Neoprene 750
Liquid Dispersion

TECHNICAL INFORMATION – November 2015

Neoprene 750 Liquid Dispersion is an aqueous colloidal dispersion of a crystallization-resistant Neoprene. Its crystallization resistance is similar to that of Neoprene WRT. Neoprene 750 is anionic and is extremly stable with respect to shelf and heat aging. It immediately forms strong, highly extensible films when coagulated. Table 1 list some of the physical characteristics of Neoprene 750 liquid dispersion.

Table 1 - Typical Liquid Dispersion Properties

Polymer Type	Copolymer of chloroprene and 2,3-dicloro-1,3-butadiene
Emulsifying agent	Potassium salts of disproportionate resin acids
Solids, % by weight	50
pH at 25°C [77°F]	>12.0
Color	Off-white
Specific Gravity at 25°C [77°F]	
Polymer	1.25
Dispersion	1.12
Stability	
Mechanical	Good
Electrolyte	Good
Storage	Good
Freeze/thaw	Not Stable

* These data are presented to describe Neoprene 750 and are not intended to serve as specifications.

Main Feature

High Wet Strength
Outstanding wet gels elongation and wet get tensil strength render Neoprene 750 useful in dipped goods applications resist gel cracking either alone or in blends with other Neoprene liquid dispersion products such as Neoprene 571 liquid dispersion or Neoprene 842A liquid dispersion.

Low Modulus
The low modulus of Neoprene 750 allow manufacture of very flexible products or dipped goods. Neoprene 750 compounds without filler loading duplicate the lower stress/strain curve of similarly natural rubber latex products.

Crystallization Resistance
The higher resistance to crystallization of Neoprene 750 allows it to maintain low modulus at relatively low temperatures regardless of the state of cure.

Suggested End Uses

- Dipped goods
- Cord adhesives
- Contact bond adhesives
- Construction adhesives

Handling and Storage
Before handling Neoprene liquid dispersion, be sure to read the following references "Guide to Safety in Handling and FDA Status of Neoprene Liquid Dispersions" and "Transfer and Storage of Neoprene Liquid Dispersions."

Information on European Union Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC related to Colophony Skin Sensitizaton
Colophony is classified as a skin contact sensitizer under European Union Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC effective July 30, 2002. This Directive requires labeling of products that contain colophony at levels equal to or greater than 0.1% (refer to the Directives for specific details). Solid (dry type) Neoprene adhesives grade products manufactured by Denka Performance Elastomer LLC contain about 4% colophony (CAS No. 8050-09-7). Toxicological tests have demonstrated that dry Neoprene is not a skin sensitizer. Because of this testing, dry Neoprene polymer is not subject to mandatory labeling under the above Directive despite the presence of the colophony. However, when these Neoprene adhesive grade products are dissolved in organic solvents, the colophony may still be present at concentrations up to 0.8% depending on the solids content of the solutions. In the absence of data showing the adhesive is not a skin sensitizer, the adhesive could be subjext to the above EU regulation.

We recommend that manufactures and marketers of adhesive solutions based on Denka Performance Elastomers' Neoprene (dry type) adhesive grade products determine whether the colophony level is above 0.1%. If the manufactured preparation has a colophony content of less than 0.1% it will not be subject to mandatory labeling (provided no other consitituents necessitate mandatory labeling). Manufactured preparations that contain higher colophony contents will require the labeling and/or container notices described in the Directive.

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