EASTMAN

Technical Data Sheet

Regalrez™ 1126 Hydrocarbon Resin

Applications

- Adhesives/sealants-b&c
- Case & carton sealing closings
- Film modification
- Hygiene adhesives
- Labels non food contact
- Packaging components non food contact
- Paints & coatings
- Polymer modification
- Protective coatings
- Specialty tape
- Tape non food contact
- Tires
- Wax ingredients

Key Attributes

- Excellent thermal and UV stability
- Fully hydrogenated
- Highly stable
- Provides excellent barrier properties and low oxygen permeability
- Water-white color

Product Description

Regalrez™ 1126 hydrocarbon resin is produced by polymerization and hydrogenation of pure monomer hydrocarbon feedstocks. Regalrez™ 1126 is a highly stable, light colored, low molecular weight, nonpolar resin suggested for use in plastics modification, adhesives, coatings, sealants, and caulks. Regalrez™ 1126 is especially suited to applications where the lowest color and most stability against weathering and thermal degradation is required. Regalrez™ 1126 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™ 1126 contians no added antioxidants of UV stabilizers.

Typical Properties

Property[a]	Test Method[b]	Typical Value, Units[c]
General		
Ring and Ball Softening Point	ASTM E 28	124 °C
Color, Gardner[d]	ASTM D 6166	<1
Cloud Point[g]		
DACP		70 °C
MMAP		91 °C
OMSCP		<-40 °C
Molecular Weight[f]		
M_n		800
M_w		1300
M_w/M_n		1.6
M_z		2100
Density		
@ 21°C		0.97 kg/L
Melt Viscosity		
1 poise		209 °C
10 poise		180 °C
100 poise		160 °C
1000 poise		140 °C
Glass Transition Temperature (T_g)[e]		69 °C

[a]*Unless noted otherwise, all tests are run at 23°C (73°F) and 50% relative humidity.*
[b]*Unless noted otherwise, the test method is ASTM.*
[c]*Units are in SI or US customary units.*
[d]*50% in toluene.*
[e]*Glass transition temperature by differential scanning calorimetry.*
[f]*Molecular weight, z-average from gel permeation chromatography, elution with THF.*
[g]*Cloud point temperature from 2:1 Vol:Vol aniline-methylcyclohexane, Eastman method.*

Compatibility and Solubility

Regalrez™ 1126 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™ 1126 can be used with EVA copolymers with less than 20% vinyl acetate, paraffin, microcrystaline and polyolefin waxes. Regalrez™ 1126 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™ 1126 is soluble in 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

Pastilles, in 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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