TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



HANSA SFA 12302 Hydride modified siloxanes

Description Property Test Method Value

The chain extenders of the HANSA SFA 12 series are polydimethylsiloxanes with Si-H groups at the end of the chain.

The materials are typically used in platinum catalyzed crosslinking reactions with vinyl siloxanes in addition curing elastomers. They can also be used in the synthesis of organomodified silicone products for a large group of applications.

Key Features

· Chain extender

end-modification

Good UV stabilityNo shrinkage during crosslinking

Key Applications

· Intermediate for addition curing formulations

Use and Cure Information

The preferred catalyst for the Hydrosilylation reaction is platinum catalyst from the ALPA-KAT series. It is advised to determine the ratio of hydride to vinyl functional siloxane and the desired reaction component beforehand. Especially when using filled system, a hydride excess is needed.

Product
Color Transparent
Hydride content % 0.06 %
Molecular weight g/mol 2950 g/mol
Non-Volatile Content
(%)
Shelf Life 12 mths
Ultralow cyclic content
Yes

Uncured Product

Cure Type Additon cure

Cured Product

Density BS ISO 2781 0.97 g/cm3

Solubility

Solubility - Water insoluble

When handling Si-H containing materials make sure to use equipment with dedicated charging and vents systems to prevent contamination with other materials that promote side reactions and the generation of hydrogen gas. For more information see the MSDS.

Reactions of Si-H materials are usually exothermic and depending on the concentration of the Si-H material in the system. When producing organo-modified silicone products it is important to monitor the temperature early in the reaction step to avoid a potentially dangerous situation.

When formulating addition curing elastomers make sure that the platinum catalyst is not in the same component as the Si-H fluid. All materials of the HANSA SFA 1 series are stable at ambient temperature under the exclusion of water.

Health & Safety

Si-H modified silicone compounds are reactive under certain conditions and care is required when handling these materials. They may evolve hydrogen on contact or when mixed with strong acids or bases; amines; primary or secondary alcohols and water in the presence of acids, bases, or catalytic metals; some catalytic and reactive metals; or metal salt forming compounds. When contacting these materials, Si-H compounds can rapidly evolve hydrogen gas and form flammable and explosive mixtures in air. Si-H products used in platinum-catalyzed addition-curing systems, such as Si-H elastomers, can also release flammable and explosive hydrogen gas if these products are combined with each other or with incompatible materials.

CHTs Chainextender are available in a variety packaging including bulk containers. Please contact our customer service department for more information.

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Revision No 3

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