

FATTY ACID MODIFIED POLYESTER HEXAACRYLATE

INTRODUCTION

EBECRYL® 870 is a fatty acid modified polyester hexaacrylate. Because of the special structure of the backbone and the high acrylic functionality, EBECRYL® 870 provides the proper hydrophilic-lipophilic balance necessary for lithography, and high reactivity when cured by ultraviolet light (UV) or an electron beam (EB). Lithographic inks based on EBECRYL® 870 will also display outstanding printing qualities, including excellent ink transfer, good dot definition and proper tack and rheological properties.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

EBECRYL® 870 is characterized by:

- Rheology suited for lithographic inks
- Fast cure response
- Low odor
- Good pigment wetting
- Good lithographic behavior

UV/EB cured products containing EBECRYL® 870 are characterized by the following performance properties:

- High abrasion resistance
- Good hardness
- Good solvent resistance

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® 870 may be applied via lithographic, screen, gravure, direct or reverse roll, and curtain coating methods. EBECRYL® 870 is recommended for:

- Fast curing lithographic inks and clear varnishes
- Improving lithographic behavior as an additive

TYPICAL TACK RANGES

Oligomer / Reactive diluent	Tack, g-m
EBECRYL® 870	11-13
EBECRYL® 870 / 5% OTA 480	10-12
EBECRYL® 870 / 10% OTA 480	5-7
EBECRYL® 870 / 5% TPGDA	9-11
EBECRYL® 870 / 10% TPGDA	4-6

400 RPM, 90°F, 3 minutes; Thwing-Albert Electronic Inkometer

SPECIFICATIONS

Acid value, mg KOH/g	max. 15
Appearance	Dark clear liquid
Viscosity, 25°C, mPa.s	35000 - 50000

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

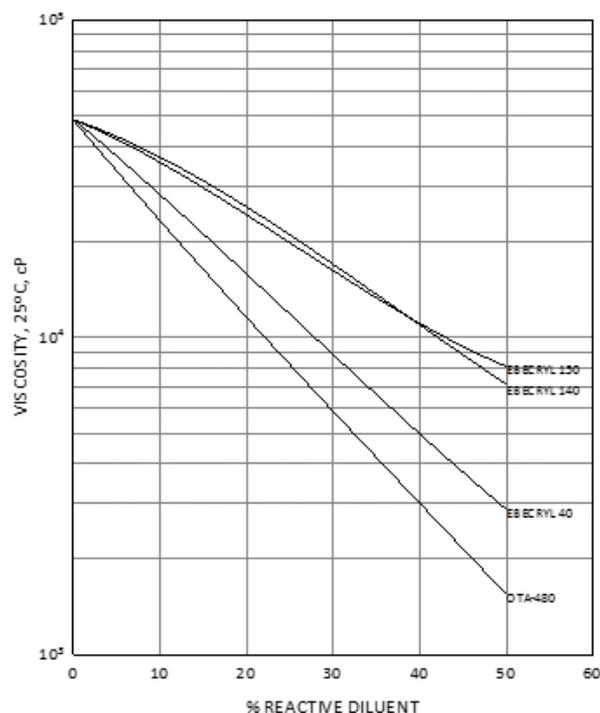
Functionality, theoretical	6
Density, g/cm ³ at 25°C	1.08
Oligomer, % by weight	> 95

TYPICAL CURED PROPERTIES

Tensile strength, psi (MPa)	4500 (31)
Elongation at break, %	5
Glass transition temperature, °C	41

GRAPH I

EBECRYL® 870 - VISCOSITY REDUCTION WITH REACTIVE DILUENTS



VISCOSITY REDUCTION

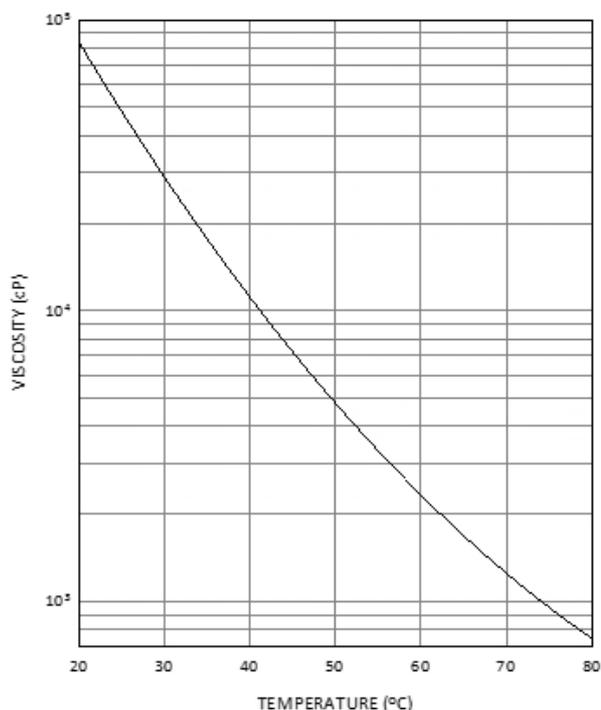
Graph I show the viscosity reduction of EBECRYL® 870 with the reactive diluents EBECRYL® 140⁽¹⁾ (ditrimethylolpropane tetraacrylate), EBECRYL® 150⁽¹⁾ (ethoxylated bisphenol A diacrylate), EBECRYL® 40⁽¹⁾ and OTA-480⁽¹⁾. Although viscosity reduction can be achieved with non-reactive solvents, reactive diluents are preferred because they are essentially 100 percent converted during UV/EB exposure to form a part of the coating or ink, thus avoiding solvent emissions. The specific reactive diluents used will influence performance properties such as hardness and flexibility.

⁽¹⁾ product of allnex

Graph II illustrates the change in viscosity of EBECRYL® 870 with increasing temperature.

GRAPH II

EBECRYL® 870 - VISCOSITY VS. TEMPERATURE



PRECAUTIONS

Before using EBECRYL® 870, 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® 870.