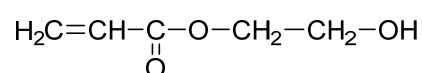


2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA)

Acrylic acid ester, for manufacturing polymers and for use as a feed stock for syntheses



CAS No.: 818-61-1
EINECS No.: 212-454-9

Molecular formula

C₅H₈O₃

Molar mass: 116.1 kg/kmol

Product specification

Assay (Gas chromatography)	min. 98.5 %
Ethylene glycol diacrylate content on dispatch (Gas chromatography)	max. 0.3 %
Water content (ASTM E 203)	max. 0.15 %
Acid content (calc. as acrylic acid) (ASTM D 1613)	max. 2.5 mg KOH/g
Color on dispatch (APHA, ASTM D 1209)	max. 10
Standard stabilization (HPLC or ASTM D 3125)	250 ± 50 ppm MEHQ

The aforementioned data shall constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product at the time of passing of risk. The data are controlled at regular intervals as part of our quality assurance program. Neither these data nor the properties of product specimens shall imply any legally binding guarantee of certain properties or of fitness for a specific purpose. No liability of ours can be derived therefrom.

Other properties

Appearance
Physical form
Odor
Density at 25 °C
Refractive index n_d at 20 °C
Boiling point
Flash point
Freezing point
Viscosity at 25 °C
Vapor pressure at 21.4 °C

clear, colorless
liquid
ester-like, mild pungent
1.106 g/cm³
1.451 – 1.454
200 °C
101 °C
< – 60 °C
11.17 mPa · s
0.1 mbar

**Labelling according
to local Directives**

see SDS

Applications

2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) forms homopolymers and copolymers. Copolymers of 2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) can be prepared with acrylic acid and its salts, amides and esters, and with methacrylates, acrylonitrile, maleic acid esters, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, styrene, butadiene, unsaturated polyesters and drying oils, etc. 2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) is also a very useful feedstock for chemical syntheses, because it readily undergoes addition reactions with a wide variety of organic and inorganic compounds.

Features & Benefits

2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) can be used to impart the following properties to polymers:

- Chemical resistance
- Crosslinking
- Adhesion
- Scratch resistance
- Weatherability
- Rheology modifier
- Low VOC

Storage & Handling

In order to prevent polymerization, 2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) must always be stored under air, and **never** under inert gases. The presence of oxygen is required for the stabilizer to function effectively. It has to contain a stabilizer and the storage temperature must not exceed 35 °C. Under these conditions, a storage stability of one year can be expected upon delivery. In order to minimize the likelihood of overstorage, the storage procedure should strictly follow “first-in-first out” principle. For extended storage periods over 4 weeks it is advisable to replenish the dissolved oxygen content.

Over time the content of Ethylene Glycol Diacrylate slowly increases. If this trace component is relevant to your process, the material should be consumed within latest 6 months after receipt of the material.

The preferred construction material for tanks and pipes is stainless steel. Carbon steel is also acceptable, although the formation of rust may be a problem with product quality (colour). Iron(III)-ions have been shown to be a weak polymerization initiator. If carbon steel is to be used, special procedures should be used to prepare the tank for use. Storage tanks, pumps and pipes should be earthed.

Safety

A Safety Data Sheet has been compiled for 2-Hydroxyethyl Acrylate (HEA) that contains up-to-date information on questions relevant to safety.

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. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

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