ASIATIC PETROLEUM CORP. DIVISION OF SHELL LABORATORIES

Asiatic Petroleum Corporation



One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020

Our Ref. SPC/1

Your Rel.

Date May 26, 1977

Mr. R. Aguirre Ultra Seal International Inc. 1100 North Wilcox Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90038

Dear Mr. Aguirre:

In accordance with your request for a copy of the Kon Shell lab test report on Ultra Seal, I am arranging to obtain a copy from Masterflex Rubber Corp. and will forward it to your attention early next week.

Sincerely,

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CORPORATION

By:

D. R. Bailey

Project Manager - Ultra Seal Special Products Administration

DRB/jd

TECHNICAL SERVICE REPORT

DTTR.0012.75

EVALUATION OF TYRE SEALANT ULTRA-SEAL

Authors: A.L. Mekel
A.J. v.d. Woestijne

(Code 712.70)

Elastomers

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EVALUATION OF TYRE SEALANT ULTRA-SEAL

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tyre sealants have been developed in order to seal punctures automatically from within the tyre. After removal of the valve core, the sealant is injected into the tyre through the valve stem when the tyre is in deflated condition.

The two main types available on the market can be characterised as follows:

(i) Based on rubber (latex or liquid rubber)

Packed in aerosol can, under high pressure gas (5 atm) and applied after the tyre has been punctured, simultaneously inflating the tyre. The material solidifies.

(ii) Based on water

Packed in a "squeeze" plastic hottle (no pressure) and injected into the tyre preferably before a puncture occurs. The scalant stays liquid.

In this report an evaluation is presented on "Ultra-seal", a tyre scalant based on water, manufactured by Ultra-seal International, Los Angeles, USA.

2. ULTRA-SEAL

2.1 Description

The "water" based tyre scal "Ultra-scal" consists of very fine fibres distributed throughout a water based adhesive. In total more than 30 ingredients are contained in the product.

2.2 Mode of operation and scaling

"Ultra-seal" should preferably be applied to a new, uninflated tyre, by pouring through the valve stem. The scalant then coats the inside of the tyre with damp, shredded fibres and an internal atmospheric mist. As soon as a puncture occurs, the compound will flow into the hole and form a "plug" when the liquid is dried by outside air. This plug will permanently (= tyre life) seal off the puncture under all climatic conditions, resulting in absolutely sate driving as regards small punctures ($\frac{1}{12}$ for passenger and $\frac{1}{12}$ for truck tyres) caused by nails, sharp stones, glass ecc.

2.3 Performance properties

Three Michelin ZXx155x15 tubeless radial tyres having a textile casing and two steel breaker layers were mounted onto wheels. Then each tyre was filled with one pint of "ultra-seal" and subsequently pressurised to 2.0 atm. The tyres were rotated several times. Then the wheels with tyres were mounted on a car and each tyre was punctured by a nail of 6 mm & and immediately driven over a distance of 110 km at different speeds. At intervals the tyre pressure was measured:

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Distance km	Tyre pressure, atm.
0	2.0
2	2.1
5	2.1
10	2.1
20	2.2
30	2.15
40	2.15
50	2.1
75	2.1
100	2.15
110	2.1

The tyres were then stored and, at regular intervals, driven over different distances during the period from December 1974 till June 1975 inclusive. During more than six months no loss of pressure occurred.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The tyre sealant, "Ultra-seal" is an effective tyre sealant when a small hole is caused in passenger car tyres during operation.

Although not actually tested by us, it is our opinion that "Ultra-seal" will work as effectively for truck tyres. This opinion is based on the fact that in our evaluation of passenger car tyres we made punctures of a size equal to that advised by the manufacturer as being the maximum (6 mm) allowable for truck tyres.

Note: A comparison on the main characteristics of "Ultra-seal" and a general rubber latex type of sealant is appended

JMR/MS

EVALUATION OF TYRE SEALANT ULTRA-SEAL

SUMPLARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The performance properties of "Ultra-scal" as a tyre scalant have been tested on passenger car tubeless radial tyres. These tyres were punctured with a 6 mm 6 nail and subsequently treated with Ultra-scal". Over a period of more than six months, the tyres were tested for leakages. As no loss of tyre pressure occurred during this period, it is concluded that "ultra-scal" performs very satisfactorily as a tyre scalant.

Delft, November 1975

APPENDIX

CHARACTERISTICS "ULTRA-SEAL" VERSUS RUBBER LATEX SEALANT

	"ULTRA-SEAL"	RURBER LATEX
Base	Fibres in water-based adhesive	Rubber latex and a liquid gas
Packaging	Plastic squeeze bottle (no pressure)	Acrosol can (press- ure 5 atm.)
Storage	l year	over I year
Usage	Before (in new tyre) or after puncture	After puncture
Inflation of tyre	To be done separately	Automatically from pressure in can
Condition inside tyre	Stays liquid	Solidifies
Tyre unbalance	No	Possible
Chemical reaction	No	Yes , rubber-coagu- lates from foam, vulcanises
Flammable	No	Yes
Permanent scal	Yes (= tread life)	No
Freeze stable	Yes	Yes
Sealing rim leaks	Yes	No
Types of tyres	A11	Car, truck tyres only
Tubed/tubeless		
car, truck, motorcycle bicycle		