

COATING RESINS

TECHNICAL DATA

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710

SALES SPECIFICATION

Dropping Point
(CR 010) 110 – 115°C
(230-239°F)

OTHER PROPERTIES

Appearance White powder

Particle Size (CR 015)
DV. 5 3.5-7.5 µm

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710 is a micronised PTFE modified polyethylene wax conforming to FDA 175.300. It provides the following performance based benefits:

- Excellent slip and scuff
- High heat resistance
- Suitable for heat seal applications
- Improves anti-blocking
- Improves mar, scratch and abrasion resistance

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710 provides the formulator with the means of controlling the frictional characteristics of a coating as well as enhancing its surface protection properties.

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710 is suitable for use in a wide range of coating applications, and in some cases it offers the formulator additional performance benefits:

- Printing inks: enhanced heat resistance
- Powder coatings: degassing
- Metal decorating
- Coil coatings
- General industrial coatings

Due to the multitude of formulations, processing methods and application conditions used in the field, we strongly recommend that all products containing **CRAYVALLAC WF-9710** be tested thoroughly to ensure suitability for their intended end use.

PRECAUTION FOR STORAGE

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710 should be stored in the original containers in a dry place at temperatures between 5°C (41°F) and 30°C (86°F). Avoid exposure to direct sunlight or frost. Under these conditions the product may be stored for up to 4 years from production date.

PRECAUTION FOR USE

Please refer to the corresponding Safety Data Sheet.

RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS

Generally 0.5-3.0% based on total formulation

INCORPORATION METHODS AND PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS

CRAYVALLAC WF-9710 is readily dispersed into coating formulations using a variety of techniques e.g. high-speed dispersers, bead mills and triple roll mills.

In general, micronised waxes are best incorporated into coating systems by pre-mixing with the binder. Alternatively, waxes may be added to the formulation immediately following the dispersion stage but prior to the final letdown.