

ALIPHATIC URETHANE DIACRYLATE

**INTRODUCTION**

EBECRYL® 4858 is a low viscosity aliphatic urethane diacrylate. Due to a low intrinsic viscosity, EBECRYL 4858 offers ease of formulating in energy curable systems that are low in viscosity with high oligomer content. Films of EBECRYL® 4858 cured by ultraviolet light (UV) or electron beam (EB) exhibit good hardness, optically clarity, low color and good impact resistance.

**PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS**

EBECRYL® 4858 is characterized by:

- Low viscosity
- Light color

UV/EB cured products containing EBECRYL® 4858 are characterized by the following performance properties:

- Abrasion resistant
- Chemical resistance
- Flexibility
- Impact resistance
- Toughness
- Excellent outdoor durability

The actual properties of UV/EB cured products also depend on the selection of other formulation components such as reactive diluents, additives and photo initiators.

**SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS**

Formulated UV/EB curable products containing EBECRYL® 4858 may be applied via direct or reverse roll, offset gravure, metering rod, slot die, knife over roll, air knife, curtain, immersion and spin coating methods, as well as flexographic and screen printing. EBECRYL® 4858 is recommended for:

- Ophthalmic lens casting
- Coatings on rigid and flexible plastics
- Diluent for higher viscosity urethanes
- Wood coatings
- Screen inks

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Acid value, mgKOH/g	max. 5
Appearance	Clear liquid
Color, Gardner	max. 1
Viscosity, 25°C, mPa.s	5700 - 8300

**TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

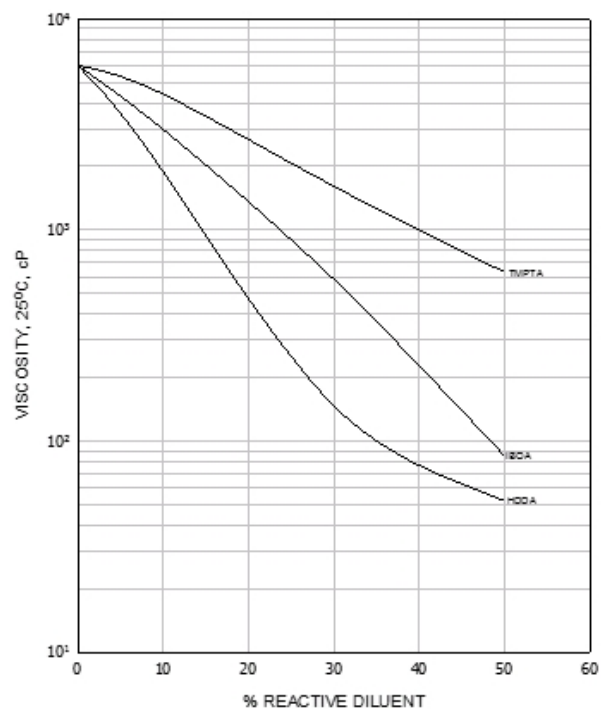
Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	1.14
Functionality, theoretical	2
Oligomer, % by weight	100

**TYPICAL CURED PROPERTIES**

Tensile strength, psi (MPa)	5700 (39)
Elongation at break, %	3.5
Young's modulus, psi (MPa)	268000 (1848)
Glass transition temperature, °C	54

**GRAPH I**

EBECRYL® 4858 - VISCOSITY REDUCTION WITH REACTIVE DILUENTS



**VISCOSITY REDUCTION**

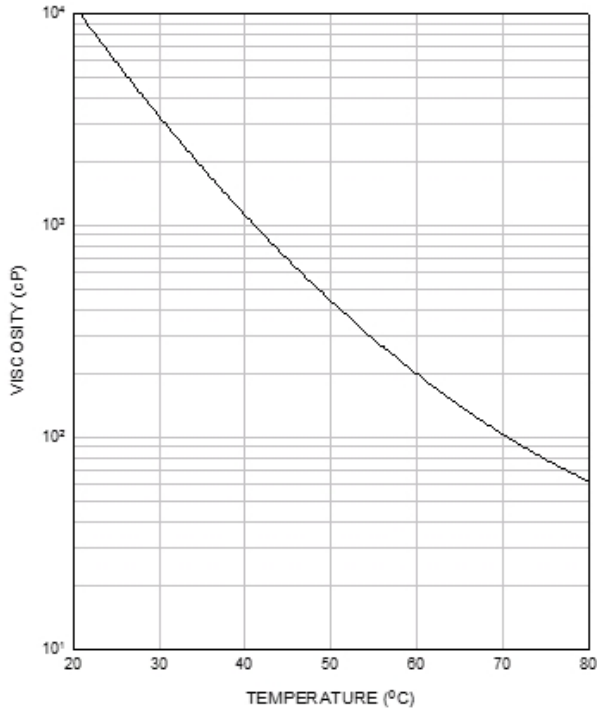
Graph I shows the viscosity reduction of EBECRYL® 4858 with 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA)<sup>(1)</sup>, isobornyl acrylate (IBOA)<sup>(1)</sup> and trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)<sup>(1)</sup>. Although viscosity reduction can be achieved with non-reactive solvents, reactive diluents are preferred because they are essentially 100 percent converted during UV/EB exposure to form a part of the coating or ink, thus reducing solvent emissions. The specific reactive diluents used will influence performance properties such as hardness and flexibility.

<sup>(1)</sup> product of allnex

Graph II illustrates the change in viscosity of EBECRYL® 4858 with increasing temperature.

**GRAPH II**

EBECRYL® 4858 - VISCOSITY VS. TEMPERATURE



**PRECAUTIONS**

Before using EBECRYL® 4858, see the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for information on the identified hazards of the material and the recommended personal protective equipment and procedures.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING**

Care should be taken not to expose the product to high temperature conditions, direct sunlight, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, alkalis or acids. This might cause uncontrollable polymerization of the product with the generation of heat. Storage and handling should be in stainless steel, amber glass, amber polyethylene or baked phenolic lined containers. Procedures that remove or displace oxygen from the material should be avoided. Do not store this material under an oxygen free atmosphere. Dry air is recommended to displace material removed from the container. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

See the SDS for the recommended storage temperature range for EBECRYL® 4858.