## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



**Test Method** 

BS ISO 2781

BS ISO 2781

**Brookfield** 

**Brookfield** 

BS ISO 2781

DIN 53 505

BS ISO 34-1

**ISO 37** 

**ISO 37** 

Value

**Translucent** 

Translucent

Addition

4 - 6 hrs

30 mins

28000 cP

20000 cP

**Transparent** 

17 N/mm / 97 ppi

30 °C / 86 °F

12 mths

> 3.8 N/mm2 / 0 psi

1.08 g/cm3

260 %

< 0.1 %

35

1.08

1.08

1:1

# SilSo Replicate 21003 (ALPA-SIL 32 LM) 2-part silicone moulding rubber

**Property** 

Color A

Appearance

Cure Type

23°C/73°F

Density A

Density B

Viscosity A

Viscosity B

Color

Density

Storage

Shelf Life

**Cured Product** 

Elongation at Break

Linear Shrinkage (%)

Tear Resistance (N/mm)

Max Storage Temperature

Hardness Shore A

Tensile Strength

**Uncured Product** 

Mix Ratio By Weight

Pot Life mins at 23°C/73°F

De-mould Time / Full Cure at

#### Description

This is a pourable 2-part addition cure silicone elastomer system. After mixing parts 'A' and 'B' in the correct proportions, the system will cure at ambient temperatures within 24 hours, but the rate of cure can be accelerated by heat. The cured rubber exhibits excellent physical and electrical properties.

#### **Key Features**

- Crosslinks at temperatures > 23 °C/77°F
- Mixing of components causes no problems
- Easy processing
- Crosslinks to a resistant, rubbery-elastic vulcanisate without reaction heat

### **Application**

A food contact statement of composition, can be prepared and provided on request. If food contact is desired, the material must be post-crosslinked at 200 °C for minimum 4 hours. Finally, we would like to point out that our statement refers to our research on the product ingredients of our chemical products. It has to be noticed however that the ultimate responsibility resides with the food contact material/article manufacturer and that it is his role to take every reasonable action to ensure their products are suitable for use with food, will not pose a health hazard, and are safe within the spirit of the legislation. In making this determination, the applicability of specific regulatory clearances may be considered, as well as the potential for migration of impurities - e. g. by products, breakdown products, or residual starting materials, to food from the use of the product. Therefore, the final test must be performed on the end product.

## **Use and Cure Information**

#### **IMPORTANT:**

The 'A' part of product

contains the platinum catalyst; great care should be taken when using automatic dispensing equipment. Please ensure that it is not contaminated by residual hydride containing rubber in the dispensing equipment, as curing will result. If in doubt, it's advised to thoroughly purge the equipment with a suitable hydrocarbon solvent or silicone fluid. Mixing Both the 'A' and 'B' parts should be well stirred to ensure the material is uniform and any settlement of the fillers have been remixed. Place

the required amount of 'A' and 'B' parts by weight at the mix ratio shown opposite, in a clean plastic or metal container of approximately 3 times their volume, and mix until the colour of the mixture is uniform. For best results, we recommend degassing. Degas by intermittent evacuation, the larger volume of the mixing vessel 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. In order to achieve optimum performance, the same "A" and "B" side lot number should be used.

## **Inhibition of Cure**

Great care must be taken when handling and mixing all addition cured silicone elastomer systems, ensuring 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.

The data offers a guide to the rate of cure at various temperatures, mixing of the components at temperatures between 15 and 25°C is recommended to ensure adequate pot life for degassing and handling. The pot life can be extended to several hours by chilling the components before mixing.

#### **Health & Safety**

Safety Data Sheets available on request.

#### Packaging

CHT Moulding Rubbers are available in a variety packaging including bulk containers. Please contact our sales department for more information.

**Revision Date** 11 Apr 2024

Revision No

The content set out in the technical data sheet does not contain information upon which you should rely. It is provided for general information purposes only and does not constitute a product specification. You must obtain professional or specialist advice before taking any action based on the information provided in the technical data sheet.

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