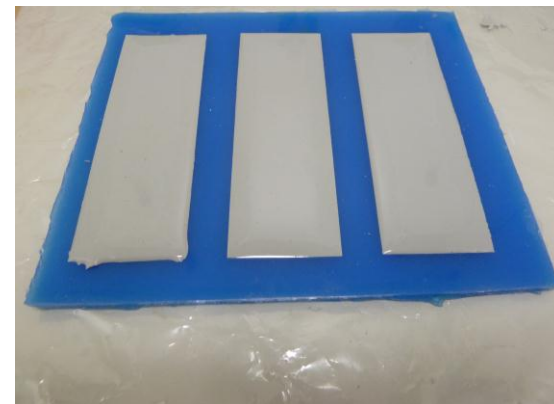
Degradation PUR ether 'Soft Tiles', Saar Oosterhof



Degradation PUR ester 'Finestre II', Loris Cecchini



Making PUR ester test samples



Making test samples



Important: This rubber will last and perform in production, often for hundreds of castings (depending on what you are casting into the mold). It also exhibits good physical properties and chemical resistance. But **PMC-724®** does not have a long "library life". Molds will soften and revert to a liquid within 2 – 5 years, depending on exposure to moisture. Smooth-On makes many different mold rubbers that offer a very long library life (25 years and more depending on application). Contact Smooth-On for information about its complete line of silicone and polyurethane mold rubbers.

The table at right indicates the effect of different percentages of Part C on the Shore A hardness of the cured rubber. (Important: Use of 'Part C' to soften the rubber may shorten mold life.) *Shore A Hardness after 72 hours at 73°F/25°C.

Artificial ageing



Ageing: 70°C, 30-80% 3 hrs interval for 2 weeks

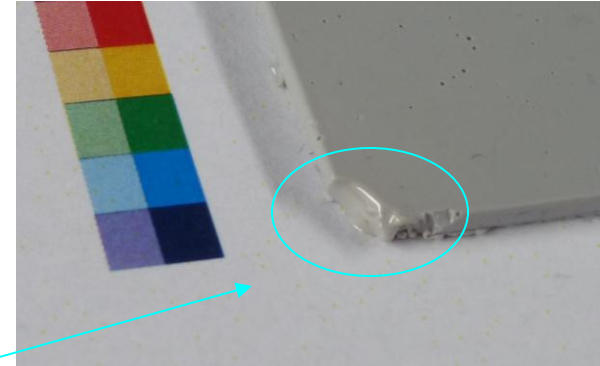
Physical/mechanical test: Weight 2,5 kg

Smooth-on PMC 724, 25 shore test sample shows sticking soft material (weeping)

Smooth-on PMC 724 25 shore test sample:
20% increase in length

Smooth-on PMC 724 25 shore test sample **AGED**:
70% increase in length

After test:
Both test samples back to original size
Change in elasticity due to artificial ageing



What went wrong?



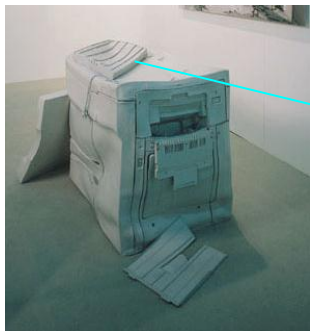
Loris Cecchini

Stage evidence series, PUR ester urethane



Finestre II
2000, Private Collector

Weeping



Fotocopiatrice
2002, Museo del
Novecento, Milano

Hella Jongerius

Soft vases, PUR ester urethane



Soft vase,
1999, Private Collector



Soft vases, 1994

What can we do?



Research on adhering

Hella Jongerius, Soft vase, 1999, 25 x Ø
19 cm 1,5 / 2 cm thickness



Crack



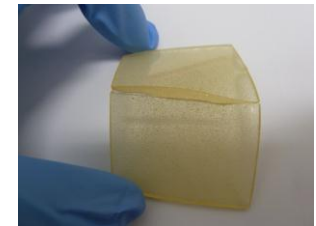
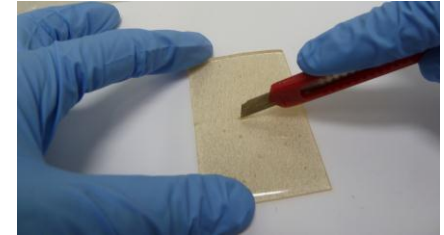
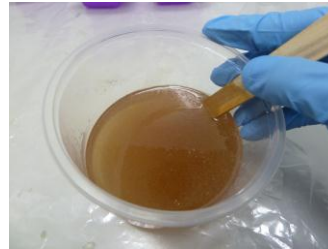
Broken parts

Shore hardness
20A



Bubbles

Making test samples and dummies



Test samples



Thick test samples
1,5 cm



Mimic mechanical damages

- ❖ PUR ether elastomer
(VytaFlex® 20 – Smooth on)
- ❖ Colour (Amber)
- ❖ Translucency
- ❖ Shore hardness

Selecting adhesives



- ❖ the ability to adhere polyurethane elastomers
- ❖ comparable optical properties
- ❖ comparable refractive index,
- ❖ the ability to make a flexible bond
- ❖ enough strength suitable working time to adhere large surfaces,
- ❖ preferably not yellowing,
- ❖ appropriately viscosity,
- ❖ chemical and physical stable
- ❖ preferably reversible.

ADHESIVES	Composition
Bison Rubber repair	Polyester/polyether-urethane dispersion of aliphatic isocyanate
Bison Soft plastic adhesive	Polyester urethane
Bison kit transparent	Polyester urethane
Bison Kombi power	Polyester urethane (filled)
Bison stick Universal	Polyester urethane
Smooth-on Vitaflex 20	Polyether urethane
Bison Universal kit	Siliconated acrylate dispersion
Bison Alleslijm	Polyvinylacetate
Paraloid F10	Butylacrylate in mineral spirit
Plextol D 360	Acrylic Aqueous dispersion
Plextol B 500	Acrylic Aqueous dispersion
Plextol D 498	Acrylic Aqueous dispersion

Testing adhesives



Research include:

- Identifying all the adhesives using Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy
- Light aging of the adhesives using a Xenon 160 hours of artificial light equals 40 years at museum condition at 200 lux.
- Measuring the refractive index of the adhesives and the polyurethane objects
- Testing bond strength.

6 adhesives selected:

Plextol B500,
Plextol D480,
Plextol D360,
Bison soft plastic adhesive,
Bison Rubber repair
VytaFlex®20



Xenotest,
Alpha High
Energy
(Atlas®)

Adhesives
after light
ageing

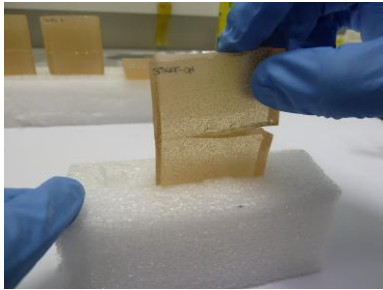


Rayner
illuminated
Dialdex
refractometer

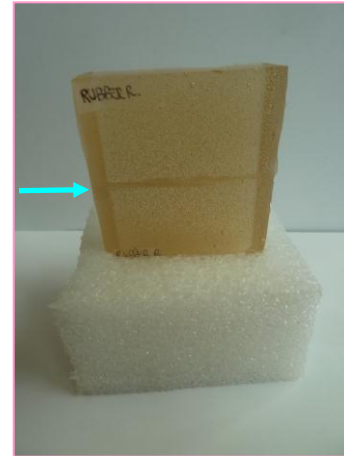
Testing applicability



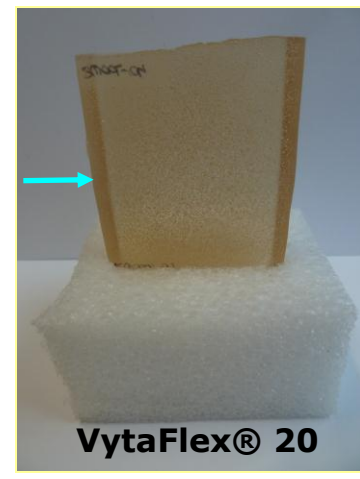
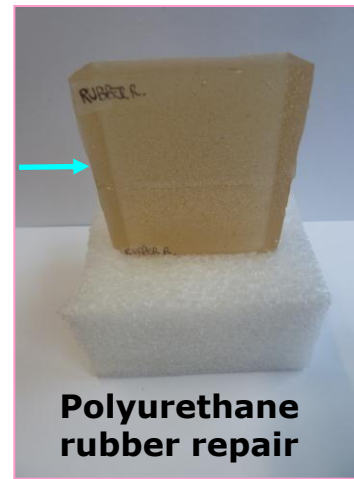
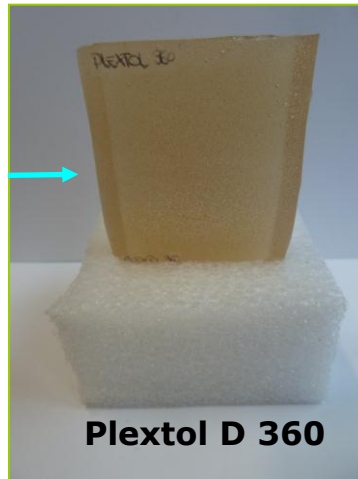
Testing appearance



BEFORE ADHERING



AFTER ADHERING



Conclusions



Ongoing research

- ✓ It was possible to mimic the weeping of soft sticky material and loss in elasticity as in Finestre II
- ✓ PUR ester elastomer casting materials with external plasticizers turn to soft sticky material within 5 years(as nowadays mentioned in the datasheet) due to materials composition
- ✓ Preliminary good results were obtained with adhering PUR ethers elastomers

- o Adhering tests on translucent PUR ester elastomers based on the experience with PUR ether elastomers
- o Strength tests for the selected adhesives
- o Test consolidants on test samples and perform E-modulus tests after artificial ageing using heat and humidity

Acknowledgements



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