

67280 Regalrez® 1094 Hydrocarbon Resin

Regalrez® 1094 hydrocarbon resin is produced by polymerization and hydrogenation of pure monomer hydrocarbon feedstocks. Regalrez® 1094 is a highly stable, light colored, low molecular weight, nonpolar resin suggested for use in plastics modification, adhesives, coatings, sealants, and caults. Regalrez® 1094 is especially suited to applications where the lowest color and most stability against weathering and thermal degradation is required. Regalrez® 1094 is suggested for use in elastomeric sealants and adhesives tapes where outdoor exposure will occur or where clarity and resistance to yellowing is a requirement. Regalrez® 1094 contains no added antioxidants or UV stabilizers.

Typical Properties

Softening point, ASTM E 28	95°C
Color	2.0
Density at 21°C (kg/l)	0.99
Cloud Point	
- MMAP	84°C
- DACP	59°C
- OMSCP	< -40°C
Molecular weight, Size Exclusion Chromatography	
Mz	1350
Mw	850
Mn	550
Mw/Mn	1.6
Melt viscosity	
115°C	1000 poise
125°C	100 poise
150°C	10 poise
190°C	1 poise
Glass transition temperature (T _g)	40°C

Compatibility and Solubility:

Regalrez® 1094 is compatible with polyethylene, polypropylene, natural rubber, EPDM, butyl rubber, ethylene-propylene copolymers and the isoprene, ethylene-propylene and ethylene-butylene midblocks of SIS and SEPS, and SEBS block copolymers. Regalrez® 1094 can be used with EVA copolymers with less than 20% vinyl acetate, paraffin, microcrystalline and polyolefin waxes. Regalrez® 1094 is soluble in aliphatic and aromatic solvents, C5 and higher esters and ketones. It is insoluble in glycol ethers, glycol ether esters, and alcohols. For low/zero VOC systems Regalrez® 1094 is soluble in t-butyl acetate and perchlorobenzenetetrafluoride (PCBTC) and will tolerate some acetone and/or methyl acetate as a diluent in solvent systems based on TBA and/or PCBTF. VOC exemptions and environmental regulations vary regionally and compliance with local standards should be verified before any claims about VOC content are made.

Storage:

Flaked forms of resins are prone to gradual oxidation, some more than others. This could result in darkening and/or it could have an adverse effect on the solubility of the resin in organic solvents or on its compatibility with polymers. Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that strict control of inventory be observed at all time, taking care that the oldest material is used first.