

# Functional fillers

#### **ELASTOMERS** and **TPE**

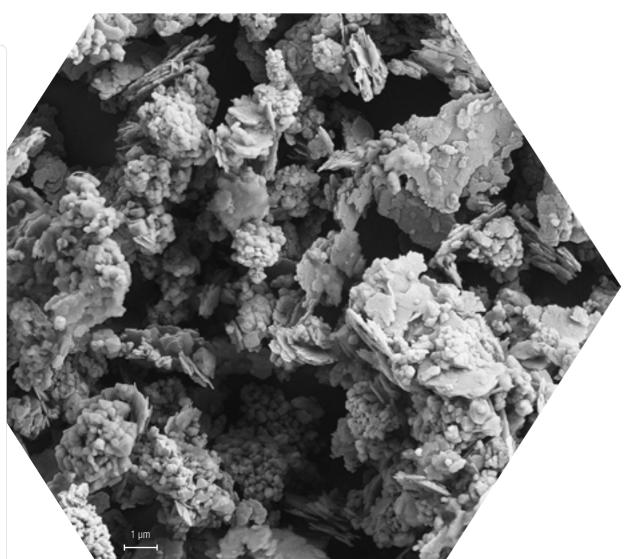
Thermoplastic molded parts and films



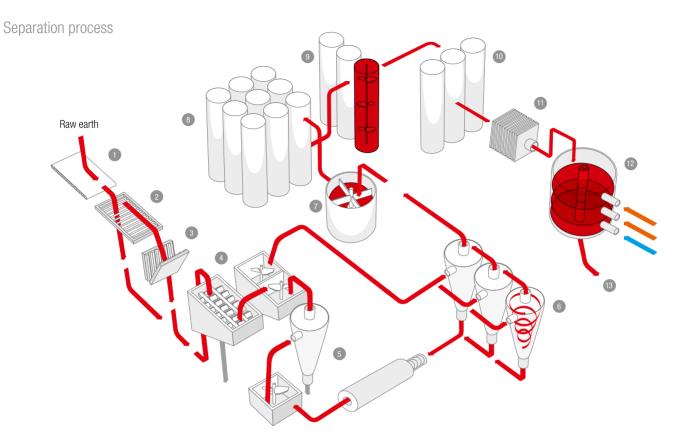
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Morphology



Classic Neuburg Siliceous Earth is a natural combination of corpuscular Neuburg Silica and lamellar kaolinite: a loose mixture impossible to separate by physical methods. As a result of natural aging, the silica portion exhibits a round grain shape and consists of aggregated cryptocristalline primary particles of about 200 nm diameter. Such a unique structure is responsible for a relatively high specific surface area and oil absorption, which result, besides rheological activity, also in a whole range of application properties.



Basically speaking, our entire production process is a process of separation — only about 30% of the raw earth extracted is a usable fine product.

A particularly structure-conserving process separates the fine product from sand, sundry stones and rocks. In the first step, the raw material is dispersed in water and thus separated from gravel fractions. This is followed by the hydrocyclone unit which separates the sand fractions and divides the fine particles into different particle sizes. The slurry obtained is then concentrated and the water removed in filter presses. Finally, the natural gas powered turbine dryers remove the remaining moisture. The material is then pulverized and stored for further processing.

#### 1 - 3

Input and crushing of raw earth, separation of coarse material through vibration sieve

#### 4-5

Separation of gravel fractions and dispersion in water

#### 6

Separation of sand fractions and division into different grain sizes with a hydrocyclone unit

#### 7-10

Concentration, storage and blending of different product types in the form of slurry

#### 11-12

Removal of water in filter presses, reduction of residue moisture in dryers

#### 13

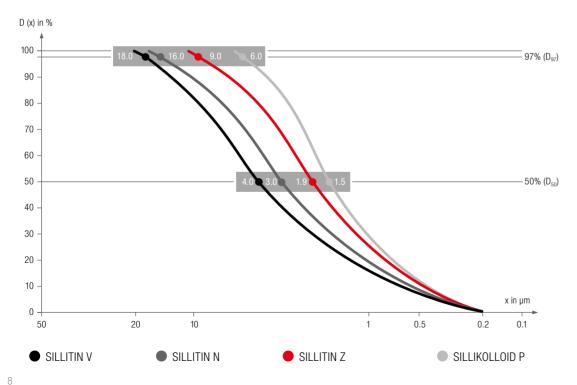
Refining, surface treatment, packaging

#### Particle size distribution

The particle size distribution, color value graphs and overview tables on the following pages show the physical properties and chemical composition of Neuburg Siliceous Earth. The most significant differentiating characteristics are particle size distribution and color neutrality.

Neuburg Siliceous Earth is available in four different particle fractions, identified by the letters V, N, Z and P.

#### Particle size distribution

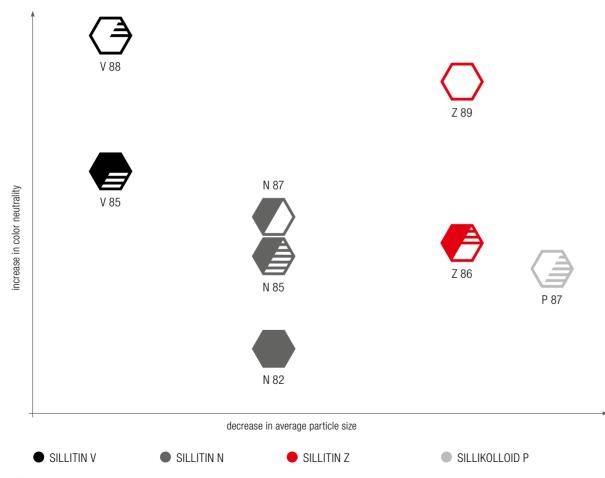


This particle size distribution is based on diffraction spectra by Fraunhofer. The analyses were performed with the Mastersizer 3000, a laser device from Malvern Instruments.

#### Color neutrality

In addition, classic Neuburg Siliceous Earth is available in different shades and colors ranging from yellow to off-white to white depending on the particle size distribution. This color neutrality is expressed in numbers.

#### Color neutrality



Product characteristics

| Product  |                         |                     | $\left\langle \right\rangle$ |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| characteristic   | Unit                    | SILLITIN V 85       | SILLITIN V 88                | SILLITIN N 82       | SILLITIN N 85       | SILLITIN N 87       | SILLITIN Z 86       | SILLITIN Z 89       | SILLIKOLLOID P 87   |
| Color values L* a* b*  |                         | 93.0<br>1.0<br>9.0  | 95.0<br>0.5<br>5.0           | 91.0<br>2.5<br>14.5 | 93.0<br>1.0<br>9.0  | 94.0<br>1.0<br>9.0  | 94.0<br>1.0<br>9.5  | 96.1<br>0.2<br>4.2  | 94.2<br>0.9<br>9.0  |
| Particle size D <sub>50</sub> D <sub>97</sub>  | μm<br>μm                | 4.0<br>18           | 4.0<br>18                    | 3.0<br>16           | 3.0<br>16           | 3.0<br>16           | 1.9<br>9            | 1.9<br>9            | 1.5<br>6            |
| Residue $> 40 \ \mu m$   | mg/kg                   | 25                  | 25                           | 25                  | 25                  | 20                  | 20                  | 20                  | 20                  |
| Volatile matter at 105 °C  | %                       | 0.5                 | 0.5                          | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 | 0.5                 |
| pH value   |                         | 8.5                 | 8.5                          | 8.5                 | 8.5                 | 8.5                 | 8.5                 | 8.5                 | 8.5                 |
| Density<br>Bulk density<br>Tamped density  | g/cm³<br>g/cm³<br>g/cm³ | 2.6<br>0.35<br>0.60 | 2.6<br>0.35<br>0.60          | 2.6<br>0.30<br>0.50 | 2.6<br>0.30<br>0.50 | 2.6<br>0.30<br>0.50 | 2.6<br>0.25<br>0.40 | 2.6<br>0.25<br>0.40 | 2.6<br>0.25<br>0.40 |
| Spec. surface area (BET)<br>Oil absorption   | m²/g<br>g/100 g         | 8<br>45             | 8<br>45                      | 11<br>45            | 10<br>45            | 10<br>45            | 12<br>55            | 11<br>55            | 13<br>55            |
| Hardness silica/kaolinite<br>Abrasivity  | mg                      | 7/2.5<br>40         | 7/2.5<br>40                  | 7/2.5<br>40         | 7/2.5<br>35         | 7/2.5<br>35         | 7/2.5<br>30         | 7/2.5<br>30         | 7/2.5<br>25         |
| Refractive index n   |                         | 1.55                | 1.55                         | 1.55                | 1.55                | 1.55                | 1.55                | 1.55                | 1.55                |
| Water solubility<br>Acid solubility  | %<br>%                  | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1                 | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1        | < 0.5<br>< 1        |
| Chemical analysis:<br>SiO <sub>2</sub><br>Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub><br>Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | %<br>%<br>%             | 87<br>8<br>< 1      | 88<br>8<br>< 1               | 82<br>12<br>< 1.5   | 84<br>10<br>< 1     | 84<br>10<br>< 1     | 82<br>12<br>< 1     | 82<br>12<br>< 1     | 80<br>14<br>< 1     |
| Mineralogical composition:<br>Neuburg Silica<br>Kaolinite<br>Amorphous mineral phases<br>Other minerals    | %<br>%<br>%<br>%        | 70<br>17<br>8<br>5  | 70<br>17<br>8<br>5           | 60<br>25<br>10<br>5 | 65<br>20<br>10<br>5 | 65<br>20<br>10<br>5 | 60<br>25<br>10<br>5 | 60<br>25<br>10<br>5 | 55<br>30<br>10<br>5 |

The values shown in the table are to be considered as guide values only.

Material specifications for each product are binding and are available on our website www.hoffmann-mineral.com.

EINECS no.: 310-127-6

CAS no.: 1020665-14-8 (Siliceous Earth)
CAS no.: 7631-86-9 (silica), 1318-74-7 (kaolinite)
TSCA no.: 7631-86-9 (silica), 1318-74-7 (kaolinite)

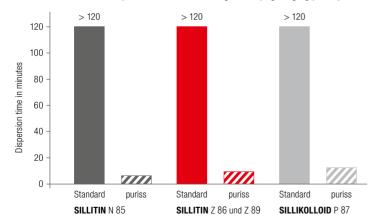
#### **PURISS**

Products with improved dispersion properties

- $\bullet$  The extremely low residue of  $> 40 \mu m$  is significantly reduced even more
- Reduction of wear when processing through optimum dispersion in low viscosity compounds
- puriss products are the #1 choice for extremely high requirements in terms of dispersion performance and surface quality for application in elastomers and thermoplastic elastomers:
- low viscosity compounds with high dose of plasticizer
- extremely thin-walled products like membranes
- printing roller coverings, printing stencils, offset printing blankets
- low durometer automotive profiles with Class A surface quality

Dispersion properties in ester plasticizer

Stirred with blade mixer 1200 rpm, 20% filler concentration, grain size (Hegman gauge) ≤ 20 µm



| Product<br>characteristic   | Unit                    | SILLITIN<br>N85 puriss | SILLITIN<br>Z86 puriss | SILLITIN<br>Z89 puriss | SILLIKOLLOID<br>P 87 puriss |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Color values L* a* b*   |                         | 93.0<br>1.0<br>9.0     | 94.0<br>1.0<br>9.5.0   | 96.1<br>0.2<br>4.2     | 94.2<br>0.9<br>9.0          |
| Particle size D <sub>50</sub> D <sub>97</sub>   | μm<br>μm                | 3.0<br>16              | 1.9<br>9               | 1.9<br>9               | 1.5<br>6                    |
| Residue > 40 µm   | mg/kg                   | 8                      | 8                      | 8                      | 8                           |
| Volatile matter<br>at 105 °C  | %                       | 0.5                    | 0.5                    | 0.5                    | 0.5                         |
| pH value  |                         | 8.5                    | 8.5                    | 8.5                    | 8.5                         |
| Density<br>Bulk density<br>Tamped density   | g/cm³<br>g/cm³<br>g/cm³ | 2.6<br>0.28<br>0.48    | 2.6<br>0.23<br>0.37    | 2.6<br>0.20<br>0.34    | 2.6<br>0.20<br>0.34         |
| Oil absorption  | g/100 g                 | 45                     | 55                     | 55                     | 55                          |
| Hardness silica/<br>kaolinite<br>Abrasivity   | mg                      | 7/2.5<br>35            | 7/2.5<br>30            | 7/2.5<br>30            | 7/2.5<br>20                 |
| Refractive index n  |                         | 1.55                   | 1.55                   | 1.55                   | 1.55                        |
| Water solubility<br>Acid solubility   | %<br>%                  | < 0.5<br>< 1           | < 0.5<br>< 1           | < 0.5<br>< 1           | < 0.5<br>< 1                |
| Dispersion time in ester plasticizer  | min                     | 3                      | 7                      | 7                      | 8                           |
| Chemical analysis: $SiO_2$ $Al_2O_3$ $Fe_2O_3$  | %<br>%<br>%             | 84<br>10<br>< 1        | 82<br>12<br>< 1        | 82<br>12<br>< 1        | 80<br>14<br>< 1             |
| Mineralogical<br>composition:<br>Neuburg Silica<br>Kaolinite<br>Amorphous mineral<br>phases<br>Other minerals | %<br>%<br>%             | 65<br>20<br>10<br>5    | 60<br>25<br>10<br>5    | 60<br>25<br>10<br>5    | 55<br>30<br>10<br>5         |

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#### **AKTISIL**

#### Product characteristics

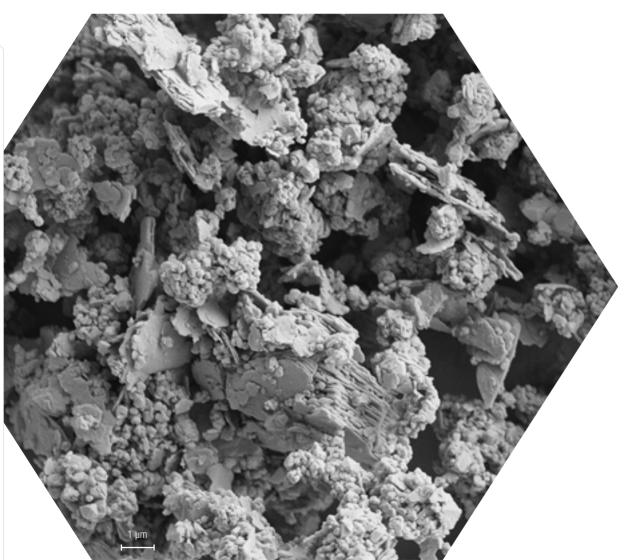
These special fillers are made by treating the surface of Neuburg Siliceous Earth with additives.

| Product characteristic                           | Unit                                   | AKTISIL<br>AM       | AKTISIL<br>MAM      | AKTISIL<br>MAM-R    | AKTISIL<br>MM       | AKTISIL<br>PF 216   | AKTISIL<br>PF 777   | AKTISIL<br>Q       | AKTISIL<br>VM 56    | AKTISIL<br>VM 56/89 |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Basic material SILLITIN                          |  | Z 86                | V 88                | V 85                | Z 86                | Z 86                | Z 86                | V 90¹              | Z 86                | Z 89                |
| Functionalization                                |  | Amino               | Methacryl           | Methacrylic         | Mercapto            | Tetrasulfane        | Alkyl               | Methacrylic        | Vinyl               | Vinyl               |
| Color values L* a* b*                            |  | 93.8<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 94.9<br>-0.2<br>4.0 | 93.0<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 93.8<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 93.8<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 93.8<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 94.9<br>0.3<br>4.0 | 93.8<br>1.0<br>10.0 | 96.0<br>0.3<br>4.0  |
| Particle size D <sub>50</sub><br>D <sub>97</sub> | μm<br>μm                               | 2.2<br>10           | 4.0<br>18           | 4.0<br>18           | 2.2<br>10           | 2.2<br>10           | 2.2<br>10           | 4.0<br>18          | 2.2<br>10           | 2.0<br>9            |
| Residue > 40 μm                                  | mg/kg                                  | 30                  | 20                  | 20                  | 30                  | 15                  | 20                  | 25                 | 20                  | 20                  |
| Volatile matter at 105 °C                        | %                                      | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.2                 | 0.7                 | 0.3                 | 0.3                 | 0.3                | 0.8                 | 0.8                 |
| Density<br>Bulk density                          | g/cm <sup>3</sup><br>g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 2.6<br>0.32         | 2.6<br>0.45         | 2.6<br>0.45         | 2.6<br>0.32         | 2.6<br>0.25         | 2.6<br>0.25         | 2.6<br>0.45        | 2.6<br>0.32         | 2.6<br>0.32         |
| Spec. surface area (BET) Oil absorption          | m²/g<br>g/100 g                        | 9<br>45             | 7<br>45             | 9<br>45             | 9<br>45             | 9<br>60             | 9<br>35             | 6<br>43            | 9<br>45             | 8<br>45             |
| Water absorption                                 | ml/g                                   | not<br>specified    | 0.9                 | 0.9                 | not<br>specified    | 0.01                | 0.01                | 0.5                | not<br>specified    | not<br>specified    |
| Reactive   |  | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            |                     | <b>✓</b>           | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            |
| Hydrophobic                                      |  |                     |                     |                     |                     | <b>✓</b>            | <b>✓</b>            |                    |                     |                     |

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<sup>1</sup> internal product quality

Morphology



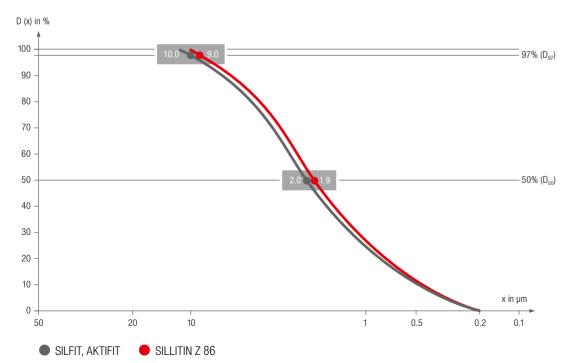
Our calcined products SILFIT and AKTIFIT are based on the standard product SILLITIN Z 86. A thermal process is used to expel the crystalline water in the kaolinite portion and new mineral phases are formed practically amorphous. The silica portion remains inert at the temperature used. The resulting products have an outstandingly high degree of white and color neutrality.

Comparison of particle size distribution

There are six Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth products available:

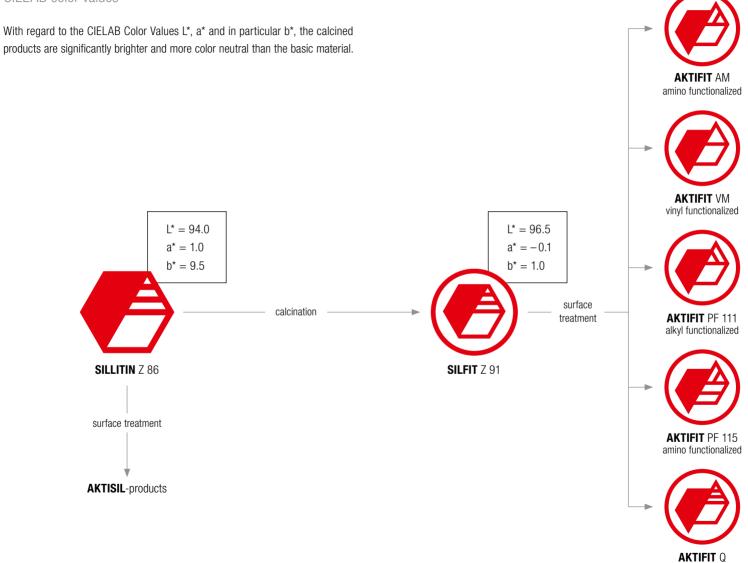
- Basic product SILFIT Z 91
- Five surface-treated products:
- · AKTIFIT AM amino functionalized
- · AKTIFIT PF 111 alkyl functionalized
- AKTIFIT PF 115 amino functionalized
- · AKTIFIT Q methacrylic functionalized
- · AKTIFIT VM vinyl functionalized

All calcined products have a particle size close to that of the uncalcined basic material SILLITIN Z 86.



This particle size distribution is based on diffraction spectra by Fraunhofer. The analyses were performed with the Mastersizer 3000, a laser device from Malvern Instruments.

CIELAB color values



22

methacrylic functionalized

Product characteristics

| Product characteristic              | Unit              | SILFIT Z 91   | AKTIFIT AM    | AKTIFIT PF 111 | AKTIFIT PF 115 | <b>AKTIFIT</b> Q | AKTIFIT VM     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Basic material                      |                   | SILLITIN Z 86 | SILFIT Z 91   | SILFIT Z 91    | SILFIT Z 91    | SILFIT Z 91      | SILFIT Z 91    |
| Functionalization                   |                   | _             | Amino         | Alkyl          | Amino          | Methacrylic      | Vinyl          |
| Color values L*                     |                   | 96.5          | 96.2          | 96.2           | 96.2           | 96.2             | 96.2           |
| a*                                  |                   | -0.1          | -0.1          | -0.1           | -0.1           | -0.1             | -0.1           |
| b*                                  |                   | 1.0           | 1.0           | 1.0            | 1.0            | 1.0              | 1.0            |
| Particle size D <sub>50</sub>       | μm                | 2.0           | 2.0           | 2.0            | 2.0            | 2.0              | 2.0            |
| D <sub>97</sub>                     | μm                | 10            | 10            | 10             | 10             | 10               | 10             |
| Residue > 40 µm                     | mg/kg             | 10            | 10            | 10             | 10             | 20               | 10             |
| /olatile matter at 105 °C           | %                 | 0.2           | 0.2           | 0.2            | 0.1            | 0.2              | 0.1            |
| Density                             | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 2.6           | 2.6           | 2.6            | 2.6            | 2.6              | 2.6            |
| Bulk density                        | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 0.33          | 0.31          | 0.30           | 0.32           | 0.32             | 0.37           |
| Tamped density                      | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 0.55          | 0.55          | 0.60           | 0.62           | 0.65             | 0.67           |
| Spec. surface area (BET)            | m²/g              | 10            | 9             | 9              | 9              | 9                | 9              |
| Oil absorption                      | g/100 g           | 65            | 65            | 60             | 60             | 65               | 65             |
| Silica hardness/calcined kaolinite  | 9                 | 7/4.5         | 7/4.5         | 7/4.5          | 7/4.5          | 7/4.5            | 7/4.5          |
| Refractive index n                  |                   | 1.55          | 1.55          | 1.55           | 1.55           | 1.55             | 1.55           |
| Water solubility                    | %                 | < 0.5         | < 0.5         | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable   | not applicable |
| Acid solubility                     | %                 | < 1           | <1            | not applicable | < 1            | not applicable   | not applicable |
| oH value                            |                   | 6.5           | 9             | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable   | not applicable |
| Vater absorption                    | ml/g              | not specified | not specified | <b>≤</b> 0.1   | <b>≤</b> 0.1   | ≤ 0.01           | ≤ 0.1          |
| Chemical analysis: SiO <sub>2</sub> | %                 | 86            | 86            | 86             | 86             | 86               | 86             |
| $Al_2O_3$                           | 3 %               | 13            | 13            | 13             | 13             | 13               | 13             |
| Fe <sub>2</sub> 0                   | 3 %               | < 1           | <1            | < 1            | < 1            | < 1              | < 1            |
| Mineralogical composition:          |                   |               |               |                |                |                  |                |
| Neuburg Silica                      | %                 | 60            | 60            | 60             | 60             | 60               | 60             |
| Calcined kaolinite                  | %                 | 40            | 40            | 40             | 40             | 40               | 40             |
| Equilibrium moisture content at 2   |                   |               |               |                |                |                  |                |
| and 50% relative humidity           | %                 | 0.12          | 0.11          | 0.07           | 0.04           | 0.04             | 0.05           |
| and 80% relative humidity           | %                 | 0.22          | 0.29          | 0.10           | 0.06           | 0.06             | 0.07           |
| and 90% relative humidity           | %                 | 0.54          | 0.55          | 0.13           | 0.07           | 0.07             | 0.08           |
| Reactive                            |                   |               | ✓             |                | <b>✓</b>       | <b>✓</b>         | <b>✓</b>       |
| Hydrophobic                         |                   |               |               | <b>✓</b>       | <b>✓</b>       | <b>✓</b>         | <b>✓</b>       |

The values shown in the table are to be considered as guide values only. Material specifications for each product are binding and are available on our website www.hoffmann-mineral.com.

EINECS no.: 310-127-6

TSCA no.: 7631-86-9 (silica),

92704-41-1 (kaolin, calcined)

CAS no.: 1214268-39-9 (Siliceous Earth, calcined)

CAS no.: 7631-86-9 (silica),

92704-41-1 (kaolin, calcined)

# astomers TPF

# Advantages of Neuburg Siliceous Earth and Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth in elastomers

| Property in elastomers  | Advantages for users   |
|---|--|
| easily and rapidly mixed in, very good dispersion properties  | short mixing times, no agglomerates  |
| high degree of filling  | low compound costs   |
| good rheology   | molds with high number of cavities   |
| good extrusion properties, good calendering properties        | high haul-off speeds with good surface quality for high quality extrusions and sheets, cost reduction through no or low need for auxiliary processing aids |
| matting effect  | high quality appearance with satin finish of black profiles  |
| no negative influence on cure rate, good thermal conductivity | short vulcanization time, high haul-off speed for continuous vulcanization   |
| excellent surface   | visually perfect articles, few rejects   |
| low tension and compression set                               | excellent sealing properties   |
| high electrical resistivity                                   | insulation with low loss   |
| favorable aging properties                                    | long service life, cost reduction through low need for anti-aging agents   |
| superior chemical resistance                                  | high resistance against aggressive media   |
| high purity   | can be used in pharmaceutical articles and food contact materials  |

#### Special advantages of Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth in elastomers

| low moisture content, low moisture absorption   | lower risk of blistering for pressureless vulcanization   |
|---|---|
| lowest chloride content   | prevention of corrosion e.g. at washing machine gaskets   |
| very high brightness and color neutrality   | for white products without yellowness, less need for white pigments like titanium dioxide             |
| optimum dispersion properties even in critical compounds, comparable with puriss products | short mixing times, no agglomerates   |
| avoids mold fouling/deposits on dies caused by filler                                     | high productivity and low costs thanks to reduction of stoppages for cleaning and prevention of waste |
| very fine cell structure in sponge and microcellular rubber                               | high quality sponge and expanded rubber products  |
| low dielectric loss in high voltage insulation  | reduced energy losses in electric power transmission  |
| potential for lower compression set   | improved long-term sealing effect, for greater flexibility in creating recipes                        |
| potential for improved oil resistance   | combined with the very low compression set for meeting high demands for sealing                       |

# **SILLITIN | SILLIKOLLOID | SILFIT**Selection criteria in elastomers

|           |  | SILLITIN<br>V 85 | SILLITIN V 88 | SILLITIN<br>N 82 | SILLITIN N 85 | SILLITIN<br>N 87 | SILLITIN<br>Z 86 | SILLITIN Z 89 | <b>SILFIT</b> Z 91 | SILLIKOLLOID P 87 |
|-----------|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cold      | r neutrality   | • •              | V 00          | N 02             | N 05          | • • •            | € ●              | 2 09          | 291                | • •               |
|           | Profile quality, edge<br>smoothness of<br>complex profiles | •                | •             | •••              | ••            | • •              | •••              | •••           | •••                | •••               |
| Extrusion | Collapse resistance  | •                | •             | •••              | • •           | • •              | •••              | •••           | •••                | ••••              |
|           | Matting effect   | ••••             | ••••          | •••              | •••           | • • •            | ••               | ••            | ••                 | •                 |
| Visc      | osity  | •                | •             | •••              | ••            | • •              | •••              | •••           | • • 0              | ••••              |
| Tens      | sile strength  | •                | •             | •••              | • •           | • •              | •••              | •••           | •••                | ••••              |
| Tear      | resistance   | •                | •             | •••              | • •           | • •              | •••              | •••           | •••                | ••••              |
| Con       | pression set   | •                | •             | •••              | • •           | • •              | •••              | •••           | • 0                | ••••              |
| Reb       | ound elasticity  | ••••             | ••••          | •••              | •••           | • • •            | ••               | ••            | ••                 | •                 |
| Abra      | asion loss   | ••••             | ••••          | ••               | •••           | •••              | ••               | ••            | ••                 | •                 |

Property:  $\bullet = low \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet = high$ 

### **AKTISIL | AKTIFIT**

Selection criteria in elastomers

| Product          | Basic material | Functionalization | Sulphur/sulphur donors | Metal oxide | Resin, IIR | Peroxide, radiation | NR, SBR, BR, IR, NBR, HNBR (partly hydrogenated), CR, IIR, CIIR, BIIR | HNBR (fully hydrogenated) CM,<br>CSM, EPM, EVM | EPDM | FKM, ACM, AEM (Vamac®) | Silicone compounds | PU-elastomers |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| AKTISIL AM       | SILLITIN Z 86  | Amino             | •                      | •           |            | •                   | •   | •  | •    | •                      |                    | (●)           |
| AKTISIL MAM      | SILLITIN V 88  | Methacrylic       |                        |             | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL MAM-R    | SILLITIN V 85  | Methacrylic       |                        |             | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL MM       | SILLITIN Z 86  | Mercapto          | •                      | •           | •          |                     | •   |  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL PF 216   | SILLITIN Z 86  | Tetrasulfane      | •                      | •           | •          |                     | •   |  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL PF 777   | SILLITIN Z 86  | Alkyl             | •                      | •           | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL Q        | SILLITIN V 901 | Methacrylic       |                        |             | •          | •                   | •   |  |      | •                      | •                  |               |
| AKTISIL VM 56    | SILLITIN Z 86  | Vinyl             |                        |             | •          | •                   |   | •  | •    |                        |                    |               |
| AKTISIL VM 56/89 | SILLITIN Z 89  | Vinyl             |                        |             | •          | •                   |   | •  | •    |                        |                    |               |
|                  |                |                   |                        |             |            |                     |   |  |      |                        |                    |               |
|                  | SILFIT Z 91    | Amino             | •                      | •           | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    | •                      |                    | •             |
|                  | SILFIT Z 91    | Alkyl             | •                      | •           | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    | •                      |                    |               |
|                  | SILFIT Z 91    | Amino             | •                      | •           | •          | •                   | •   | •  | •    | •                      |                    |               |
|                  | SILFIT Z 91    | Methacrylic       |                        |             | •          | •                   |   | •  | •    | •                      | •                  |               |
|                  | SILFIT Z 91    | Vinyl             |                        |             | •          | •                   |   | •  | •    | •                      | •                  |               |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> internal product quality Specialties available on request.

Technical data sheets and material specifications for the above-mentioned products are available on our website www.hoffmann-mineral.com.

#### **AKTISIL | AKTIFIT**

#### Applications in elastomers

These special fillers are based on Neuburg Siliceous Earth, the surface of which is treated with additives.

The AKTISIL and AKTIFIT products have largely functional groups that enable covalent bonds or intensive interaction with the polymer matrix and produce special effects.

| Product name     | Application  |
|------------------|--|
| 🖒 AKTISIL AM     | elastomer-metal composite bearings for vibration isolation,<br>PU elastomers (solid rubbers), roller coverings, seals for pharma-<br>ceuticals, sponge rubber  |
| AKTISIL MAM      | seals and molded parts based on EPDM and HNBR, butyl-based and resin-crosslinked condenser seals   |
| AKTISIL MAM-R    | like MAM but for lesser color neutrality requirements  |
| 📂 AKTISIL MM     | car body seals, window and façade sealing, radiator hoses, cable sheaths, seals and 0-rings, roller coverings  |
| AKTISIL PF 216   | car body seals, hydraulic and fuel hoses, condenser seals, seals and<br>0-rings, roller coverings, solid tires, full rubber tires, timing belts, bear-<br>ings for vibration isolation   |
| AKTISIL PF 777   | products for which an extremely hydrophobic filler is required to minimize water absorption, e.g. anti-corrosion strips and adhesion primers, sealing tape or sheets, or where a reduction in viscosity must be achieved without processing agents |
|                  | silicone compounds, silicone turbocharger hoses, seals and molded parts based on HNBR and FKM, improvement of oil resistance   |
| AKTISIL VM 56    | window and façade sealing, low-voltage cable sheaths and insulation, radiator hoses, seals, O-rings, sponge rubber, timing belts, roller coverings   |
| AKTISIL VM 56/89 | same as VM 56 but for greater color neutrality requirements  |

| Product name   | Application   |
|----------------|---|
| AKTIFIT AM     | like AKTISIL AM, but with highest color neutrality, avoidance of mold fouling/deposits on dies caused by filler, lower compression set and improved oil resistance with amine crosslinking (AEM, Vamac®, ACM and BIIR), bisphenol crosslinking FKM, thermoplastic EVA and TPU compounds |
| AKTIFIT PF 111 | similar to PF 777, but with highest color neutrality, hydrophobic, avoidance of mold fouling/deposits on dies caused by filler, lower compression set, bisphenol crosslinking (FKM)   |
| AKTIFIT PF 115 | similar to AKTIFIT AM, but less polar, highly hydrophobic   |
| AKTIFIT Q      | like AKTISIL Q, but with highest color neutrality, hydrophobic, avoidance of mold fouling/deposits on dies caused by filler, improved extrusion properties  |
| AKTIFIT VM     | like VM 56 and VM 56/89, but with highest color neutrality, hydrophobic, avoidance of mold fouling/deposits on dies caused by filler, lower compression set, high-voltage cable and electrical applications with low dielectric loss, molded parts, peroxide crosslinking FKM           |

The following properties can be significantly improved: tensile strength, tensile modulus, tension and compression set, abrasion resistance, resistance to fluids, electrical resistivity and dielectric loss after exposure to water.



Car body seals, solid

#### Advantages:

- good extrusion properties
- high surface quality
- low moisture content
- high tensile modulus
- low compression set
- high electrical resistance (compared with carbon black)
- avoids deposits on dies caused by filler

#### Recommended products:

#### SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements

 SILLITIN N 85 standard product for slightly higher requirements for dispersion, low compression set, good matting effect

 SILLITIN Z 86 standard product with improved extrusion quality/edge smoothness of complex profiles, less wear than SILLITIN N products

SILLIKOLLOID P 87
 best extrusion quality/edge smoothness and collapse resistance of complex profiles and stability, lesser matting effect, higher tensile strength and tear resistance, least wear

SILFIT Z 91
 same as Z 86, but with avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, lower compression set, very fine cell structure in sponge rubber profiles

 AKTISIL MM same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus, lower compression set, improved abrasion resistance

 AKTISIL PF 216 same as MM, but with highest tensile strength and tensile modulus as well as lowest compression set and best abrasion resistance

 AKTIFIT AM same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, improved abrasion resistance



#### EPDM profiles, foamed

#### Advantages:

- good mixing and dispersion properties
- good extrusion properties
- high surface quality
- high electrical resistance
- cost reduction potential
- avoid deposits on dies caused by filler
- lower water absorption (compared with carbon black)

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product
- SILLIKOLLOID P 87 same as Z 86, but with best extrusion quality/ edge smoothness of complex profiles even at high extrusion speed, slightly higher tensile strength
- SILFIT Z 91 same as Z 86, but with avoidance of mould fouling caused by filler, less moisture content
- AKTISIL PF 216 same as Z 86, but higher tensile modulus, lower compression set
- AKTIFIT PF 115 same as Z 91, but higher tensile modulus, best compression set





#### Advantages:

- good mixing and dispersion properties
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- easy deflashing
- · low compression set
- · matting
- high surface quality and evenness

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product
- SILFIT Z 91
   same as Z 86, but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, less moisture content, improved dispersion, slightly lower compression set



Molded gaskets, o-rings and radial shaft seals

#### Advantages:

- · very low sieve residue
- good mixing and dispersion properties
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- · easy deflashing
- · low compression set
- good resistance against oil, water and acid
- avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler

#### Recommended products:

 SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements

#### SILLITIN N 85

standard product for slightly higher requirements for color and dispersion, low compression set

 SILLITIN Z 86 standard product, less wear than SILLITIN N products

#### SILLIKOLLOID P 87

higher tensile strength and tear resistance, least wear

#### • SILFIT Z 91

same as N 85, but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, very fine cell structure in sponge rubber parts

# Specially for diamine crosslinking (ACM, AEM):

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistances

# Specially for sulphur and metaloxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL MM

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set even over 100 °C, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTISIL PF 216

same as MM, but with highest tensile strength and tensile modulus as well as lowest compression set up to 100 °C, best abrasion resistance, best chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### Specially for peroxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL VM 56

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTISIL VM 56/89

same as VM 56, but for greater color neutrality requirements and slightly improved dispersion

#### AKTISIL Q

similar to VM 56/89, but with less moisture content, lower viscosity, lower compression set, improved resistance, best product for silicone rubber

#### AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT Q

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, highest tension value and lowest compression set, improved abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

Specially for FKM compounds: detailed information on page 56



#### Radiator hoses

#### Advantages:

- high extrusion speed
- high tensile modulus
- low compression set
- · coolant resistance
- high electrical resistance

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 85 standard product
- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product with better extrusion properties, less wear than SILLITIN N products
- SILFIT Z 91 same as N 85, but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, less moisture content, improved dispersion

#### Specially for sulphur crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL MM

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### Specially for peroxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL VM 56

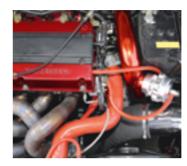
same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT Q

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, highest tension value and lowest compression set, improved abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance



#### HCR Silicone turbocharger hoses

#### Advantages:

- high extrusion speed
- high collapse resistance for hose extrusion
- high tensile modulus
- · low compression set
- heat resistance
- · high oil resistance

#### Recommended products:

AKTISIL Q



# Urea-resistant EPDM gaskets and hoses

#### Advantages:

- · short curing time
- high tensile modulus
- high surface quality
- improved collapse resistance for hose extrusion
- no blooming
- · cost reduction potential
- great restistance against urea solution (AdBlue) and hot air aging

#### Recommended products:

 AKTISIL VM 56 standard product





#### Air intake hoses EPDM

#### Advantages:

- quick conversion timer t<sub>90</sub>
- prevention of mould fouling
- better compression set
- cost reduction potential

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements
- SILLITIN Z 86 less wear than N 82
- SILFIT Z 91 same as Z 86, but avoidance of mould fouling, quicker conversion time, better compression set
- AKTIFIT AM same as Z 91, but higher cure rate, higher moduli, lower compression set

#### Timing belts

#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- good adhesive strength to reinforcing materials
- good dynamic properties
- low compression set
- high oil resistance

#### Recommended products:

- AKTISIL PF 216 for sulphur and metal-oxide crosslinking
- AKTISIL VM 56 for peroxide crosslinking

# tomers, TPE

#### Machine and equipment construction





#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- good calendering properties
- good adhesive strength to reinforcing materials
- · high tensile modulus

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements
- SILLITIN N 85 same as N 82, standard product for slightly higher requirements for color and dispersion
- SILLITIN Z 86 same as N 85, standard product, less wear than SILLITIN N products



Elastomer-metal composites

#### Advantages:

• improved elastomer-metal adhesive strength

#### Recommended products:

- AKTISIL AM standard product
- AKTIFIT AM same as AKTISIL AM, but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, improved dispersion, slightly lower compression set



Washing machine gaskets and hoses

#### Advantages:

- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- good balance between tensile strength, tear resistance and compression set
- good suds resistance
- potential substitute for silica
- potential for reducing titanium dioxide and zinc oxide
- avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler
- · very low chloride content

Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 85 standard product
- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product, less wear than SILLITIN N products
- SILLIKOLLOID P 87
   higher tensile strength and tear resistance, least wear
- SILFIT Z 91

same as N 85, but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, slightly lower compression set

#### Machine and equipment construction



Roller coverings and printing blankets

#### Advantages:

- very low residue  $> 40 \mu m$
- good mixing and dispersion properties
- good rubber-metal adhesive strength
- excellent grinding properties
- · high surface quality
- good for laser engraving
- low dynamic heat build-up
- · low compression set
- good resistance against solvents, oil, water, acid

Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 85/SILLITIN N 85 puriss standard product, puriss for high requirements for dispersion
- SILLITIN Z 86/SILLITIN Z 86 puriss standard product, less wear than N 85, puriss for high requirements for dispersion
- SILFIT Z 91 same as N 85, puriss but with avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content

Specially for sulphur and metaloxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL MM

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set even over 100 °C, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

#### AKTISIL PF 216

same as MM, but with highest tensile strength and tensile modulus as well as lowest compression set up to 100 °C, best abrasion resistance, best resistance, lowest dynamic heat build-up

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

Specially for peroxide crosslinking:

#### • AKTISIL VM 56

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

#### AKTISIL VM 56/89

same as VM 56, but for greater color neutrality requirements and slightly improved dispersion

#### AKTISII Q

similar to VM 56/89, but with less moisture content, lower viscosity, lower compression set, improved chemical resistance, best product for silicone rubber

#### AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

#### AKTIFIT Q

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, highest tension value and lowest compression set, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

Specially for diamine crosslinking (acm, aem):

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, lower dynamic heat build-up

Specially for FKM compounds: detailed information on page 56

#### Machine and equipment construction



Hydraulic and fuel hoses, oil-resistant hoses in general

#### Advantages:

- very good extrusion properties
- high surface quality
- high tensile modulus
- · low compression set
- good resistance against fuels, oils, water, acids
- avoids deposits on dies caused by filler

Recommended products:

#### SILLITIN Z 86 standard product

#### • SILFIT Z 91

same as Z 86, but with avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, slightly lower compression set

# Specially for sulphur and metaloxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL MM

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set even over 100 °C, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### AKTISIL PF 216

same as MM, but with highest tensile strength and tensile modulus as well as lowest compression set up to 100 °C, best abrasion resistance, best chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### Specially for peroxide crosslinking:

#### • AKTISIL VM 56

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistances

#### AKTISII VM 56/89

same as VM 56, but for greater color neutrality requirements and slightly improved dispersion

#### AKTISIL Q

similar to VM 56/89, but with less moisture content, lower viscosity, lower compression set, improved chemical resistances, best product for silicone rubber

#### AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistances

#### AKTIFIT ()

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, highest tension value and lowest compression set, improved abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

# Specially for diamine crosslinking (ACM, AEM):

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

## Specially for FKM compounds: detailed information on page 56



Diaphragms for expansion vessels

#### Advantages:

- · low viscosity
- · high tear resistance
- high elongation at break

#### Recommended products:

• SILLITIN Z 86 standard product

#### Cable and electrical industry



#### Cable sheaths, cable insulation

#### Advantages:

- very good extrusion properties
- medium to high tensile strength
- good compressive properties at high temperature
- · good hot set properties
- high electrical resistivity, also after immersion in water
- very low dielectric loss, also after immersion in water, even without additional silane in the compound
- avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler
- good resistance against oil, water, acids

#### Recommended products:

#### SILLITIN Z 86 standard product

#### SII FIT 7 91

same as Z 86, but with avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, slightly lower compression set, significantly lower dielectric loss

# Specially for sulphur and metaloxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISIL MM

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set even over 100 °C, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### • AKTISIL PF 216

same as MM, but with highest tensile strength and tensile modulus as well as lowest compression set up to 100 °C, best abrasion resistance, best chemical resistance

#### AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance

#### Specially for peroxide crosslinking:

#### • AKTISIL VM 56

same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved resistivity, high and constant electrical resistivity when immersed in water

#### AKTISIL VM 56/89

same as VM 56, but for greater color neutrality requirements and slightly improved dispersion

#### AKTISIL Q

similar to VM 56/89, but with less moisture content, lower viscosity, lower compression set, improved chemical resistances, best product for silicone rubber

#### AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, better abrasion resistance, improved chemical resistance, very low dielectric loss, also after immersion in water, also without additional silane in the compound, best product for medium- and high-voltage insulation

#### Cable and electrical industry



#### Capacitor gaskets

#### Advantages:

- very low sieve residue
- very low chloride content
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- · high tensile modulus
- low compression set
- good hot air aging properties
- sealing tightness at high soldering temperatures

Recommended products:

Specially for peroxide crosslinked EPDM compounds:

 AKTISIL VM 56 standard product, good processing properties, high tensile modulus and low compression set

#### AKTIFIT VM

similar to VM 56, improved processing properties, higher tensile modulus, lower compression set, better aging properties

Specially for resin crosslinking of butyl rubber (IIR):

AKTISIL VM 56
higher tensile modulus, lower compression set
and slightly increased electrical resistance

 AKTIFIT AM same as VM 56, but with improved processing properties and further increased tensile modulus

 AKTISIL MAM-R same as VM 56, but with slightly improved processing properties and further increased tensile modulus

## AKTIFIT VM same as MAM-I

same as MAM-R, but with mostly improved aging properties, counter product to surface-treated calcined kaolinite, but with improved processing and aging properties and better compression set

 AKTIFIT Q same as AKTIFIT AM, but higher tensile modulus

#### Construction industry





#### Floor coverings

#### Advantages:

- good mixing and dispersion properties
- good calendering properties
- long flow time, short vulcanization time
- low residual indentation
- · less white scratch marks
- high surface quality
- high abrasion resistance
- good resistance to aggressive substances

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 87 standard product, balanced properties
- SILLITIN Z 86 similar to N 87, preferably used as a substitute for silica and fillers in combination with silane, improved abrasion resistance
- SILLITIN Z 89 same as Z 86, but for lighter floor coverings and better color neutrality

#### Roofing membranes

#### Advantages:

- good calendering properties
- high tensile modulus
- good resistance to aggressive substances such as acids and other chemicals

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements
- SILLITIN N 85 same as N 82 for slightly higher requirements for color and dispersion, low compression set
- SILLITIN Z 86 same as SILLITIN N products, but less wear
- SILLITIN Z 89 same as Z 86, but for light colors with higher color neutrality

#### Construction industry





#### Anti-corrosion lining

#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- good calendering properties
- good resistance to aggressive substances such as acids and other chemicals

#### Recommended products:

 SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements

 SILLITIN N 85 same as N 82, for slightly higher requirements for color and dispersion, low compression set

 SILLITIN Z 86 same as N 85, less wear than SILLITIN N products

AKTISIL PF 777/AKTIFIT PF 111
same as Z 86, hydrophobic filler for uncured
butyl anti-corrosion strips with minimized water
swelling, hydrophobic fillers for adhesion
primers with improved adhesive strength on steel

Solar panel tubes for swimming pools

#### Advantages:

- high extrusion speed with good contour shaping and smooth surfaces
- low compression set
- high tensile strength
- high filler concentration for high thermal conductivity

#### Recommended products:

 AKTIFIT VM Standard product, avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler

 AKTISIL VM 56 for lower requirements



Building profiles (window and façade sealing)

#### Advantages:

- low to very low moisture content
- enables high loading of filler and plasticizer
- excellent extrusion properties
- high surface quality
- high tensile modulus
- · low compression set

Recommended products:

- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product for black profiles
- SILLIKOLLOID P 87
   same as Z 86, but with best extrusion quality/
   edge smoothness and collapse resistance of complex profiles even at high extrusion speed, slightly higher tensile strength and tear resistance.
- AKTISIL VM 56 same as Z 86, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, higher loading of filler/plasticizer
- SILLITIN Z 89 standard product for color profiles, similar to Z 86
- AKTISIL VM 56/89 same as Z 89, but with higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, higher loading of filler/plasticizer
- SILFIT Z 91
   avoidance of deposits on dies caused by filler, greater brightness and color neutrality, less moisture content, improved dispersion, lower compression set, very fine cell structure in sponge rubber profiles
- AKTIFIT VM same as Z 91, bu

same as Z 91, but with very low moisture content (reduced blistering potential and less need for moisture absorber for pressureless vulcanization), higher tensile strength, higher tensile modulus and lower compression set, higher loading of filler/plasticizer, lower concentration of peroxide possible

#### Construction industry



# Sealing profiles for road and tunnel construction

#### Advantages:

- very good extrusion properties
- · low moisture content
- low compression set

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements
- SILLITIN N 85 standard product for slightly higher requirements for color and dispersion, low compression set
- SILLITIN Z 86 standard product, less wear than SILLITIN N products



#### Sealing tape

#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- good calendering properties
- balanced ratio of tensile stress/ modulus/tear resistance

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 82 standard product for non-critical compounds with low requirements
- AKTISIL PF 777
  for high hydrophobic requirements also in unvulcanized state, low tensile modulus
- AKTIFIT PF 111 similar to PF 777, but with even lower water absorption of unvulcanized mixtures, higher brightness and color neutrality

#### Other applications



#### Silicone rubber compounds

#### Advantages:

- good extrusion properties and collapse resistance
- · reduced stickiness
- no blooming
- drier surface
- · very good oil resistance
- low tension and compression set without post cure
- partial replacement of ATH with AKTISIL Q, AKTIFIT Q or SILFIT Z 91 provides the same flameretardant properties of pure ATH

#### Recommended products:

#### AKTISIL Q

- standard product for peroxide crosslinked silicone rubber compounds, suitable for all types of peroxide, also in high doses of up to 100 phr, outstandingly low compression set
- as combination partner with ATH up to 30% of the ATH part for improving the mechanical properties while retaining the flame-retardant properties

#### • SILFIT Z 91

- as combination partner with ATH up to 30% of the ATH part while retaining the flame-retardant properties
- using 2.5-Bis-(tert. butylperoxy)-2.5-dimethylhexane (DBPH) up to 25 phr
- using Bis-2.4-(dichlorobenzoyl)-peroxide up to 75 phr
- not suitable for crosslinking with dicumylperoxide

#### AKTIFIT Q

- for very light and white compounds
- good compression set up to 25 phr
- as combination partner with ATH up to 30% of the ATH part while retaining the flameretardant properties
- using 2.5-Bis-(tert. butylperoxy)-2.5-dimethylhexane (DBPH) up to 50 phr, increase in tear resistance without significant change of compression set up to 25 phr
- using Bis-2.4-(dichlorobenzoyl)-peroxide up to 75 phr
- using dicumyl peroxide up to 50 phr, at high concentration improvement of the tear resistance



#### FKM Compounds

#### Advantages:

- · very low sieve residue
- good mixing and dispersion properties
- high tensile strength
- high abrasion resistance
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- good resistance to substances (fuel, oil, water, acid)
- low compression set
- easy deflashing
- avoidance of mold fouling on dies caused by filler

#### Recommended products:

#### Bisphenol crosslinking:

#### AKTIFIT AM

high crosslinking speed, high tensile strength, very good abrasion resistance, good to very good resistance to water and fuel

#### AKTIFIT PF 111

like AKTIFIT AM, but with greater elongation at break, better resistance to oil, better compression set according to the VW test standard with high filler content

#### AKTIFIT PF 115

similar to AKTIFIT AM, but lower viscosity, better abrasion resistance, better resistance to water, oil, fuel

#### AKTISIL Q

like AKTIFIT AM, but with lower viscosity, greater elongation at break, very good compression set, good resistance to water and oil

#### SILFIT Z 91

like AKTIFIT AM, but with greatest elongation at break, good compression set (depending on the polymer and crosslinking system), medium resistance to aggressive substances

#### Peroxide crosslinking:

#### AKTISII AM

high crosslinking speed, high tensile strength, high tensile modulus, good compression set according to the VW test standard, good hot air resistance, very good resistance to oil, good resistance to fuel, medium resistance to acetic acid with little alteration of the elongation at break

#### AKTIFIT AM

like AKTISIL AM, but with highest crosslinking speed, best resistance to oil, greater elongation at break in the unconditioned state

#### • AKTIFIT PF 111

like AKTIFIT AM, but with greater elongation at break, lower compression set at high temperatures, resistance to acetic acid with minimum increase in weight

#### AKTIFIT PF 115

similar to AKTIFIT AM, but higher tear resistance, better resistance to acetic acid (at change in hardness and weight)

#### AKTIFIT VM

like PF 111, but with highest tensile strength, best abrasion resistance, best hot air resistance at high temperatures, resistance to acetic acid with minimum change in hardness

#### AKTISIL Q

like VM, but with best compression set in the unconditioned state, hot air resistance with positive change in tensile strength and elongation at break, better resistance to oil, resistance to acetic acid with minimum changes in tensile strength and elongation at break



#### Food contact materials

#### Advantages:

- high purity, in compliance with BfR and FDA regulations
- good mixing and dispersion properties
- high surface quality
- low compression set
- good resistance, especially against acidic media

#### Other applications



#### Pharmaceutical closures

#### Advantages:

- high purity
- good mixing and dispersion properties
- · easy deflashing
- low compression set
- low fragment release and good self-sealing after needle penetration

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN N 85/SILLITIN Z 86 standard products with balanced properties
- SILFIT Z 91
   as standard products, but for highest brightness and color neutrality, avoidance of mold fouling caused by filler, low moisture content.

caused by filler, low moisture content, improved dispersion properties, lower compression set than 7.86

• AKTIFIT AM

same as Z 91, but better profile of properties, especially for diamine crosslinking

AKTIFIT VM

same as Z 91, but especially for peroxide crosslinking, without coactivator very constant vulcanization, lower compression set



# Poatable water seals peroxide cross-linked

#### Advantages:

- cost reduction potential
- low mooney viscosity
- short vulcanisation time
- UBA positive list part 1 compliant, meets BfR purity requirements
- potential to reduce the PAH concentration in the compound by partial replacement of the carbon black

#### Recommended products:

#### SILLITIN Z 86

greatest cost reduction potential, with adjustments up to 50% carbon black replacement is possible, low mooney viscosity, short vulcanisation time

#### AKTISIL VM 56

significant cost reduction potential, with adjustments up to 50% carbon black replacement is possible, low mooney viscosity, short vulcanisation time



#### Shoe components

#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- easy deflashing

#### Recommended products:

 AKTIFIT AM/AKTIFIT VM for white and brilliant colors, for potential pigment reduction and finer cell structure in foamed products

#### Other applications



Solid tires and spinning cot

#### Advantages:

- good processing properties
- long flow time with short vulcanization time
- easy deflashing
- low rolling resistance
- low compression set

#### Recommended products:

- AKTISIL PF 216
- SILLITIN Z 86 for lower requirements

#### Typical applications in TPE

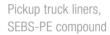
# Advantages of Neuburg Siliceous Earth and Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth in TPE

#### Basic properties and effects of the filler

- · low moisture content
- high fineness
- very low sieve residue
- good dispersion properties
- high hardness
- high surface quality
- · even matting
- · scratch resistance
- polymer-specific adaptation via functionalization
- · abrasion resistance
- low compression set
- very good acid resistance

#### TPE





#### Advantages:

- reduction of joint line visibility
- high ultimate elongation
- very good scratch resistance
- reduced shrinkage/warpage
- high tensile strength
- improvement of rigidity
- very good dispersion properties
- · very good surface quality

Recommended products:

AKTIFIT AM



Windshield water guide trim, SEBS compound on PP core in injection molding process

#### Advantages:

- sufficient melt flowability
- no flow lines
- evenly matte surface without "tiger stripes"

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN Z 86 puriss
- AKTISIL AM for increased requirements for scratch resistance
- AKTIFIT AM similar to AKTISIL AM, but with easier dispersion and also suitable for colored or white products



Packaging seals like screw cap seals for acidic contents on a SEBS basis

#### Advantages:

- very good dispersion properties
- good extrusion properties
- very good acid resistance
- hydrophobic properties
- good mechanical properties
- low compression set
- high purity, suitable for food contact materials

Recommended products:

AKTIFIT VM

# Advantages of Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth in thermoplastic molded parts

#### Filler-related advantages

- low moisture content, low moisture absorption
- high fineness
- excellent dispersion properties
- very low sieve residue
- high brightness and color neutrality
- high hardness
- temperature resistance
- polymer-specific adaptation via functionalization

#### Effects in plastics

- · low warpage
- high melt flowability
- high surface quality
- medium increase in modulus/rigidity
- very good scratch resistance
- high impact strength
- high ultimate elongation
- supports pigment dispersion (spacer effect), potential pigment savings

## Selection criteria for thermoplastic molded parts

|                                  |   |  |  |             | ongation            | angth           | istance            | ngth             | ength             | king            |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Polymer/Application              | Recommended product   | Alternative product recommendation                   | Remarks  | flowability | ultimate elongation | impact strength | scratch resistance | tensile strength | flexural strength | no crosslinking |
| PA (polyamide)                   | AKTIFIT AM  |  |  | •           | •                   | •               | •                  |                  |                   |                 |
| PPA (polyphthalamide)            | AKTIFIT AM  | AKTIFIT PF 115                                       |  | •           | •                   | •               | •                  |                  |                   |                 |
| PBT (polybutylene terephthalate) |   | AKTIFIT Q  |  |             | •                   | •               | •                  |                  |                   |                 |
| PC (polycarbonate)               |   | AKTIFIT PF 111<br>AKTIFIT Q                          | AKTIFIT VM and AKTIFIT PF 111 also for higher filler levels without any significant polymer degradation          |             | •                   | •               | •                  |                  |                   |                 |
| PP (polypropylene)               | AKTIFIT AM  AKTIFIT AM +  MAH-modified polymer                | SILFIT Z 91 + MAH-modified polymer<br>AKTIFIT PF 111 | AKTIFIT PF 111 primarily for homopolymers for high ultimate elongation and impact strength with good flowability |             | •                   | •               | •                  |                  |                   |                 |
| PK (aliphatic polyketone)        | AKTIFIT AM  | AKTIFIT PF 115                                       |  | •           | •                   | •               | •                  |                  | •                 | •               |
| PPS (polyphenylene sulfide)      | AKTIFIT AM  | AKTIFIT PF 115                                       |  | •           |                     | •               |                    | •                | •                 |                 |
| other polymers                   | AKTIFIT AM AKTIFIT VM AKTIFIT PF 111 AKTIFIT PF 115 AKTIFIT Q |  | depending on the polymer for optimal interaction and other requirements  | •           | •                   | •               | •                  | •                | •                 |                 |

#### Thermoplastic molded parts





#### Advantages:

- high melt flowability
- low warpage
- extremely high ultimate elongation
- extraordinarily high impact strength, even at low temperatures
- great weld line strength
- no graying of black compounds
- enables low warpage, impactresistant parts without or with little impact modifier as alternative to PA 6 GF15 impact modified

#### Recommended products:

AKTIFIT AM

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Scratch-resistant PP co-polymer compounds for automotive interior trim

#### Advantages:

- very good scratch resistance
- high ultimate elongation
- high impact strength, even at low temperatures

Recommended products:

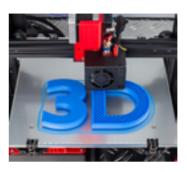
#### • SILFIT Z 91

very good scratch resistance, very good impact strength, even at low temperatures. With the addition of MAH-modified polymer: can be increased to outstanding scratch resistance and increased flexural strength

#### AKTIFIT AM

outstanding scratch resistance, good resistance to bending.

With addition of MAH-modified polymer: can be increased to optimum scratch resistance and very good impact strength and notched impact strength, even at low temperatures, increased flexural strength



3D printing, filament printing of ABS, FFF process

#### Advantages:

- easy handling during compounding (low dust, easily dispersible)
- reduced warpage of the component
- very good mechanical properties
- comparable layer adhesion as unfilled ABS
- · faster print speed
- ower printing temperature enables processing even on printer without heated build chamber/print bed

Recommended products:

- SILFIT Z 91 standard product, cost-effective, good mechanical properties, lowest warping
- AKTIFIT AM low warping, good mechnical properites, higher requirement to impact strength
- AKTIFIT PF 115 low warping, very good layer adhesion

#### Thermoplastic molded parts



#### Polyphenylene sulfide (PPS)

#### Advantages:

- bright and neutral color of the compound
- high impact strength
- high strength
- · high melt flowability
- low warpage

#### Recommended products:

- AKTIFIT AM standard product
- AKTIFIT PF 115 same as AM, but higher stiffness and flexural strength, brighter and almost white color of the compound



Polyketon (PK)

#### Adwtages:

- good flowability and melt stability, no crosslinking
- increased stiffness, tensile strength and flexural strength with good stretching properties
- bright and neutral color of the compound
- high impact strength, even at low temperature
- low warpage

#### Recommended products:

- AKTIFIT AM standard product
- AKTIFIT PF 115 same as AKTIFIT AM, but brighter and more color-neutral color of the compound



Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT)

#### Advantages:

- · good melt flowability
- bright and neutral color of the compound
- extremely high ultimate elongation
- high stiffness, tensile strength and flexural strength
- increase of HDT
- extraordinarily high impact strength, even at low temperature
- retention of good mechanics even with black coloring
- low warpage

#### Recommended products:

 AKTIFIT VM standard product



Polycarbonate (PC)

#### Advantages:

- low warpage
- high translucency
- high thermal stability of the melt (low polymer degradation), even at higher VM level
- good scratch resisitance
- high ultimate elongation
- extraordinarily high impact strength, even at higher VM level

#### Recommended products:

- AKTIFIT VM best recommendation Polycarbonate (PC)
- AKTIFIT PF 111 similar to VM
- AKTIFIT Q similar to VM, but for PC-Blends, e.g. PC/ASA

#### Thermoplastic molded parts



Wood-plastic composites (WPC), handles, extruded profiles

#### Advantages:

- high throughput/extrusion speed
- smooth and optically even surfaces
- improved scratch resistance
- improved physical properties (impact strength, tensile strength)

#### Recommended products:

AKTIFIT AM



Transport packaging for wafer canister, HDPE

#### Advantages:

- improved physical properties
- very smooth surface

#### Recommended products:

AKTIFIT AM

#### Filler properties in thermoplastic films

#### Advantages of Neuburg and Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth in thermoplastic films

#### Filler-related advantages

- low moisture content, low moisture absorption
- high fineness
- excellent dispersion properties
- very low sieve residue
- high brightness and color neutrality
- · high hardness
- temperature resistance
- polymer-specific adaptation via functionalization

#### Effects in Films

- low coefficient of friction; antiblocking
- good transparency/high light transmission in the visible range
- · high gloss or matting
- low haze or higher haze
- hardly any adsorption of additives thanks to relatively small surface area
- improvement of film processing/manufacturing properties by increasing modulus
- IR barrier

## Selection criteria for thermoplastic films

| Polymer/application                                      | Recommended product  | Alternative product recommendation                                   | Antiblock additive | Cost reduction | Film workability/finishing | Mechanical properties with-out increase of melting point | Matting | IR-Absorption |
|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|---------|---------------|
| BO PET (biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate)   |  | SILFIT Z 91<br>AKTIFIT Q   | •                  | •              |                            |  |         |               |
| PE, LDPE   | SILFIT Z 91  → SILLITIN V 88  → AKTIFIT PF 111  ✓ SILLITIN Z 89 puriss | AKTIFIT AM   | •                  | •              |                            |  |         |               |
| PE/EVA copolymers  | SILFIT Z 91 SILLITIN V 88  | AKTIFIT AM   | •                  | •              | •                          | •  |         |               |
| TPU  |  | SILLITIN V 88<br>AKTIFIT PF 115                                      | •                  |                |                            |  | •       |               |
| Greenhous films with IR barrier based on LDPE and PE/EVA | ☐ SILLITIN V 88  ☑ SILLITIN Z 89 puriss ☑ SILFIT Z 91                  | AKTISIL Q<br>AKTIFIT PF 111<br>AKTIFIT VM<br>AKTIFIT Q<br>AKTIFIT AM | •                  |                |                            |  |         | •             |

#### Thermoplastic films



Films with anti-blocking, packaging and technical films

#### Advantages:

- · low coefficient of friction
- good transparency
- high gloss
- low haze

#### Recommended products:

Pet, biaxially stretched, film thickness 15 to 50  $\mu m$ :

 AKTIFIT VM film thickness 15 to 50 µm, very low moisture content without increase in humid climatic conditions

## LLDPE AND LPDE BLOWN FILMS Concentration 0.3–1%:

- SILLITIN V 88
   cost-effective standard grade, especially for films with higher thickness
- SILLITIN Z 89 puriss for films up to 30 μm, better optical properties, higher gloss, high clarity, lowest haze
- SILFIT Z 91 similar to Z 89 puriss, but higher color neutrality (foil reel)
- AKTIFIT PF 111 same as Z 91, but hydrophobic, very low moisture content without increase in humid climatic conditions, minimized interaction with slip additives



Low melting point films with high EVA content

#### Advantages:

- low coefficient of friction
- good transparency
- improvement of film processing/ manufacturing properties by increasing modulus without increasing the melting temperature
- very good anti-blocking properties, easy opening of film tube
- reduced wastage, increased productivity

#### Recommended products:

- SILFIT Z 91 concentration 10 to 15%
- SILLITIN V 88 for increased requirements for anti-blocking and for greater film thicknesses
- AKTIFIT AM for increased requirements for mechanical properties

#### Thermoplastic films





#### Matting of TPU-films

#### Advantages:

- · good matting
- good scratch resistance
- · anti-blocking

#### Recommended products:

- AKTIFIT AM
   very good dispersion properties, good interaction with TPU-matrix through amino functionalization, good scratch resistance, moderate matting effect, for thin and very thin films
- AKTIFIT PF 115 same as AKTIFIT AM, but less polar, highly hydrophobic
- SILLITIN V 88 good dispersion properties, stronger matting effect and anti-blocking effect

#### Greenhouse film with IR barrier

#### Advantages:

- very low residue
- good dispersion properties
- good anti-blocking properties
- high light transmission in the photosynthetically active range (400 to 700 nm)
- light-scattering properties adjustable per product type
- high infrared barrier, particularly in the terrestrial radiation range (7 to 13 µm)

#### Recommended products:

- SILLITIN Z 89 puriss good light scatter and IR barrier, low optical turbidity
- SILFIT Z 91
  good light scatter and IR barrier, high color neutrality
- SILLITIN V 88
   best light scatter and best IR barrier

#### Packing

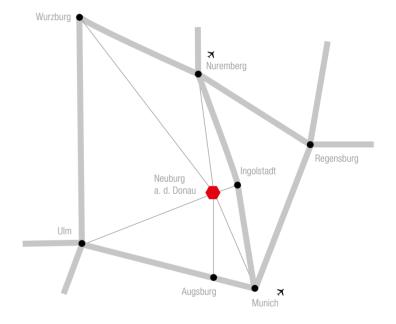
| Product                  | Paper<br>bag | EVA-<br>bag | Big Bag Type 1/<br>Type 2/Type 3 | Bulk   |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| SILLITIN                 |              |             |                                  |        |
| SILLITIN V 85            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 750/850/1200 kg                | ≤ 25 t |
| SILLITIN V 88            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 750/850/1200 kg                | ≤ 25 t |
| SILLITIN N 82            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 750/850/1200 kg                | ≤ 25 t |
| SILLITIN N 85            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 750/850/1200 kg                | ≤ 25 t |
| SILLITIN N 87            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 750/850/1200 kg                | ≤ 25 t |
| SILLITIN Z 86            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 600/750/1000 kg                | ≤ 22 t |
| SILLITIN Z 89            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | ≤ 22 t |
| SILLIKOLLOID             | 05.1         |             | . FF0/700/000 li-                | .00 +  |
| SILLIKOLLOID P 87        | 25 kg        | 5 to 15 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | ≤ 22 t |
| PURISS                   |              |             |                                  |        |
| SILLITIN puriss          | 25 kg        | -           | _                                | _      |
| SILLIKOLLOID P 87 puriss | 20 kg        | _           | _                                | _      |
| AKTISIL                  |              |             |                                  |        |
| AKTISIL AM               | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | _      |
| AKTISIL MAM              | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL MAM-R            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL MM               | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL PF 216           | 25 kg        | 10 to 20 kg | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL PF 777           | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL Q                | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |
| AKTISIL VM 56            | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | ≤ 24 t |
| AKTISIL VM 56/89         | 25 kg        | 5 to 20 kg  | ≤ 550/700/900 kg                 | -      |

| Product        | Paper<br>bag | EVA-<br>bag | Big Bag Type 1/<br>Type 2/Type 3 | Bulk       |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| SILFIT         |              |             |                                  |            |
| SILFIT Z 91    | 25 kg        | 10 to 20 kg | ≤ 600/750/900 kg                 | on request |
| AKTIFIT        |              |             |                                  |            |
| AKTIFIT AM     | 25 kg        | on request  | ≤ 600/750/900 kg                 | on request |
| AKTIFIT PF 111 | 25 kg        | on request  | on request                       | _          |
| AKTIFIT PF 115 | 25 kg        | on request  | on request                       | _          |
| AKTIFIT Q      | 25 kg        | on request  | on request                       | _          |
| AKTIFIT VM     | 25 kg        | on request  | ≤ 550/900/- kg                   | _          |

## SILLITIN | SILLIKOLLOID | AKTISIL | SILFIT | AKTIFIT

| Product characteristic  | Testing method   |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Color values L* a* b*   | acc. to CIELAB   |  |  |
| Particle size D <sub>50</sub> D <sub>97</sub>   | acc. to ISO 13320  |  |  |
| Residue > 40 μm   | acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 18   |  |  |
| Volatile matter at 105 °C   | acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 2  |  |  |
| Density<br>Bulk density<br>Tamped density   | acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 10<br>acc. to DIN ISO 903-1976<br>acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 11 |  |  |
| Spec. surface area (BET)<br>Oil absorption  | acc. to DIN ISO 9277<br>acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 5  |  |  |
| Water absorption  | acc. to Baumann  |  |  |
| Hardness silica/kaolinite<br>Abrasivity   | acc. to Mohs<br>acc. to Einlehner  |  |  |
| Refractive index n  | $\sin \alpha / \sin \beta$   |  |  |
| Water solubility<br>Acid solubility   | acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 3<br>acc. to DIN 53 770 (0.1 N HCI)                              |  |  |
| pH value  | acc. to DIN EN ISO 787 part 9  |  |  |
| $ \begin{array}{c} \text{Chemical analysis:} & \text{SiO}_2 \\ & \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \\ & \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \end{array} $ | acc. to DIN 51001 (RFA)  |  |  |
| Mineralogical composition:<br>Corpuscular silica<br>Amorphous mineral phases<br>Kaolinite and other minerals                    | based on X-ray diffraction pattern analysis<br>combined with Rietveld                        |  |  |
| Equilibrium moisture content at 25 °C and 50% relative humidity and 80% relative humidity and 90% relative humidity             | following DIN 66138  |  |  |
| Dispersion time in ester plasticizer  | UGR-PV/PT/67   |  |  |

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