

## TECHNICAL DATASHEET

# Liquid Coating Resins and Additives

# ADDITOL® XL 102

**TYPE** 

Mixture of anion active surfactants

FORM OF DELIVERY (f.o.d.)

Appearance pasty

### PRODUCT DATA

Determined per batch:

pH-Value DIN ISO 976

pH-value (1 %) 7,0 - 8,0

Anionic active Matter DIN ISO 2271

content

[%] 26,6 - 28,5

Not continually determined:

Colour / Appearance VLN 250

colour

yellow

Density (Liquids) DIN EN ISO 2811-2

density

[g/cm<sup>3</sup>] 1,02

approx. (20 °C)

Flash Point (Pensky-Martens) DIN EN ISO 2719

flash point

[°C] > 100

#### SPECIAL PROPERTIES AND USE

To improve the effectiveness of paint removers containing paraffine and wax. Post treatment with organic solvents is not necessary.

#### **PROPERTIES**

Additol XL 102 is employed in the manufacture of paint stripping pastes which are used to remove air-dried and stoved paints (including paint coatings based on epoxy, polyester and polyurethane binders). Despite the use of paraffin or wax, Additol XL 102 allows the formulation of a paint stripper which obviates the need for the stripped surface to be after-treated with organic solvents. Moreover, Additol XL 102 prevents rapid evaporation of the solvents which act as the actual stripping agents in stripping pastes.

Owing to its good emulsifying properties, the paraffin wax content can be reduced to around 0.5 %. After being stripped, the substrate needs only be washed over with water to remove any remaining paraffin wax or other wax residues. Water can also be incorporated in the stripping agent to improve its homogeneity.

#### PROCESSING RECOMMENDATIONS

Additol XL 102 is weighed out together with the other components of a stripping paste, which are then stirred together. The quantity of Additol XL 102 admixed with the other components is some 2 - 3 % of the whole. In special cases in which the components of a paste do not dissolve each other, the procedure used is analogous to that in the production of nitrocellulose lacquers:

The methylcellulose usually required (e. g. Tylose MHB grades) is dispersed in the latent solvent and then dissolved by adding genuine solvents for nitrocellulose, such as methanol or ethanol. The other components can then be stirred into this solution.

In the case of stripping paste which constain paraffin wax it is advisable to melt the paraffing wax with Additol XL 102 first and only then to dissolve them in the solvents.

The following guideline, which is given without obligation, shows a possible way of working with Additol XL 102:

15.00 methoxypropanol

30.00 Santosol DME-1

29.50 solvent naphtha 180/210

15.00 N-methylpyrrolidone

5.00 ethanol

3.00 Additol XL 102

2.00 hydroxypropyl methylcellulose ether

0.50 paraffin wax (46 - 52 °C)

#### **STORAGE**

At temperatures up to 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage stability packed in original containers amounts to at least 730 days.

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