ANTI-TERRA-203 SG

Controlled flocculating wetting and dispersing additive for solvent-borne medium-polar to low-polar thick layer systems and primers to prevent fillers and inorganic pigments from settling and to gel bentonites.

Product data

Composition
Solution of an alkylammonium salt of a polycarboxylic acid

Percentage of renewable raw materials: 50 %

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

Density (20 °C):	0.89 g/ml
Non-volatile matter (10 min, 150 °C):	50 %
Solvents:	Solvent Naphtha
Flash point:	46 °C
Acid value:	51 mg KOH/g
Amine value:	51 mg KOH/g

Storage and transportation
Separation or turbidity may occur at temperatures below 5 °C. Warm to 20 °C and mix well.

Applications

Coatings industry

Special features and benefits
The additive derives its benefits from the systematic, controlled flocculation of pigments. This also prevents sagging and keeps the pigments from settling as well as flooding and floating. ANTI-TERRA-203 SG is suitable for medium-polar to low-polar solvent-borne and solvent-free coating systems and significantly increases thixotropy. It can often improve anticorrosive properties when used in protective coating primers. ANTI-TERRA-204 SG is a very similar product, which is also suitable for non-polar systems.

Recommended use

Coil coatings	☐
Protective coating systems	☐

■ especially recommended ☐ recommended

Recommended levels

Amount of additive (as supplied) based upon pigment:

Inorganic pigments:	1–2 %
Titanium dioxide/Fillers:	0.5–1 %
Bentonites:	30–50 %

The above recommended levels can be used for orientation. The optimum dosage should be determined by application-related test series.

Incorporation and processing instructions

For optimum performance, the additive must be incorporated into the millbase before addition of pigments.

The following suggested formulation can be used to gel bentonites:

85–87 parts (by weight) solvent
10 parts (by weight) betonites
5–3 parts (by weight) additive

The solvent must either be an aromatic or white spirit with aromatics. If the gelling effect is not sufficient, polar solvents may be added to increase it.

Special note

Discolorations may occur in coatings based on cellulose nitrate, chlorinated rubber, and PVC copolymers. Silicate coatings have a shortened pot life. High levels may affect pot life and curing in epoxy systems. The additive's high amine value can lead to increased viscosity in the epoxy resin.

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