## HALS 622 / Tinuvin 622

## Chemical Name:

Poly(4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidineethanol-alt-1,4-butanedioic acid)

| Formula | $\mathrm{H}[\mathrm{C} 15 \mathrm{H} 25 \mathrm{O} 4 \mathrm{~N}] \mathrm{nOCH} 3$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Molecular Weight | $3100-4000$ |
| CAS\# | $65447-77-0$ |

## Physical Properties:

| Appearance | Colorless to light yellowish <br> mircro granules |
| :--- | :--- |
| Melting point |  |
| Flash point | $>250^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Water |  |
| MeoH | $<0.01$ |
| EtoH | 0.05 |
| Solubility <br> $\left(20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ <br> Acetone <br> Ch 2 Cl 2 | 0.08 |
| Hexane | 4 |

## Applications:

$>$ Oligomeric hindered amine light stabilizer (HALS)
$>$ The light stabilizer of choice for all applications due to low volatility and minimal migration
$>$ It is highly effective in pigmented systems and systems using carbon black. Typical end use applications include adhesives, sealants, elastomers, fibers, and films.
$>$ Combinations of Tinuvin 622 with UV absorbers result in synergistic effects
$>$ The presence of an UV absorber (e.g. UV 326/328 and UV 531) is recommended in unpigmented or slightly pigmented articles or to improve the light fastness of certain organic pigments.

## Handing and safety:

>Not intended for use in applications that come in contact with food or in products which may come in contact with mucous membranes or abraded skin or be implanted into the body.
$>$ For additional handing and toxicological information, please consult us for Maternal Safety
Date Sheet
Package: $\quad 25 \mathrm{~kg}$ per fiber drum, $9 * 3$ layer 27 drum per pallet, or according to customers' requirements.

