



Subranco

# Subratex240F

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## Technical Data Sheet

### Characteristics

®Subratex 240F is a non-plasticized aqueous dispersion based on vinyl acetate, and acrylic acid esters

### Stabilization

anionic Surfactants

### Recommended Application Areas

Interior paints  
Exterior Paints  
External wall insulating systems

### Specification

These technical data are determined for each batch before its release by our quality control laboratory.

	Unit	Value	Dev.
<b>Solids content</b> (ISO 1625: 1h; 105 °C)	%	58	±1
<b>Viscosity</b> (ISO 2555; Spindle no. 5; 20 rpm; 23 °C) Brookfield-viscometer RVT	mPa.s	5000	±2000
<b>pH value</b>		4.5	±0.5

### Additional Data

These data are solely to describe the product. They are not subject to constant monitoring or part of the specification.

	Unit	Value
<b>Dispersion</b>		
<b>Minimum film forming temperature (MFFT)</b> (ISO 2115)	°C	0
<b>Density</b>	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	approx 1.08
<b>Film Appearance</b>		Clear, without tack



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## Applications

®Subratex 240F is especially suitable as binder for highly pigmented emulsion paints for interior use. ®Subratex 240F has an exceptionally high pigment binding power. It works also excellent in the formulation of exterior and mid sheen paints with lower PVC.

## Processing

®Subratex 240F dries at temperatures higher than approx. 0 °C to form a clear flexible film, the usual titanium dioxide and colored pigments as well as fillers may be used for the formulation of paints and resin-bound plasters. To ensure an adequate storage stability, long term storage trials are recommended at any rate, especially when fillers and colored pigments with a large specific surface area are chosen. In addition to the widespread used polyphosphates, the salts of low molecular weight polyacrylic acids working as dispersing agents, should also be used to achieve further stability. Depending on the pigments and extenders, the required quantity is in the range of 0.3 and 1% active substance relative to the pigment / extender mixture. To receive the best scrub-resistance in indoor paints it is necessary to optimize the amount and type of dispersing agents.

Many thickeners are usable to adjust the desired viscosity of the paint and to improve its process ability. Very good results are achieved by employing ®Tylose grades of the H and MH series with retarded swelling behavior and medium to high molecular weight. The minimum film forming temperature of the dispersion will be reduced by adding sufficient amount of coalescing agents (and in some times also plasticizers) which must be done with due care.

Water miscible solvents such as ethylene glycols improve the frost resistance. It is often more advantageous to add them to the pigment paste rather than afterwards. A lot of commercially available defoamers can be included in order to prevent excessive foaming in the paints. Trials must be carried out to determine the most suitable grades and the correct concentration.

Organic pigments should be tested for their suitability for exterior paints, especially in the case of pasted tones.

## Preservation and Storage

The dispersion contains some initial preservatives to prevent attack by microorganisms. In order that the product is also sufficiently protected against microbial contamination during further storage in opened drums or storage tanks, a suitable preservative should be added despite our preliminary preservation measures and the tanks and pipework should be kept adequately clean.

Prior to use, ®Subratex 240F should be stored for no longer than 6 months at temperatures as constant as possible between 5 and 30 °C and must be protected from frost and direct exposure to sunshine. Furthermore, it must be ensured that already opened drums or containers are always tightly closed.

The technical data ascertained by our quality control laboratory at the time of product release may vary according to the storage conditions and may deviate from the stated limits.

## Industry Safety and Environmental Protection

Not a hazardous substance