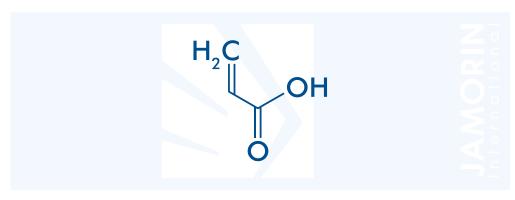


Acrylic Acid Glacial (AA)

Unsaturated monocarboxylic acid, for manufacturing polymers and for use as a feedstock for syntheses



CAS # 79-10-7 EINECS # 210-177-9

MOLECULAR FORMULA C,H,O,

MOLAR MASS

100.1 g/mol

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

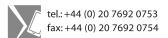
Properties	Typical	Method
Assay	min 99.5 %	Gas chromatography
Water content	max 0.1 %	ASTM E 203
Diacrylic acid content on despatch	max 2000 ppm	Gas chromatography
Color on dispatch	max 20	APHA, ASTM D 1209
Standard stabilization	200 ±20 ppm MEHQ	HPLC or ASTM D 3125

The aforementioned data shall constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product at the time of passing of risk. The data are controlled at regular intervals as part of our quality assurance program. Neither these data nor the properties of product specimens shall imply any legally binding guarantee of certain properties or of fitness for a specific purpose. No liability of ours can be derived therefrom.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Properties	Typical	Method
Appearance	Clear, colorless	
Physical form	Liquid @ > 13 °C	
Odor	Pungent	
Density @ 25 ℃	1.046 g/cm ³	
Refractive index n _d @ 20 °C	1.4181.422	
Boiling point	141 °C	
Freezing point	approx. 12 °C	
Viscosity @ 20 °C	1.3 mPa⋅s	
Vapor pressure @ 20 °C	39 mbar	
Vapor pressure @ 40 °C	13.5 mbar	
Specific heat of liquid @ 20 °C	2.05 kJ/(kg · °C)	
Heat of evaporation at boiling point	634 kJ/kg	
Heat of polymerization	1079 kJ/kg	
Heat of combustion @ 25 °C	19085 kJ/kg	
Temperature rating for electrical equitment	T ₂ (300450 °C)	









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Jamorin has Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each products. The MSDS contain relevant information needed to safeguard your employees from any known safety and health hazard related with our products. Jamorin provides you MSDS for all the products you evaluate or buy. It is also necessary that you get copies of the MSDS of the other raw materials recommended in our technical bulletins from the suppliers. Your employees should have ready access to and to be trained well on the proper use of MSDS

APPLICATIONS

Acrylic Acid (AA) is an unsaturated carboxylic acid. It reacts as a vinyl compound and as a carboxylic acid. It readily undergoes polymerization and addition reactions. It can be used as a carboxylic acid to produce acrylic esters, acrylamide, N-substituted acrylamides and acrylyl chloride by common methods.

Copolymers can be produced with acrylic and methacrylic esters, acrylonitrile, maleic acid esters, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, styrene, butadiene and ethylene.

Homopolymers of acrylic acid and copolymers which contain a preponderance of acrylic acid have a glassy consistency and are frequently soluble in water. They can be used in the form of their free acids and ammonium and alkali salts in many different applications, such as thickeners, dispersing agents, flocculants, protective colloids for stabilizing emulsions and polymer dispersions, wetting agents, coatings and textile finishes.

Acrylic Acid (AA) readily undergoes addition reactions with a wide variety of organic and inorganic compounds. This makes it a very useful feedstock for the production of many low molecular compounds. For instance, acrylic acid can be used to produce derivatives of propionic acid with water, alco-hols, amines, halogens and chlorinated hydrocarbons. It can also be used with other substances to produce unsaturated fatty acids, heterocyclic compounds and Diels-Alder addition products.

PROCESSING

Acrylic Acid (AA) polymerizes very readily. It is generally stabilized with 200 ppm of hydroquinone monomethyl ether (MEHQ). It is only ever supplied in its stabilized form, because it can polymerize with explosive violence if it is not stabilized. It is not usually necessary to remove the stabilizer because its action can be compensated for by adding an excess of initiator.

STORAGE & HANDLING

In order to prevent polymerization Acrylic Acid (AA) must always be stored under air, and never under inert gases. The presence of oxygen is required for the stabilizer to function effectively. Glacial Acrylic Acid (AA) must be stored between 15 and 25 °C. For extended storage periods over 4 weeks it is advisable to replenish the dissolved oxygen content. Under these conditions, a storage stability of one year can be expected. In order to minimize the likelihood of overstorage, the storing procedure should strictly follow the «first-in-first-out» principle.

To prevent freezing, the temperature of acrylic acid should never drop below 15 °C. Improper thawing can result in violent polymerization. Do not attempt to thaw frozen or partially frozen Acrylic Acid (AA) unless you have received prior approval from your supplier.

It is highly recommended that an emergency restabilization systems is installed. This may help to prevent polymerization of the material in a situation of pool fire, contamination or other unforeseeable events although it is no substitute for appropriate preventive measures.

SAFETY

A Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled for Acrylic Acid (AA) that contains up-to-date information on all questions relevant to safety.

PACKAGING

It can be purchased in bulk and 200L drum. Special packing can be arranged.

NOTE

The data contained in this publication are based on our current knowledge and experience. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our product, these data do not relieve processors from carrying out their own investigations and tests; neither do these data imply any guarantee of certain properties, nor the suitability of the product for specific purpose. Any descriptions, drawings, photographs, data, proportions, weights etc. given herein may change without prior information and do not constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

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