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COLORS -DISPERSIONS-

CONVENTIONAL AQUEOUS PIGMENT DISPERSION:

This system is a good general purpose system containing glycol. It has excellent repeatability with regard to color development. It is a very chemically tolerant system and can be used in a wide variety of latex and aqueous systems.

RESINOUS AQUEOUS PIGMENT DISPERSION:

This type of dispersion has excellent compatibility. It is based on a styrenated acrylic resin. It is best suited for applications where the pH is 7.5 or higher. It develops excellent color strength but is susceptible to *colloidal shock** depending on the application. The resin type systems are somewhat tolerant with regard to freeze/thaw but not as good as the glycol base systems. Resin base systems allow higher pigment loadings which lets the customer use less colorant.

HIGH SOLIDS AQUEOUS PIGMENT DISPERSIONS:

These aqueous pigment dispersions contain high pigment loadings and very low amounts of surfactants. They have excellent color stability but are not as tolerant of chemical systems as are the conventional aqueous pigment dispersions. Because of the high pigment loadings, this introduces less total colorant into the system. The low surfactant dispersions are the poorest performers with regard to freeze/thaw stability. They typically have the highest pigment loadings of any of the aqueous dispersions that we offer, and therefore offer a pricing advantage.

* *Colloidal Shock*: All of these aqueous dispersions are susceptible to colloidal shock. Colloidal shock is a reaction between the aqueous color dispersion and the latex. The surfactant or the resin tends to react with the latex causing the pigment to flocculate. This manifests itself as a loss of color strength and opacity. The way to prevent this phenomenon is to mix in a small amount of the latex with the aqueous color dispersion. As little as 5% of latex mixed (pre-blended) in to the aqueous color dispersion should prevent colloidal shock.

t-aqueous pigments
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