DISPERBYK-162 TF

Wetting and dispersing additive for solvent-borne coatings and pigment concentrates. Particularly suitable for the stabilization of carbon blacks and organic pigments, especially in 2K-PU wood and furniture coatings. DISPERBYK-162 TF is the aromatic- and tin-free version of DISPERBYK-162.

Product Data

Composition
Solution of a high molecular weight block copolymer with pigment-affinic groups

Aromatic-free
Tin-free

Typical Properties
The values indicated in this data sheet describe typical properties and do not constitute specification limits.

Amine value:	12.5 mg KOH/g
Density (20 °C):	1.03 g/ml
Non-volatile matter (20 min., 150 °C):	38 %
Solvents:	Methoxypropylacetate/butylacetate
Flash point:	35 °C

Applications

Coatings Industry

Special Features and Benefits
The additive deflocculates the pigments and stabilizes them by means of steric hindrance. It also generates a uniform electrical charge in the pigment particles. The resulting repulsion effect and the steric stabilization prevent a possible coflocculation which leads to flood- and float-free color in pigment blends. The deflocculating property of the additive results in increased gloss, color strength, transparency or hiding power, and a reduced millbase viscosity.

Recommended Use
The additive is preferable for use in wood coatings as well as for pigment concentrates.

Wood and furniture coatings	■
Industrial coatings	■

■ especially recommended □ recommended

Recommended Levels

Amount of additive (as supplied) based upon pigment:

Inorganic pigments:	12-20 %
Titanium dioxide:	5-6 %
Organic pigments:	25-85 %
Carbon black:	60-120 %

The above recommended levels can be used for orientation. Optimal levels are determined through a series of laboratory tests.

Incorporation and Processing Instructions

For optimum performance, the additive must be incorporated into the millbase before addition of pigments.Pre-mix the resin and solvent components of the millbase first and then gradually let the additive flow in whilst stirring. Add the pigments only after the additive has been thoroughly distributed.

Special Note

The treatment of some organic pigments can negatively influence the effectiveness of the additive. In these cases, tests with the untreated pigment of the same type may be successful. When used in coil coatings, the interaction of this cationic additive with the acid catalyst must be observed. Amino-blocked acids are less suitable than free acids or epoxy-blocked acids. By using additives from the DISPERBYK-170 range, this problem can be avoided.

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