EPOXY
Tomorrow's technology, today

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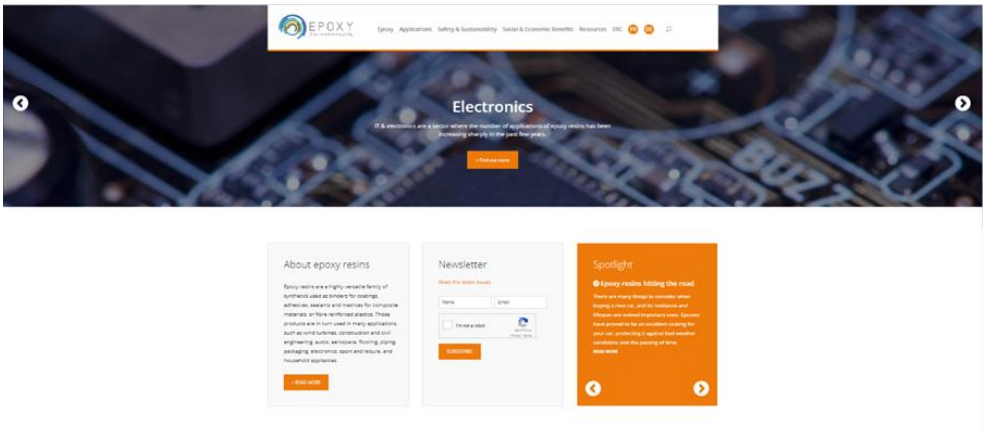
WHAT'S NEW

Improved website

Our website www.epoxy-europe.eu is now faster, easier to navigate and has a cleaner look. We have also created new sections like the quarterly Newsletter and the monthly 'Spotlight' and 'Application of the month' where we showcase surprising and innovative epoxy uses. Go online now and discover how epoxies will become the next invisible cloak for wood and solar panels.



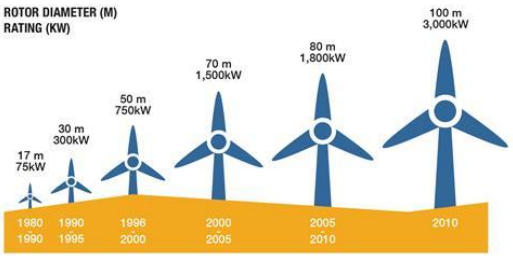
Safety brochure: Polish version available

The Polish version of our safety brochure is available in our website and French is coming soon. Download and share it!

Brochure: Epoxy resins and curing agents – Toxicology, health, safety and environmental aspects

The manufacture, formulation and application of epoxy products involve a variety of substances, such as resins, hardeners, reactive diluents and solvents. This updated brochure gathers reference information about human health, occupational and environmental safety of epoxy products. Read it here.

DID YOU KNOW?



Did you know modern wind turbines and blades are about 6 times longer than those used in the first installations 30 years ago? They are now well over 100 metres high and with wind blade diameters of up to 160 metres. Longer blades increase the energy. Read more about the use of epoxy resins in energy applications.

EPOXIES AT WORK

Photo by: Eurosport

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Markus "Blade Jumper" Rehm's new prosthetics

German Paralympian Markus Rehm, also known as "Blade Jumper", had his right leg amputated at the age of 14, but that hasn't stopped him from becoming one of the best long jump athletes in the world. His artificial limb is made of carbon fibre and epoxy resins, a combination that gives the prosthetics the optimal design for the athlete's height, weight and output. Read the full story (Translation provided by Google Translate).

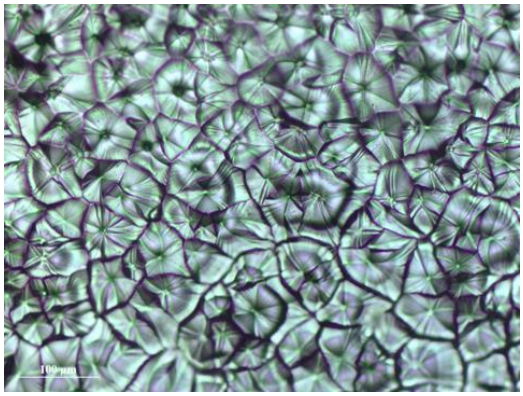
Photo by: Murcia Economía

Photo by: Universidad de Murcia

"Plastination", the new technique to study animal anatomy

The University of Murcia, in Spain, has shared its "plastination" technique with veterinary students at the University of Cambridge to help them understand the anatomy and organs of animals. This new technique consists of extracting water and fat from the organic tissues of animals to replace it with epoxy, silicone or polyester. The benefits? The organs maintain their real 3D form in a dry state, so no toxic vapours are released -contrary to formaldehyde, phenol or alcohol-, and there is no need for gloves. Read the full story (Translation provided by Google Translate).

Photo by: Thomas Shahan/Creative Commons



Optical micrograph of perovskite crystal grains crafted by MASP

Photo by: Ming He, Georgia Tech

Insect eyes inspire the next photovoltaic material

Perovskites are promising, low-cost materials that convert sunlight to electricity as efficiently as conventional solar cells made of silicon. Sadly, they are not very resistant and would barely survive the manufacturing process or the weather. To make them stronger, a Stanford University team turned to nature and got inspired by the compound eye of the fly with hundreds of tiny segmented parts. They are currently working to create a solar cell consisting of a vast honeycomb of perovskite microcells, each encapsulated in a hexagon-shaped scaffold made of epoxy. Why? Because, in their words, epoxies are readily available and resilient to mechanical stress. Read the full story.

Visit our website

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