



# A Comparison of *Eastman 168* Plasticizer With *Palatinol 79P*<sup>1</sup> and *Eastman DOP* Plasticizers

## Introduction

*Eastman 168*, *Palatinol 79P*, and *Eastman DOP* plasticizers were compared in flexible vinyl formulations at equal efficiency (hardness) levels and different phr levels. Dry blends and plastisols were evaluated.

## Results

1. More *Eastman 168* was needed to match the hardness of *Palatinol 79P*, but less *Eastman DOP* was required.
2. The mechanical properties of the three plasticizers were generally equal.
3. *Eastman 168* and DOP had the best resistance to soapy water extraction.
4. Since C<sub>11</sub> ester was not present, 79P was higher in volatility than 168.
5. *Eastman 168* and 79P had approximately equal low-temperature flexibility properties, and both had better low-temperature flexibility than DOP.
6. The lowest-viscosity plastisols were obtained with 79P, followed by 168.

## Laboratory Work

Film samples of flexible vinyl compounds were prepared in thicknesses of 70 and 10 mils (see Table 1). The 70-mil samples were used to determine mechanical and low-temperature flexibility properties, while the 10-mil samples were used for extraction testing (see Table 2).

<sup>1</sup>Palatinol 79P, a semilinear plasticizer marketed by BASF Corporation, is based on a blend of C<sub>7</sub> and C<sub>9</sub> alcohols derived from linear alpha olefins. The alcohols and the plasticizer are produced by Sterling Chemical Company.

Table 1

## Flexible Vinyl Compound Formulations

Plasticizer	168 <sup>a</sup>	79P <sup>a</sup>	DOP <sup>a</sup>
PVC Suspension Resin	100	100	100
Eastman 168 Plasticizer	70.7	—	—
Palatinol 79P Plasticizer	—	65.0	—
Eastman DOP Plasticizer	—	—	63.9
CaCO <sub>3</sub> Filler	40	40	40
Epoxidized Soybean Oil	4	4	4
Ba-Cd-Zn Heat Stabilizer	2	2	2

<sup>a</sup>Units are phr.

Table 2

## Properties of Flexible Vinyl Compounds

Plasticizer	168	79P	DOP
phr	70.7	65.0	63.9
<b>Mechanical Properties</b>			
Specific Gravity	1.323	1.366	1.363
Shore A Hardness	75	75	75
Tensile Strength, psi	2,098	2,309	2,166
Elongation, %	398	413	387
Modulus, 100%, psi	957	835	971
Tear Strength, lb/in.	293	295	296
<b>Permanence Properties</b>			
Soapy Water Extraction @ 50°C, % wt loss	1.71	2.51	1.15
Oil Extraction, % wt loss	21.9	17.5	15.5
Hexane Extraction, % wt loss	31	29	28
Activated Carbon @ 90°C, % wt loss	2.6	3.5	6.1
<b>Low-Temperature Properties</b>			
Torsion Modulus, °C (°F)			
35,000 psi	-38 (-37)	-37 (-35)	-33 (-27)
135,000 psi	-54 (-65)	-53 (-63)	-52 (-62)
Low-Temperature Impact, °C (°F)	-41 (-42)	-43 (-45)	-36 (-33)

Flexible vinyl plastisols were prepared according to the formulations in Table 3. The viscosity of each plastisol was determined after aging for 24 hours, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 3 weeks (Figure 1). Volatility of the plasticizers was determined after fusing for 10 minutes at 177°C (350°F) and 10 minutes at 204°C (400°F). The results are shown in Figure 2.

**Table 3**

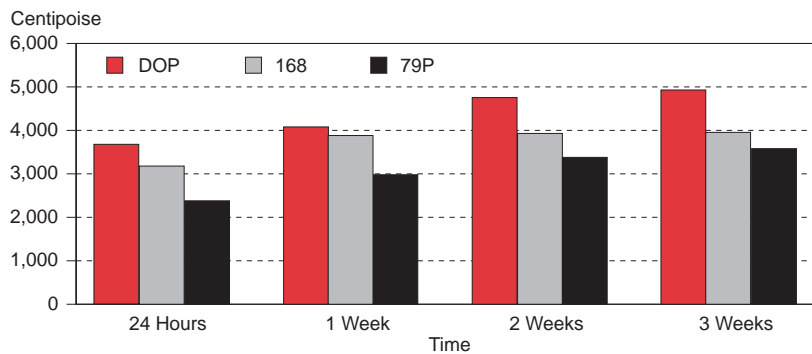
**Flexible Vinyl Plastisol Formulations**

<b>Plasticizer</b>	<b>168<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>79P<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>DOP<sup>a</sup></b>
PVC Dispersion Resin	100	100	100
<i>Eastman 168 Plasticizer</i>	84	—	—
<i>Palatinol 79P Plasticizer</i>	—	80	—
<i>Eastman DOP Plasticizer</i>	—	—	80
CaCO <sub>3</sub> Filler	30	30	30
Epoxy Tallate	4	4	4
Ba-Cd-Zn Heat Stabilizer	2	2	2

<sup>a</sup>Units are phr.

**Figure 1**

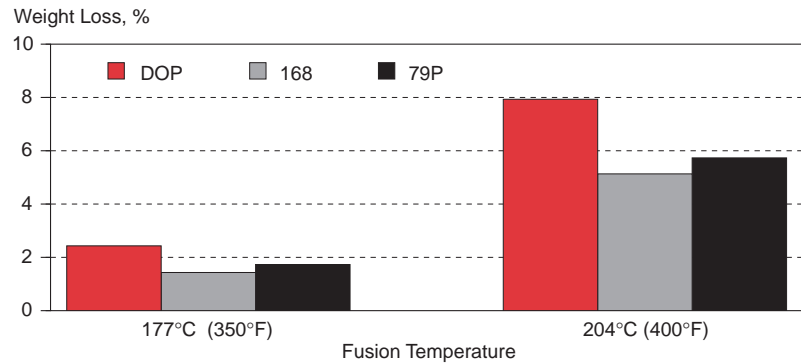
**Plastisol Brookfield Viscosity<sup>a</sup>  
Eastman 168 vs. Palatinol 79P and Eastman DOP**



<sup>a</sup>Spindle #5, 10 rpm

**Figure 2**

**Plastisol Volatility After Fusion<sup>a</sup>  
Eastman 168 vs. Palatinol 79P and Eastman DOP**



<sup>a</sup>Time—10 minutes



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