

### TYPE

Silicone-containing anion-active antifoaming, wetting and dispersing agent

### FORM OF DELIVERY (f.o.d.)

Active substance

approx. 55 %

### SPECIAL PROPERTIES

**High pigment loading without increase in viscosity.**

**Reduction of dispersing time.**

**For air drying and stoving solvent-borne paints and for water dilutable paint systems.**

### PRODUCT DATA

**Determined per batch:**

#### Non-Volatile Matter DIN EN ISO 3251

non-volatile matter	[%]	47 - 49
* (1 h; 125 °C; 1 g)		

**Not continually determined:**

#### Colour / Appearance VLN 250

colour	brown
appearance	clear

#### Density (Liquids) DIN EN ISO 2811-2

density	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	0,95
approx. (20 °C)		

#### Flash Point DIN EN ISO 1523

flash point	[°C]	17
approx.		

### SUGGESTED USES

Suitable for radiation curing systems.

Additol XL 204 prevents the floating of titanium dioxide in conjunction with organic or inorganic coloured pigments. It can be employed in solvent-borne and water dilutable air drying and stoving paint systems. Additol XL 204 affords higher pigment loading of the paint system and pigment pastes without causing the viscosity rise usual with such products and, at the same time, reduces dispersing time.

The recommended level may range from 0.1 to 1.5 % on total paint. Level on pigments:  
inorganic pigments: 0.5 - 2.5 %  
organic pigments: 1.5 - 5.0 %

Levels of addition in water dilutable air drying and stoving system may range from 1 to 6 % on pigments.  
The figures given here may serve as a guide for extensive trials to find the optimum in dosage and effect to save costs.

### PROCESSING

Additol XL 204 should be milled together with the pigments in order to obtain the full effect.

### STORAGE

At temperatures up to 25 °C storage stability packed in original containers amounts to at least 730 days.

### DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

In difference to Additol XL 203, Additol XL 204 is an anion-active antifoaming agent and can be used in solvent- and water-borne paint systems. It is not recommended for acid curing paints.

**\* Note**

The non-volatile matter content of a product is not an absolute quantity but depends upon the temperature and period of heating used for the test. Consequently, when using this method, only relative and not true values for non-volatile matter content are obtained owing to solvent retention, thermal decomposition and evaporation of low molecular mass constituents. The method is therefore primarily intended for testing different batches of the same type of product.  
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