

World of Metallics

ALUMINIUM & GOLDBRONZE PIGMENTS





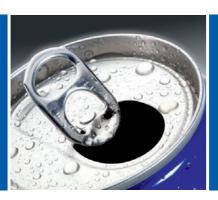
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World of Metallics

PIGMENTS

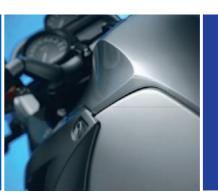
















INTRODUCTION - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Metallic Pigments for Coatings

Metallic pigments are utilized in the coatings industry for numerous and differing applications. Besides creating the typical "metallic effect", they are also used to fulfill functional requirements such as corrosion protection, conductivity, and others:

Automotive Coatings

- 0EM
- Refinish
- Parts and Accessories

Plastic Coatings (ex. Consumer Electronics)

- TV Cabinets, cell phones, cameras, computer housings, etc.

Coil Coatings

Can Coatings

Powder Coatings

General Industrial Coatings

Anti-Corrosion Coatings

Watercraft Primer Coatings

Roof Coatings

Decorative Coatings (including aerosol)

and many more

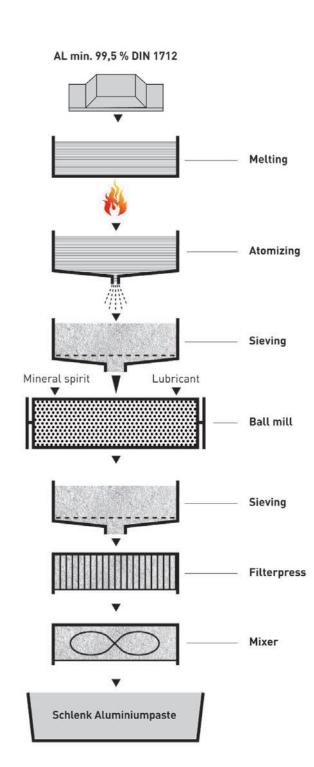
The flakes particle size ranges from 5 to $>50 \, \mu m$ in diameter and a thickness of 20 nm (VMP) to 1 μm . These metal pigments are composed of aluminium and brass alloys, commonly referred to as gold bronze pigments.

The Manufacturing process of Aluminium Pigments

Modern aluminium pigments are produced in a wet milling process in ball mills (Hall Process), whereas gold bronze pigments are produced in a dry milling process (Hametag Process).

The manufacturing process begins with milling atomized aluminium powder to the desired particle size and form in white spirit / mineral spirits with the addition of lubricating additives. After a screening and classification process, the pigment suspension in the mixer is pressed out and the "press cake" is adjusted with solvents to a metal content of typically 65 %.

Should the end application require solvents other than hydrocarbons (ex. pastes in water, water solutable solvents, or other types of solvents), the press cake is dried and the powder again is pasted with the required solvents or water.

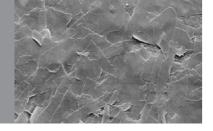


Cornflake

Silverdollar



VMP



So called "Vacuum Metallized Pigments" ("VMP"), our DECOMET series, are produced by releasing aluminium of metallized films. The aluminium is then further processed and the particle size adjusted. These pigments are considerably thinner and offer a surface which is substantially smoother and therefore much more reflective than conventional aluminium flakes.

Depending on the production process we distinguish between

- Lamellar flakes (Cornflakes)
- Lenticular flakes (Silver-dollars)
- Vacuum Metallized Pigments (VMP's)

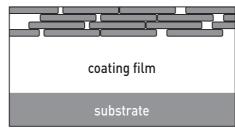
Leafing/Non leafing

As a result of the wetting behavior of the flakes, the metallic pigments either float on the wet film (leafing), building a layer of pigments on the film surface, or the pigments become fully wetted out and distribute themselves homogeneously in the paint film (non leafing).

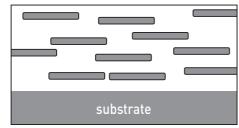
The wetting behavior is determined by the lubricating additives used in the milling process. Leafing pigments are achieved when using stearic acid whereas non leafing pigments can be produced when unsaturated fatty acids (ex. oleic acid) are used.

Leafing pigments create a silver "metallic effect" and are primarily used in corrosion protection coatings, decorative coatings, as well as roof coatings. The disadvantage of the leafing effect is its poor recoatability (either with itself or a clearcoat) and abrasion resistance. Tinted metal effects are not possible because of the pigment orientation.

As non leafing pigments are distributed homogenously throughout the paint film, these are better protected from abrasion and corrosive influences. They can easily be over-coated.



LEAFING-PIGMENT



NON LEAFING-PIGMENT

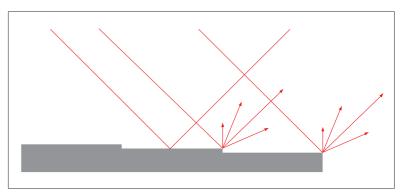
One of the main advantages, however, is the possibility to create tinted "metallic effects" when mixing the metallic pigment with transparent pigment.

Typical applications include anti-corrosion and general industrial coatings.

Non leafing aluminium pigments that meet the quality criteria below are primarily used in automotive coatings (typically used with an additional clearcoat) as well as in high quality industrial coatings for coil, can and plastics applications.

The "Metallic Effect"

Physically, the "metallic effect" is based on the reflection of light on the smooth surface of the pigment. This reflection however is overlayed by the light scattered at the edges of the flake and by the micro-roughness of the pigment surface. Therefore the "metallic effect" is the sum of the reflection and the scattering of light. The higher the ratio of reflected light, the more intense is the "metallic effect".



light reflection at lamellar smooth surfaces light scattering at edges and rough surfaces

This results in the following quality criteria, which, depending on the application, are to be considered when metallic pigments are selected.

Particle Size

The larger the particle (= the reflecting surface), the greater the "metallic effect" (brilliance, "sparkle effect"). The finer the particle, the higher the scattering at the edges. Consequently, the effect becomes more homogenous but also darker.

The selection of particle size is primarily determined by the manufacturing technology and is described by the d50-value (average particle size). Typical metal pigments range from approximately 3 μm (offset printing) to over 50 μm ("high sparkle effect"). The aluminium pigments used for automotive coatings, consumer electronics, coil coatings, powder coatings and other applications offer a d50 range of approximately 8 – 25 μm .

Particle shape - Pigment Morphology

With the development of the "Silver-dollar Pigments", new spheres in "metallic effects" could be created.

As a result of the coin-like particle form and the

smooth surface, the reflection is maximized and the amount of scattered light is significantly reduced. The "metallic effect" becomes more intense and the brilliance and brightness is clearly enhanced when compared to similar size "cornflake pigments". Silky luster effects can be achieved with fine "Silverdollars". This pigment class (d50: 8 – 20 μm) is presently the most utilized aluminium in metallic automotive coatings and high quality industrial coatings.

Particle Size Distribution

Also here the same rule applies: the higher the portion of fine and very fine pigments particles, the higher the scattering of light, resulting in the loss of the metallic appearance. However, particles that are too coarse, have a detrimental effect in the application process and visual effects (surface gloss, "DOI-value", opacity etc.). Therefore, in recent years R&D efforts have focused on pigments that have excellent morphology and are tightly classified within the required particle size category.

Pigment Orientation

In addition to the above described characteristics: particle size, particle size distribution and pigment morphology, the orientation of pigment particles when applied is of extreme importance.

The more parallel the metallic flakes are oriented in the coating film, the better the level of light reflection and thus the better the "metallic effect".

Depending on the end use, the formula and application conditions play a decisive role here.

Flop Effect

The "Flop Effect" (also known as "two-tone or travel") must also be addressed. Besides brilliance, gloss, and "sparkle", it is one of the most characteristic criteria of the "metallic effect". Flop considers the brightness in relationship to the viewing angle. Close to the gloss angle one can measure maximum brilliance; whereas when viewing from a different angle, the effect appears considerably darker. Three dimensional objects, as for example car bodies, appear much more sculpted and of higher quality. This surely contributed strongly to the success of such "metallic effects" in automotive coating applications.

Metal Pigments for Environmentally Friendly Coating Systems

One essential requirement of the environmentally conscious coatings industry is the reduction of volatile organic compounds or VOC's.

This can be achieved by reducing the solvent content step by step, even to the extent of making completely solvent free coatings, such as powder coatings

Low solids	Medium solids	High solids	Powder coatings
10-30 %	30-50 %	50-80 %	100 % solids

Low or no VOC can also be achieved when organic solvents are replaced with water in so called "water borne coatings"

In energy cured coatings systems (UV or EB) solvents are replaced with monomers, which are chemically integrated into the dry film through polymerization and are therefore also considered "VOC free".

Also, improved application processes with better efficiency (ex. electrostatic spray) or complete solvent recycling via incineration (ex. coil coating) help to protect our environment.

In any of these modern applications metallic pigments are widely used.

These as well as other special applications make it necessary to customize these pigments with special chemical treatments (ex. organic or inorganic surface coatings).

Water Borne Coating Systems

The primary problem with water borne coating systems is the gassing stability of the metal pigments, which has an impact on storage stability.

The underlying chemical reaction of aluminium and

The underlying chemical reaction of aluminium and water, which creates hydrogen gas can be prevented either by utilizing suitable inhibitors (e.g. organic phosphorus compounds) or by coating the surface with silica.

Powder Coatings

Metallic powder coatings should not be produced in a co-extrusion process. The high shear forces, especially in the milling process, would destroy the flakes and severely influence the effect. However, if it still desired to utilize metallic pigments in this process, it is recommended to use pigment-binding agent compositions, such as pellets (GRANDAL for aluminiums, GRANDOR for bronzes).

Metal pigments are primarily used in the Dry Blend Process or are bonded to the powder resin in a special bonding process to assure the reuseability of overspray.

Effect, electric chargeability, as well as chemical resistance of the pigment are all positively influenced through special surface coatings of the pigments. As an example with Powdal XT, new technology made it possible to fulfill the stringent requirements of the construction industry such as certain AAMA specifications (hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and mortar testing) and GSB-Norm.

With modern surface treatments also other requirements are achieved:

- humidity resistance and intercoat adhesion for automotive OEM
- circulation resistance for automotive OEM
- "shock-proof" TV-cabinet coatings
- chemical resistance for consumer electronics, appliances, and automotive interior
- weather resistance for external use (powder coating, coil coating)

Additional information is provided under the individual special product categories.

Guideline-formulations, technical information as well as our competent technical service are available globally.

1 Aluminium Pigments leafing

Leafing pigments provide a bright metallic – almost white – appearance and are available in powder and paste form.

EM Solventborne pastes

PP Powders

Aquasilber LPW Waterborne pastes

Aluminium Pigments leafing

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value approx. µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	EM / 70	65 ± 2	white spirit	20	[3]	
	EM / 90	65 ± 2	white spirit	17	[종] 두 좀 U	and and add the social and a
J. W.	EM / 110	65 ± 2	white spirit	13	3 7	standard white spirit pastes
	EM / 130	65 ± 2	white spirit	10	5 7	
	PP / 770	100	-	20	3 7	
	PP / 970	100	-	17	3 7	
S-Chan	PP / 1170	100	-	13		powders – free of any solvent
1	PP / 1370	100	-	10		
	Metaface 2150	100	-	13		
	Aquasilber LPW / 780	65 ± 2	water	20	3 7 8	
	Aquasilber LPW / 980	65 ± 2	water	17	5 7 8 0	atabiliand landing parts for
	Aquasilber LPW / 1180	65 ± 2	water	13	5 7 0 4	stabilized leafing pastes for waterborne systems
	Aquasilber LPW / 1380	65 ± 2	water	10	5 7 0 4	
	Aquasilber LPW / 2150	65 ± 2	water	13	3 6	

10

2 Aluminium Pigments non leafing

2.1 Cornflakes for solventborne systems

POLYTOP Economy cornflake series

ALUMET Standard cornflake series

ALUCAR Premium cornflake series

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value approx. µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Polytop 1050	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	22	3	
	Polytop 1060	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	20	3	
	Polytop 1070	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	18	3	
1 - 1 - 4 - 1	Polytop 0900	65 ± 2	white spirit	14	3 7 0	wide particle size distribution, excellent hiding power
	Polytop 0130	65 ± 2	white spirit	11	3 7 0	
	Polytop 0160	60 ± 2	white spirit	8	3	_
	Alumet 1500	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	22	304	
	Alumet 1600	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	20		narrower particle size distribution, good hiding power,
J. The state of th	Alumet 1700	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	18	306	good metallic appearance
154,	Alumet 1800	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	14		
	Alucar 2600	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	24	36	
	Alucar 2650	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	20		very narrow particle size distribution,
J. The A.	Alucar 2700	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	17	36	bright metallic appearance
	Alucar 2900	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	11	5 9 6 6	

2 Aluminium Pigments non leafing

2.2 Silverdollars for solventborne systems

ALUBRIGHT 3000 Standard series - Coarse to medium fine silverdollar grades

ALUSHINE 6000 Standard series – Medium to fine silverdollar grades

ALUSHINE 7000 Premium series - Medium to fine silverdollar grades

ALUSTAR 8000 Premium series - Thin silverdollar grades

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value approx. µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Alubright 3100	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	75	3	
	Alubright 3200	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	56	3 6 6	
XV	Alubright 3250	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	47		
	Alubright 3400	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	34	36	narrow particle size distribution,
	Alubright 3600*	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	31		coarse grades show high sparkle effekt
	Alubright 3700*	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	29		
	Alubright 3800*	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	27	3 6 6	
	Alubright 3900*	65 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	24		
	Alushine 6200	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	24	3060	
150	Alushine 6400	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	22		ailyandallana atan dand
	Alushine 6600	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	18		silverdollars standard; narrow particle size distribution
	Alushine 6600 XB	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	18		
	Alushine 6900	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	15		
136	Alushine 7400	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	18		thick silverdollars premium; very narrow
	Alushine 7600	70 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	13	3 6 6	particle size distribution; strong and dark flop
	Alushine 7800	60 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	8		recommended for circulation resistance
150						thin silverdollar;
	Alustar 8500	60 ± 2	white spirit / aromatics	15		superb hiding power + liquid metal effect
						31 1 2

^{*}special pigments morphology

3 Vacuum metallized pigments (VMPs)

DECOMET 1000 Economy series

DECOMET 2000 Standard series

DECOMET 3000 Premium series

DECOMET 4000

High end series DECOMET 5000

white appearance

dark + metallic appearance

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value approx. µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Decomet 2687 / 30	30 ± 0,5	methoxypropyl acetate/white spirit	10 - 11		leafing grade; outstanding mirror effect
	Decomet 1008 / 10	10 ± 0,5	methoxypropyl acetate	12 - 15		light metallic; white appearance
	Decomet 2008 / 10 Decomet 2108 / 10	10 ± 0,5 10 ± 0,5	methoxypropyl acetate methoxypropyl acetate	12 - 15 10 - 11		chrome like metallic effect
	Decomet 3008 / 10 Decomet 3108 / 10	10 ± 0,5 10 ± 0,5	methoxypropyl acetate methoxypropyl acetate	11 - 14 10 - 11		dark metallic, good opacity; stainless steel
	Decomet 4008 / 10 Decomet 5008 / 10	10 ± 0,5 10 ± 0,5	methoxypropyl acetate methoxypropyl acetate	11 - 14 11 - 14		very dark metallic, superb opacity; platinum

⁺ Slurries including different solvents (ethyl acetate & isopropyl acetate) are available upon request

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value approx. µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Decomet 1050 / 10	10 ± 0,5	water	12 - 15		passivated for waterborne systems not recommended for rim coating
	Decomet 2057 / 10	10 ± 0,5	tripropylenglycolmethylether	12 - 15		excellent humidity resistance; perfect intercoat
						adhesion recommended for rim and glass coatings

4 Waterborne systems non leafing

AQUAMET NPW phosphor organic treated

AQUAMET WPO phosphor organic treated (modified)

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value μm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Aquamet NPW / 2600	60 ± 2	water	24	36	
	Aquamet NPW / 1500	60 ± 2	water	22	3 7 4 5	
J. J. J. J.	Aquamet NPW / 1700	60 ± 2	water	18	366	
JEV &	Aquamet NPW / 2900	60 ± 2	water	11	3 7 4 5	
	Aquamet NPW / 3200	60 ± 2	water	56	304	no VOC content;
Y	Aquamet NPW / 3400	60 ± 2	water	34		specially recommended for mono-coat systems
	Aquamet NPW / 6200	60 ± 2	water	24	36	
	Aquamet NPW / 6400	60 ± 2	water	22	3 6	
	Aquamet NPW / 6600	60 ± 2	water	18	36	
	Aquamet NPW / 6900	60 ± 2	water	15		
1-10-4	Aquamet WPO / 2600	60 ± 2	water	24	3 6	
Man and a second						no VOC content; good intercoat adhesion;
10 30	Aquamet WPO / 3200 / 65	65 ± 2	water	56		specially recommended for two-coat systems
	Aquamet WPO / 3400 / 70	70 ± 2	water	34		

Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Aquamet CP-BG / 2600	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	24	3 6	
	Aquamet CP-BG / 1500	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	22		
J. T. J. J.	Aquamet CP-BG / 1700	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	18		
16 1	Aquamet CP-BG / 2900 / 50	50 ± 2	butyl glycol	11		good circulation resistance;
	Aquamet CP-BG / 3200	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	56		non-conductive setup offers
XX	Aquamet CP-BG / 3400	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	34		excellent chemical resistance;
	Aquamet CP-BG / 6600	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	18		recommended for plastic coatings
	Aquamet CP-BG / 6900	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	15		
	Aquamet CP-BG / 8500 / 50	50 ± 2	butyl glycol	15		
	Aquamet CP-BG / 7600	60 ± 2	butyl glycol	13	3 6	

5 Powder Coatings

All Powdal grades are recommended for dry blend as well as bonding applications. For extrusion we recommend Grandal pellets (see 6.2).

Powdal leafing Untreated – leafing

Powdal non leafing Untreated - Economy series

Powdal nl SiO₂ Silica encapsulated – Standard series

Powdal nl HC Silica encapsulated – High Chrome Effect

Powdal nl XT Silica encapsulated - Premium series

Morphology	Product Denomination	Stabilization	D50-value	Applications approx. µm	Outstanding Features	
	leafing					
	Powdal 70		20			
	Powdal 110		13		bright and chrome-like	effect ith excellent hiding power
1-12-	Powdal 130		10		apperance combined w	in executin maing power
15 200	Powdal 170		6			
	Powdal 170 XB		6		best available hiding po	wer
	non leafing					
10	Powdal 310 n.l.		75		high sparkle series,	
	Powdal 320 n.l.		54		only for interior applica	tions
	Powdal 340 n.l.		34	<u></u>		
	Powdal 2600	SiO ₂	24			
	Powdal 2650	SiO ₂	20		hiah cost-effectiveness.	, for high-end interior applications
1-1-4-	Powdal 1500	SiO ₂	22		with certain demand on chemical resistance and excellent metallic appearance	
1	Powdal 1700	SiO ₂	18			
	Powdal 2900	SiO ₂	11			
	Powdal 3100	SiO ₂	75			
	Powdal 3200-01	SiO ₂	54			
Y	Powdal 3250-01	SiO ₂	48		high sparkle series with	n superior surface performance
	Powdal 3400-01	SiO ₂	34			
	Powdal 6600	SiO ₂	18			
	Powdal 8500	SiO ₂	15		superior metallic effect	without fingerprints
	Powdal 8500 HC	SiO ₂	15		chrome-like effect with	strongly improved fingerprint resistance
1-12-47	Powdal 2600 XT	SiO ₂	24	№		excellent
1						chemical
	Powdal 3100 XT	SiO ₂	75			resistance
30	Powdal 3200 XT	SiO ₂	54		fulfills GSB standard (mortar resistant)	especially
	Powdal 3250 XT	SiO ₂	48			for exterior
	Powdal 3400 XT	SiO ₂	34			usage
	Powdal 6600 XT	SiO ₂	18			

6 Specialities

6.1 Coil / Can Coatings

SILVERCOIL Aluminium pigments specially for coil and can coatings. Quality control is done in a coilcoating system ensuring perfect batch to batch consistency.



Morphology	Product Denomination	non-volatile content %	Solvent	D50-value µm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	SilverCoil 2600 CC	65	white spirit / aromatics	24	® P	_
- Charles	SilverCoil 1700 CC	65	white spirit / aromatics	18	8 9	
1	SilverCoil 2900 CC	65	white spirit / aromatics	11	® @	
	SilverCoil 3200 CC	70	white spirit / aromatics	56	8 9	Standard series – not encapsulated
36	SilverCoil 3400 CC	70	white spirit / aromatics	34	® @	not oneapparated
	SilverCoil 6600 CC	70	white spirit / aromatics	18	8 9	
	SilverCoil 7800 CC	60	white spirit / aromatics	8	® @	
	SilverCoil 8500 CC	60	white spirit / aromatics	15	8 9	

6.2 Aluminium pellets

GRANDAL Aluminium pellets based on aldehyde resin

Morphology	Product Denomination	metal content %	D50-value μm	Applications	Outstanding Features
	leafing				
	Grandal 770	ca. 95	20	3 6	
S-ICAN	Grandal 2140	ca. 95	13		
	Grandal 170	ca. 95	6	3 6	
	non leafing				
	Grandal 2600	ca. 95	24	3 6 6	solventfree easy to dose
	Grandal 1050	ca. 95	22	36	Solveninee easy to dose
THE STATE OF THE S	Grandal 1700	ca. 95	18	3 6 6	
10-6	Grandal 2900	ca. 95	11	36	
1 × 1	Grandal 6600	ca. 95	18	3 6 6	
	Grandal 6900	ca. 95	15	36 6	

7 Goldbronze Pigments

Powders + Waterborne Pastes

LUMINOR

UNICOAT **Powders** – not passivated

GOLDFLITTER

Powders – SiO₂ encapsulated CONSTANT

AQUADOR Pastes – stabilized version for waterborne systems

GRANDOR Pellet version

Goldbronze Pigments

Morphology	Product Denomination	metal content %	D50-value µm	Shades	Applications	Outstanding Features
	Luminor 2210	100	50	RG; RPG; PG; CO; DG		brilliant deep shades
	Luminor 2250	100	35	RG; RPG; PG; CO; EG; CT; GC; DG; FR		
	Luminor 2550	100	35	RG; RPG; PG; CO		
	Luminor 2280	100	20	RG; RPG; PG; CO; DG		
	Luminor 2580	100	20	RG; RPG; PG; CO; EG; CT; GC; DG; FR; MR		
	Luminor 2350	100	16	RG; RPG; PG; CO; DG		
	Unicoat 3050	100	11,5	RG; RPG; PG		
	Unicoat 3850	100	6	RG; RPG; PG; CO		excellent hiding power
	Grandor 426 n.l.	95	9	RG; RPG; PG; DG		special non leafing setup
	Constant 2210 / N	100	45	RG; RPG; PG; CO		
	Constant 2250 / N	100	33	RG; RPG; PG; CO		silica encapsulated
	Constant 2280 / N	100	28	RG; RPG; PG; CO; EG; CT; DG; FR		high chemical resistance
	Constant 4117 / N	100	11	RG; RPG; PG; CO		
	Aquador 2250	70	35	RG; RPG; PG; CO; EG; CT; GC; DG; FR		
	Aquador 2550	70	35	RG; RPG; PG; CO		
	Aquador 2580	70	20	RG; RPG; PG; CO; EG; CT; GC; DG; FR; MR		stabilized leafing pastes for
	Aquador 2350	70	16	RG; RPG; PG; CO; DG		waterborne systems
	Aquador 3050	70	11,5	RG; RPG; PG		
	Aquador 4350	70	6	RG; RPG; PG		
	Goldflitter 200	100	200	RG; PG; CO		and a filling for bigh
	Goldflitter 1000	100	1000	RG; PG; CO		coarse goldflitter for high sparkle effects
	Goldflitter Constant 200	100	200	RG; PG; CO		,

all powders are available in paste and granule form as well

Standard Colors: Rich Gold: RG; Rich Pale Gold: RPG; Pale Gold: PG; Copper: CO

Special Colors: English Green: EG; Citron: CT; Gold Color: GC; Ducat Gold: DG; Fire Red: FR; Maron: MR

Symbols (inside)





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Printed in Germany. CS 11/12







Headquarters and facility for aluminium and goldbronze metallic pigments in Barnsdorf and Rothenbruck, Germany