Looking for surfactants to improve latex performance? Cyanamid has them.

All of the AEROSOL® surfactants listed below are especially designed to help you in different areas of latex production. All give latexes with good mechanical stability and films of good clarity. And every one has a number of very special properties to help you improve latex performance.

Styrene-Butadiene Systems

AEROSOL A-196

Designed as the sole emulsifier for modified styrene-butadiene latexes, it gives emulsions of high surface tension and good mechanical stability. Conversion is high and coagulum low. A-196 imparts excellent water resistant properties to latex-deposited films within minutes after application. Films exhibit superior coating adhesion and quick grab even under humid conditions and on slightly soiled surfaces. These features make A-196 an ideal surfactant for carpet backing or textile formulations.

Polyacrylate Systems

AEROSOL 501

Designed as the sole emulsifier for acrylate latexes, it may be used where nonionics are currently utilized. At a surfactant level of only 1.5%, 501 permits incorporation of larger amounts of cross-linking agents such as N-methylolacrylamide even in high solids latexes of 50% or more. Under these conditions, latex viscosities as low as 50 cps can be achieved. The coagulum level is low, the mechanical stability and the freeze-thaw stability are excellent. Yields films with excellent water and solvent resistance.

AEROSOL A-102 and AEROSOL A-103

These surfactants combine the advantages of anionic and nonionic properties in one molecule. A-102 and A-103 can be used as the sole emulsifier or in combinations with AEROSOL 501. The resulting emulsions have fine particle size, good mechanical stability and excellent stability to polyvalent cations. Films exhibit excellent clarity and heat stability. These surfactants are also effective as post-stabilizers for latexes.

Polyvinylacetate Systems

AEROSOL A-102 and AEROSOL A-103

Combining the advantages of both anionic and nonionic properties in one molecule, these surfactants can be used as sole emulsifiers for vinyl-acetate latexes. The emulsions have fine particle size, good mechanical stability and excellent stability to polyvalent cations. Films exhibit excellent clarity and heat stability. A-102 and A-103 are also effective as post-stabilizers.

OTHER SURFACTANTS

AEROSOL TR-70 or OT surfactants are very effective where emulsions with large particle sizes or suspensions are required.

AEROSOL MA-80 with AEROSOL OT, or A-102 or A-103 are recommended for adhesive formulations or for improvement of adhesion.

Polyvinylchloride and Polyvinylidene Chloride

AEROSOL A-268

Used as the sole emulsifier, A-268 gives short polymerization cycles at 99%-100% conversion and reduced reactor wall fouling. The latexes exhibit high surface tension and good mechanical stability. A-268 imparts good polymer heat stability. Other advantages include quick clean-up, excellent storage stability and total miscibility with water.

OTHER SURFACTANTS

AEROSOL TR-70 or 18 surfactants are recommended for suspension polymerization, and MA-80 or 22 for dispersion grade or emulsion polymerization.

Foamed Systems

AEROSOL 18 and AEROSOL 413 are used for the preparation of latex foams, and impart good foam stability, uniform fine foam structure, controlled foam density and good adhesion.

For detailed information on all these surfactants, give us a call. Or write: Dept. A102, American Cyanamid Company, Industrial Chemicals and Plastics Division, Process Chemicals, Wayne, NJ 07470.

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