

## SE2014 (ESP898)

### Characterisation

Lightweight 1:1 addition cure silicone rubber vulcanising at high temperature or overnight at room temperature. For cable coating.

### Technical Data

	SE2014A A Part	SE2014B B Part		
<b>Aspect</b>	Viscous liquid	Viscous liquid		
<b>Colour</b>	Off white	Green		
<b>Viscosity</b>	12,200	7,200	mPa·s	Brookfield HB #6@10RPM
<b>SG (liquid)</b>	0.79	0.77		
<b>Mixing ratio</b>	<b>Mixture</b> 1 : 1		by weight	
<b>Viscosity</b>	10,000		mPa·s	Brookfield HB #6@10RPM
<b>Potlife</b>	>6		hours	
<b>Viscosity, 2hrs</b>	12,800		mPa·s	Brookfield HB #6@10RPM
<b>Viscosity, 6hrs</b>	28,300		mPa·s	Brookfield HB #6@10RPM
	<b>Vulcanisate 177°C, 17min</b>			
<b>Hardness Shore A</b>	67			ASTM D2240-95
<b>Tensile strength</b>	2.7		N/mm <sup>2</sup>	BS903 Part A2
<b>Elongation at break</b>	54		%	BS903 Part A2
<b>SG (cured)</b>	0.73		g/cm <sup>3</sup>	
<b>The platinum catalyst is contained in the A part.</b>				

### Storage & Shelf Life

If stored properly the shelf life of components A and B is 12 months. It is important to store the products in closed original containers at temperatures below 30 °C and protected from frost.

Further data about product properties, toxicological, ecological data as well as data relevant to safety can be found in the safety data sheet.

## Properties

- Crosslinks at temperatures > 23 °C
- Easy processing
- Crosslinks to a resistant, rubbery-elastic vulcanisate without reaction heat
- Very good mechanical properties

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## Application Technique

Mix both the A and B parts gently to ensure homogeneity. Place the required amount of A and B parts by weight at the ration of 1:1 (A to B) in a clean plastic or metal container of approximately 3 times their volume and mix until the colour of the mixture is uniform.

Degas by intermittent evacuation, a vessel with additional capacity helps prevent overflow during this operation. In case of automatic dispensing with static mixing head, the two components should be degassed before processing. Recommended vacuum conditions are 30-50 mbar intermittently over 5-10 minutes. Cast the mixture either by gravity or pressure injection.

### Inhibition of Cure

Great care must be taken when handling and mixing all addition cured silicone elastomer systems, that all the mixing tools (vessels and spatulas) are clean and constructed in materials which do not interfere with the curing mechanism. The cure of the rubber can be inhibited by the presence of compounds of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and arsenic; organotin catalysts and PVC stabilizers; epoxy resin catalysts and even contact with materials containing certain of these substances e.g. moulding clays, sulphur vulcanised rubbers, condensation cure silicone rubbers, onion and garlic.

**We reserve the right to modify the product and technical leaflet.**

**Our department for applied technique is always at your service for further information and advice.**

Our technical advice and recommendations given verbally, in writing or by trials are believed to be correct. They are neither binding with regard to possible rights of third parties nor do they exempt you from your task of examining the suitability of our products for the intended use. We cannot accept any responsibility for application and processing methods which are beyond our control.

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