

ULTRA-BLEND™

Homogenising agents facilitate the blending of polymers. They increase the compatibility of the polymers to each other and make reaching optimum blending much easier. By that, they increase the mixing efficiency, lower the energy consumption, lower reject and scrap rates, enhance storage stability and improve the dimension stability of uncured rubber compounds and finished articles.

ULTRA-BLEND™ tackifiers increase the long term tackiness of rubber compounds, minimise delamination, reduce trapped air and thus reduce reject rates of the finished goods.

| Product | Appearance / Form | Chemical Composition | Softening Point (°C) | Applications |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| ULTRA-BLEND™ 2000 | Brown pastilles | Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resins. | 128 | It improves the building tack of synthetic rubber compounds. It displays outstanding short- and long-term tackifying effects. |
| ULTRA-BLEND™ 3000 | Clear yellow liquid | Xylene resins. | N/A | ULTRA-BLEND™ 3000 improves the building tack of synthetic rubber compounds. It improves dispersion of fillers and softens the compound. The reduction of viscosity assists down line processing, in particular milling and calendaring. |
| ULTRA-BLEND™ 4000 | Black pastilles | Mixture of dark aromatic hydrocarbon resins. | 105 | It improves the homogeneity of polymer blends of different polarities or different viscosities. |
| ULTRA-BLEND™ 5000 | Brown pastilles | Mixture of medium coloured, aromatic hydrocarbon resins. | 98 | It behaves similar to ULTRA BLEND™ 4000 with very minimum discolouration. |
| ULTRA-BLEND™ 6000 | Yellow pastilles | Mixture of light coloured, aliphatic hydrocarbon resins. | 100 | A non-discolouring homogeniser that improves the homogeneity of polymer blends of different polarities or different viscosities. |

| ULTRA-BLEND™ √ = As Used √√ = Best Suited | ULTRA-BLEND™ 2000 | ULTRA-BLEND™ 3000 | ULTRA-BLEND™ 4000 | ULTRA-BLEND™ 5000 | ULTRA-BLEND™ 6000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Chemical Composition | Alkyl phenol formaldehyde resins | Xylene resins | Mixture of dark aromatic hydrocarbon resins | Mixture of medium coloured, aromatic hydrocarbon resins | Mixture of light coloured, aliphatic hydrocarbon resins |
| Functions | | | | | |
| Homogenising | – | – | √ | √ | √ |
| Tackifying | √ | √ | – | – | – |
| Dispersing | – | – | √ | √ | √ |
| Process enhancement | | | | | |
| Mixing (faster incorporation) | – | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Extrusion | – | – | √ | √ | √ |
| Calendering | – | – | √ | √ | √ |
| Appearance | Brown pastilles | Clear yellow liquid | Black pastilles | Brown pastilles | Yellow pastilles |
| Softening point, (°C) | 128 | N/A | 105 | 98 | 100 |
| Dosage (phr) | 3 ~ 5 | 3 ~ 20 | 3 ~ 15 | 2 ~ 5 | 2 ~ 5 |
| Sequence of addition | | | | | |
| Beginning of mix cycle with polymer(s) | √ | – | √ | √ | √ |
| With filler(s) and/or small ingredients | – | √ | – | – | – |
| As used for: | | | | | |
| NR | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| SBR | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| BR | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| NBR | √ | √√ | √ | √ | √ |
| CR | – | √√ | √ | √ | √ |
| EPDM | √ | – | √ | √ | √ |
| IIR | √ | – | √ | √ | √ |
| ACM | √ | √√ | – | – | – |