

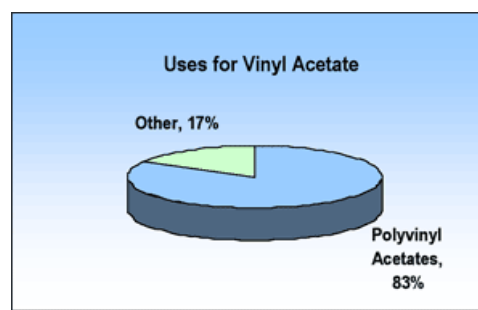
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Description	Specifications		Unit
	Min.	Max.	
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	99.9		%(w/w)
Water		400	ppm
Acidity		50	ppm
Acetaldehyde		100	ppm
Methyl Acetate		50	ppm
Ethyl Acetate		150	ppm
Specific Gravity 20/20oC	0.932	0.936	
Colour, APHA		5	
Distillation Range	71.0	73.5	oC
Hydroquinone	14	16	ppm

*The figures indicated on the table are standard values.

APPLICATIONS

About 83% of the VAM manufactured is used to produce polyvinyl acetate emulsions and resins. Polyvinyl acetates can be homo-polymers (polymerized alone) or co-polymers (polymerized with other monomers such as Acrylate esters) to produce polymers for a wide variety of industrial and consumer products, including:



- Emulsion polymers – for paints, coatings, adhesives and textiles. Adhesives made with VAM have excellent adhesion to a host of substrates, including metal, porcelain, wood and paper, and are more color stable than other adhesives and odor-free. It is also widely used in water-based coatings and latex paints.
- Polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) – for use in textiles, adhesives, paper sizing and fibers.
- Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) polyethylene resins – for film, hot-melt adhesives and wire and cable applications.

- Polyvinyl butyral (PVB) – for use as inter-layers in safety glass for automotive and architectural applications.
- Ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH) – to produce barrier films used in co-extruded food packaging and automotive plastic fuel tanks. EVOH has excellent gas, odor, flavor and aroma barrier properties.
- Acrylic fibers / textile applications – for fabric treatments, pigments and adhesives. For example, to control shrinkage in polyester compounds and solution vinyl resins.

PACKING

Bulk or in 220 Lit (net: 180 Kg) new drums, each 4 drums strapped on a pallet.