# Product Data Sheet

### K-SPERSE<sup>®</sup> 131 Dispersing and Wetting Agent



K-SPERSE 131 is a highly effective wetting and dispersing agent for all types of pigments. It is a calcium salt of an alkyl aryl sulfonic acid dissolved in an aliphatic solvent and is recommended for use in solvent borne coatings and inks.

ADVANTAGES:	Faster dispersion times Better color development a Lower dispersant levels Better transparency of tran Higher pigment loading du Improved corrosion resista No deleterious effect on ca	nsparent pigr le to lower vi ance	scosity of pigment paste	
TYPICAL PROPERTIES:	Appearance % Active Specific gravity, 25°C Volatile		Clear, dark amber lie 50 0.93 Mineral Spirits	quid
APPLICATIONS:	K-SPERSE 131 is recommended for use as a dispersant for organic and inorganic pigments in most types of resin systems, including alkyd, acrylic, polyester, polyurethane, chlorinated rubber and bituminous. It is particularly recommended for difficult to disperse pigments.			
TYPICAL USAGE LEVELS:	Low optimum use levels based on total pigment we the greater the level of K-S a guide, we recommend t use for the following pigme <u><b>Pigment</b></u> Rutile Titanium Dioxide Phthalocyanine Blue Transparent Iron Oxide High Color Carbon Black	eight. The gr SPERSE 131 he following	eater the surface area o I will be necessary for pr	f the pigments used, oper dispersion. As
	<ul> <li>Follow these guidelines to 100 pounds of pigment:</li> <li>For most pigments: K-S</li> <li>For carbon black pigments area (m<sup>2</sup>/g)</li> </ul>	PERSE leve	l (wt.) = 0.05 x pigment s	surface area (m²/g)
INCORPORATION:	K-SPERSE 131 should be	dissolved in	the mill base prior to pig	gment addition.
SHELF LIFE:	36 months from the date of manufacture, when stored at ambient conditions in the original container.			
HANDLING & STORAGE:	Keep the container tightly closed and store at room temperature away from direct sunlight. For further information, please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet.			

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TROUBLE SHOOTING	Which dispersing agent should be used?		
GUIDE:	For most solvent borne systems, start out with K-SPERSE 152 or 152MS for those		
	systems containing mineral spirits. For solventless ink applications, try K-SPERSE		

152PAO. If zinc compounds can not be used try K-SPERSE 131.

Does K-SPERSE work the same in all systems?

For powder coatings, try K-SPERSE 6501 first.

No, with poor wetting resins, (i.e., low MW polyesters, short oil alkyds, etc.) there may not be enough "wetting" power present in the grind medium. The addition of approximately 8% (based on total weight of grind) of a good wetting resin such as Paraloid® AT-400, an acrylic resin supplied by Rohm & Haas, should sufficiently wet out the pigment and help stabilize the grind.

## Initially, the grind viscosity is very low but over time it gelled. Is there any way to overcome this?

With some pigments, reagglomeration can lead to gelling or an increase in viscosity. This is unavoidable with some high oil absorption pigments such as high color carbon blacks. However, by adding all or part of the letdown immediately to the grind, the viscosity can be stabilized and the chance of reagglomeration and gelling is dramatically reduced.

### Will K-SPERSE affect the cure response of a heat cured coating?

K-SPERSE 152 and 6501 are weakly acidic and therefore will help catalyze amino crosslinked systems. In this case, the amount of catalyst should be reduced. If that is not an option, then try K-SPERSE 131 or 6502.

In epoxy systems, the zinc salt may hurt the stability of the system, in which case we recommend the K-SPERSE 131.

#### Will K-SPERSE affect the cure response of a 2K urethane coating?

Yes, the higher reactivity of K-SPERSE 152 and 152 MS preclude their use in 2K urethane coatings. For these systems we recommend K-SPERSE 131.

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