

# **WISTA**SAFE ™

High Performance EVA Film for Laminated & Safety Glass

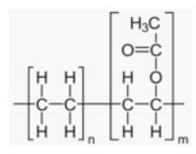


## Comparison between **EVA** and **PVB**

## **Comparison - Chemical Structure**

**PVB** structure

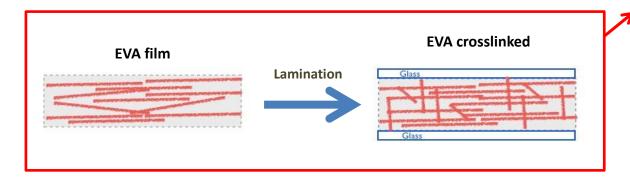
Only one molecular structure



**EVA** structure

- Two different repetitive units
- Different properties and performance depend on its structure
- Can be used in an extended range applications

## **Comparison - Molecular Structure after Lamination Process**



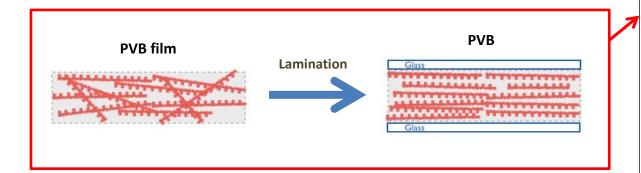


### **Processed EVA interlayer**

- ➤ Is converted into chemically cross-linked EVA molecule (a thermoset product).
- Maintains its physical and chemical properties through time, withstanding changes from outside environment.
- Possesses high UV-stability, high adhesion to glass, high transparency and high elasticity.

## **Comparison - Molecular Structure after Lamination Process**





#### **Processed PVB**

- Unlike EVA, undergoes no chemical cross-linking reaction.
- Realigns its molecules and may change its form with changes in environment through time.



## **Comparison - Machine**



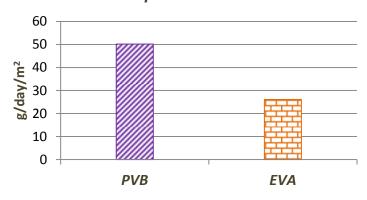


#### **EVA vs PVB**

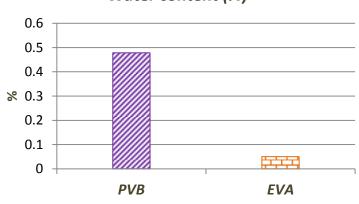
- The cost of the equipment needed for processing EVA is much lower than the one used to process PVB.
- ➤ To process EVA, heat and vacuum are needed. To process PVB, high pressure and heat are needed.

## **Comparison - Water Absorption Ability**

#### Water penetration rate



#### Water content (%)



**EVA** has an average of 2 times less tendency to permeate and absorb water than **PVB**.

This benefit allows ease in transportation and storage. Unlike PVB, EVA can be transported, stored, and processed without the needs to precondition the moisture content in the material.

L.M. Huang et al., "Physical Properties of EVA and PVB Encapsulant Materials for Thin Film Photovoltaic Module Applications", 23rd EUPVSEC, Valencia, Spain, 2008.

## **Comparison - Water Absorption Ability**

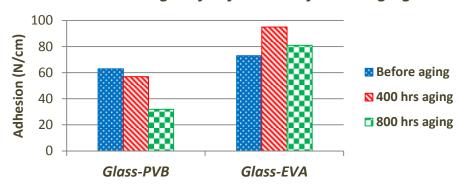


The following picture shows how delamination might happen in a floor glass with PVB laminated structure that is subjected to periodical cleaning jobs.

EVA, with lower moisture permeability rate, allows for better durability.

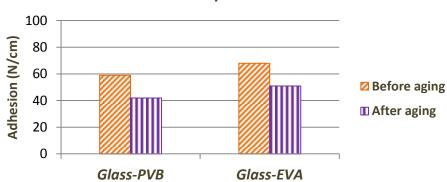
## **Comparison - Adhesive Strength**

#### Adhesive strength of before and after UV aging



In both initial and long term tests, **EVA** has higher adhesion to glass than **PVB**.

## Adhesive strength of before and after 1000 hrs damp heat





L.M. Huang et al., "Physical Properties of EVA and PVB Encapsulant Materials for Thin Film Photovoltaic Module Applications", 23rd EUPVSEC, Valencia, Spain, 2008.

## **Comparison - Adhesive Strength**





### **Door Opening/Closing Test**

- Laminated glass using PVB film delaminates at fixing points after 50,000 times\*.
- ➤ Laminated glass using EVA film shows good appearance after 100,000 times.
- \* 1 time represents 1 cycle of opening and closing door.



## Conclusion

Topic	EVA	PVB*
Cost	✓	×
Investment	✓	×
Operation	✓	×
Transparency	✓	✓
Long term durability	✓	×
Less sensitivity to moisture	✓	×

<sup>\*</sup> High quality PVB materials





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