

Key Performance Advantages

- Improves overall paint performance
- Powerful co-dispersant
- Exempt from regulation as a VOC by U.S. EPA and Environment Canada



Paints and Coatings

AMP-95[®]

(2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol containing 5% water)

Multifunctional Additive for Latex Paints

AMP-95[®] is widely recognized as a multifunctional additive for all types of latex emulsion paints. In a formulation, AMP-95 can be used as a powerful co-dispersant to prevent re-agglomeration of pigments. At the same time, AMP-95 will contribute significant benefits to the overall performance of the coating.

The benefits and performance improvements made possible by AMP-95 in different stages of paint manufacture are:

AMP-95 in the Grind

- Reduces dispersant demand when used in conjunction with conventional dispersants
- Optimizes pigment dispersion
- Reduces foam (through dispersant reduction)
- Provides effective pH control
- Lowers raw material costs

AMP-95 in the Letdown

- Improves thickener performance
- Eliminates need for ammonia, resulting in a lower odor paint
- Improves color acceptance of shading pastes

AMP-95 and Coating Performance

- Improves scrub, water, and block resistance through formula optimization
- Reduces in-can corrosion
- Effective in low odor systems

When formulating a latex paint, it is important to consider all the effects of dispersants and surfactants on the paint and on its final performance. As the information in this technical data sheet shows, AMP-95 can be used to reduce the levels of many commonly used paint additives, thereby lowering raw material costs while improving paint performance.

Typical Properties

The following are typical properties of AMP-95. They are not to be considered product specifications.

Neutral equivalent	93-97
Vapor pressure at 20°C	10.7 Pa
Specific gravity at 25°C	0.942
Viscosity at 25°C at 10°C at -2°C	147 mPa·s 561 mPa·s Solidifies
Flash point Tag open cup Tag closed cup	78°C 83°C
Surface tension As supplied 10% aqueous solution	37 mN/m 58 mN/m
pH—0.1 molar solution (0.9% by wt. AMP-95)	11.3

Recommended Use Levels

In The Grind

To take full advantage of AMP-95 as a co-dispersant, up to 30% of the existing dispersant solids can be replaced by an equal weight of AMP-95. This generally amounts to 0.05 to 0.1 percent of AMP-95 on the total weight of the formulation.

In The Letdown

Typical formulations require 0.1 to 0.3 percent (on total formulation weight) of AMP-95 for optimum pH stability, for associative thickener neutralization and to eliminate in-can corrosion. For control of flash rusting, an additional 0.1 to 0.2 percent (on total formulation weight) of AMP-95 may be required.

Efficient Pigment Dispersion

AMP-95 improves pigment dispersion in the production of latex paints. Combining AMP-95 with a conventional anionic dispersant in a grind paste is more effective than using any dispersant alone.

AMP-95 enhances the performance of anionic dispersants so that dispersant demand is reduced. Six commonly-used dispersants were tested in a typical dispersion. As shown in the table below, small quantities of AMP-95 in a TiO₂, calcined clay, and calcium carbonate blend significantly reduced dispersant demand. Specific dispersant requirements vary with the pigment grade, type and lot.

Using AMP-95 in the grind produces a paint with maximum hiding power, color acceptance and stability at considerably lower anionic dispersant levels than are normally required to achieve similar results. AMP-95 also stabilizes the grind at a mildly alkaline pH. This reduces the tendency for pigment re-agglomeration or “shock” when the grind is added to a moderately alkaline letdown.

Dispersant Demand for 70% NVM TiO₂,
Calcined Clay, and Calcium Carbonate Blend

% Dispersant Required (Solids)/Wt. of Pigment			
Dispersant	No AMP-95	With AMP-95*	Percent Dispersant Reduction
Tamol 731 [A]	0.118	0.085	28
Nopcosperse 44 [B]	0.113	0.087	23
Tamol 963 [A]	0.100	0.075	25
KTPP [D]	0.165	0.123	25
Rhodine 226 [C]	0.142	0.100	29
Tamol 1124 [A]	0.133	0.100	25

*AMP-95 is added at 0.05% by wt. of pigment

Key to Suppliers:

[A] Dow Chemical

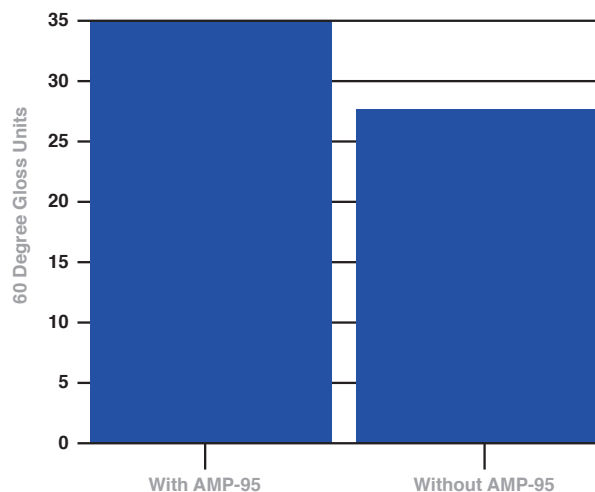
[B] Henkel Corporation

[C] Rhodia

[D] FMC Corporation

Gloss Enhancement

AMP-95 functions as a powerful co-dispersant and then evaporates from the paint film upon drying. In gloss systems, the gloss is improved by the more efficient dispersion of the pigment through the use of AMP-95. Therefore, gloss can be enhanced as demonstrated in the following graph.



Reactive Pigment Stabilization

AMP-95 helps to stabilize some paint systems containing reactive pigments such as zinc oxide. Typical improvements are demonstrated in the following photo; the addition of AMP-95 inhibited gelling even for paint subjected to heat aging.



With AMP-95

Without AMP-95

Film Performance

Most dispersants and surfactants contain 25 to 50% non-volatile, hygroscopic components, which remain in the dried paint film and contribute to poor scrub resistance and water spotting. Therefore, it is important to keep these additives to a minimum. AMP-95 used in conjunction with reduced levels of conventional dispersants accomplishes this objective. The results are improved scrub resistance, water resistance, and reduced water spotting of the paint film as illustrated below.

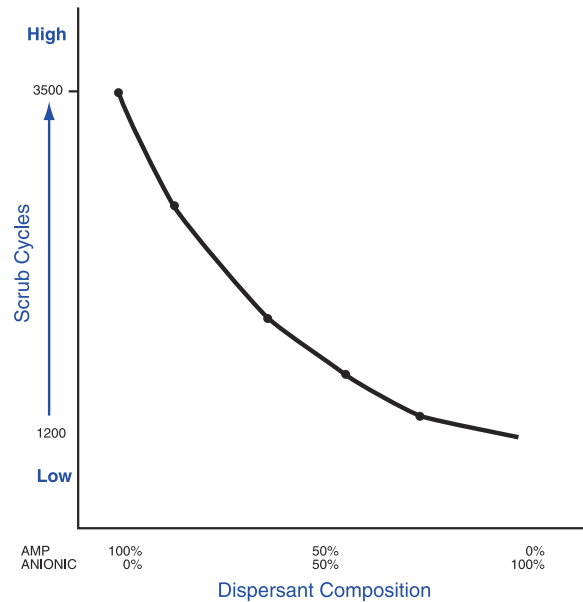


With AMP-95

Without AMP-95

AMP-95 exhibits its superior scrub resistance properties in this interior flat formulation.

Scrub Cycles vs. % AMP/Anionic Dispersant (at equal dispersion solids)

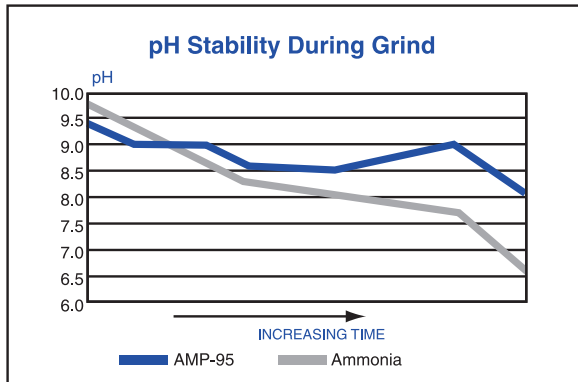


Reduced Corrosion

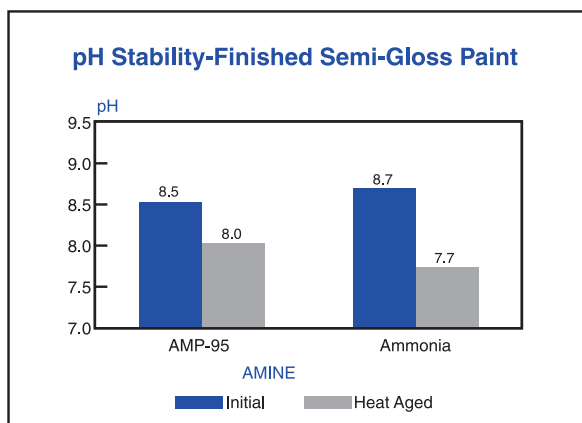
Because AMP-95 reduces pH drift in latex paints, it effectively reduces in-can rusting in areas such as seams and edges.

Improves Thickener Performance

AMP-95 is an outstanding replacement for ammonia when neutralizing alkali swellable associative thickeners. Not only does AMP-95 eliminate the problems associated with the handling of ammonia, but pH control and subsequent stability of the associative thickener is greatly enhanced. Thickeners are often added at the dispersion stage to provide the required milling viscosity. As shown in the graph below, AMP-95 provides greater pH stability than does ammonia during the dispersion, thus contributing to improved performance of the associative thickener.



In associative thickener-containing systems, effective neutralization and pH control are important to the long term stability of the coating. Accelerated aging studies demonstrate that AMP-95 provides optimum pH stability in these finished coatings. In one comparison study, semi-gloss paints containing associative thickener and AMP-95 or ammonia were aged 14 days at 54.5°C. The AMP-95 system exhibited improved pH stability in comparison to the ammonia-based system as shown below.



Reduces the Level of Cellulosic Thickeners

AMP-95 assists in the thickening of cellulosic thickeners and greatly improves the efficiency of these products. The table below outlines how the thickener levels can be optimized through this improved efficiency, while still maintaining performance.

	With AMP-95	Without AMP-95
Ingredient	Parts by Wt. Paint A	Parts by Wt. Paint B
AMP-95	2.00	--
Conventional dispersant	2.60	8.00
Thickener	3.75	4.50

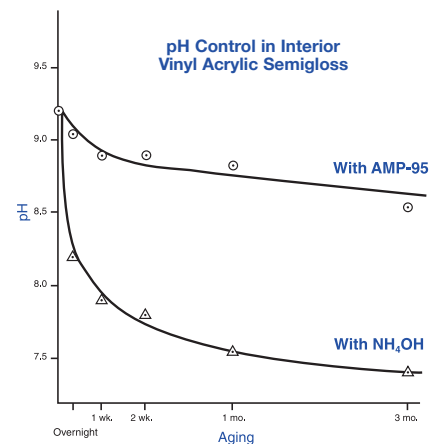
pH Stabilization

AMP-95 imparts excellent pH stability to latex paints. Ammonia is a weaker base and is much more fugitive than is AMP-95, therefore, ammonia-based paint has poorer pH stability and a stronger odor than does paint based on AMP-95. Controlling pH is very important because most paint formulations require a stable alkaline pH to control:

- Pigment dispersion
- Vehicle stability
- Package corrosion
- Viscosity stability

The control of pH with AMP-95 also provides coatings with virtually no yellowing as compared to many other commonly-used amines and amino alcohols. This is of importance for many types of quality paints being produced for the marketplace.

A comparison of the pH control performance of AMP-95 and ammonia in a vinyl-acrylic semi-gloss paint (below) shows AMP-95 is clearly superior to ammonia. After aging one month at elevated and then two months at ambient temperature, the pH of the ammonia formulation had dropped from 9.2 to 7.4, while the pH of the paint with AMP-95 did not go below 8.5.



Effective in Low Odor/ Low VOC Systems

With the ever-tightening VOC regulations and the consumer preference for low odor paints, AMP-95 is an excellent alternative to ammonia. On June 25, 2014, AMP was exempted from regulation as a VOC by the U.S. EPA. Environment Canada followed suit by exempting AMP in the summer of 2016. At a typical use level of 0.2% on total formulation weight, AMP makes a minimal contribution to total formulation VOC, in regions where AMP is included in VOC calculations.

In addition, the use of AMP-95 allows for the overall reduction of other additives and glycols, which further reduces VOC and provides for significant improvements to low odor systems. The use of AMP-95 in low VOC paint formulations allows for the manufacture of paints well within current and proposed VOC targets.

Cost Reduction

As a multifunctional paint additive, AMP-95 makes it possible to reduce costs and still obtain performance equal to or better than that of similar paint formulations not containing AMP-95. Overall raw material cost is reduced through minimizing:

- Dispersants
- Surfactants
- Defoamers

The following table demonstrates that because AMP-95 is 95% active, it is less costly to use than are the more-dilute anionic dispersants when replacement is made on a percent active basis. The reduction of additives in the formulation often results in a significant cost savings.

	With AMP-95	Without AMP-95
Ingredient	Parts by Wt.	Parts by Wt.
Potassium tripolyphosphate	1.5	2.5
Anionic dispersant	2.5	8.0
AMP-95	1.5	--
Wetting agent	1.5	3.3
Glycols	14.2	15.5
Defoamer	1.5	1.6
Thickener	4.9	5.0
Ammonia	--	1.5

Cost Reduction With AMP-95 = 16%

Product Stewardship

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Published September 2016 Form No. AMP-1561-0916-TCG