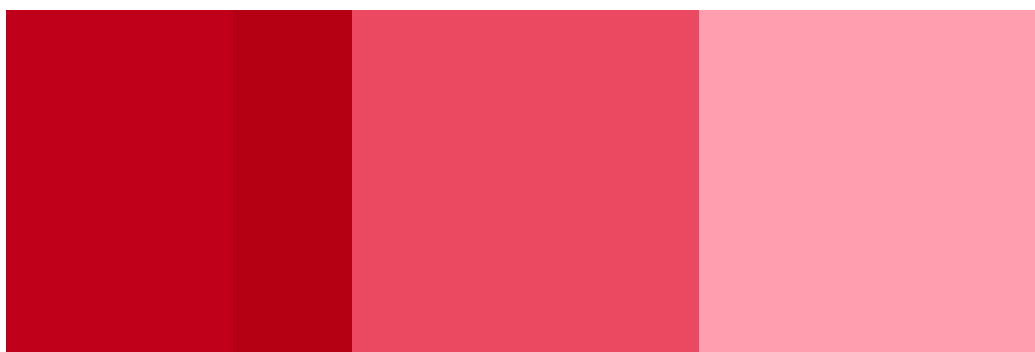


Cromophtal® Scarlet RN

yellowish red, semi-opaque, standard fastness to light

chemical type azo condensation

Colour Index Pigment Red 166 | 20730



alkyd/melamine system
full shade

alkyd/melamine system
1/3 standard depth of shade

alkyd/melamine system
1/25 standard depth of shade

fastness to weathering

acrylic/melamine system	1/25 standard depth of shade	2-3
	1/3 standard depth of shade	3
	50:50 molybdate orange	3-4
alkyd/melamine system	1/25 standard depth of shade	2-3
	1/3 standard depth of shade	3
	50:50 molybdate orange	3-4

fastness to light

alkyd/melamine system	1/25 standard depth of shade	6-7
	1/3 standard depth of shade	7
	50:50 molybdate orange	7-8
	full shade	8

suitability for industries

automotive	general industrial	coil	powder	wood	decorative
⊙	●	⊙	○	○	●

suitability for applications

baking finishes	water-based	acrylic/isocyanate	acid-curable	amine-curable	air-drying
●	●	●	●	●	●

explanation of symbols

● suitable ⊙ potentially suitable ○ not suitable

physical data

pH		density [g/cm ³]	1.49
conductivity [μS/cm]		bulk volume [l/kg]	5.1
specific surface [m ² /g]	29	dry content [%]	
oil absorption [g/100 g]	55		

thermal resistance			
150 °C (302 °F), 30 min.		5	
200 °C (392 °F), 10 min.		5	
fastness to overcoating			
cellulose nitrate paint		5	
baking finish, 130 °C (266 °F), 30 min.		5	
resistance to solvents			
butyl acetate	4–5	water	5
ethanol	4–5	white spirit	5
methylethyl ketone	4–5	xylene	4
methoxy-1,2-propanol			

Please contact your BASF sales representative for more information on the test methods applied.

The proximity of the demonstrated shades to the original hues depends on the settings and calibration of the equipment used (monitor, printer).

Safety

When handling this product, please comply with the advice and information given in the safety data sheet and observe protective and workplace hygiene measures adequate for handling chemicals.

It cannot be ruled out that this product contains particles < 0.1 µm.

If document contains an electron microscopy photograph: Pigment particles form the particle size distribution shown in the electron microscopy photograph above only after intensive dispersion by high shear stresses. In the supplied bulk material, the high adhesive forces between the tiny primary pigment particles cause them to form much larger agglomerates and aggregates which determine the flow and dust properties.

Note

The data contained in this publication are based on our current knowledge and experience. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our product, these data do not relieve processors from carrying out their own investigations and tests; neither do these data imply any guarantee of certain properties, nor the suitability of the product for a specific purpose. Any descriptions, drawings, photographs, data, proportions, weights, etc. given herein may change without prior information and do not constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product. The agreed contractual quality of the product results exclusively from the statements made in the product specification. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our product to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

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