

CAS Number: 64742-95-6

Other Names: Aromatic naphtha, Techsol100, Solvent naphtha

Formula: C₉H₁₂

PRODUCT INTRODUCTION

Aromatic hydrocarbons are a series of organic molecules that form flat ring-shaped bonds. Aromatic hydrocarbon C₉ resins are conventionally named because it is defined by the number of carbon monomers in the chemical. C₉ have a distinctive aromatic odour and a typical Gardner colour of 6 – 10 (dark yellow to dark brown). It is insoluble in water, low alcohols and ketones, however are soluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Aromatic Content	99.56 %wt
Benzene	< 10 ppm wt
Non-Aromatics	0.44 %wt
Acidity	No Free Acid
Copper Strip Corrosion	Pass 1A
APHA Color	3
Initial Boiling Point	164.1°C
Dry Point	177.2°C
Specific Gravity @ 15.6/15.6°C	0.8763°C
Density at 15°C (in Vacuum)	0.8759g/mL
Density at 15°C (in Air)	0.8748g/mL
Density at 30°C (in Air)	0.8628g/mL
Density at 30°C (in Vacuum)	0.8639g/mL
Appearance	Colorless, Clear, Free of Foreign Matter
Total Sulfur	0.1 ppm wt

APPLICATIONS

- C9 is mainly used in adhesives, printing inks, sealants, polychloroprene rubber, concrete curing compounds, anti-drying agents and paints.
- It has a good compatibility with SBR, SIS, SEBS and SEPS and can be used as a pressure sensitive adhesive, hot-melt adhesive and synthetic rubber.
- C9 can also be applied to coatings on ships, vehicles and bridges because they will improve the lustre, increase hardness and make areas more water resistant.
- Within the printing industry, it will increase water resistance, solvent consumption and resistance to dry.
- It is also used for hot road markings.
- The end user markets for this product are the paints, coatings and rubber industries.

PACKAGING OPTIONS

Tanks

Drums
