

# WACKER® CATALYST OL

## Catalysts

WACKER® CATALYST OL is a highly-active and highly-concentrated platinum catalyst used for the thermal curing of solvent-based and solvent-free, addition-crosslinking silicones.

## Properties

- Very high and constant catalyst activity
- High platinum concentration
- Rapid curing of addition-crosslinking silicone systems
- Miscible with silicones in all proportions

## Specific features

- Catalyst
- Solvent-free

## Technical data

### General Characteristics

Property	Condition	Value	Method
Appearance	-	clear to slightly turbid, oily liquid	-
Color	-	colorless to yellowish	-
Density	20 °C	0.98 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	DIN 51757
Flash point	-	62 °C	ISO 2719
Ignition temperature (liquids)	-	400 °C	DIN 51794
Odor	-	olefin-like	-
Platinum content	-	1.00 %	-
Viscosity, dynamic	-	approx. 800 mPa·s	-

These figures are only intended as a guide and should not be used in preparing specifications.

All the information provided is in accordance with the present state of our knowledge. Nonetheless, we disclaim any warranty or liability whatsoever and reserve the right, at any time, to effect technical alterations. The information provided, as well as the product's fitness for an intended application, should be checked by the buyer in preliminary trials. Contractual terms and conditions always take precedence. This disclaimer of warranty and liability also applies particularly in foreign countries with respect to third parties' rights.

Store in a dry and cool place.

## Applications

- Release Coatings

## Application details

WACKER® CATALYST OL is dissolved in a reactive silicone polymer, which is incorporated into the cured rubber during the curing process. Combined with DEHESIVE® silicone polymers, it is excellently suited for providing various substrates, such as paper and films, with a silicone coating that exhibits release properties towards tacky products used in technical, health, hygiene and food sectors

### Processing:

WACKER® CATALYST OL must be added to the mixture of DEHESIVE®, CRA® modifier and crosslinker. During addition, stirring should be as rapid as possible to avoid local over-concentrations of the platinum catalyst, which cause premature curing indicated by the formation of gel particles ranging in color from brown to black. It is also important that the platinum catalyst is always added as the last component to the homogeneous mixture of polymer and crosslinker.

Suitable materials for mixing vessels, stirrers, pumps, tubes, filters, etc. are stainless steel, polyethylene, polypropylene, Teflon and other fluorine polymers, as well as products coated or lined with these materials. If good catalyst activity is to be maintained, it is essential to avoid deactivation of the platinum catalyst. This may occur as a result of contact with the abovementioned equipment, with the ambient air, with unsuitable rolls in the coating equipment, with the customer's additives, or even with the substrate to be coated. If heavy metals (e.g. lead, copper, zinc, iron, chromium or tin) or sulfurous, nitrogenous or phosphorous organic compounds are present in any of the above materials, curing may be impaired or even prevented.

## Packaging and storage

### Storage

The 'Best use before end' date of each batch is shown on the product label.

Storage beyond the date specified on the label does not necessarily mean that the product is no longer usable. In this case however, the properties required for the intended use must be checked for quality assurance reasons.

Prolonged exposure to air and light, especially UV light, may result in an increased brown discoloration, or development of turbidity. Since the colloidal platinum formed is also catalytically active, it is safe to assume that a brown discoloration and slight turbidity will not have a detrimental effect on the performance of the product.

## Safety notes

Platinum catalysts react vigorously with proton donors. Undiluted catalysts should therefore not come into direct contact with siloxane crosslinkers, since this may cause a spontaneous, uncontrolled liberation of hydrogen. Especially in the presence of reactive organic solvents (e.g. esters and ketones) and flammable materials with a large surface area (e.g. paper), spontaneous ignition may then occur.

Comprehensive instructions are given in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheets. They are available on request from WACKER subsidiaries or may be printed via WACKER web site <http://www.wacker.com>.

## QR Code WACKER® CATALYST OL



### For technical, quality or product safety questions, please contact:

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