Technical Data Sheet

**STRUKTOL® SU 109**

Preparation of Insoluble Sulphur

**Composition**

- Total sulphur: 75 %
- Organic dispersing agent: 24 %
- Inorganic dispersing agent: 1 %

**Properties**

- **Appearance**: non-dusting, friable powder
- **Density** [kg/m³]: 1530
- **Bulk density** [kg/m³]: 450
- **Content of insoluble sulphur** [%]: 73
- **Physiological behavior**: refer to safety data sheet
- **Storage stability**: at least 18 months under normal storage conditions in closed bags in cool rooms (keep away from ammonia and amine containing compounds)
- **Packing**: 20 kg bags
- **Factor for dosage**: 1.33

The data given are typical values which are not intended for use in preparing specifications. For test methods refer to the corresponding supplement.
Recommendations for Application

Two basic types of sulphur are used for rubber compounding, i.e. ordinary ground sulphur called “soluble sulphur” because of its solubility in carbon disulphide (CS₂) and the so-called insoluble sulphur insoluble in CS₂.

This characteristic of the sulphur types is paralleled by their solubility in rubbers: insoluble sulphur is completely insoluble in rubber whilst ground sulphur is in part soluble. This solubility depends upon temperature and excessive sulphur crystallizes from a compound mixed at higher temperatures.

A greyish sulphur bloom appears on the uncured compound surface followed by small sulphur crystals which can no more be dispersed in the rubber compound.

Consequences of sulphur blooming are:
- increased scorch risk in areas where sulphur has concentrated
- decreased building tack
- local overcure
- variations in physical properties

When using insoluble sulphur blooming from the uncured compound can be avoided. Whilst ordinary ground sulphur is easily incorporated/dispersed in most rubber compounds insoluble sulphur can give rise to problems. Owing to static electricity agglomerates are formed which are only partially dispersed.

The specialty dispersing agents contained in STRUKTOL SU 109 effect a fast incorporation and optimum sulphur dispersion. Static electricity build-up is minimized. The dispersing agents used are non-discolouring and have no influence on the cure rate. The best dispersion performance can be achieved in a mixing temperature range between 60 and 80 °C.

**STRUKTOL® SU 109** containing 75 % of sulphur is used where a low content of dispersing agent is desirable.

When using insoluble sulphur it is important to recognize that this form reverts to soluble sulphur at elevated temperatures, i.e. it should be admixed at temperatures below the critical reversion point (80 °C). This also applies to any further processing of the finalized compound.

It is also important to note that the reversion of insoluble sulphur is not only promoted through temperature, but also through inorganic bases (amines). Special attention must be paid to the accelerator system in compounding and care should be taken that activators are not too alkaline.
The suggestions for application and usage of our products as well as possible proposed formulations are meant to advise only to the best of our knowledge. This information is without obligation and does not release customers from their own testings to ensure suitability for intended processes and use. Liability is only accepted in case of intention or gross negligence. Liability for any defects caused by minor negligence are not accepted. Each producer is responsible and liable to observe legislation and patent rights of third parties.
This new leaflet replaces all previously printed documentation.
Alterations reserved. 07/2018

Schill + Seilacher "Struktol" GmbH  Moorfleeter Straße 28  22113 Hamburg  Germany
Phone: +49 40 73362-0  Fax: +49 40 73362-194  E-Mail: info@struktol.de