

INFO SHEET I RHEOLOGY MODIFIERS I CAVASOL®

CAVASOL® CYCLODEXTRINS FOR VOC-FREE RHEOLOGY MODIFICATION – PRODUCTS AND APPLICATIONS

Rheology modifiers are key ingredients in many of today's coatings and emulsion formulations. They control the viscosity and flow characteristics of the product, e.g. in paints. Without them, the paint would be runny like water, splash everywhere during application by brush or roller, and flow unevenly until it dried. Rheology modifiers reduce dripping and splattering of the drying paint during application, improve the sag resistance of the drying paint film, and prevent pigment sedimentation in the can during transport and storage.

Classes of Rheology Modifiers

The two main classes of rheology modifiers are:

- Inorganics (clays and pyrogenic silicas) and
- Organics, such as cellulosics and synthetics.

Synthetic rheology modifiers can be further divided into associative and non-associative thickeners (see chart below).

One group of associative thickeners – hydrophobically modified ethylene-oxide-based urethanes or HEURs – thickens by building networks due to hydrophobic interactions of the end groups with themselves and the latex particles in paint.

HEURs are particularly well suited to highand semi-gloss formulations, as well as applications where water resistance is important.

They are typically supplied in solvent solutions or with surfactants to reduce the viscosity to manageable levels.

Typical solvents used are butyl carbitol or propylene glycol. However, solvents

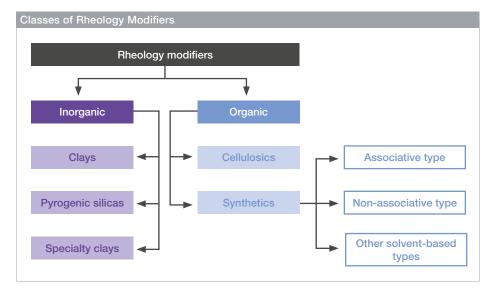
Associative Thickeners Build Networks to Structure Liquids

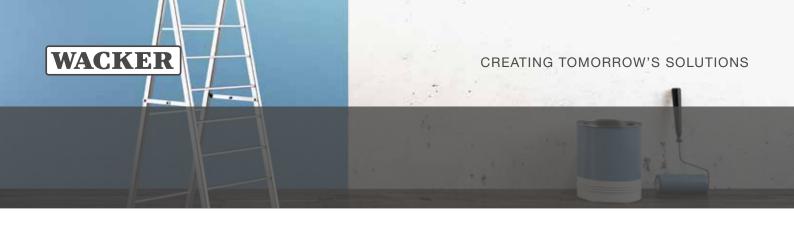
possess potential environmental and health and safety issues, making them less attractive, and, of course, they cannot be truly VOC-free. Surfactants can potentially degrade the performance of water-borne coatings.

Solubilization of Hydrophobic Molecules with CAVASOL® Cyclodextrins

CAVASOL® cyclodextrins are a group of highly water-soluble, chemically modified cyclodextrins. Cyclodextrins are a well-known group of natural carbohydrates, which, due to their novel cyclic structure, are able to act as the host in a host-guest complex. This encapsulation product is frequently called an "inclusion complex" or a "molecular encapsulation" and is a reversible, equilibrium-controlled process in water, with a hydrophobic guest.

WACKER is the only producer of the three main parent, or natural, cyclodextrins – alpha, beta and gamma. They are marketed as CAVAMAX® W6 for alpha, W7 for beta and W8 for gamma.

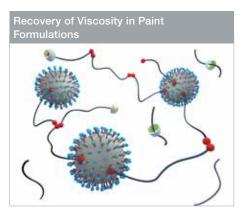


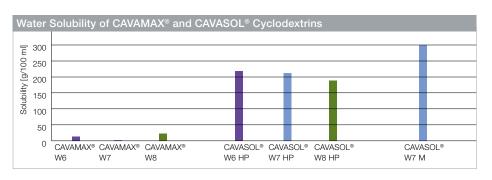


Modification of the parent cyclodextrins leads to the CAVASOL® range of products. The main modification used is either methylation to give CAVASOL® W7 M, or hydroxypropylation to give the CAVASOL® HP products, and results in a dramatic increase in water solubility. This functionalization allows cyclodextrins to be used to replace organic solvents or surfactants in many water-based products and processes.

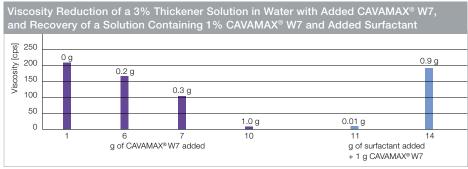
Low-Viscosity, VOC-Free, Water-Based **HEUR Formulations**

It is known that HEUR rheology modifiers can be dissolved in water containing CAVAMAX® or CAVASOL® cyclodextrins to give a low-viscosity, pumpable, VOCfree, aqueous solution of HEUR. This reduction in viscosity is fully reversible when the solution is formulated into the finished paint, due to the presence of surfactants in the paint formulation.





HP = hydroxypropyl M = methylated



According to Eisenhart US Patent 5,137,571.

The aqueous CAVASOL® HEUR solution can then be incorporated into the formulated paint, providing the required rheological control of the formulation and coating, without any adverse effect on the performance of the coating as measured using standard industry tests and practices, e.g. efficiency, flow, gloss, colorant and heat stability.*

*According to Lau Patent 5,376,709



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