


NEUBURG SILICEOUS EARTH IN 2C POLYASPARTIC ANTI-CORROSION COATING, PVC 30 %

SILLITIN Z 86 and AKTISIL PF 777 vs. Classical Fillers

FORMULATION

Control*			Variation of filler			
Component A	Desmophen NH 1520 Polyaspartic ester, amine-functional resin	13.2	Substitution of Barite by equal volume of			
	Desmophen VP LS 2142 Reactive diluent, blocked cycloaliphatic diamine	4.1				
	Dewatering agent, zeolite	1.8				
	Solvent	7.5				
	Additives	1.5				
	Titanium dioxide	9.4	Barite / Talc**	Wollas- tonite	Sillitin Z 86	Aktisil PF 777
	Zinc aluminum phosphate	9.4				
	Barite 3 µm	37.9				
Filler varied			19.0 / 12.3	25.6	23.4	23.4
B	Desmodur N 3600 Hardener, low viscosity HDI polyisocyanurate	15.2				
	Total parts by weight	100.0				
Solids content w/w [%]		92				

* Without rheological additive, based on Covestro formulation / ** Pure talc unfeasible

SUMMARY

- Neuburg Siliceous Earth gains the following combined benefits compared to classical fillers
- ✓ Improved storage stability and application in higher film thickness without rheological additive
 - ✓ Strong matting effect; higher gloss feasible with Sillitin V 85, higher brightness with Sillitin Z 89 or Silfit Z 91
 - ✓ Better hiding power enabling TiO₂ savings
 - ✓ Good abrasion resistance, excellent adhesion
 - ✓ Markedly improved corrosion protection:
 - **Sillitin Z 86** with best balanced properties due to reduced corrosion / delamination at scribe and excellent protection & adhesion on unscribed surface, preferably for strong ionic exposure
 - **Aktisil PF 777** offering lowest corrosion at scribe and with almost no delamination distinctly best protective performance for intense humid environment

IMPROVED FEATURES

Processing Properties	Barite	Barite /Talc	Wollastonite	Sillitin Z 86	Aktisil PF 777
Incorporation of filler	good	difficult	good	moderate	moderate
Fineness of grind [µm]	10	15	10	< 10	< 10
Storage Stability Component A, 28 d 50°C	poor	poor	poor	perfect	perfect

Viscosity

Component A+B [Pa*s]
Rheometer 23 °C
Searle system

at 0.1 s⁻¹ at 1000 s⁻¹

<div><div>0.6</div><div>0.5</div></div>	<div><div>3.9</div><div>0.8</div></div>	<div><div>0.6</div><div>0.5</div></div>	<div><div>14</div><div>0.9</div></div>	<div><div>86</div><div>0.6</div></div>
---	---	---	--	--

Sagging resistance

Without rheological additive

up to dry film thickness [µm]

→ Increasing DFT →

<25 µm

40 µm

25 µm

100 µm

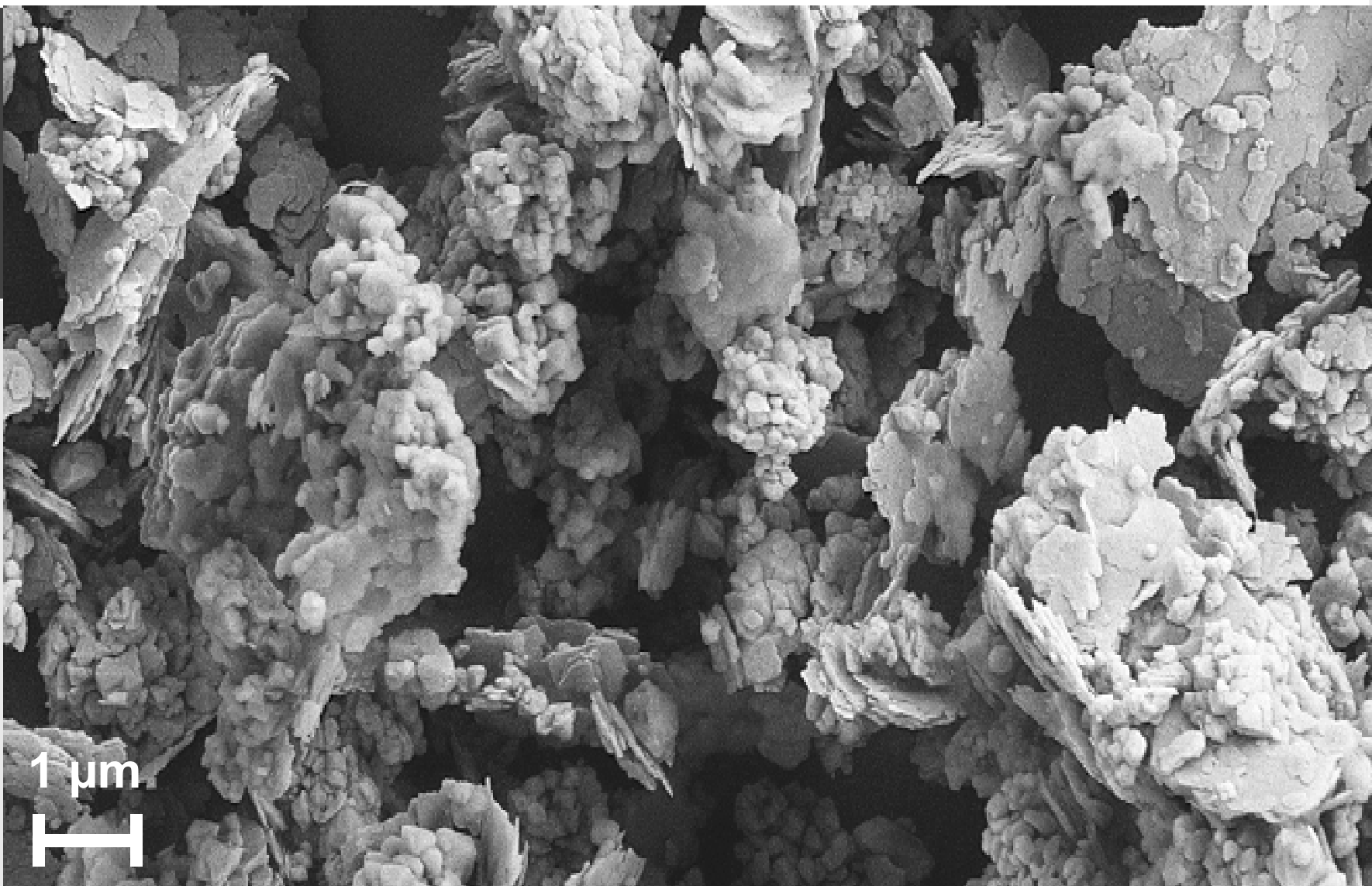
400 µm

RETAINED FEATURES

- Without significant difference or minor effects
- **Drying characteristic**
Drying stage T 4 (DIN 53150) 5 – 6 h
Dry-Through time (similar to ASTM D 5895) 4 h
 - **Good Adhesion**
Cross-cut test [GT]: 0 - 1


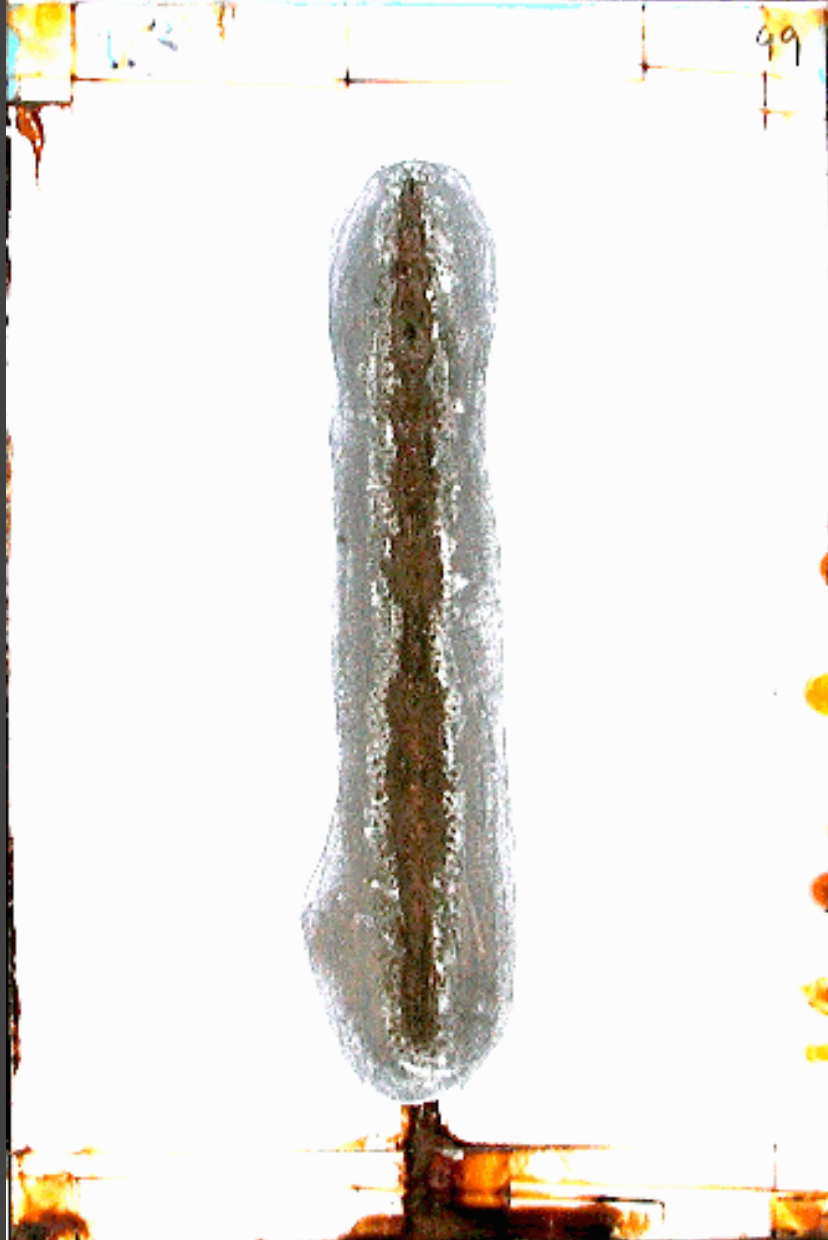



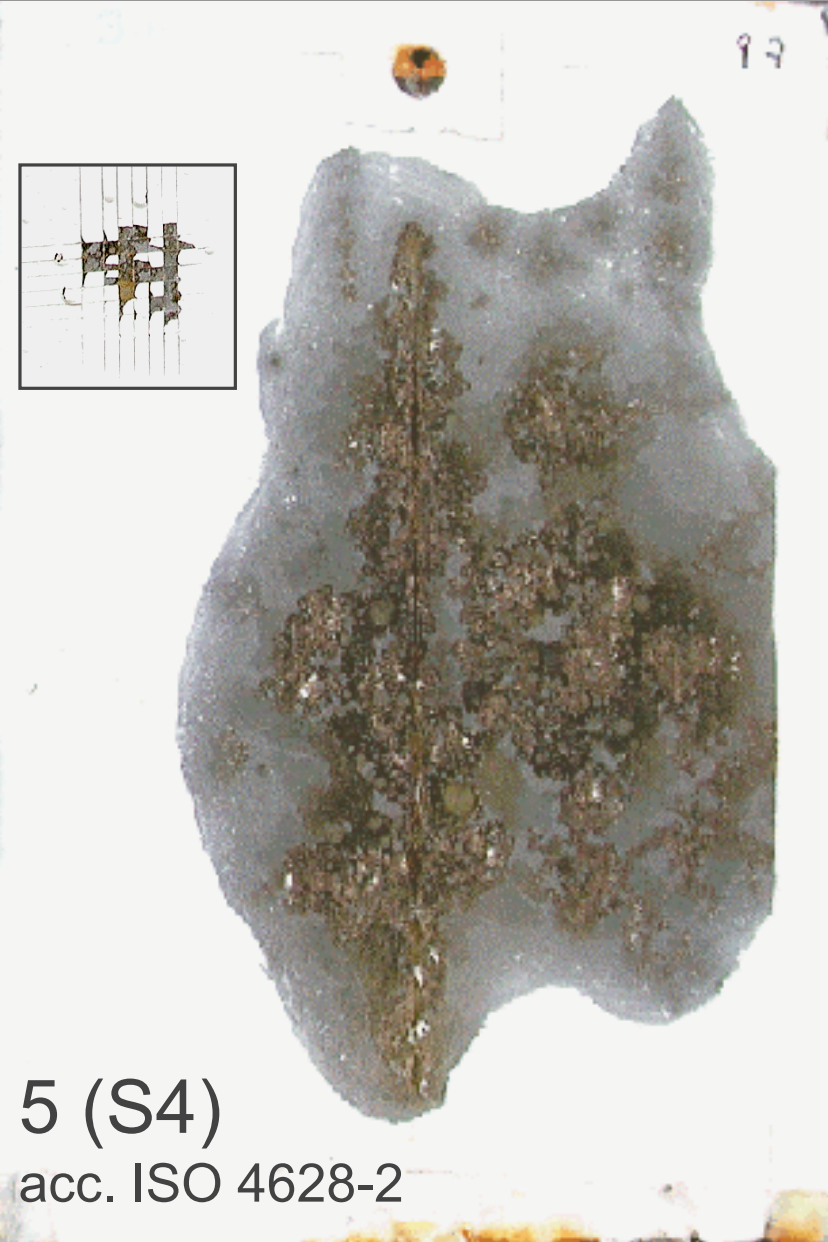


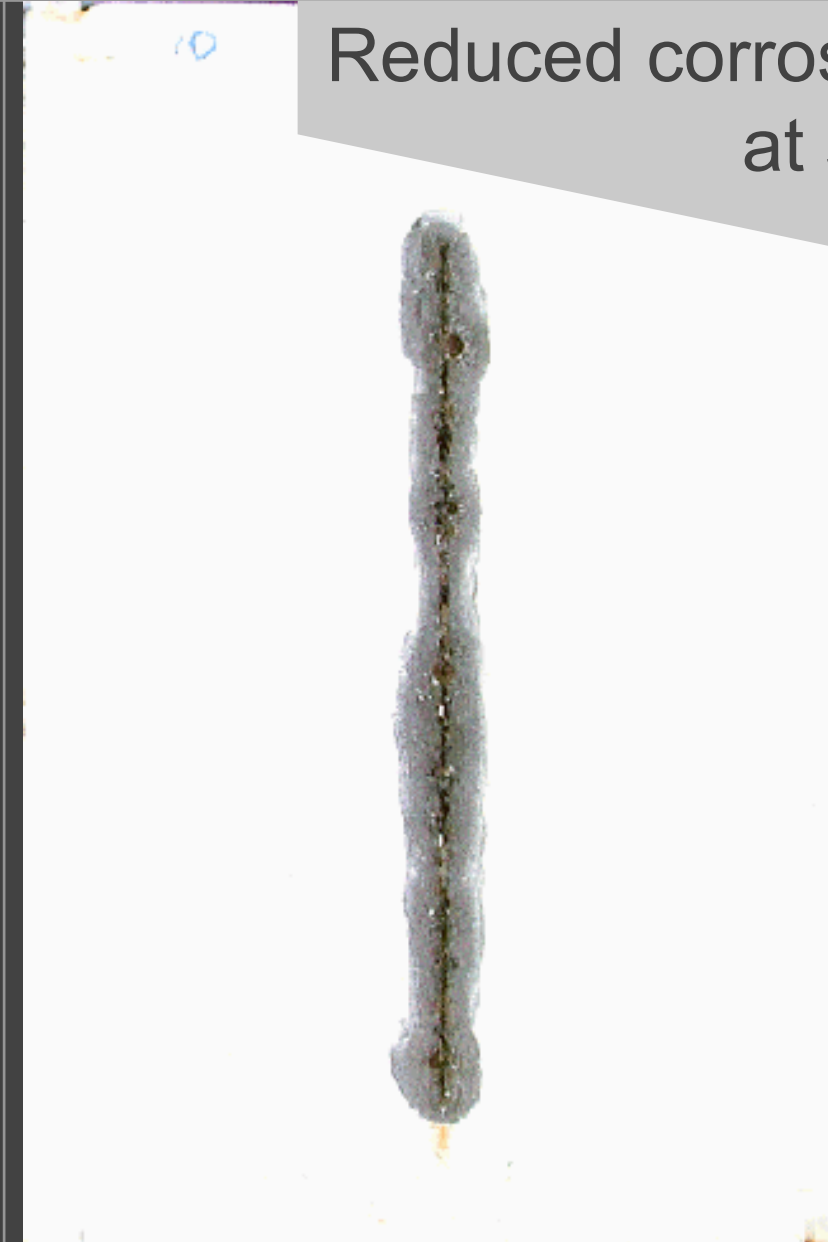
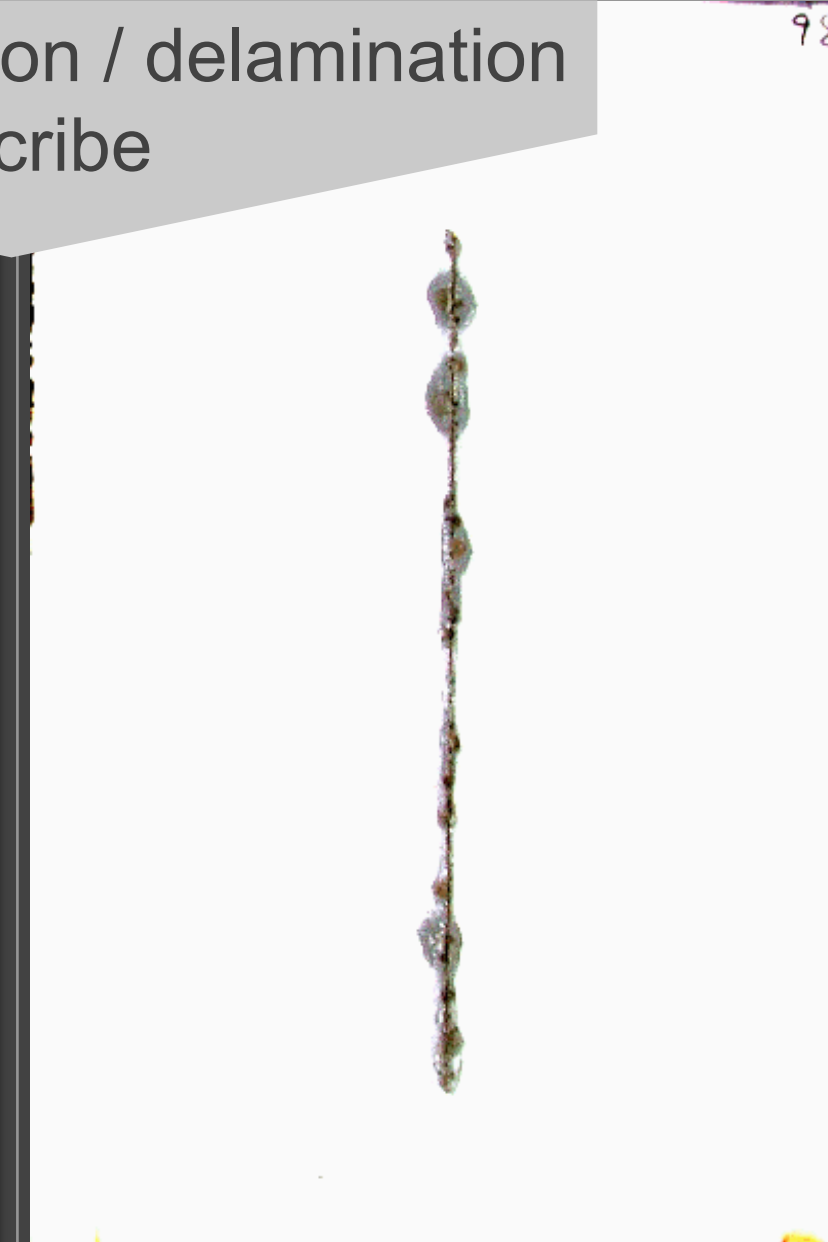
EXPERIMENTAL

- **Preparation**
Dissolver equipped with bead mill agitator
20 min 2000 rpm
- **Application / Conditioning**
By air pressure on cold rolled grit-blasted steel,
SA 2 ½, DFT 120 µm, drying 14d 23°C / 50% RH



NEUBURG SILICEOUS EARTH IN 2C POLYASPARTIC ANTI-CORROSION COATING, PVC 30 % SILLITIN Z 86 and AKTISIL PF 777 vs. Classical Fillers

IMPROVED FEATURES

Optical / Mechanical Properties	Barite	Barite / Talc	Wollastonite	Sillitin Z 86	Aktisil PF 777
Gloss Degree at 60°	91	87	91	Matting 11	28
Dry film thickness for good hiding power DFT [µm] for contrast ratio 98 %	109	98	113	20 - 25 % savings 86	83
Abrasion loss TaberTest S-42, Load 5.4 N [mg/100 revolutions]	178	266	129	176	185
Anti-Corrosion Properties	Barite	Barite / Talc	Wollastonite	Sillitin Z 86	Aktisil PF 777
Salt Spray Test 1500 h Surface: No blistering / corrosion in or under coating, good adhesion Scribe: Corrosion Delamination	 strong moderate	 strong moderate	 moderate strong	 moderate low	 low moderate - strong
Humidity Test 1500 h Surface: Apart from barite no blistering / corrosion, good adhesion Scribe: Corrosion Delamination	 5 (S4) acc. ISO 4628-2 not evaluable strong	 low low	 low completely	 low low	 very low very low