

QMCat 135 SR2 Styrene Resistant, Condensation Catalyst for QM 135

Description	Property	Test Method	Value
This is a catalyst for a specific two-component, room temperature, condensation cure system. The cured rubber has excellent mechanical properties and good shelf-life stability.	Uncured Product		
	Appearance		Liquid
Key Features	Color		Purple
	Cure Type		Condensation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long work life Fast demold time Excellent physical properties and dimensional stability Excellent styrene resistance 	De-mould Time / Full Cure at 23°C/73°F		12 to 16 hrs
	Mix Ratio By Weight		10 to 1
Key Applications	Pot Life mins at 23°C/73°F		20 to 55 mins
	Specific Gravity		1.00
Use and Cure Information	Tack Free Time / Skin Formation at 23°C/73°F		4 to 6 hrs
	Viscosity	Brookfield	< 500 cP
CURE CHARACTERISTICS			
The curing process begins as soon as the catalyst is mixed with the base. The material will cure as described in the data above under normal temperature (25°C) and humidity conditions (50% RH). Because this system is sensitive to heat and humidity, a change in cure speed may be observed if one or both of these variables are altered. A large difference in temperature (+/- 5°C) or humidity (> 60% – 70%) may alter the cure profile of the material. In addition, if the product is to be used with aggressive resins such as high styrene polyester resins, it is recommended that the rubber be allowed to cure for 48 hours.	Storage		
	Max Storage Temperature		38 °C / 100 °F
	Shelf Life		12 mths

MIXING

The catalyst should be thoroughly mixed prior to catalyzation of the base.

CHT recommends that the catalyzed material be tested on a small area of the mold prior to use.

The base should be thoroughly mixed with the catalyst of choice using a 10:1 ratio (base:catalyst) by weight. Shake the catalyst well before use. Material should be mixed in a clean, compatible metal or plastic container. The volume of the container should be 3 - 4 times the volume of the material to be mixed. This allows for expansion of the siloxane material during de-aeration.

Mix thoroughly by hand or with mixing equipment while minimizing air entrapment until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. This will occur when the material takes on a uniform color with no visible striations. Machine mixing is recommended for best results.

DE-AERATION

Air trapped during mixing should be removed by vacuum at 29 inches of mercury. During the process, the material will expand, and intermittent evacuation may be required. Typically, after releasing the vacuum 2 - 3 times, the mass will collapse on itself at which time the vacuum should be left on for an additional 2 - 4 minutes.

Health & Safety

Safety

Please observe our safety data sheets and the safety remarks on our container labels when handling our products. The dangerous goods regulations and the accident prevention regulations of the professional associations must be particularly observed. Keep the safety data sheet of the applied product at hand since it provides you with useful instructions for the safe use and disposal of the product as well as for actions to be taken in case of accidents.

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