

PRODUCT	LTC Series of additives and corrective chemical agents
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TECHNICAL DEFINITION	<i>Modifying agents for protective coatings</i>
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PRODUCT	PROPERTIES	OBSERVATIONS
LTC 1 Polyurethane accelerator	Accelerates the chemical crosslinking in all polyurethane coatings. It is particularly useful during the winter season. It also reduces the pot-life of the coating where it is employed this negative effect can be partially compensated for by increasing the percentage of solvent in the coating.	a) Add between 1%-2% only to the first component mix well. b) Never add this agent to the second component. c) For roller coater and curtain coater applications, watch pot-life very closely.
LTC 40 Retarding agent	Retard evaporation in all polyurethane and nitrocellulose coatings. Particularly useful during summer season where it improves flow-out. Does not effect pot-life of coating, but increase drying time to reach stackability of coated panels.	a) Add between 5% to 10% on first component. b) Can also be added to catalyzed coatings. c) Suitable for use for spray roller coater, and curtain coater application.
LTC 5 Anti-blush agent	Used in nitrocellulose coatings, where it permits water vapor to evaporate, thus eliminating humidity blush. To be employed particularly on days with high relative humidity.	a) Add from 3% to 6% on lacquer. b) Never add to polyurethane coatings.
LTC 9 Anti-bubble additive for sanding sealers	This agent is added to polyurethane and nitrocellulose sanding sealer to free entrapped air bubbles in the coating.	a) Add from 1% to 3% on coating. b) In particularly difficult cases, the amount can be increased to 5%. c) Higher additions will only cause other and extra problems. d) Can be used in spray or curtain coatings. e) Never add this agent to satin and matt coatings.
LTC 12 Flow agent	Main use is satin and matt top coats that do not flow out correctly or present and alligator-skin during drying schedule. Flow agent 12 will correct these problems, and also increase the uniformity of matting agents and the surface hardness of the coating.	a) Add 1 to 2% on first component, mix well. b) Do not use in open-grain type of organic coatings.

PRODUCT	PROPERTIES	OBSERVATIONS
LTC 14 Electrostatic agent	This additive will increase the electrical conductivity of the coating to which it has been added. Main use is for application by electrostatic spray. It will also shorten the pot-life of two component coatings.	a) Use from 1% to 3% on the specific coating, controlling that the electrical resistance is in the range of 1×10^6 to 2×10^7 ohm/cm.
LTC 15 Polyvalent additive for pigmented coatings	Used principally to eliminate entrapped air bubbles in pigmented polyurethane coatings.	a) Add from 1% to 3% on first component at the moment of use. Mix well. b) Do not use with transparent coatings.
LTC 17 Polyester wetting agent	Used mainly in U.V. polyester coatings applied by roller coater. It improves wetting properties and also adhesion to porous woods. Pot-life of polyester with LTC 17 is about 12 hours.	a) use between 5% and 10% on coating. b) Do not use with peroxide initiated coatings.
LTC 22 U.V. light filter	Used both in sealers and in top coats to protect the wood substrate from discoloration under U.V. light.	a) Add 2% to 4% on the first component. Mix well.
LTC 23 Matting agent	This paste can be added to all pure satin and matt top coats. It must not be used with polyvalent coatings like LGA 3 which serve both as a sanding sealer and satin top coat.	a) The usual addition lies between 1% and 7% based on first component.
LTC 24 Promoter for PU	Promoter for complete cross-linking of PU products.	a) Use with LNB 9066 during winter (2%)
LTC 25 Anti bubble agent for polyester coatings	Main use is to transform polyester coatings for curtain application, into products suitable to be applied also by normal air spray.	a) Use 1% on polyester coating. Mix well.
LTC 30 Flow agent for polyvalent coatings	Main use is to improve flow-out, hardness, and slip to polyvalent coatings used both as sealers and as top coats, such as LGA 3.	a) Add 4% based on first component.
LTC 31 Brightening agent for polyester coatings	Main use is in normal polyester coatings based on peroxides and cobalt promoter, where this agent reduces or eliminates the classical green tinge produced in cobalt reactions.	a) Use only 1%-2% based on coating. b) Larger amounts will greatly lengthen the gel time of coating.
LTC 61 Paraffin wax solution for polyester coatings (spring-autumn)	For coatings supplied without wax, it is used as a means to incorporate wax in coating. For coatings containing paraffin wax, as a corrective addition for paraffin consumed in curtain coater.	a) Add 4% on coatings without wax. Mix well. b) Add 2% maximum larger amounts will create other problems.
LTC 62 Paraffin wax solution for polyester coatings (summer)	For coatings supplied without wax, it is used as a means to incorporate wax in coating. As a corrective addition during summer months for paraffin consumed in curtain coater.	a) Add 4% on coatings without wax. b) Add 2% maximum larger amounts will create other problems.
LTC96 retardant agent	Used mainly in roller stain (CIT series) to increase the pore-wetting power and to stabilize the viscosity. It's possible to use in PU products in order to LTC40. In electrostatic application increase the wetting power.	Use from 2% to 5%

OBSERVATIONS:

- **The percentage advised are based on our own experience. They are however purely indicative.**
- **It is always necessary to determine experimentally the optimum amount for every single problem.**
- **Where doubt exist, it is always better to contact our technical laboratory for explanations.**

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IMPORTANT: Since every single panel or any other substrate, even if of the same chemical nature, can be theoretically different then the previous one and posses chemical and physical properties which can greatly influence the end-results of the applied coating, and considering that the mixing, catalysis and diluting operations are not under our strict control, nor are temperatures, air humidity and tecnical features of the various installations, which can also effect the end-results, subject to our personal decision at the time of application, it is impossible for our Company to assume any responsibility whatsoever in regard to the results obtained with the use of our products.

Furthermore we underline the fact that in industrial applications, a tolerance of 5% in the overall results is considered normal and is definitely not caused by the quality of the products employed.

The tecnological information contained in the present technical data sheet are based on the average results obtained with the tests effects in our laboratories, and as such represents the most complete informat and tecnological experience avaiable in the wood coating field.

Our company instead gives the maximum assurance as to the constancy of the chemical and physical properties of our products within the tolerance limits indicated on our technical data sheet. Our Company is also always ready to substitute any of our products, whenever the properties do not correspond to the information given in our technical bulletins.

Nevertheless, the end-results obtained are under the complete responsibility of the end-user, who has the obligation to verify if the properties of the specific products in use correspond to his particular reuirements, and if the ambient conditions, application, installation and substrates might eventually indicate substantial modifications of the products involved.

All the information in our technical data sheet have been obtained at a temperature of 20°Centigrade and at a relative humidity of 70%.

At the bottom of our technical data sheet, You will find a date and a progressive number. We request You have your own personnel to control the edition in your possession as all technical information is always susceptible to eventual modification with the passage of time.