

CATO DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT PIGMENTS

CATO – 6000 SERIES

Physical Properties and Chemical Nature

Appearance	: MICRO FINE POWDER
Decomposition Point Temperature	: 195° C to 200° C
Softening Point	: 120°C to 130° C
Average Particle Size	: (a) 3-4 microns (b) No residue on 400 mesh I.S. Tert Sieve
Bulk Density	: 0.55 to 0.65 gms/cc
Free Formaldehyde	: Below detectable limit
Refractive Index	: 1.6
Specific Gravity	: 1.3 to 1.4
Dispersibility	: Due to micro fine particle size Cato Fluorescent Pigments can be easily dispersed with high speed dispersion equipment.
Oil Absorption	: 50 to 60 gms. Of oil per 100 gms. of pigment
Chemical Nature	: Thermo plastic formaldehyde Resin

SR.NO.	SHADES	6000 Series
01.	CATO LEMON YELLOW	6101
02.	CATO GREEN	6102
03.	CATO CHROME (Y)	6103
04.	CATO CHROME (R)	6104
05.	CATO ORANGE	6105
06.	CATO ARORA PINK	6106
07.	CATO PINK (Y)	6107
08.	CATO PINK (B)	6108
09.	CATO RED	6109
10.	CATO MAGENTA	6110
11.	CATO VIOLET (B)	6111
12.	CATO BLUE	6112
13.	CATO TURQ. BLUE	6113
14.	CATO BLOOD RED	6114

SOLVENT RESISTANCE :

These colors must be checked for specified solvent/ combinations for the recommended grades of pigments. Care must be taken that the temperature while dispersing the pigment in the medium remains below 50° C (Please refer our Solvent Resistance Chart below.)

Solvent Resistance (Bleeding In Solvents)

Solvent	Rating	Solvent	Rating
Water	3	Kerosene	3
White Spirit	3	Xylene	3
Toluene	3	D.O.P. (Di-Octyl-Phthalate)	3
N-Hexane	3	Linseed Oil	3
Naphtha	3	Methyl Cellosolve	1
Cellosolve	1	Methanol	2
I.P.A. (Iso-Propyl-Alcohol)	2	N-Butanol	1
Acetone	1	M.I.B.K (Methyl Iso Butyl Ketone)	2
Ethyl Acetate	2	AMYL Acetate	2
Cyclohexanone	1	Dibutyl Phthalate	2 or 3
Isophorone	1		

Rating

1. Considerable 2. Partly or Sight 3. None

LIGHT FASTNESS :

Daylight fluorescent pigments are stable to indoor light or outdoor conditions other than direct sunlight. They are changed by exposure to direct outdoor sunlight. The degree and effect of change is dependent on the color, intended end usage, pigment loading and other important factors, including :

- Type of Vehicle/ binder system.
- Type of plastic (e.g vinyl will normally give significantly better results than polyolefins).
- The thickness of the pigmented coating or wall thickness of the plastic.
- The pigment concentration/loading. In general, the higher the loading, the better the lightfastness.

If prolonged outdoor exposure is intended use for the colored item, actual outdoor exposure tests should be conducted in order to be certain of satisfactory results. Accelerated testing, such as carbon arc or Xenon weather meters, will give comparative indications of lightfastness; but there is no exact correlation between accelerated and actual outdoor weathering exposure.

DISPERSIBILITY

Dispersibility of these pigments is exceptionally good and high speed stirring or soft grinding in the suitable Binder/ media is enough.

TRANSPERANCY

Transparency of these pigments being exceptional, it is recommended to use these on white ground. Blending with other shades/opacifiers should be avoided.

Applications :

- Textiles
- Water/Oil Based Paints (Enough Light Fastness for Indoor Applications & Limited Application for Outdoor)
- Printing Inks
- Water based Paper Coatings
- Coloring of Erasers, Crayons etc.
- Rubber