

有機過酸化物ポリマーコム用

エラストマーと熱可塑性プラスチック



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山東東盛化学有限公司

は、かつて古代中国の春秋時代と戦国時代の斉の首都であり、蹴鞠の発祥の地でもある歴史的 な都市淄博にあります。中国の伝統文化では、儒教文化には千年近くの歴史があり、孔子や孟 子などの有名な人物がいます。したがって、山東省はチルーの地としても知られています。Qi はQiの州を表し、Luは現代の山東省の略語でもあります

文化遺産を持つ都市として、淄博は山東省の行政単位では「LuC」と呼ばれています(たとえ ば、ナンバープレートの「LuC」は、車両が山東省淄博に属していることを表します)。さら に、文字「C」には他にも5つの意味があります。



_ity



hemical





China



Cai/Chuan(Meal/880)

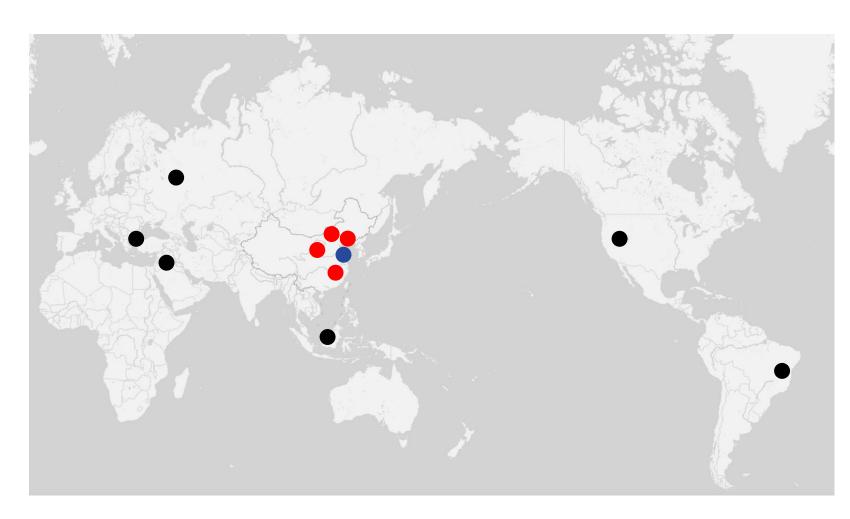


私たちは貴重な情熱を創造します

私たちは共に、持続可能な未来に不可欠なソリューションをもたらします

私たちは、スペシャリティケミカルの世界 的なリーダーです。世界中の市場と消費者 は、洗浄用品、塗料、コーティング、建築 製品などの日用品を製造するために、当社 の不可欠なソリューションに依存していま す。さらに、約500人の従業員がお客様、事 業の成長、安全性、持続可能性、イノベー ションへの共通のコミットメントに献身的 に取り組んでいることで、一貫して好調な 財務実績を達成しています。ポリマースペ シャリティ事業では、世界のポリマー、リ サイクル、ポリマー加工業界向けの日用品 を生産しています。当社は、熱可塑性プラ スチック、複合材料、ゴム産業に不可欠な 原料である有機過酸化物、金属アルキル、 有機金属特殊製品の世界有数の生産者で

グローバルサービスネットワーク



本社

村

● 製造施設

持続可能な未来へ

私たちは、お客様、サプライヤー、従業員と協力して、革新的なソ リューションを提供し、進歩を促進し、すべての人にとって安全で持 続可能な現在と明日を創造します。

持続可能な未来へのコミットメントは、次の柱に基づいています。







当社は、中国で最も多様な有機過酸化物製品を生産および運営し、最大の貿易量と最高の製品品質を備えた企業の1つです。同社は30種類の有機過酸化物製品の生産能力を有しており、その他のクラス5.2製品の販売と輸出も可能です。強力なサプライチェーンと高品質のサービスがこれの可能性を提供します。現在の工場施設は、有機過酸化物の年間生産能力が約10,000トンで、他の中国サプライヤーよりも優れています







生產性

1000TH

工場カバーエリア 2000m²

製品数量 5/2+



架橋過酸化物の範囲

Do Sender Chemのエラストマーと熱可塑性プラスチックの架橋用の有機過酸化物の範囲は非常に広範囲です。世界中の企業が当社のPerodox®有機過酸化物ブランドに依存しています。なぜでしょうか。ホースやベルトなどのハイテク自動車部品から靴底や配電ケーブルに至るまで、製品の製造において重要な成分だからです。



例としては、次のようなものがあります。 Perodox®101

PEXパイプ、ポリマー改質、工業用ゴム製品 Perodox®B

アクリレートとメタクリレートの重合

Perodox®14

ワイヤー8ケーブル、テクニカルゴム製品、履物Perodox®K

ポリマー製造とポリ(メタ)アクリル

Perodox® L

不飽和ポリエステル、ビニルエステル、アクリル熱 硬化性樹脂の硬化に使用される開始剤

Perodox® LUNA

塩化ビニルの懸濁および大量重合の開始剤



当社の成功の多くは、お客様との緊密なパートナーシップを構築するという当社の哲学によるものです。何を達成したいですか?アプリケーションの最適化、効率の向上、問題の解決、さらには新しい架橋過酸化物の開発まで、お客様の要件について話し合うために喜んでお会いします。

この製品ガイドでは、当社の主要な市販の架橋 過酸化物の概要を説明します。完全な製品リストについては、www.perodox.comをご覧ください。

架橋過酸化物の用途

過酸化物は架橋に使用されます

NR: Natural rubber
IR: Polyisoprene
BR: Polybutadiene
CR: Polychloroprene

SBR: Styrene butadiene rubber

NBR: Nitrile rubber

HNBR: Hydrogenated nitrile rubber

Q: Silicone

AU/EU: Polyurethane

EPM: Ethylene propylene copolymer

EPDM: Ethylene propylene terpolymer

POE: Polyolefin elastomer

T: Polysulfide

PE: Polyethylene

CM: Chlorinated polyethylene

CSM: Chlorosulfonated polyethylene

EVA: Ethylene vinylacetate copolymer

ABS: Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymer

AEM: Ethylene acrylic

EBA: Ethylene butylacrylate copolymer

FKM: Fluoro elastomers

とブレンド

NBR/EPDM

SBR/EPDM

PP/EPDM (TPV's)

PE/EVA

NBR/EVA

POE/EP(D)M

有機過酸化物は、ポリマー改質(CR-PP)リサイクルグラフトプロセス(シラン、無水マレイン酸)動的加硫(TPV製造)でも使用が拡大しています

過酸化物は用途が限られているか、架橋に使用できま

せん

ACM: Polyacrylate

IIR: Butyl rubber

CIIR: Chlorobutyl rubber

CO: Epichlorohydrin

ECO: Epichlorohydrin copolymer

PP: Polypropylene

PB: Polybutene-1

PIB: Polyisobutene

PVC: Polyvinylchloride



当社の過酸化物製品

| Common | | Molecular formula | Storage Data | | | | | Class/ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Name | CAS | | SADT /°C | Emergency temperature (T _e) | Control temperature (Tc) | Ts Max /°C | Ts Min /°C | Description | Divison | UN No. | PG |
| Perodox B | 110-05-4 | CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 | 80°C | | | | -30°C to prevent crystallization | Organic peroxide type E; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3107 | |
| Perodox K90 | 80-15-9 | CH ₃ | 75°C and 70°C for IBCs | | | | -30°C to prevent crystallization | Organic peroxide type F; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3109 | |
| Perodox K80 | 80-15-9 | CH ₃ | 75°C for small cans, 70°C for IBC's and 65°C for bulk tanks. | | | 40°C | -30° | Organic peroxide type F; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3109 | |
| Perodox L75 | 94-36-0 | 0 0 | 80°C | 75°C | | 40°C | | Organic peroxide type C; solid | Division 5.2 | 3104 | PG II |
| Perodox L50-PS | 94-36-0 | | 70°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type E; solid | Division 5.2 | 3108 | |
| Perodox C | 614-45-9 | O CH ₃ C-O-O-C-CH ₃ CH ₃ | 60°C | | | 25°C | 10°C | Organic peroxide type C; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3103 | |
| Perodox 21 | 3006-82-4 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 35°C | 25°C | | 10°C | -30°C to prevent crystallization | Organic peroxide type C; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3113 | PG II |



当社の過酸化物製品

| Common | | | Storage Data | | | | | Class/ | | | |
|----------------------|------------|---|--------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------|----|
| Name | CAS | Molecular formula | SADT /°C | Emergency temperature (T _e) | Control temperature (Tc) | Ts Max /°C | Ts Min /°C | Description | Divison | UN No. | PG |
| Perodox 14 96-PD | 2212-81-9 | CH ₃ | 80°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 5.2 | 3106 | |
| Perodox 14 -40-PD | 2212-81-9 | | 80°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 4.1 | 1325 | |
| Perodox 14 -96-FL | 2212-81-9 | | 80°C | | | 20°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 5.2 | 3106 | |
| Perodox 14 -96-PD | 25155-25-3 | CH ₃ | 80°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 5.2 | 3106 | |
| Perodox 14 -40-PD | 25155-25-3 | | 80°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 4.1 | | |
| Perodox 14 -40-GR | 25155-25-3 | | 80°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 4.1 | 1325 | |
| Perodox LUNA | 105-74-8 | CH_3 — $(CH_2)_{10}$ — C — O — C — $(CH_2)_{10}$ — CH_3 | 50°C | | | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type D; solid | Division 5.2 | 3106 | |



当社の過酸化物製品

| Common | | Molecular formula | Storage Data | | | | | Class/ | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---|--------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| Name | CAS | | SADT /°C | Emergency temperature (T _e) | Control temperature (Tc) | Ts Max /°C | Ts Min /°C | Description | Divison | .2 3105 | PG |
| Perodox MEKP | 1338-23-4 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 60°C | | | 25°C | | Organic peroxide type D; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3105 | PG II |
| TBEC | 34443-12-4 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 60°C | | | 20°C | | Organic peroxide type D; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3105 | |
| Perodox 42 | 13122-18-4 | CH ₃ O CH ₃ CH ₃ -C-CH ₂ -CH-CH ₂ -C-O-O-C-CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃ CH ₃ | 55°C | | | 25°C | -20°C | Organic peroxide type D; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3105 | |
| Perodox 101 | 78-63-7 | CH ₃ | 80°C | | | 40°C | 10°C | Organic peroxide type C; liquid | Division 5.2 | 3103 | |
| Perodox D24 | 133-14-2 | CI CI CI | 60°C | 30°C | ₁₅ ℃ | 30°C | | Organic peroxide type C; solid | Division 5.2 | 3104 | |





お客様の安全が私たちの最優先事項です

一般に、有機過酸化物は熱的に不安定な成分であり、比較的低温で分解する可能性があります。ただし、適切な取り扱い技術に関する知識、慎重に設計された施設、および人員の徹底的な訓練により、危険を克服できます。理解し、適切な注意を払っている担当者は、有機過酸化物を自信を持って安全に扱うことができます。

UN numbers

輸送が受け入れられるすべての製品は、国連危険物輸送に関する専門家委員会の勧告に記載されている分類原則に従って、一般的なエントリー番号に割り当てられます。 関連するすべての国連番号の説明を表1に示します。

Storage temperatures

SADT:Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature

SADTは、輸送に使用されるパッケージ内の物質で自己加速分解が発生する可能性のある最低温度です。輸送温度は、国連危険物輸送専門家委員会の勧告に従ってSADTから導き出されます。

T_s max.

8~10ページの製品リストに記載されているTs は、製品が安定しており、品質の低下が最小限 に抑えられる推奨される最高保管温度です。

T_c min.

製品の相分離、結晶化、または凝固が示された温度以下で発生することがわかっている場合は、最低保管温度(Ts min.)が与えられます。Ts分以上に保管することをお勧めします。品質と場合によっては安全上の理由から示されています。

T_{em}: Emergency temperature

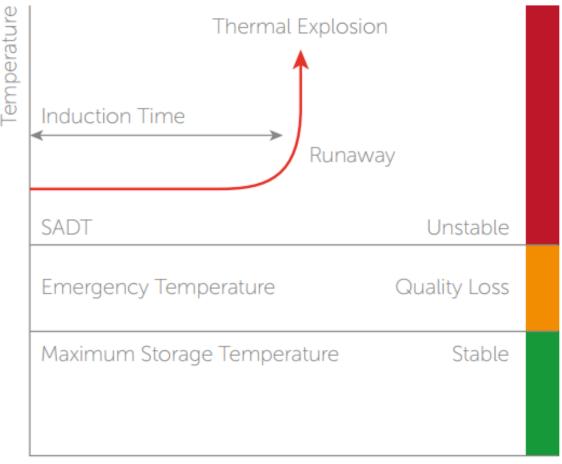
Tem は SADT から派生し、緊急手順をトリガーする必要がある温度です。

T_c: Control temperatures

TcもSADTから派生し、製品を安全に輸送できる最高温度です。

TemとTcはどちらも安全性に関係しており、製品の品質には関係ありません。製品の品質を維持するには、推奨される保管温度(Ts、最小および最大)を遵守する必要があります。

Survey of thermal stability



Time

Classification of organic peroxides:

| Divison | UN No. | Classification | Hazard Rating |
|-----------------------|--------|--|------------------|
| Division 5.2 | 3103 | type C; liquid | High |
| DIVISIOII 3. 2 | 3103 | type c, nquiu | |
| Division 5.2 | 3104 | type C; solid | High |
| Division 5.2 | 3105 | type D; liquid | Medium |
| Division 5.2 | 3106 | type D; liquid | Medium |
| Division 5.2 | 3107 | type E; liquid | Low |
| Division 5.2 | 3108 | type E; solid | Low |
| Division 5.2 | 3109 | type F; liquid | Very Low |
| Division 5.2 | 3110 | type F; solid | Very Low |
| Division 5.2 | 3113 | type C; liquid; temperature controlled | High |
| Division 5.2 | 3114 | type C; solid; temperature controlled | High |
| | | | |



安全面

当社は、有機過酸化物の安全性における世界的リーダーとして認められています。有機過酸化物を安全に取り扱う上で当社の実証済みの成功は、高い安全基準の開発と維持に対する当社の長期的な取り組みによるものです。私たちは常に安全を最優先に考えています。

一般に、有機過酸化物は不安定な化合物であり、

比較的低温で分解します。ただし、適切な予防措置に従えば、安全に取り扱い、保管することができます。有機過酸化物の取り扱いおよび保管中の望ましくない分解反応を防ぐには、有機過酸化物の一般的な特性と個々の過酸化物の特定の要件に関する知識が必要です。有機過酸化物を理解し、適切な注意を払っている担当者は、自信を持って安全に過酸化物を取り扱うことができます

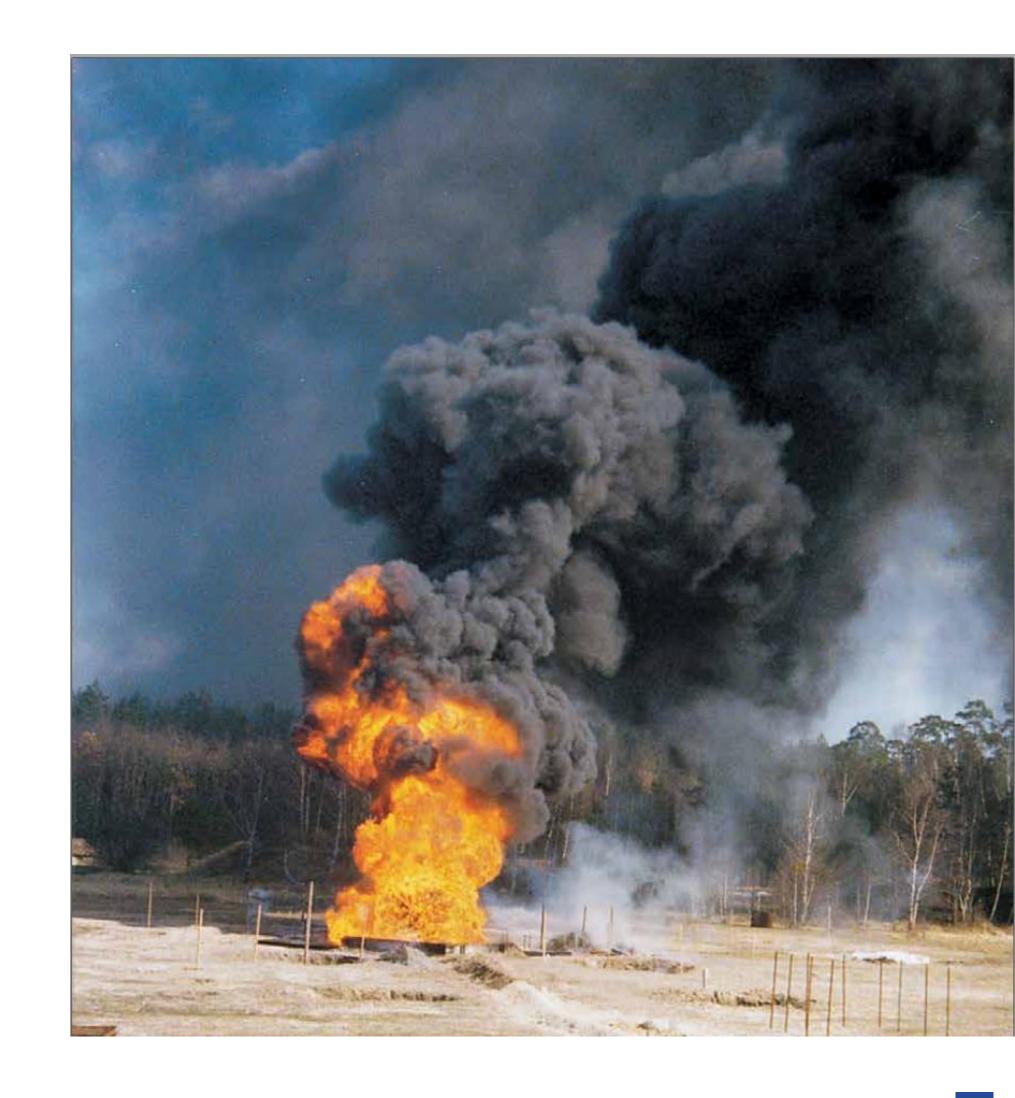
このパンフレットは、有機過酸化物を元のパッケージで安全に保管するためのガイドラインを示しています。有機過酸化物の保管には、次の2つの重要な考慮事項が必要です。

- 過酸化物分解の可能性を最小限に抑える ●そのような分解の影響の軽減。

この出版物には、製品の熱への曝露を制限し、汚染を防ぐことにより、過酸化物の分解の可能性を最小限に抑えるためのガイドラインが含まれています。分解の影響を軽減するための対策についても説明します。

一般的な推奨事項と、温度管理された製品に対する具体的な対策が示されています。

このパンフレットの範囲を超えて、保管施設の設計において考慮しなければならない現地の法律と保険規制があります。 さまざまな国が現地の法律で指令を発表しています。 有機過酸化物の使用、安全な取り扱い、保管の詳細については、Do Sender Chemのアカウントマネージャーまたは地域の営業所にお問い合わせください。



5,000kgの有機過酸化物の火災



安全面

製品に関するお問い合わせや注文情報については、**Do Sender Chemical** のアカウントマネージャーまたは地域の営業所にお問い合わせください。

熱感度

有機過酸化物は、比較的弱いため熱的に不安定です。

分子構造における-O-O-結合。この特性の結果として、有機過酸化物は熱に敏感であり、特定の温度を超えると大幅に分解します。この温度は、個々の過酸化物に固有です。

パッケージ化されたすべての過酸化物には、 自己発熱が加速します。この温度は、自己加速分解温度(SADT)と呼ばれます。この温度以上では、暴走反応が起こります。このため、 有機過酸化物の保管には厳密な温度管理と高温アラームが必要です。多くの過酸化物では、冷蔵設備が必要になります。

分解中に熱が放出され、この分解速度は温度とともに増加します。積層による表面積の減少や周囲温度の高さにより、この熱を周囲に伝達できない場合、自己発熱が加速し、激しい燃焼または熱爆発につながります。



閉じ込められた熱の影響に対する過酸化物の感受性を決定するための安全性試験

汚染

汚染は有機過酸化物の分解を促進する可能性があります。ほとんどの重金属化 合物は分解を促進する効果があります。

酸、塩基、促進剤に基づくもの たとえば、コバルト、銅、アミンは、推 奨保管温度よりも大幅に低い温度で分解 を引き起こす可能性があります。

したがって、有機過酸化物は、適合性が 証明されていない限り、他の化合物とは 別に保管する必要があります。

燃燒特性

ほとんどの有機過酸化物は可燃性が高い と見なす必要があります。多くの有機過 酸化物は、一度発火すると激しく燃焼し ます。分解温度まで加熱すると、有機過 酸化物は蒸気を生成します。

これらの蒸気の多くは可燃性です。したがって、潜在的な発火源の存在は避ける必要があります。

設置された電気機器は、火花を避けるために防爆する必要があります。

それにもかかわらず、蒸気の自己発火は 依然として発生する可能性があります。 したがって、消火設備はすべての保管室 に設置する必要があります。

圧力の蓄積

有機過酸化物は分解中に蒸気を生成するため、パッケージ内の圧力上昇が発生します。 長時間の分解や破裂による保管室内の過度の 圧力上昇を防ぐため、

パッケージの場合、保管室には圧力解放機構を設ける必要があります。



貯蔵

製品の熱への曝露を制限し、汚染を防ぐことで、過酸化物の分解の可能性を最小限に抑えることができます。温度管理は、品質を維持し、暴走反応を防ぐための最も重要な管理手段です

多くの有機過酸化物は周囲温度で安全に保管できますが、ほとんどは何らかの形の温度制御が必要です。規制当局が許可する最高温度は、制御温度Tcです。

この温度は、緊急温度(Tem、このページの「温度制御と監視」のセクションを参照)とともに、次の表のSADTから導き出されます。



| レセプタクルの種類 | SADT | 温度制御 | 緊急温度 |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| シングルパッケージ とIBC | 20°C or less over 20 to 35°C over 35°C | 20°C below SADT 15°C below SADT 10°C below SADT | 10°C below SADT 10°C below SADT 5°C below SADT |
| ポータブルタンク | ≤45°C | 10°C below SADT | 5°C below SADT |

ただし、保存期間を長くするには、一般に制御温度よりも低い保管温度が推奨されます。製品ラベルに示されているこの推奨保管温度(Ts)では、製品は安定し、品質の低下は最小限に抑えられます。

各有機過酸化物には独自の保管温度があるため、polymerchemistry からダウンロードできる製品カタログまたは個々の製品データシート (PDS) を参照してください。nouryon.com。

温度の監視と制御

温度は推奨保管温度以下に維持する必要があります。製品カタログまたはPDSを参照してください。

有機過酸化物は、直射日光やその他すべての熱源から保護する必要があります。

特に注意が必要です。

窓(推奨されないか、目隠しにする必要があります)、

暖房システム(ラジエーター、温水パイプなど)。

非冷却保管室には、緊急温度で設定されたアラームを 45° C 以下に設置する必要があります。 上記の警報システムからの信号は、夜間、週末などを含め、いつでも気づかれないようにし、適切な訓練を受けた担当者に警告することが不可欠です。

警報システムにはデュアル電源が必要で す。



貯蔵

大規模な火災を消すには、大容量の大洪水シ ステムを強くお勧めします。

容量10kg以上の乾燥粉末消火器は、保管棟の外、 入り口近くに設置してください。これは、有機過 酸化物の小さな火災を消すためにのみ使用されま す。火が消えた後、過酸化物はSADT以下の温度ま で冷却して、自己発熱による過酸化物の再発火を 防ぐ必要があります。



管理

喫煙、直火、その他すべての発火源は、保管室 内およびその近くで禁止する必要があります。 適切な警告は保管エリアに掲示する必要があり ます。

適合性が証明されていない限り、有機過酸化物 は他の化合物とは別に保管し、いかなる状況下 でも促進剤やその他の還元剤から離して保管す る必要があります。



過酸化物店の近くにある小型消火器

有機過酸化物は元の密閉パッケージに保管して ください。

パッケージには、ラベル、漏れ、損傷などがない か目視で確認する必要があります。配達時。必 要に応じて、材料は適切で清潔なパッケージに再 梱包する必要があります。適切な包装材料は、無 着色ポリエチレンです。密閉された硬い金属容器 は絶対に使用しないでください。



最大限の空気循環を可能にするパレット間のスペース

再梱包、計量、混合など 別の部屋で行 う必要があります。汚染を防ぐため に、清潔な専用ポリエチレンまたはス テンレス鋼の器具を使用する必要があ ります。

過酸化物。

積み重ね手順では、ラベルと安全情報 を常に表示する必要があります。

パレットは、最大限の空気循環を可能 にするように構成し、高さは2つ以下、 最小クリアランスは 壁から0.1m。

ラックへの保管は、個々のパッケージ を保管する場合に適用できます。混乱 を避けるために、異なる製品は別々に 積み重ねる必要があります。

液体有機過酸化物を保管する場合は、小 さなこぼれをきれいにするために、バー ミキュライトやパーライトなどの不活性 吸収材を店内またはその近くに用意する 必要があります。その後、吸収剤を水に 浸してください。

ストックは、先入れ先出しの原則に 従ってローテーションする必要があり ます。

保管庫のドアには過酸化物ラベル を貼る必要があります。

保管棟は清潔に保つ必要がありま す。ゴミやぼろきれなどは禁止で す。

店舗は閉鎖され、許可された訓練を 受けた担当者のみがアクセスできる ようにする必要があります。



バーミキュライトまたはパーライ トを使用して、小さなこぼれを掃 除します



安全な取り扱いのための指示 有機過酸化物の貯蔵

貯蔵

有機過酸化物は、直射日光を含むすべての熱源から保護する必要があります。他の化学物質、特に促進剤、他の還元性物質、可燃性製品と一緒に保管することは避けなければなりません。

取り扱い

火災の危険性

喫煙、裸のライト、火花、その他の発火源の禁止

爆発の危険性

有機過酸化物が促進剤に直接接触しないように し、各成分を樹脂に個別に添加します。による汚染

ほこり、重金属およびそれらの化合物、および一般的な化学物質は避けるべきです。

目と皮膚の損傷

有機過酸化物は目や皮膚に腐食作用があるため、 常に安全ゴーグルと保護手袋を着用してくださ い。

追加情報

ご要望に応じて、製品の使用、安全な取り扱い、 保管に関する具体的な出版物も提供します

How to act in case of:



Fire

Alert fire department. Fight small fire with powder or carbon dioxide and apply water.



Spillage

Liquids: absorb with inert material and add water.
Solids/pastes: take up with compatible aids and add water. Move to safe place and arrange disposal as soon as possible.



Skin contact

Wash with water and soap.



Eye contact

First rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Always seek medical attention.



Ingestion

Drink large amounts of water and consult doctor immediately. Do not induce vomiting.

Do Sender Chemは、有機過酸化物安全性の世界的リーダーとして認められています。私たちは常に安全を最優先に考えています。

安全に関する経験を共有することは、当社が提供する最も重要なリソースの1つです。有機過酸化物の安全性と取り扱いに関する教室でのレビュー、オンライントレーニング、保管および過酸化物投与装置に関するコンサルティング、有機過酸化物の安全な使用と取り扱いに関するデモンストレーションと出版物は、当社が提供するサービスのほんの一部です。

過酸化物の保管方法





直射日光を避け、涼しい部屋で保管してく・ださい。

- 最大ストレージと最小ストレージの観察
- パッケージとSDSに印刷されている温度。
- 元のパッケージのままにしておきます。
- 使用後はパッケージを閉じてください。



• 促進剤と一緒に保管したり、

- その他の化学物質
- 過酸化物を促進剤と混合しないでください。
- ほこり、金属、その他の化学物質との接触を避けてください。

過酸化物の取り扱い方





- 安全ゴーグルを着用してください。
- 適切な保護手袋と衣服を着用してください。
- こぼれたものはすぐに取り除いてください。
- 取り扱いの際は、互換性のある材料のみを使用してください。



- 喫煙しないでください。
- 熱源を避ける
- 直火は避けてください。
- 過酸化物を加熱しないでください



包装

私たちは常に新しく革新的な開発を行っています物流をより効率的にし、 既存を超えて安全基準の向上 液体及び固体有機過酸化物の輸送規制



Do Sender Chem は、液体と固体の両方の有機過酸化物に対してさまざまな包装オプションを提供しています。梱包の詳細については、www.perodox.comをご覧いただくか、詳細については販売店にお問い合わせください。

強化された利点と安全機能

- 操作が簡単なスクリューキャップアンチグラッグ装置
- 人間工学に基づいて設計されたハンドルにより、取り扱いの容易さと安全性 を実現
- 有害な紫外線から内容物を保護する不透明な外装
- 積み重ねた状態で最適な空気循環を促進する形状
- ユニークなインテリア機能により、より完全な排水が可能







Perodox B

CAS No.

110-05-4

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

Active oxygen content peroxide

10.94%

EINECS/ELINCS No.

203-733-6

Molecular weight

146.2

Characteristics

Clear liquid

Density, 20 °C

 $0.800 \, g/cm^3$

Viscosity, 20 °C

0.9 mPa.s

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3

ジテルトブチル過酸化物

Polymerization of acrylate and methacrylate: Within the temperature range of 130-175 °C, it can be used as an initiator for solution polymerization or copolymerization of acrylate and methacrylate, especially in the production of coatings. It can also be used as an initiator for bulk and suspension polymerization or copolymerization of acrylate and methacrylate.

Applications

DTBP(Di-tert-butyl peroxide) can be used for the market segments: polymer production, polymer crosslinking and acrylics production with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t½) at various temperatures. For DTBP in chlorobenzene half-life at other temperatures can be calculated by using the equations and constants mentioned below:

0.1 hr at 164°C (327°F) at 141°C (286°F) 1 hr at 121°C (250°F) 10 hr Formula 1 $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ Formula 2 $t\frac{1}{2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ 153.46 kJ/mole Ea 4.20E+15 s-1 Α R 8.3142 J/mole·K Т $(273.15+^{\circ}C) K$

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used for transport is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 80°C (176°F)

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides, a loss of quality will occur over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 40° C (104° F) and

Ts Min. -30°C (-22°F) to prevent crystallization

Note When stored according to these recommended storage

conditions, DTBP will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 6 months after

delivery.

Packaging and transport

Polyethylene white plastic drum 20KG.

DTBP is classified as Organic peroxide type E; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3107.

Major decomposition products

Acetone, Methane, tert-Butanol.



Perodox K90

CAS No.

80-15-9

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

EINECS/ELINCS No.

210-254-7

Molecular weight

152.2

Appearance

Clear liquid

Density, 20 °C

 $1.040 \, \text{g/cm}^3$

Viscosity, 20 °C

5 mPa.s

Perodox K90 is an initiator (90% active ingredient in aromatic solvent mixture) for (co)polymerization of (meth)acrylates.

Applications

For Polymer production and Poly(meth)acrylics: Perodox K90 may be used for various polymerization reactions. It can be used in emulsion, solution and bulk polymerizations. In emulsion processes, CHP may be activated by organic-soluble or water-soluble reducing agents, or by metal compounds to achieve polymerization at room temperature or lower. When no accelerators are used, effective polymerization can be obtained in the temperature range of 50-200°C. For example, styrene and methyl methacrylate can be polymerized in bulk in the temperature range of 60-100°C using CHP. CHP may also be used for emulsion polymerization of various vinyl monomers. In this case CHP may be used in combination with reducing agents to achieve reproducible results at low temperatures. For Thermoset: CHP may be used as an initiator for the room temperature cure of promoted unsaturated polyester and vinyl ester resins, and elevated temperature cure of non-promoted resins.

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used for transport is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 60°C

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test

method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria -

United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature

Ts Max. 25° C

Note When stored under the recommended storage

conditions, Perodox K90 will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least

9 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

Packed in plastic drums with specifications of 1000kg, 200kg, and 25kg. Perodox K90 is classified as Organic peroxide type F; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3109.

Major decomposition products

Acetophenone, phenylisopropanol, methane, water.



Perodox K80

CAS No.

80-15-9

TSCA Status

listed on inventory EINECS/ELINCS No.

210-254-7

Molecular weight

152.2

Appearance

Clear liquid

Density, 20 °C

 $1.06 \, \text{g/cm}^3$

Viscosity, 20 °C

10.4 mPa.s

Perodox K80 may be used for various polymerization reactions. It can be used in emulsion, solution and bulk polymerizations. In emulsion processes, CHP80 may be activated by organic-soluble or water-soluble reducing agents, or by metal compounds to achieve polymerization at room temperature or lower. When no accelerators are used, effective polymerization can be obtained in the temperature range of 50-200°C. For example, styrene and methyl methacrylate can be polymerized in bulk in the temperature range of 60-100°C using Perodox K80 . Perodox K80 may also be used for emulsion polymerization of various vinyl monomers. In this case CHP90 may be used in combination with reducing agents to achieve reproducible results at low temperatures.

Applications

Perodox K80 can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics production with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t1/2) at various temperatures. The half-life of CHP80 in chlorobenzene is:

0.1 hr at 195°C 1 hr at 166°C 10 hr at 140°C

Formula 1 kd=A·e-Ea/RT
Formula 2 t½=(ln2)/kd
Ea 132.56 kJ/mole
A 1.15E+12 s-1
R 8.3142 J/mole·K
T (273.15+°C) K

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used for transport is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 75°C for small cans, 70°C for IBC's and 65°C for bulk tanks.

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature

Ts Max. 40° C Ts Mix. -30° C*

Note When stored under the recommended storage conditions, CHP80 will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 6

months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

Packed in plastic drums with specifications of 1000kg, 200kg, and 25kg. CHP is classified as Organic peroxide type F; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3109.

Major decomposition products

Acetophenone, 2-Phenylisopropanol, Methane



Perodox L75

CAS No.

94-36-0

TSCA Status

listed on inventory EINECS/ELINCS No.

202-327-6

Molecular weight

242.2

Active oxygen

4.88-5.02 %

Appearance

White granular powder

Assay

74.0-76.0 %

(ディ)過酸化ベンゾイル75%

Perodox L75 is an initiator (powder formulation with 75% benzoyl peroxide and 25% water) used for curing unsaturated polyester, vinyl ester and acrylic thermoset resins at ambient or slightly elevated temperatures. It is often used in conjuction with tertiary amine accelerators at ambient conditions. Typical uses include cast polymer, panels, chemical anchors and mine bolts and RTM.

Applications

BPO75 can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics production with their different applications/functions.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t1/2) at various temperatures. For BPO75 in chlorobenzene half-life at other temperatures can be calculated by using the equations and constants mentioned below:

| 0.1 hr | at 113°C (235°F) |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 hr | at 91°C (196°F) |
| 10 hr | at 71°C (160°F) |
| Formula 1 | $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ |
| Formula 2 | $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ |
| Ea | 122.35 kJ/mole |
| A | 6.94E+13 s-1 |
| R | 8.3142 J/mole∙K |
| T | (273.15+°C) K |
| | |

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 80°C Emergency temperature (Te) 75°C

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a

recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide.

Ts Max. 40° C

Note When stored under the recommended storage conditions,

BPO75 will remain within the Do Sender Chem

specifications for a period of at least 3 months after

delivery.

Packaging and transport

Packed in plastic drums with specifications of 25kg. BPO75 is classified as Organic peroxide type C; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3104; PG II.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, Benzene, Benzoic acid



Perodox L50-PS

CAS No.

94-36-0

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

EINECS/ELINCS No.

202-327-6

Molecular weight

242.2

Active oxygen content peroxide

6.61%

Concentration

3.24-3.37%

(ディ)過酸化ベンゾイル 50%

Perodox L50-PS is the preferred BPO paste for unsaturated polyester & vinyl ester resins.

Applications

Perodox L50-PS is a paste containing 50% dibenzoyl peroxide without phthalate for the curing of unsaturated polyester resins at ambient and elevated temperatures. At temperatures up to 80°C, BPO50 Paste should be used in combination with an aromatic tertiary amine accelerator, above 80°C the use of an accelerator is not required. BPO50 Paste has primarily been developed for the putty market. BPO50 Paste shows a very good chemical and physical stability and is therefore very suitable for tube filling.

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT $70^{\circ} \text{C} (158^{\circ} \text{F})$

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test

method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United

Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide.

Ts Max. $30^{\circ} \text{C} (86^{\circ} \text{F})$

Note When stored under the recommended storage conditions,

BPO50 Paste will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after

delivery.

Packaging and transport

Packed in plastic drums with specifications of 25kg. BPO50 Paste is classified as Organic peroxide type E; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3108; PG II.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, benzene, benzoic acid



Perodox C

CAS No.

614-45-9

TSCA Status

listed on inventory EINECS/ELINCS No.

210-382-2

Molecular weight

194.2

Active oxygen

8.07-8.24 %

Appearance

Clear liquid

Assay

≥ 98.0 %

Tert-Butyl peroxy 安息香酸

In the temperature range of 100-170°C, TBPB can be used as an initiator for the solution polymerization or copolymerization of acrylate and methacrylate, especially for the production of coatings.

Applications

TBPB can be used for the market segments: polymer production, polymer crosslinking, thermoset composites and acrylics production with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t½) at various temperatures. TBPB in chlorobenzene half-life at other temperatures can be calculated by using the equations and constants mentioned below:

0.1 hr at 142°C (288°F) at 122°C (252°F) 1 hr at 103°C (217°F) 10 hr Formula 1 $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ Formula 2 151.59 kJ/mole Ea 2.23E+16 s-1 8.3142 J/mole·K R (273.15+°C) K Τ

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 60° C (140°F)

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 25° C (77°F) Ts Min. 10° C (50°F)*

Note * to prevent crystallization. When stored under the recommended

storage conditions, Do Sender Chem will remain within the specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

25 kg polyethylene packaging

TBPB is classified as Organic peroxide type C; liquid; Division 5.2; UN 3103.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, Acetone, Methane, tert-Butanol, Benzoic acid, Benzene



CAS No.

3006-82-4

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

Active oxygen content peroxide

7.40%

EINECS/ELINCS No.

Tert-ブチルペルオキシ-2-エチルヘキサン酸

 CH_3 — $(CH_2)_3$ —CH—C—O—O—C— CH_3 C_2H_5 CH_3

221-110-7

Molecular weight

216.3

Concentration

7.22-7.37%

Perodox 21 is an efficient initiator for the production of Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE). It is used both for tubular and autoclave processes. In most cases a combination with other peroxides is used to ensure a broad reactivity range.

Applications

TBPEH(tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate) can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t1/2) at various temperatures. For TBPEH in chlorobenzene half-life at other temperatures can be calculated by using the equations and constants mentioned below:

0.1 hr at 113°C 1 hr at 91°C 10 hr at 72°C

Formula 1 $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ Formula 2 $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ Ea 124.90 kJ/moleA 1.54E + 14 s-1R $8.3142 \text{ J/mole} \cdot \text{K}$ T $(273.15 + {}^{\circ}\text{C}) \text{ K}$

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 35°C Emergency temperature (Te) 25°C Control temperature (Tc) 20°C

Nations, New York and Geneva).

The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United

Storage

Method

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 10° C and

Ts Min. -30°C to prevent crystallization

Note When stored according to these recommended storage conditions, TBPEH will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg polyethylene drum.TBPEH is classified as Organic peroxide type C; liquid, temperature controlled, Division 5.2; UN 3113; PG II. Control Temperature = 20 °C Emergency Temperature = 25 °C

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, tert-Butanol, Heptane, 3-tert-Butoxyheptane



CAS No.

25155-25-3,2212-81-9

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

Active oxygen content peroxide

9.45%

EINECS/ELINCS No.

218-664-7

Molecular weight

338.5

Concentration

9.08% min.

1,3-ジ-(2-tert-ブチルペルオキシイソプロピル)ベンゼン

Perodox 14 is a bifunctional peroxide which is used for the crosslinking of natural rubber and synthetic rubbers, as well as polyolefins. Rubber compounds containing BIPB have excellent scorch safety, and under certain conditions one step mixing is possible. Safe processing temperature: 135°C (rheometer ts2 > 20 min.). Typical crosslinking temperature: 175°C (rheometer t90 about 12 min.).

Applications

Perodox 14 can be used for the market segments: polymer production and polymer crosslinking with their different applications/functions.

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT $80^{\circ}\text{C} (176^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts max. $30^{\circ} \text{C} (86^{\circ} \text{F})$

Note Perodox 14 can be safely stored at 30°C (86°F) max without loss of activity. When stored under strictly recommended storage conditions, BIPB will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 12 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg corrugated box packaging BIPB is classified as Organic peroxide type D; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3106. PG II

Major decomposition products

tert-Butanol, Methane, Acetone, Bis(2-hydroxyisopropyl)benzene.

Attn

Perodox 14-96% owns flakes and powder forms Perodox 14-40% owns powder and granule forms Usually Perodox 14 combined with CAS 1025-15-6 TAIC Triallyl isocyanurate as the Crosslinking Coagent



Perodox LUNA

CAS No.

105-74-8

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

Active oxygen content peroxide

4.01%

EINECS/ELINCS No.

203-326-3

Molecular weight

398.6

Appearance

White flakes without any contamination

Assay

≥ 99.0 %

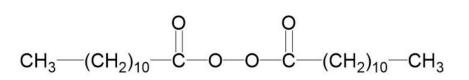
Perodox LUNA is a widely used initiator for the suspension and mass polymerization of vinyl chloride between 60°C and 80°C. In many cases LPO is combined with a more active initiator, such as a peroxydicarbonate to increase reactor efficiency. LPO is used as an initiator for the high pressure polymerization of ethylene, but because of its poor solubility in most aliphatics, it is in many cases replaced by other peroxides such as Di(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide (TMHP). The advantage of LPO is the possibility of storing at ambient temperature. LPO is also used as an initiator for the polymerization of methylmethacrylate at 60-90°C. LPO is often applied as a replacement for 2,2'-Azobis(isobutyronitril) (AIBN).

Applications

LPO can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics production with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life (t1/2) at various temperatures. For LPO in chlorobenzene:



ジラウロイル過酸化物

1 hr at 79°C 10 hr at 61°C $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ Formula 1 $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ Formula 2 123.37 kJ/mole Ea 3.92E+14 sP-1P A 8.3142 J/mole·K R $(273.15 + {}^{\circ}C) K$ Т

at 99°C

Thermal stability

0.1 hr

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 50°C

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for thedetermination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva)

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 30°C

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions, LPO will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg corrugated box packaging LPO is classified as Organic peroxide type D; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3106. PG II

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, Docosane, Undecane, Undecyl dodecanoate.



Perodox MEKP

CAS No.

1338-23-4 TSCA Status

listed on inventory

EINECS/ELINCS No.

215-661-2

Appearance

Clear colorless liquid

Total active oxygen

8.8-9.0 %

Applications

Perodox MEKP is a general purpose methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) for the curing of unsaturated polyester resins in the presence of a cobalt accelerator at room and elevated temperatures. The curing system Perodox MEKP-50/cobalt accelerator is particularly suitable for the curing of gelcoat resins, laminating resins, lacquers and castings; moreover the manufacture of light resistant parts may be possible contrary to the curing system benzoyl peroxide/amine accelerator. Practical experience throughout many years has proven that by the guaranteed low water content and the absence of polar compounds in Perodox MEKP-50, this peroxide is very suitable in GRP products for e.g. marine applications.

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 60°C

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 25° C

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions, MEKP will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg corrugated box packaging.

Perodox MEKP is classified as Organic peroxide type D; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3105.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, water, acetic acid, formic acid, propionic acid, methyl ethyl ketone.

Attn

Based on the different active oxygen of the MEKP series, Do Sender Chem makes a types table, Please contact us for advice on the best curing system for your specific application



Perodox MEKP - 活性酸素の種類

| 长 | 11/2 公文 | 活性酸素 | 安全 | 安全情報 | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|--|--|
| 積 | 形容 | コンテンツ | Ts (°C) | SADT (°C) | | |
| | メチルエチルケトン過酸化物 CAS 1338-23-4 | | | | | |
| Perodox MEKP-10 | 標準、汎用MEKP、低含水率、極性溶媒不使用 | 9.9 | 25 | 60 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-90 | 標準、汎用MEKP、低含水率、極性溶媒不使用 | 8.9 | 25 | 60 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-90H | 高速ゲル時間、汎用ラミネート | 9.9 | 25 | 60 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-90L | VE樹脂とゲルコート用に設計された高ダイマー。泡立ちが少ない | 8.5 | 25 | 60 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-100 | 経済的な汎用MEKP | 8.9 | 25 | 55 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-200 | 経済的な汎用MEKP | 9.9 | 25 | 55 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-1000P | MEKPゲル、パテ硬化用に設計 | 8 | 25 | 55 | | |
| 過酸化メチルエチルケトン(フタル酸エステルフリー)CAS 1338-23-4 | | | | | | |
| Perodox MEKP-90A | 標準、汎用MEKP、低含水率、フタル酸エステルフリー | 8.9 | 25 | 60 | | |
| Perodox MEKP-90HA | 高速ゲル時間、汎用ラミネート、フタル酸エステルフリー | 9.9 | 25 | 60 | | |



CAS No.

34443-12-4
TSCA Status
$$CH_3 - (CH_2)_3 - CH - CH_2 - O - C - CH_3$$
listed on inventory
$$C_2H_5$$

$$CH_3 - (CH_2)_3 - CH - CH_2 - O - C - CH_3$$

EINECS/ELINCS No.

252-029-5 tert-ブチルペルオキシ2-エチルヘキシルカーボネート

Appearance

Clear colorless liquid

Active oxygen content peroxide

6.49%

Appearance

Clear liquid

Assay

≥ 95.0 %

Applications

Perodox 117 can be used as initiator for the solution (co)polymerization of acrylates and methacrylates in the temperature range of 100-170°C, amongst others for the manufacture of coatings. It can also be applied as an initiator for the bulk and suspension (co)polymerization of acrylates and methacrylates.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life ($t^{1/2}$) at various temperatures. For Perodox 117 in chlorobenzene:

| 0.1 hr | at 137°C (279°F) |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 hr | at 117°C (243°F) |
| 10 hr | at 98°C (208°F) |
| Formula 1 | $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ |
| Formula 2 | $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ |
| Ea | 151.72 kJ/mole |
| A | 4.07E+16 s-1 |
| R | 8.3142 J/mole∙K |
| T | (273.15+°C) K |
| | |

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT $60^{\circ}\text{C} (140^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. $20^{\circ}\text{C}(68^{\circ}\text{F})$

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions, MEKP will remain within the Do Sender Chem specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

25 kg corrugated box packaging.

Perodox 117 is classified as Organic peroxide type D; liquid, Division 5. 2; UN 3105.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, tert-Butanol, 2-Ethylhexanol



CAS No.

13122-18-4 TSCA Status

listed on inventory EINECS/ELINCS No.

236-050-7

Active oxygen

6.74 %

Appearance Clear liquid

Assay

97% Color

50 Pt-Co / APHA max.

$$CH_3$$
 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_4 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3 CH_3

Perodox 42S is an initiator for (co)polymerization of (meth)acrylates.

Applications

Perodox 42 (tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate) can be used for the market segments: polymer production, thermoset composites and acrylics with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life ($t\frac{1}{2}$) at various temperatures. For Perodox 42 in chlorobenzene:

| 0.1 hr | 135°C (275°F) |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 hr | 114°C (237°F) |
| 10 hr | 94°C (201°F) |
| Formula 1 | $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ |
| Formula 2 | $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ |
| Ea | 140.78 kJ/mole |
| A | 1.94E+15 s-1 |
| R | 8.3142 J/mole∙K |
| T | (273.15+°C) K |
| | |

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT 55°C (131°F)

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and

Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 25° C (77°F)

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions,

Perodox 42 will remain within the Do Sender Chem

specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg. Perodox 42 is classified as Organic peroxide type D; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3105.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, Methane, tert-Butanol, Acetone, 2-tert-Butyloxy-2,4,4-trimethylpentane



CAS No.

78-63-7

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

EINECS/ELINCS No.

201-128-1

Active oxygen

≥ 10.14 %

Appearance

Clear liquid

Assay

≥ 92.0 %

Color

 \leq 50 Pt-Co / APHA

Applications

Perodox 101 can be used for the market segments: polymer production, polymer crosslinking, acrylics production and polymer recycling with their different applications/functions. For more information please check our website and/or contact us.

2,5-ジメチル-2,5-ジ(tert-ブチルペルオキシ)ヘキサン

Half-life data

The reactivity of an organic peroxide is usually given by its half-life ($t\frac{1}{2}$) at various temperatures. For Perodox 101 in chlorobenzene:

| 0.1 hr | at 156°C (313°F) |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1 hr | at 134°C (273°F) |
| 10 hr | at 115°C (239°F) |
| Formula 1 | $kd = A \cdot e - Ea/RT$ |
| Formula 2 | $t^{1/2} = (\ln 2)/kd$ |
| Ea | 155.49 kJ/mole |
| A | 1.68E+16 s-1 |
| R | 8.3142 J/mole∙K |
| T | (273.15+°C) K |
| | |

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT $80^{\circ}\text{C} (176^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 40° C (104° F) and Ts Min. 10° C (50° F)

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions,

Perodox 101 will remain within the Do Sender Chem

specifications for a period of at least 3 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg.

Perodox 101 is classified as Organic peroxide type C; liquid, Division 5.2; UN 3103.

Major decomposition products

Acetone, Methane, tert-Amyl alcohol, tert-Butanol, Ethane



Perodox D24

CAS No.

133-14-2

TSCA Status

listed on inventory

EINECS/ELINCS No.

205-094-9

Molecular weight

380.0

Active oxygen content peroxide

4.21%

Appearance

Off-white homogeneous paste

Assay

49.0-51.0 %

Concentration

2.06-2.15%

Applications

Perodox D24 is a monofunctional peroxide which is used for the crosslinking of silicone rubber. Safe processing temperature: 75°C (rheometer ts2 > 20 min.). Typical crosslinking temperature: 90°C (rheometer t90 about 12 min.).

Thermal stability

Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo self-accelerating decomposition. The lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition of a substance in the original packaging may occur is the SelfAccelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT). The SADT is determined on the basis of the Heat Accumulation Storage Test.

SADT $60^{\circ}\text{C} (140^{\circ}\text{F})$

Method The Heat Accumulation Storage Test is a recognized test method for the determination of the SADT of organic peroxides (see Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria - United Nations, New York and Geneva).

Storage

Due to the relatively unstable nature of organic peroxides a loss of quality can be detected over a period of time. To minimize the loss of quality, Do Sender Chem recommends a maximum storage temperature (Ts max.) for each organic peroxide product.

Ts Max. 30° C (86°F) Ts Min. 10° C (50°F)

Note When stored under these recommended storage conditions,

Perodox D24 will remain within the Do Sender Chem

specifications for a period of at least 6 months after delivery.

Packaging and transport

20 kg.

Perodox D24 is classified as Organic peroxide type C; solid, Division 5.2; UN 3104.

Major decomposition products

Carbon dioxide, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 2,4-Dichlorobenzoic acid, Traces of 2,2',4,4' tetrachlorobiphenyl

