

# Technical Data Sheet

## Piccolastic™ A75 Hydrocarbon Resin

### Applications

- Adhesives/sealants-b&c
- Bookbinding
- Carpet construction
- Case & carton sealing closings
- Casting wax
- Commercial printing inks
- Concrete
- Film modification
- Labels non food contact
- Marine
- Packaging components non food contact
- Packaging tape
- Paper chemicals
- Polymer modification
- Protective coatings
- Roofing
- Specialty tape
- Tape non food contact
- Tires

### Key Attributes

- Light color
- Made from pure styrenic monomer

### Product Description

Piccolastic™ A75 hydrocarbon resin is a low molecular weight, light colored, polar, hydrocarbon resin derived from pure styrene monomer. Indicated for use in adhesives, coatings, plastics modification and rubber compounding, particularly as primary plasticizers and softeners. Piccolastic™ A75 can be used as a modifier for rubber and plastic compounds used in shoe construction and as a binder for xerographic toners. In styrenic block copolymer-based systems Piccolastic™ A75 associates strongly with the styrene endblocks, reducing melt viscosity and cohesion without greatly affecting tack and adhesion properties. Piccolastic™ A75 is compatible with EVA grades with up to 20% vinyl acetate and will improve low temperature flexibility and reduce the melt viscosity of the system. Piccolastic™ A75 complies with many FDA regulations for applications involving direct contact with food. Compliance with a given regulation in a specific situation should be verified prior to use in a food contacting application.

### Typical Properties

Property <sup>a</sup>	Test Method <sup>b</sup>	Typical Value, Units <sup>c</sup>
<b>General</b>		
Ring and Ball Softening Point	ASTM E 28	73 °C
Color, Gardner <sup>d</sup>	ASTM D 6166	1
Cloud Point <sup>g</sup>		
DACP		<-50 °C
MMAP		5 °C
OMS		63 °C
Molecular Weight <sup>f</sup>		
M <sub>n</sub>		760
M <sub>w</sub>		1360
M <sub>w</sub> /M <sub>n</sub>		1.8
M <sub>z</sub>		2200
Refractive Index		
@ 25°C		1.60

Melt Viscosity	
10 poise	120 °C
100 poise	100 °C
1000 poise	85 °C
Glass Transition Temperature (T <sub>g</sub> ) <sup>e</sup>	36 °C

<sup>a</sup>Unless noted otherwise, all tests are run at 23°C (73°F) and 50% relative humidity.

<sup>b</sup>Unless noted otherwise, the test method is ASTM.

<sup>c</sup>Units are in SI or US customary units.

<sup>d</sup>50% in toluene.

<sup>e</sup>Glass transition temperature by differential scanning calorimetry.

<sup>f</sup>Molecular weight, z-average from gel permeation chromatography, elution with THF.

<sup>g</sup>Cloud point temperature from 2:1 Vol:Vol aniline-methylcyclohexane, Eastman method.

## Compatibility and Solubility

Compatible with a wide variety of paraffin and microcrystalline waxes, alkyd resins, drying oils, epoxy resins, rosin and modified rosins, rosin esters, and vinyl resins, non-migrating where compatible. Soluble in aromatic, aliphatic, and chlorinated hydrocarbons; ketones; pyridine; carbon bisulfide; ethyl and butyl acetates; and turpentine. Insoluble in alcohols and glycols. Compatible at all ratios, or in limited but practically useful proportions, with a wide variety of materials, including SBR and SBR block copolymers; neoprene, nitrile, polybutadiene, and acrylic polymers; chlorinated rubber; EVA resins (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers); styrenated, vinylated, and drying oil alkyds; rosin resins; and EHEC (ethyl-hydroxy-ethylcellulose). Soluble in aliphatic, aromatic, and chlorinated hydrocarbons; esters; and ketones. Insoluble in alcohols and glycols. For low or zero VOC systems Piccolastic™ A75 is soluble in the VOC exempt solvents t-butyl acetate and perchlorobenzenetetrafluoride (PCBTF) 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.

## Packaging

Solid, in light-gauge metal drums (400 lbs, 182 kg, net wt) or multi-wall paper bags (50 lbs, 22.7 kg net wt).

## Storage

Due to the thermoplastic behavior, pastillated and flaked resins may fuse, block or lump. This can be accelerated under any of the following conditions: 1) above ambient temperature, 2) prolonged storage, 3) pressure, e.g., stacking pallets, or a combination of these conditions. This is particularly applicable for low softening point resin grades.

In order to maintain the flake or pastille shape, we therefore recommend storing the material in a temperature-controlled area, be careful with stacking material or applying pressure and preventing prolonged storage.

It should be noted that lumping does not have a negative impact on the product specifications. Due to the nature of the product, claims regarding lumping cannot be accepted.

Resins are prone to gradual oxidation, some more so 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 recommended that strict control of inventory be observed at all times, taking care that the oldest material is used first.

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