

Technical Data Sheet

MP Pigments

General description

MP series pigments are daylight fluorescent pigments based on a unique thermoset resin matrix plastics application. This formulation is designed to limit migration in PVC, rubber, HDPE, PP and LDPE where dye migration occurs with other types of pigments. MP is a dyed modified benzoguanamine formaldehyde thermoset copolymer.

Applications

- Specialty coatings and inks
- Solvent sensitive systems
- Thermoplastic and thermoset elastomers
- Vinyl plastisol
- Low density polyethylene (LDPE)
- Polyurethane
- Liquid Colorant
- PVC Calendaring and flexible PVC
- Flexible PVC
- Gel coats
- Natural and synthetic Rubber
- Polypropylene (PP)*
- High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)*

* Caution: The maximum processing temperature for HDPE and PP is not to exceed 460°F (238°C)

Product features

- Fine particle size and excellent dispersibility.
- Spherical shape offers excellent light scattering/opacity.
- Bleed resistant
- Solvent resistant

Available Colors

Product Code	Color
MP-CH5510	Chartreuse
MP-GR5511	Green
MP-OY5512	Orange-Yellow
MP-OG5513	Orange
MP-RD5515	Red
MP-CE5606	Cerise
MP-PK5661	Pink
MP-MG5518	Magenta
MP-PR5547	Purple
MP-BL6182	Blue

Packaging:

1 box = 44lb

Storage & shelf life:

120 months when kept in closed original packaging in a dry place at ambient temperature.

Safety & regulatory:

Safety Data Sheet available on request.

Physical properties	
Delivery form	Powder
Average particle size	$\pm 5.0 \mu\text{m}$
Hegman grind	2.0 - 3.0
Decomposition temp.	>255 °C (+/- 5)
Specific gravity	1.30 g/ml

Processing	
Heat stability	460°F (238°C)

Solvent Characteristics		
Solvent	Solubility	Bleed
Water	Insoluble	Negligible
Mineral Spirits	Insoluble	Negligible
Toluene	Insoluble	Negligible
Xylene	Insoluble	Negligible
Ethanol	Insoluble	Moderate
Methanol	Insoluble	Considerable
2-Propanol	Insoluble	Moderate
Acetone	Insoluble	Considerable
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Insoluble	Considerable
Ethyl Acetate	Insoluble	Slight to Moderate

Lightfastness

The degree of colorfastness will be dependent on the following factors: Type of plastic, concentration of colorant, film thickness, type of exposure (outdoor versus indoor) and direction of exposure.

Plate-out

One of the challenges that plastics processors have faced when handling fluorescent colorants is the occurrence of plate-out. This phenomenon occurs when lower molecular weight organic materials, such as oligomeric species or fluorescent dyestuffs, thermally decompose and separate from the compounding mixture. These materials deposit on screws, blow-pins, and other metal processing equipment, resulting in what is commonly referred to as plate-out.

Due to its thermoset nature, the MP series greatly reduces, and in many cases eliminates, the occurrence of plate-out. Therefore, a simple purge with clear has been found to be a sufficient method of cleaning. This results in less down time for the processor due to extensive equipment clean-up.

Processing

MP is recommended for use in plastics encountering process temperatures up to 460° F. However, MP pigments are unlike typical fluorescent colorants which "melt-in," because they remain intact as a pigment. Higher shear is typically applied to the MP series colorants to disperse the pigment and develop optimal color.

In some instances, the MP series has been found to process easily without dispersion aids. However, if it is determined that processing aids are necessary, zinc-based additives should be avoided. 0.10-0.50% of EBS (ethylene bis stearamide) can be added as a dispersion agent in dry blends or masterbatches to promote flow, enhance processability.