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Introduction of Monoazo Pigment Lake P.Y.191

The monoazo calcium pigment lake P.Y.191 produces a reddish shade of yellow, covering the same range of shades as the diarylide yellow pigment P.Y.83. P.Y.191, however, exhibits distinctly less tinctorial strength than P.Y.83.

P.Y.191 is mainly recommended for plastics and masterbatch applications and is suitable for PE, PVC, PP, PS, ABS, PC and other plastic systems. P.Y.191 is also used for hot melt traffic paint in the USA.

In terms of performance, P.Y.191 displays good light fastness, migration resistance and low warping in HDPE injection molding. P.Y.191 has a thermal stability (DIN 12877) of 300 °C and excellent solvent fastness in aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, as well as in the commonly used plasticizers. The pigment is almost completely fast to alcohols and esters but not to water, ketones and methylglycol.

P.Y.191 can replace red shade diarylide yellow and lead chromate yellow pigments for indoor applications.

Trust Chem developed two types of Pigment Yellow 191, as alternative: TCY19101 and TCY19105. These two types are semi-transparent products, TCY19105 has a greener shade and is easier to disperse than TCY19101. TCY19105 is a special grade for PP fiber applications.

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HPS Series Daylight Fluorescent Pigments

Product Description

Daylight fluorescent pigments of the HPS series are manufactured from a thermoset copolymer based on dyed/pigmented sulfonamide-melamine-formaldehyde.

Applications

Mainly recommended for solvent based paints.

Features

- High reflectivity that results in bright fluorescent colors.
- Good solvent resistance and temperature stability.
- Fairly good light fastness due to the incorporation of a UV stabilizer. Limited light fastness in exterior applications due to the chemical structure of fluorescent pigments.

REACH

Our HPS series daylight fluorescent pigments comply with the relevant requirements of the EU REACH regulation.

Product Colors

HPS-10 Chartreuse	HPS-15 Red
HPS-11 Green	HPS-16 Cerise
HPS-12 Orange yellow	HPS-17 Pink
HPS-13 Orange	HPS-18 Magenta
HPS-14 Orange red	HPS-19 Blue

Physical Properties

Delivery Form	Powder
Average Particle Size (D50)	⩽ 5.0μm
Hegman Grind	5.5~6.5
Melting Point	Thermoset, non-melting
Decomposition T°	⩾ 245°C
Bulking Density	0.45~0.55g/ml
Oil Absorption	55~65g oil/100g pigment

Solvent Resistance
Recommended for use in aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters, glycols

The pigments are insoluble and need to be dispersed (easy to stir in).

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Introduction of China National Standard: GB 9685-2016

In order to regulate the use and management of food additives, the China National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) published National Food Safety Standard GB 9685-2016 for Uses of Additives in Food Contact Materials and their Products which came into force on October 19th, 2017. GB 9685-2016 applies to almost all food contact materials (FCMs), and its positive list of food contact additives contains 1,294 substances.

This national standard specifies the principles for the use of food contact materials and additives in food products in China. It covers permitted additives, their use scope, maximum use level, specific migration limit (SML) or maximum residue (QM), total specific migration limit and other specific limitations.

Appendix A of GB 9685-2016 is a list of permitted additives and use conditions, grouped by the type of food contact material. To be more specific, Appendix A includes 7 tables each containing the permitted additives for all types of food contact materials and articles: plastics, paints and coatings, rubber, printing inks, adhesives, paper and board, and other materials such as silicon rubber. For each additive, the FCA number, chemical name, CAS no., use scope, maximum use level, specific migration limit (SML) or maximum residue (QM) and other requirements are given in the tables.

Organic pigments are widely used as colorants in various applications for food contact materials. GB 9685-2016 also mentions specific requirements for organic pigments which are listed in Appendix A. These are:

1.The content of soluble elements in 0.1M hydrochloric acid, determined as a percentage in relation to the colorant:

Antimony (Sb): ⩽500ppm	Arsenic (As): ⩽100ppm	Barium (Ba): ⩽100ppm	Cadmium (Cd): ⩽100ppm
Chromium (Cr VI): ⩽1000ppm	Lead (Pb): ⩽100ppm	Mercury (Hg): ⩽50ppm	Selenium (Se): ⩽100ppm

2.Other impurities in the pigment (w/w): Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) should not exceed 25ppm, Primary aromatic amines expressed as aniline should not exceed 500ppm. The total content of benzidine, ß-naphthylamine and 4-aminobiphenyl should not exceed 10ppm.

Trust Chem attaches great importance to this national standard, always ensuring that our regular quarterly tests meet the special requirements for organic pigments specified in GB 9685-2016. We hope that downstream organizations will pay equal attention to the corresponding requirements when using these additives in China.