

Unsaturated Polyester Resin Chemistry and Production Training Course

26 – 30 July 2027
Amsterdam

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1921_242824 **Date:** 26 – 30 July 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam **Fees:** 6500 Euro

Overview

Unsaturated Polyester Resin Chemistry and Production Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for polymer, process, production, quality, laboratory, and composites professionals who leave with a UPR Batch Design and Troubleshooting File. Participants examine unsaturated polyester resin synthesis, UPR formulation control, polyesterification batch control, styrene reactive dilution, resin cure kinetics, and unsaturated polyester resin quality testing. The course links chemistry, reactor evidence, formulation, cure behavior, safety, and product performance. Agile Leaders Training Center presents unsaturated polyester resin chemistry and production.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for polymer synthesis, formulation development, and product modification
- Teams responsible for resin-reactor operation, batch control, and production supervision
- Functions responsible for laboratory testing, release decisions, and customer specifications
- Teams responsible for composite processing, gel coats, casting, pultrusion, or molded compounds
- Functions responsible for process safety, emissions, storage, and technical troubleshooting

The course assumes participants interpret basic chemical-process and laboratory data at work, and it leaves out detailed reactor mechanical design and composite structural calculations.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that manufacture, formulate, test, process, or use unsaturated polyester resins.

- Polymer and resin manufacturing operations
- Fiberglass-reinforced plastics and composite production
- Marine, automotive, construction, and infrastructure products
- Artificial stone, gel coat, casting, and sanitary products
- Process engineering, production, laboratories, quality, and technical service

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze raw-material functionality and polyesterification pathways
- Build resin-architecture and molecular-weight control decisions
- Apply formulation controls for reactive diluents, inhibitors, and additives
- Use temperature, acid value, viscosity, and batch evidence
- Evaluate initiator, promoter, gel, cure, and property relationships
- Diagnose storage, processing, cure, and product-performance defects

Course Agenda

Day 1: Establish UPR Chemistry and Resin Architecture

- Diacid, Anhydride, Glycol, and Unsaturation Functionality Map
- Polyesterification Reaction, Water Removal, and Conversion Model
- Orthophthalic, Isophthalic, and Specialty Resin Architecture Matrix
- Molecular Weight, Branching, Unsaturation, and Property Relationship Sheet
- UPR Product Requirement and Chemistry Design Basis

Day 2: Formulate Resin for Processing and Applications

- Styrene Reactive-Diluent Content and Viscosity Balance
- Inhibitor, Promoter, Accelerator, and Stabilizer Selection Matrix
- Thixotrope, Filler, Pigment, Release Agent, and Additive Register
- Laminate, Gel Coat, Casting, Pultrusion, and Molding Formulation Map
- Formulation Change, Compatibility, and Trial Control Sheet

Day 3: Control Reactor and Batch Production

- Raw-Material Charging, Inerting, Heating, and Agitation Sequence
- Reaction Temperature, Water Removal, and Heat-Release Control Window
- Acid Value, Viscosity, Conversion, and Batch Endpoint Trend
- Cooling, Reactive Dilution, Filtration, and Transfer Checklist
- Batch Record, Sampling, Hold, Adjustment, and Release Workflow

Day 4: Manage Cure, Quality, Safety, and Stability

- Peroxide Initiation, Promotion, Free-Radical Cure, and Crosslinking Model
- Gel Time, Peak Exotherm, Cure Time, and Conversion Test Plan
- Shrinkage, Hardness, Mechanical, Thermal, and Chemical Property Matrix
- Styrene Exposure, Peroxide Segregation, Contamination, and Exotherm Controls
- Storage Temperature, Inhibitor Depletion, Shelf Stability, and Emissions Review

Day 5: Practice UPR Production and Troubleshooting

- Suggested Exercise: Select Raw Materials and Define Resin Architecture
- Suggested Exercise: Balance Styrene, Inhibitor, Additives, and Viscosity
- Suggested Exercise: Interpret Reactor Trends and Determine the Batch Endpoint
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Gel, Cure, Storage, and Product Defects
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the UPR Batch Design and Troubleshooting File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect resin chemistry with production and product evidence.

- Suggested activity: compare orthophthalic and isophthalic resin architectures for defined processing and performance needs.
- Suggested activity: adjust a formulation for viscosity, thixotropy, gel time, cure, filler loading, and end-use constraints.
- Suggested activity: interpret temperature, water removal, acid value, viscosity, and sampling trends from a simulated batch.
- Suggested activity: trace premature gel, slow cure, cracking, tack, haze, drift, or storage loss to proportionate actions.

FAQs

Who suits unsaturated polyester resin chemistry and production training, and what does it assume?

Unsaturated polyester resin training suits polymer, process, production, laboratory, quality, composite-processing, safety, and technical-service functions. It assumes participants interpret basic chemical-process and test data.

How does unsaturated polyester resin training differ from a general composite-materials course?

Unsaturated polyester resin training concentrates on resin synthesis, formulation, batch production, cure, quality, safety, stability, and troubleshooting. Composite-materials training compares reinforcement, matrix, processing, and structural-performance options more broadly.

Why is styrene used in unsaturated polyester resin?

Styrene commonly reduces resin viscosity for processing and acts as a reactive diluent that participates in free-radical crosslinking during cure. Its level also affects handling, cure behavior, shrinkage, emissions, and final properties.

How are unsaturated polyester resin batch endpoints controlled?

Batch endpoints are controlled by following the approved reaction sequence and interpreting temperature, water removal, acid value, viscosity, conversion indicators, sampling results, and the defined product specification.

What causes unsaturated polyester resin gel and cure problems?

Gel and cure problems can arise from incorrect initiator or promoter balance, temperature, contamination, inhibitor condition, mixing, reactive-diluent level, filler effects, storage history, or deviation from the intended laminate or molding process.

Conclusion

Participants take back a UPR Batch Design and Troubleshooting File linking chemistry, formulation, reactor controls, tests, cure evidence, safety, and defect response. It changes separate laboratory and production observations into a traceable batch decision path. The file supports formulation trials, production control, release, technical service, and corrective-action verification.