

Thermoforming of epoxy vitrimers thermosets

08/10/2025

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1. Thermoforming process

2. Thermoplastic and thermoset materials

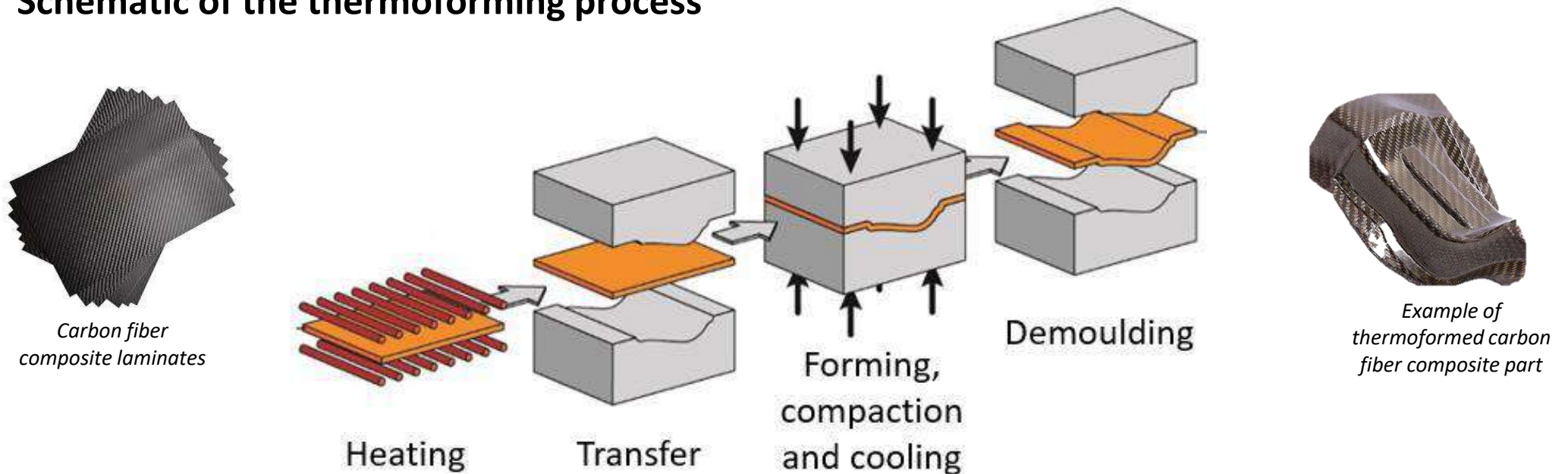
3. Covalent adaptable networks

4. Recycling of 3R composites through thermoforming





Schematic of the thermoforming process



Process:

1. Heat the composite laminate
2. Transfer the hot laminate to a press with the tool mounted
3. Close the press to form the hot laminate to the tool geometry
4. Apply pressure and wait for the formed part to cool down to a temperature low enough to freeze the material.
5. Open the press and demold the part



Advantages: fast cycle times, design flexibility, lightweight parts, and potential for large-scale/automated production.

Applications: aerospace interior panels, automotive body panels, protective equipment, consumer goods.



Thermoformed brackets (left) connecting the fuselage frame and skins in the A350 XWB (right)



Thermoformed rib (left) being welded to the leading edge skin (right) of the A380



Materials: limited to thermoplastic composites



Thermoset composites

Market

Used in the **majority of advanced composites applications**
Over 90% of the carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) market

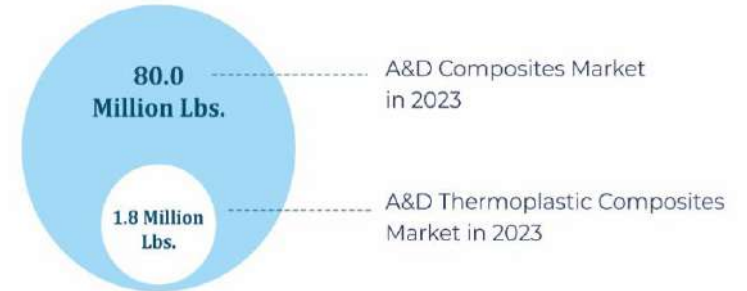
Strengths

- Excellent dimensional stability
- High temperature resistance
- Low viscosity during processing
- Good fiber wet-out
- Established certification history

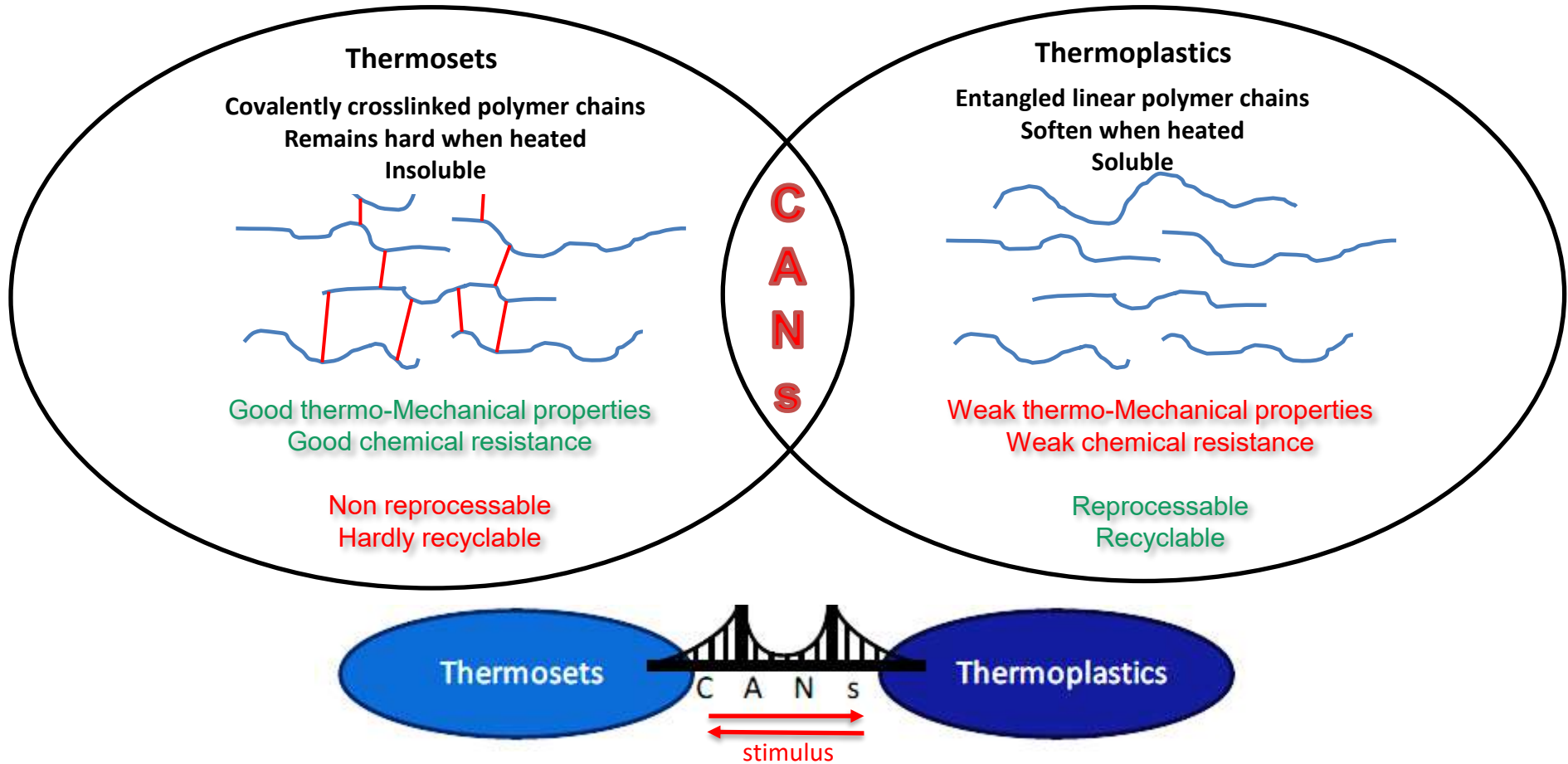
Processing drawbacks

Longer processing times (manual or automated layup of individual plies, followed by resin transfer (if not using prepreg), and eventually the curing of the resin.
Cannot be remelted or reshaped after curing -> not thermoconformable

Thermoplastic Composites' Contribution in A&D Composites Market in 2023



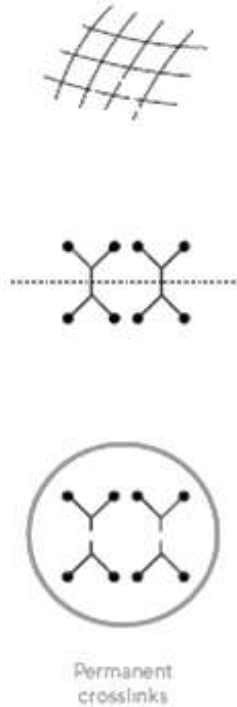
<https://www.compsights.com/article/Thermoplastic-Composites-Taking-off-into-a-Clearer-Future>



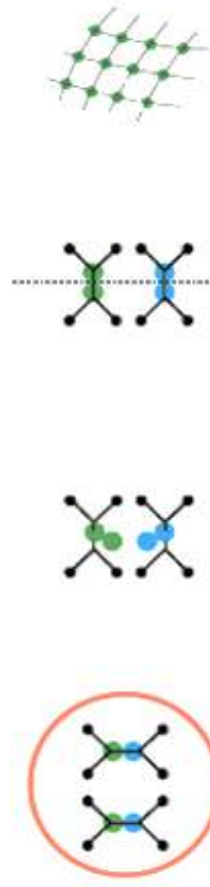
CANs = Covalent Adaptable Networks



Conventional thermosets



CANs



Example of epoxy vitrimers based on aromatic disulfide exchange

Reprocessing of cured composite laminates

Reprocessable

Easy repair of delamination damages applying local heat and pressure.

Promoted delamination damage

Repairable

Repaired area

Mechanical recycling applying heat and pressure to obtain second generation parts.

80°

Recyclable

New composite generated

Easy matrix disruption for high quality fiber recovery.



– Multi-level Circular Process Chain for Carbon and Glass fiber Composites

April 2022



March 2025



Funded by
the European Union

MC4 gathered **16 partners from 9 different European countries**, covering the whole value chains: process developers, material manufacturers, end users manufacturing the composite parts. The consortium was led by Profactor (Austria).

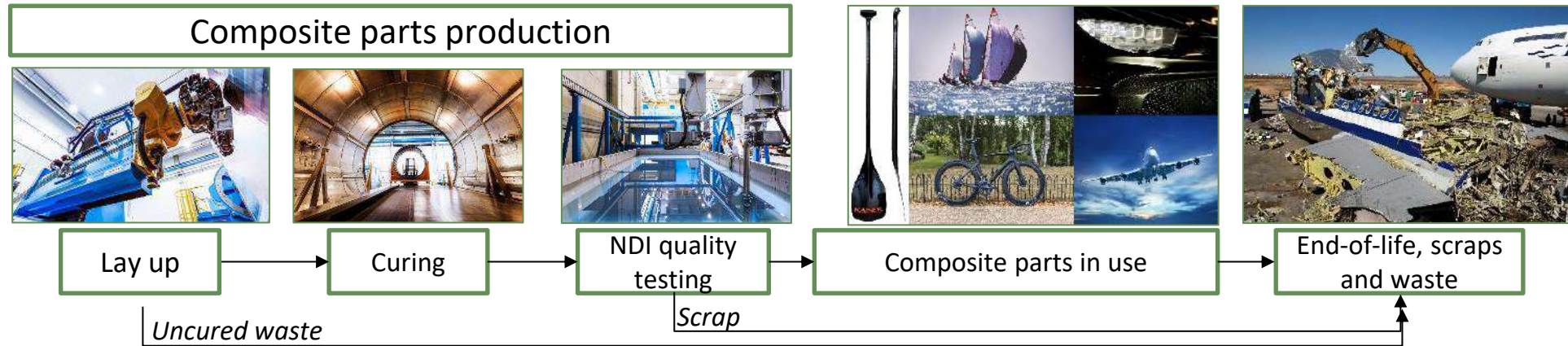
To establish a **multi-level circular process for carbon and glass fiber composites**

To develop **performant and economically realistic processes** that are adapted to the specificities of the two value chains

To give to the European industry the means to **master and own its patented manufacturing processes** of recycled materials



Today's typical composites value chain:



MC4's pathways for recycling:

CF

The re-use of uncured carbon fiber scrap material directly in the production line to reduce the amount of scrap generated during manufacturing as a short-term solution

Short term

Chemical recycling as a long-term pathway to regain valuable carbon fiber from end-of life parts and convert them into yarns, fabric and nonwoven material for new parts

Long term

GF

The shredding of glass fiber composites and the re-used in new parts, which will in the short term reduce the amount of virgin material needed for such parts.

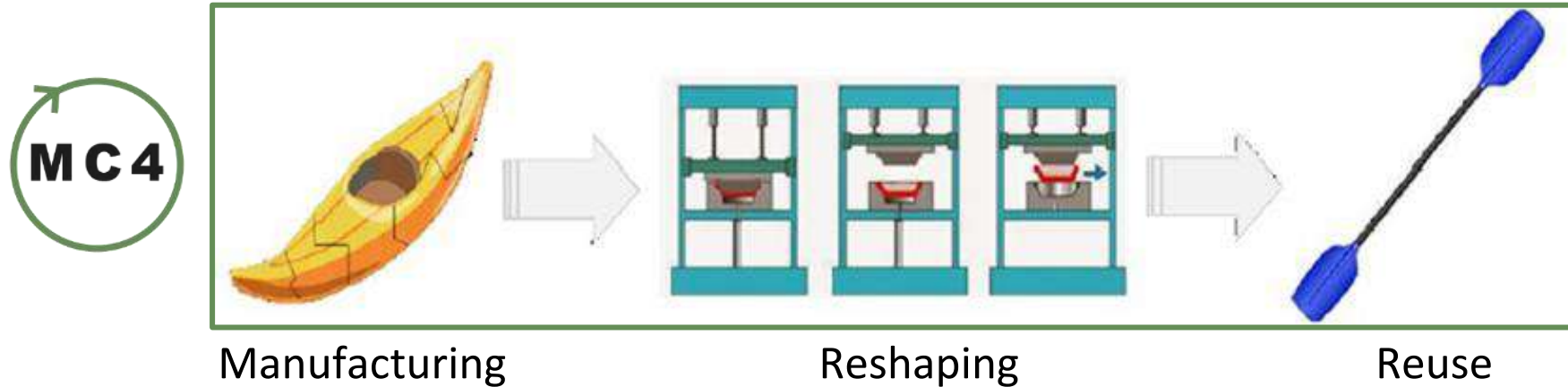
Short term

The use of a vitrimer resin, which enables the reshaping of parts at their end of life and provides a long-term solution for glass fiber end-of-life parts

Long term



Approach: use of a new reshapeable resin for easier recycling



- Formulation of a 3R epoxy resin
- Manufacturing and characterization of GF reinforced 3R epoxy composites
- Lab-scale optimization of the reshaping process
- Transfer of the process to end-user toward manufacturing trials



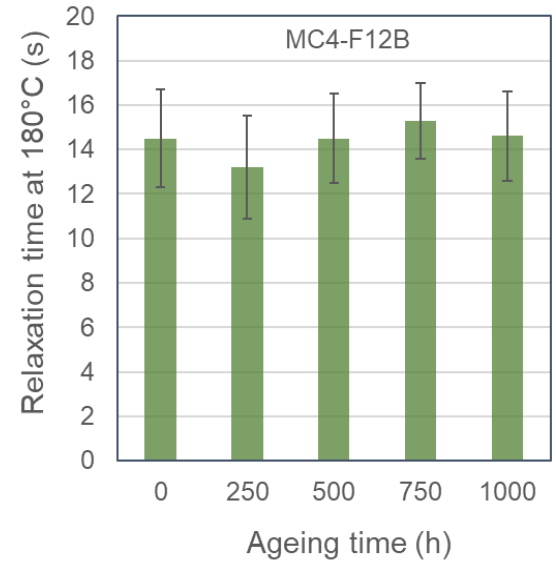
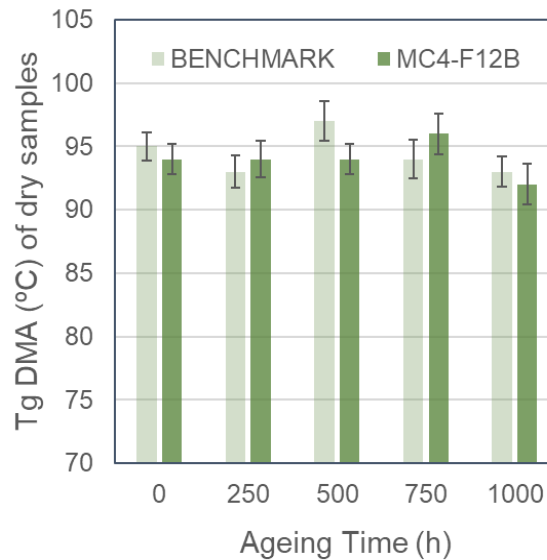


Formulation & Selection of the 3R resin with best-balanced overall performance



Requirements			MC4-F12B	Benchmark resin
SUITABLE FOR INFUSION	Viscosity (mPa.s)	at 25°C	988	598
		at 40°C	218	80
		at 60°C	54	23
	Working time (min), at 80°C	G' = G'' (gel point)	-	38
		1000 mPa.s	237	-
		300 mPa.s	195	-
	Infusion temperature (°C)		60	35
Curing cycle		1.5h 130°C + 1h 150°C	1.5h 80°C + 5h 100°C	
SUITABLE FOR KAYAK APPLICATION	Tg (°C)	DSC/DMA	81/94	86/91
	Tensile	Strength (MPa)	80.4	70.3
		Elongation at break (%)	6.15	6.4
	Flexural	Strength (MPa)	138	114
		Elongation at break (%)	6.1	6.25
RESHAPEABLE VIA THERMOFORMING	Stress relaxation (1% strain)	at 180°C	13''	No relaxation
		at 160°C	62''	
		at 140°C	308''	

Retention of key properties over time (weathering acc. to ISO-4892-2 standard)





Mechanical properties of 3R GF composite laminates

Manufactured by Resin Transfer Molding (RTM) with:

- GF fabric and 3R resin;
- orientation of GF fabric as per standard tests methods.

Validation of kayak and paddle demonstrators' designs by the end-user.

Group of properties	Testing standard	Properties	Unit	Value	Standard deviation
Tensile Properties (0°)	ISO 527-4	Modulus	GPa	21.6	0.7
		Ultimate stress	MPa	436.0	22.8
		Ultimate strain	%	1.7	0.1
		Poisson ratio	-	0.122	0.01
Tensile Properties (90°)	ISO 527-4	Modulus	GPa	20.8	0.4
		Ultimate stress	MPa	369.0	14.8
		Ultimate strain	%	1.7	0.1
		Poisson ratio	-	0.137	0.03
Compression Properties (0°)	ASTM D 3410	Modulus	GPa	27.4	1.0
		Ultimate stress	MPa	238.0	24.4
		Ultimate strain	%	8.2	0.9
Compression Properties (90°)	ASTM D 3410	Modulus	GPa	24.8	0.2
		Ultimate stress	MPa	248.1	11.2
		Ultimate strain	%	7.1	0.6
In Plane Shear	ISO 14129	Modulus	GPa	3.2	0.1
		Strength at 5 % elongation	MPa	48.3	1.5
Interlaminar Shear Strength (0°)	ISO 14130	Ultimate stress	MPa	40.4	0.9
Interlaminar Shear Strength (90°)	ISO 14130	Ultimate stress	MPa	43.0	1.2

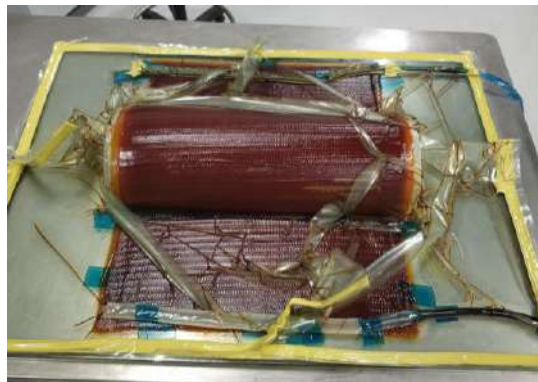


3R material reshaping possibilities– Flattening of the recycled parts



Vacuum Infusion of curved 3R composite laminates

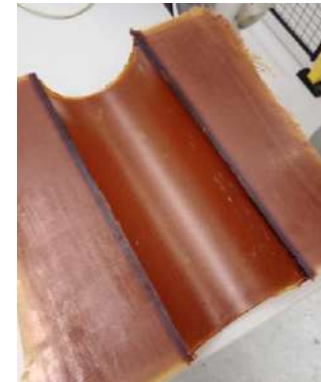
Infusion trials realized on curved surfaces to get curved composite laminates to check the possibility to obtain flat laminates from curved laminates such as the recycled ones that will be used to manufacture the paddle through thermoforming.



After curing of 3R resin infusion



3R resin/Glass fiber curved laminate



Flat and curved laminate samples, after trimming





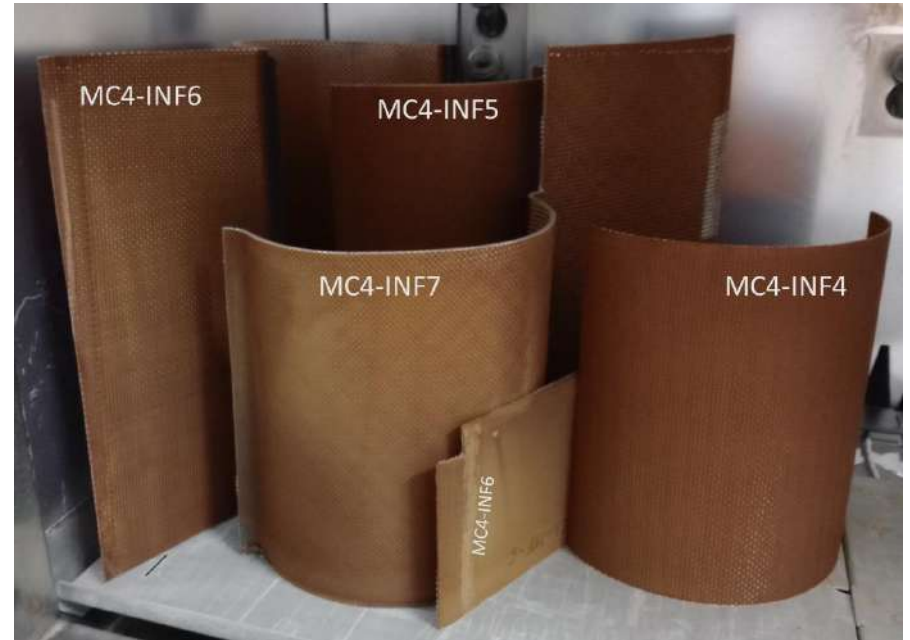
Evaluation of the mechanical properties of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering acc. to ISO4892-2 A1:2004-plastics



○ Weathering conditions:

Wet aging equipment	CI 4000, Atlas
Dry aging equipment	Suntest XLS+, Atlas
UV source	Xenon, 60 W/m2, between 300 and 400 nm
Wet/dry cycles	18 min/102 min (ISO 4892-2 Table 3)
Temperature	65°C, at blackbody sensor

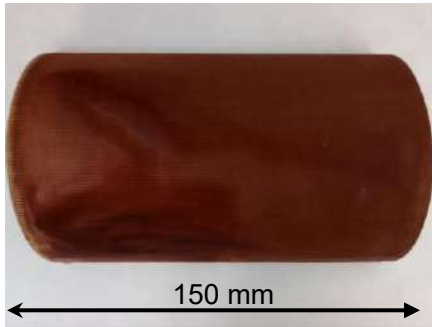
- Position of the samples changed every 250 h for homogeneous UV and rain exposure.
- Duration: 1000 hrs.



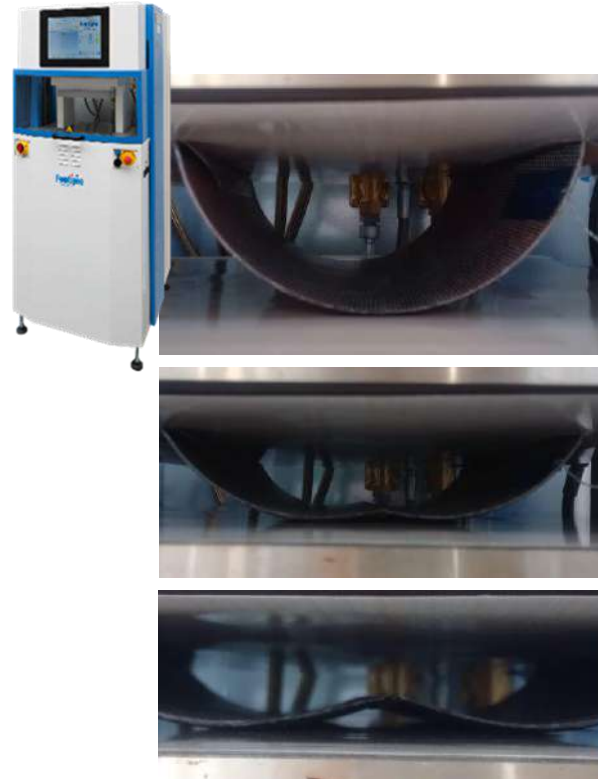
Samples in the weathering chamber, after 1000 hrs weathering



Preliminar flattening of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering acc. to ISO4892-2 A1:2004-plastics

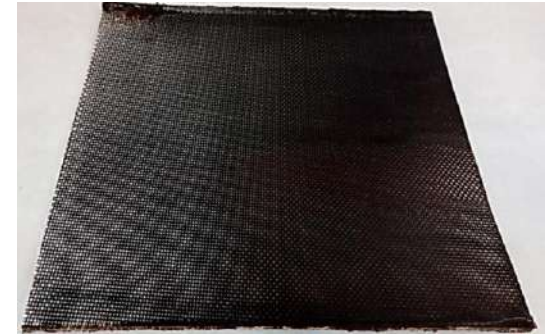


Initial curved laminate, after aging



During flattening in hot plates press

200°C, 40 bars, 50 mm/min



Aged and flattened laminate

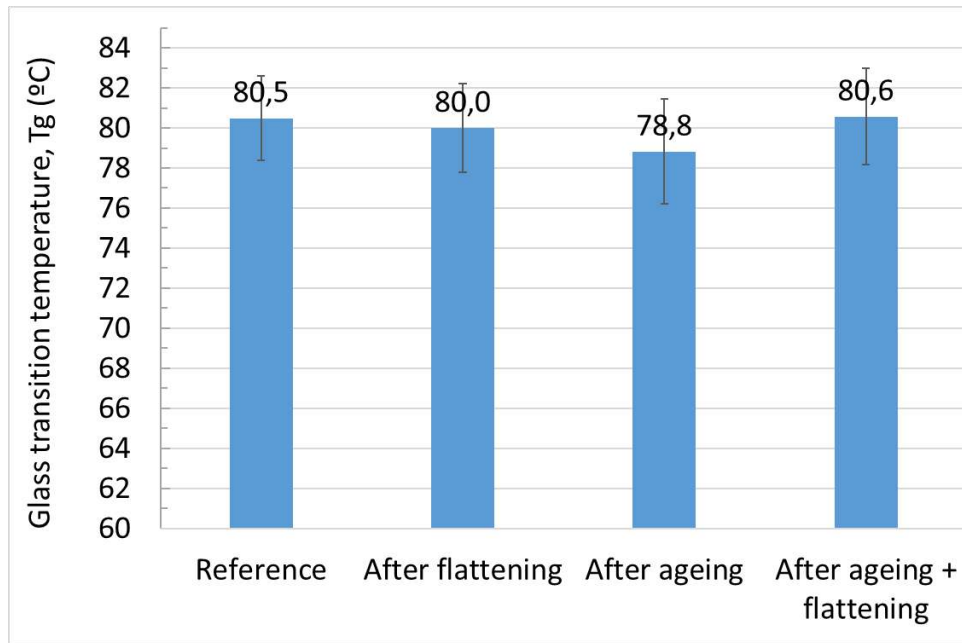




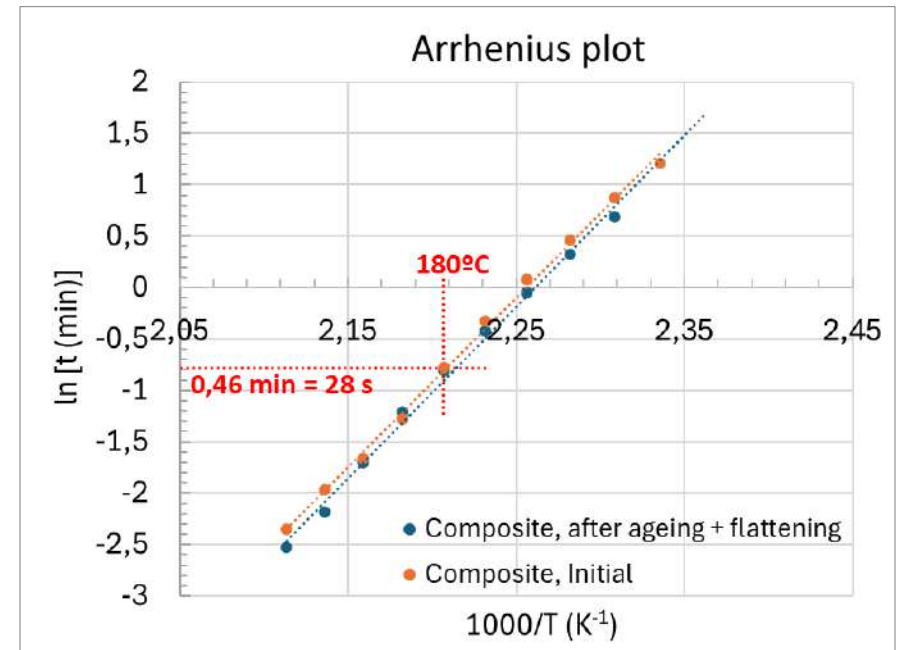
Evaluation of the properties of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering & flattening



Glass transition, DSC



Stress relaxation, DMA





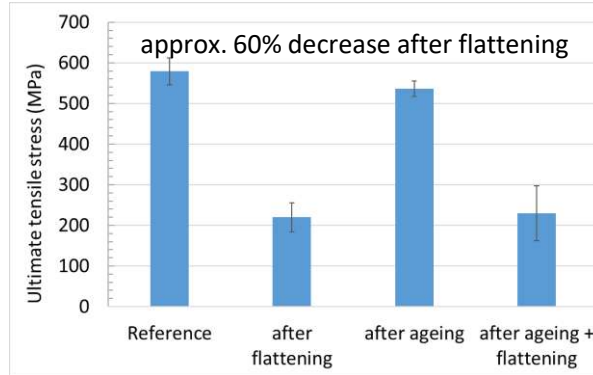
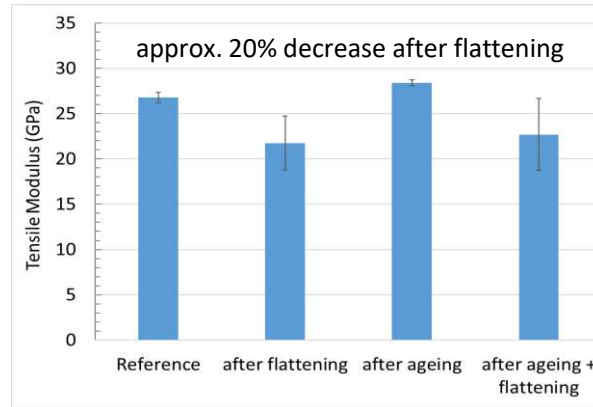
Evaluation of the properties of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering & flattening of 0° laminates (3 mm thick)



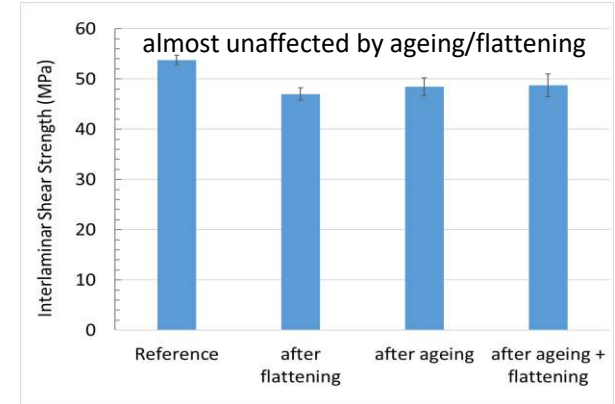
0° Aged and flattened laminate



Tensile test acc. to ISO 527-4



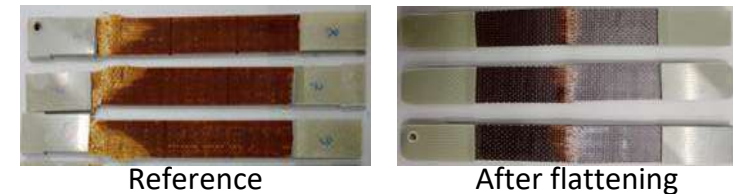
ILSS (0°) acc. to ISO 14130



No effect of the 1000-hrs weathering

Due to the **formation of wrinkles** with breakage of GF, flattening **greatly affects tensile properties.**

Typical breakage during tensile testing :



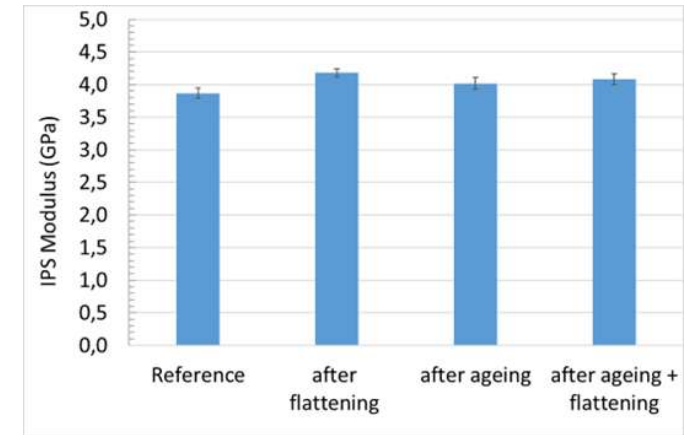
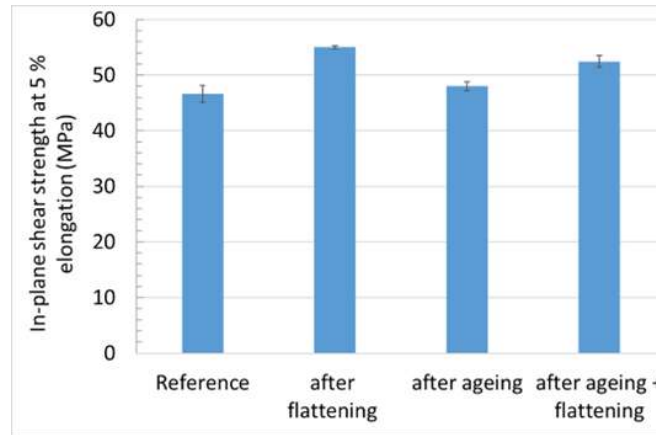


Evaluation of the properties of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering & flattening of +/-45° laminates (3mm thick)

+/- 45° Aged and flattened laminate



In-plane shear strength testing acc. to DIN EN ISO 14129



No effect of the 1000-hrs weathering

No effect of the flattening

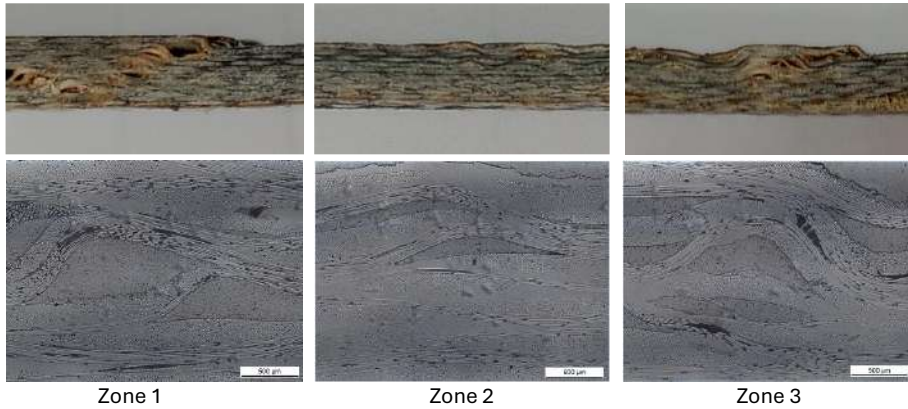
No formation of wrinkles during the flattening process.



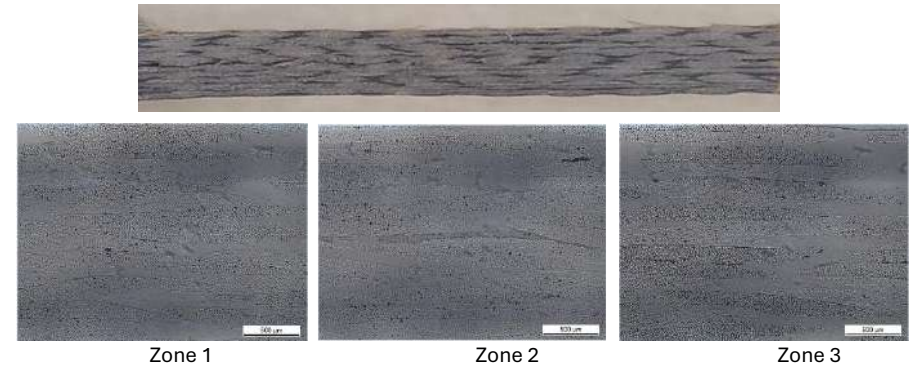
Evaluation of the properties of 3R glass fiber composite after weathering & flattening

Optical microscopy of composites cross-sections

Flattened 0° laminate

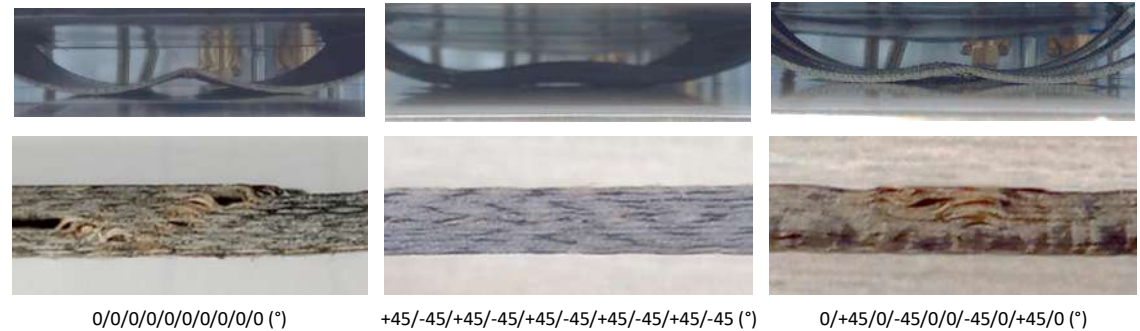


Flattened +/-45° laminate



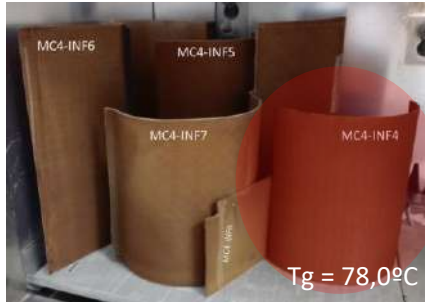
Significant effect of the glass fiber fabric lay-up on the thermoforming results.

What about a combination of these orientations?

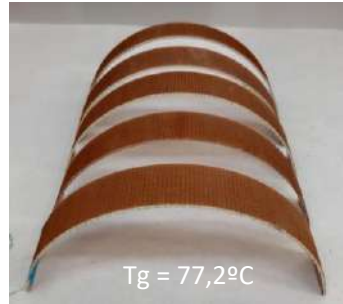




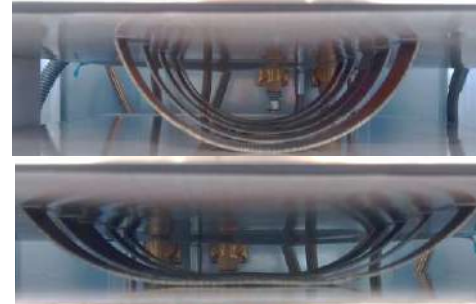
Full repurposing steps for 1,5 mm-thick composite material with kayak lay-up (0/+45/0/-45/0°)



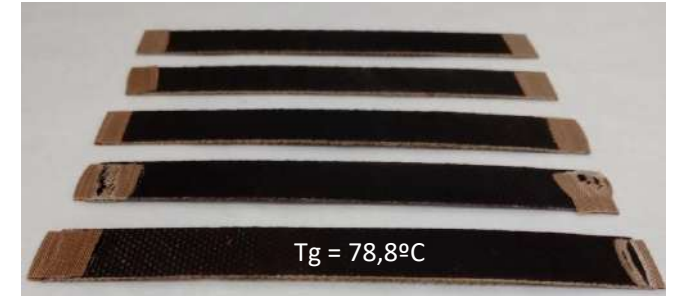
Curved laminate with kayak lay-up in the weathering chamber, after 1000 hrs weathering



Trimmed parts from "recycled" part



Flattening process of the "recycled" parts



Flattened parts, obtained from "recycled" composite part



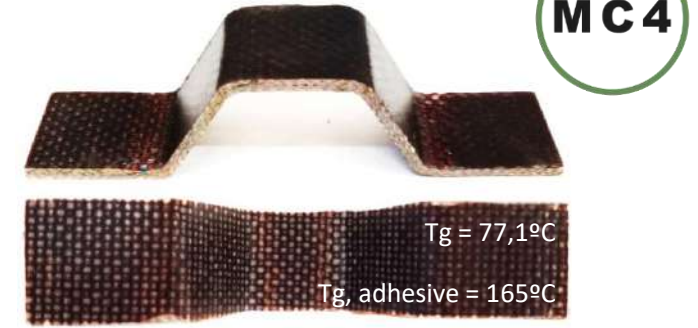
3R adhesive placing



During thermoforming of the "recycled" part



2 recycled laminates with 3R adhesive in between



3mm-thick thermoformed sample, obtained from 1,5mm-thick recycled composite part

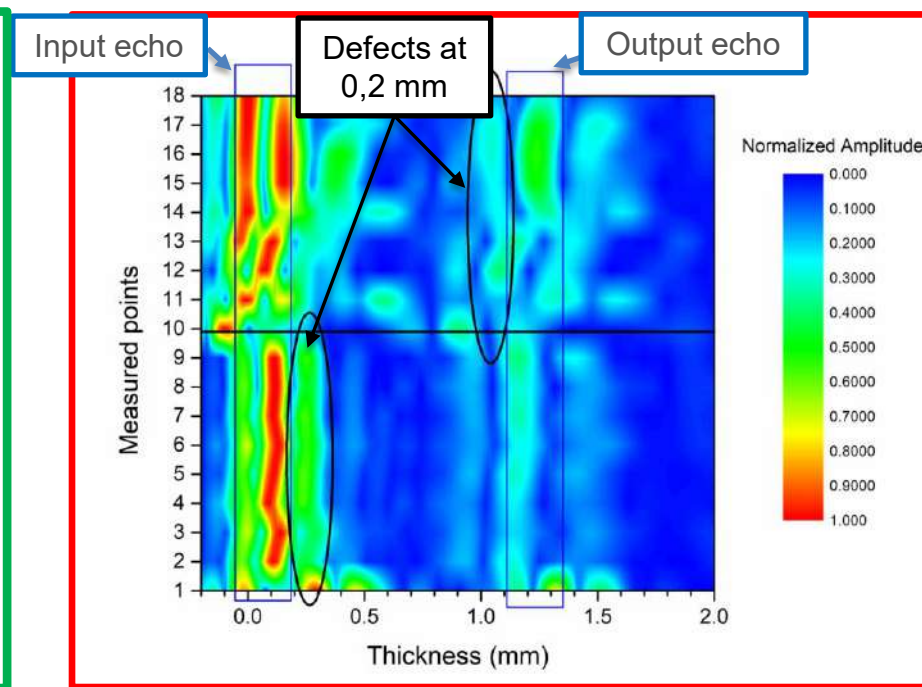
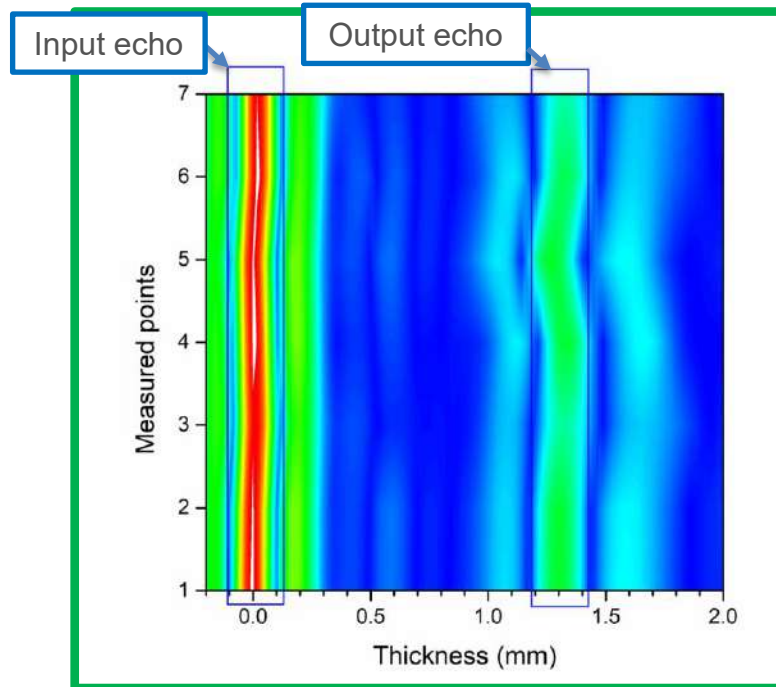




Evaluation of the properties of 3R glass fiber composite with kayak lay-up (1,5mm thick) - NDT

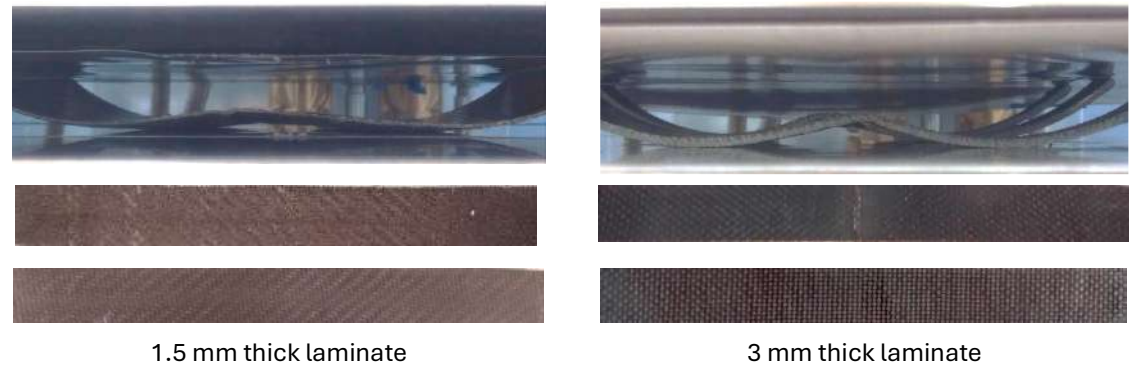
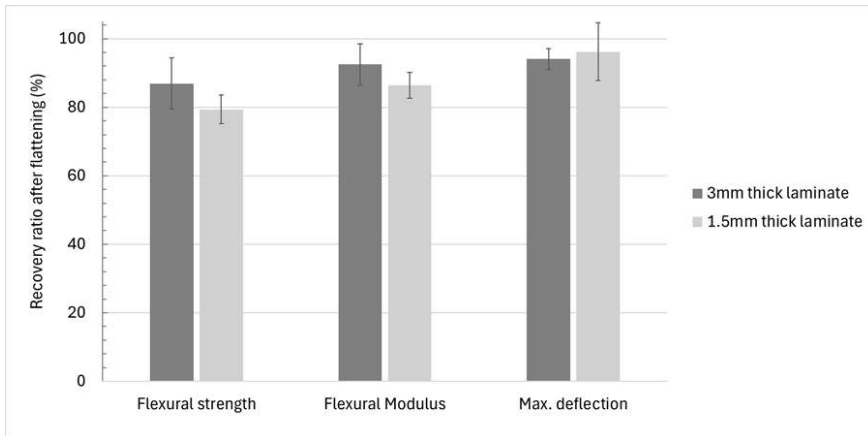
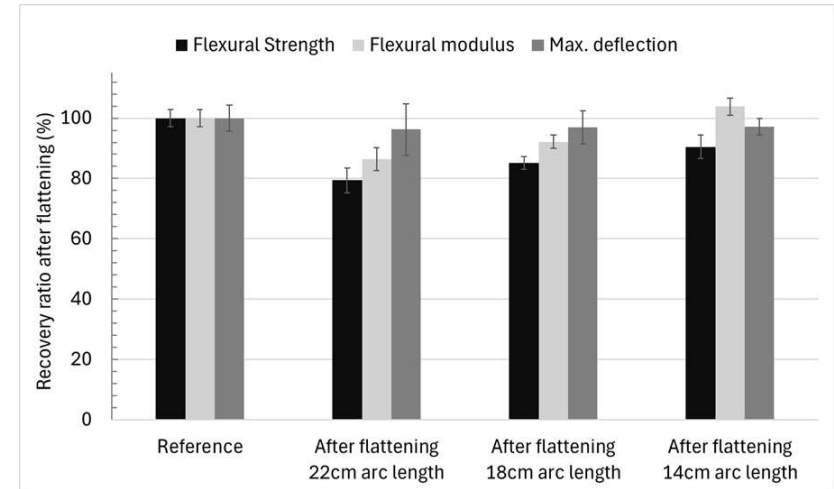
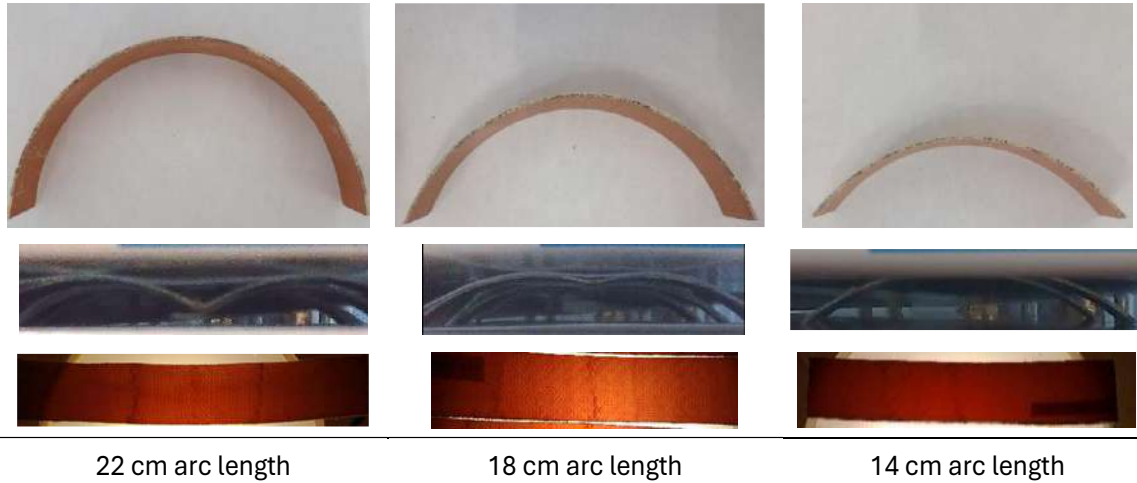


MC4





Flattening of 3R GF composite with kayak lay-up – arc beam length effect & thickness effect

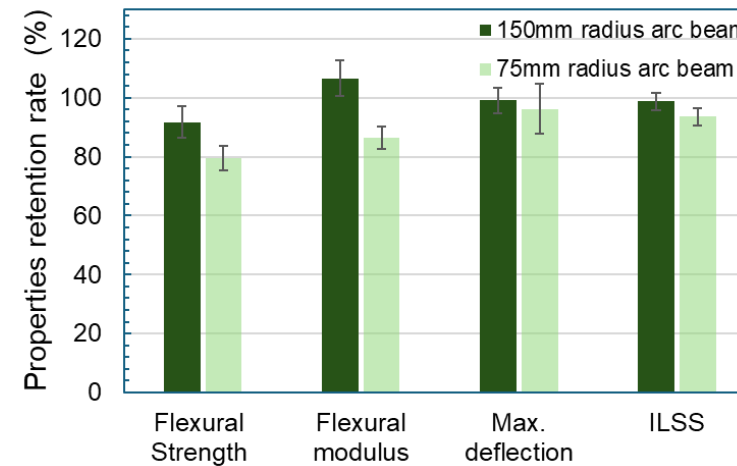




Flattening of 3R GF composite with kayak lay-up – arc beam radius effect

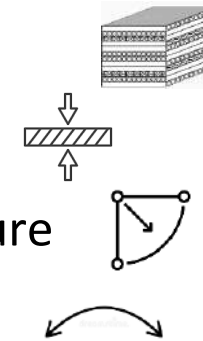


150 mm radius curved laminate, and trimming	
150 mm radius initial composite sample with 27 cm arc length	
Deformation of the composite sample during the flattening process	
Flattened composite sample	
Flattened composite examined with retro diffused lighting	



Factors affecting the properties recovery ratio:

- GF fabric lay-up
- Thickness
- Radius of curvature
- Arc beam length

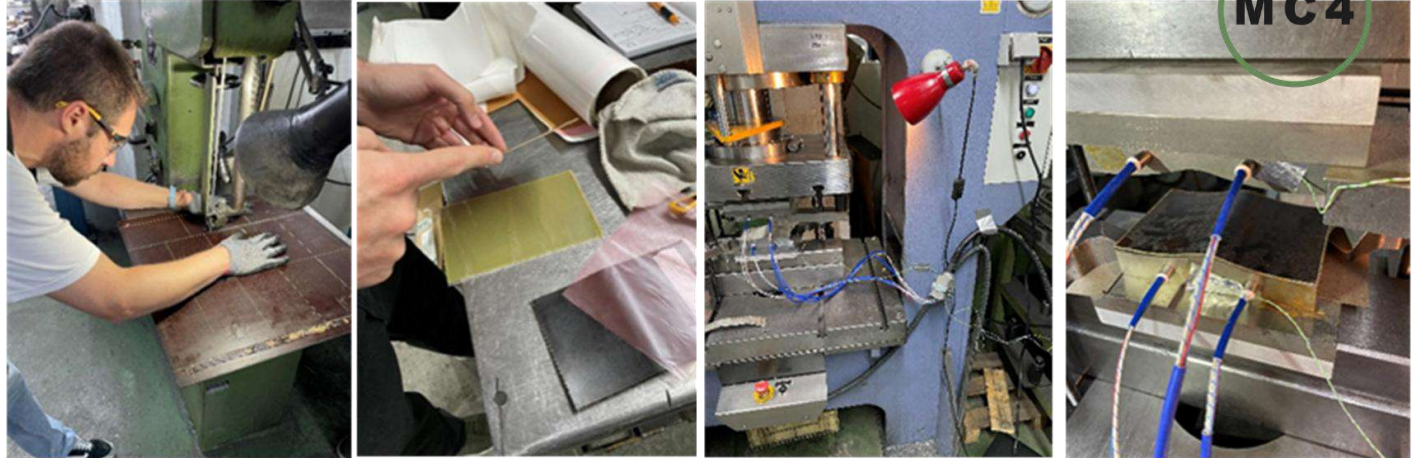




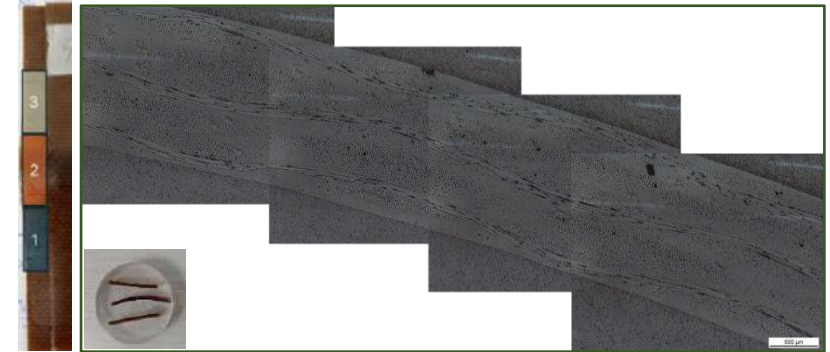
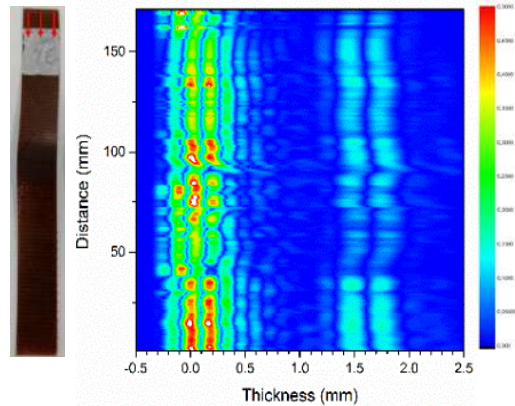
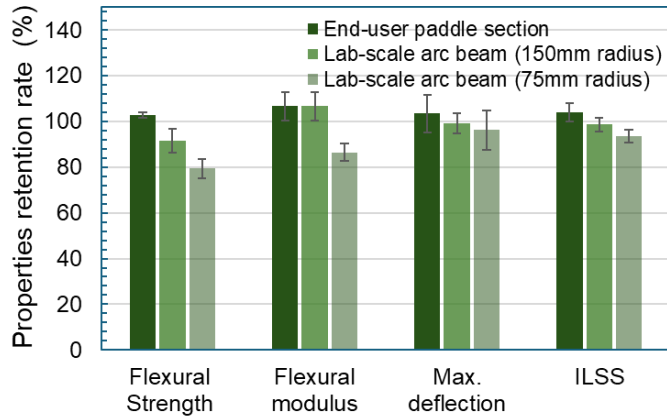
End-user manufacturing trials



Paddle section with **very high Properties Retention Rate**



Successful transfer from lab to end-user with **good reproducibility**





Final manufacturing trials by end-user



Properties retention rates > 85% (tensile, flexural, ILSS properties).

Good visual aspect after finishing operations.

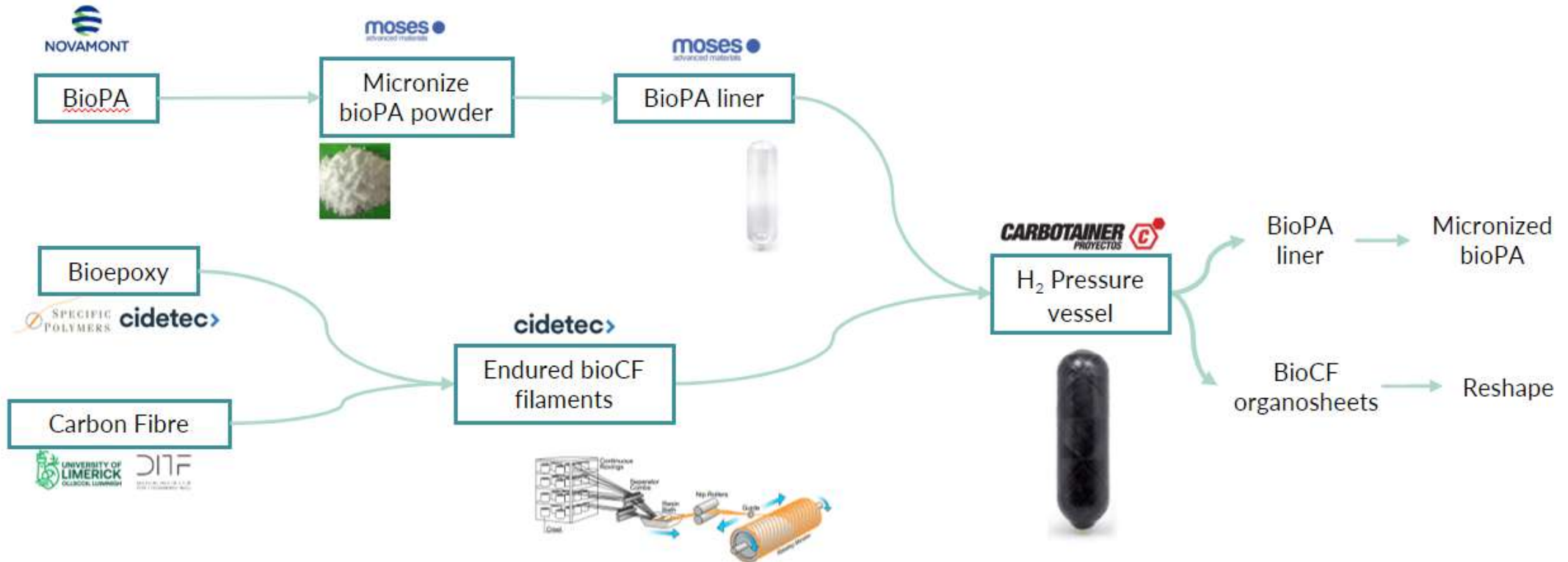
Defining **specifications based on first-use and reuse applications** is crucial for 3R resin formulation.

CURRENT PROCESS


- Non-recyclable materials.
- End-of-life (EoL) GF composites disposed of in landfills at a rate of 100%.

MC4 PROCESS

- Recyclable materials without requiring separation of GF from matrix
- Design for circularity
- Reuse of 94% of EoL kayak material
- GF composites lifespan extension
- High-quality recycled materials, with properties retention rates > 85%
- Good cost/performance ratio



To demonstrate complex product circularity by validating their de-manufacturing process, recyclability and valorization.



**Thank you for your
attention!**

cidetec >
surface engineering

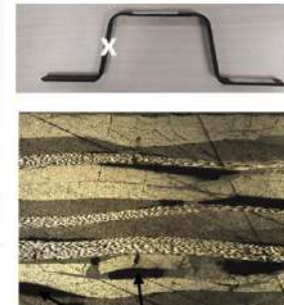
a greater future today



Camber Link, SAFEMIUM project
(Basque Business Development Agency)

Longitudinal stiffener (LS)

- Manufacturing with Discontinuous Compression Moulding
- Thermoformability demonstrated but improvable internal quality (due to overheating)
- 63% cycle time reduction compared to autoclave processing



AIRPOXY

Thermoformable, repairable and bondable smart epoxy-based composites for aero structures