SINOPCC GROUP

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PHOTOINITIATORS

TINTOLL Sustainable Innovation for a Better Future

TINTOLL PHOTOINITIATORS

WHY SELECT TINTOLL?

FOCUSING ON CUSTOMERS' NEEDS

TINTOLL is dedicated to customer's needs of polymer stabilizing additives and photoinitators in UV curing coatings, constantly developing new products and offering integrated raw material solutions.

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGIES

Innovation at TINTOLL is defined by our core value of sustainability and builds on our key strengths: superior scientific expertise, state-of-the-art technology, global marketing and sales network, and global regulatory experience.

COMPREHENSIVE CUSTOMER SUPPORT

TINTOLL supports customers at every stage of the product development process: from the evaluating promising products, to sample testing, to scale production and delivery, together with formulations.

SUSTAINABLE AND RELIABLE SUPPLY

We want to contribute towards a brighter, sustainable future and therefore maintain our competitive edge by creating economic benefits through proprietary technology, economies of scale, and backward integration.

TINTOLL Sustainable Innovation for a Better Future

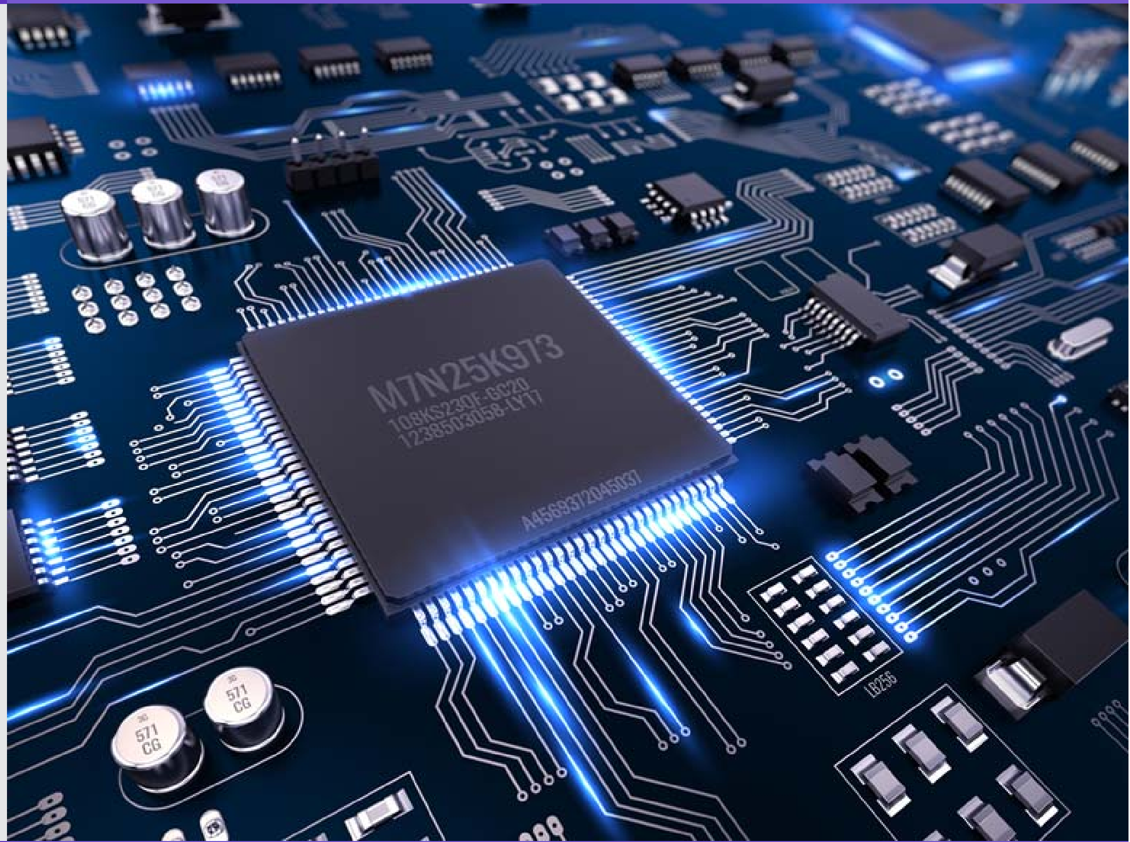
PHOTOINITIATORS

Curing is a series of chemical and physical processes that a paint must go through after it dries. The coating must attach itself to the substrate either physically (adhesion) or chemically (cohesion), and must adhere to itself. It also requires chemical reactions such as "polymerization" (forming plastic). Applications include industrial coatings and graphic arts coatings.

Ultraviolet curing technology (UV technology) is to add a photoinitiator (or photosensitizer) to a specially formulated system (called a photocuring system) to generate active free radicals or cations after absorbing ultraviolet rays (UV), thereby initiating polymerization , Cross-linking and grafting reactions, making it from liquid to solid technology. UV curing technology is an environmentally friendly and cost-effective option because there is no need to remove water at the end of the printing or coating process, and there is no need to capture or incinerate solvents.

UV curing materials are widely used in optical fiber cables (UV curing optical fiber coating materials), printed circuit boards (UV curing photoresists), home appliances (plastic coatings, metal coatings), automotive parts (transparent varnishes, repair paints, reflector lampshades etc.), printing packaging (UV curing inks), wooden furniture and flooring (UV curing coatings).

Photoinitiators are compounds that generate free radicals upon exposure to ultraviolet light. They then react with monomers and/or oligomers, initiating the polymerization process. Photoinitiators are used extensively with crosslinkable monomers and oligomers in UV-curable inks and coatings, adhesives, and many other products.



UV CURING APPLICATIONS

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As a protective medium for optical fibers, UV-curable fiber optic cable coating materials have a great influence on the strength, service life and optical properties of optical fibers, and are an important part of communication optical fibers.

UV CURING APPLICATION

UV-curable photoresist is a key material for manufacturing printed circuit board (PCB) circuit patterns, and photoinitiator is a key component of photoresist.

UV-curable plastic coatings are mainly used on various plastic substrates. Plastic products generally have the disadvantages of poor scratch resistance and poor wear resistance, so the surface decoration and reinforcement of these substrates are particularly important. When traditional solvent-based coatings are painted, not only will the solvent volatilize and pollute the environment, but also require high temperatures during curing, which may cause plastic deformation, but UV-curable plastic coatings can overcome these problems. In addition, UV-curable plastic coatings can impart various decorative effects to the substrate, have excellent scratch resistance, chemical resistance, and abrasion resistance, and can also impart some special functions to the substrate, such as anti-static, anti-reflection, etc. Therefore, UV-curable plastic coatings are widely used in many industries and fields such as automobiles and electronic products.

UV-curable coatings are also used in the manufacture of display and touch screens, solar and fuel cells, flexible electronics, medical devices, aerospace and automotive components, lighting components and more. UV curing materials are used in the chip manufacturing and encapsulation of LEDs. In the field of liquid crystal panels, there are a variety of optical functional films in liquid crystal components, such as polarizers and wide viewing angle films that increase the viewing angle function, anti-glare films and anti-reflection films that improve visual performance, and brightness-enhancing films that increase display brightness. UV curing materials are used in the wet coating of optical functional films.

UV-curable ink undergoes a cross-linking reaction under the irradiation of ultraviolet light of a specific wavelength, and changes from liquid to solid. In terms of high-speed printing, environmental protection and energy saving, UV curable inks are superior to other types of inks, and are also the most potential environmentally friendly inks.

In the medical field, UV-curable composite resin materials can greatly meet the requirements of clinicians and patients for dental restoration, and make up for the lack of hardness and wear resistance of previous resin materials. In the medical device industry, UV medical conductive pressure-sensitive adhesive can be used to prepare medical electrodes, physiotherapy electrodes, disposable ECG electrodes, high-frequency electrosurgical plate electrodes, etc.

TINTOLL is a leading manufacturer and supplier of photoinitiators, which is also one of the cornerstone businesses of TINTOLL. Our product portfolio covers free radical and cationic photoinitiators (photo-acid generators) as well as amine synergists. UV-curable materials are widely used in graphic arts, industrial coatings, adhesives, printed circuit boards, and 3D printing. TINTOLL provides application support, product development and custom solutions, and collaborates with customers to develop next-generation photoinitiators.

FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS

Photoinitiators can be divided into two categories: free radical photoinitiators and cationic photoinitiators.

Free radical photoinitiators react differently when exposed to UV light. Depending on their reactivity, they are classified as Norrish Type I or Norrish Type II photoinitiators.

Norish Type I initiators are typically compounds containing a benzoyl group which, when exposed to UV light, cleaves to produce two highly reactive free radicals, at least one of which reacts with the monomer to initiate polymerization. Type I photoinitiators are irreversibly incorporated into the polymer matrix.

Norrish Type II photoinitiators require hydrogen donors to react when exposed to UV light, and the most common of these hydrogen donors are amines (amine synergists). Upon UV irradiation, the Type II photoinitiator abstracts a hydrogen atom from the synergist used to form two very reactive alkylamino radicals, which subsequently initiate polymerization. Type II photoinitiators are generally not incorporated during the reaction, but synergists are incorporated.

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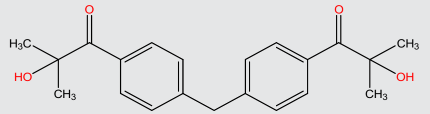
FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE I

PowerCure™ 127

CAS No.: 474510-57-1

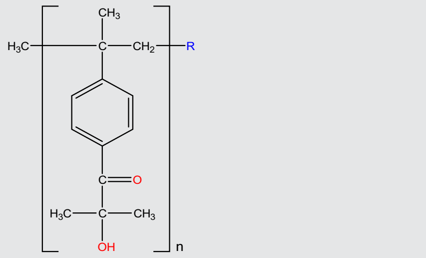
2-hydroxy-1-(4-(4-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropionyl)benzyl)phenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-one



PowerCure™ 150

CAS No.: 163702-01-0

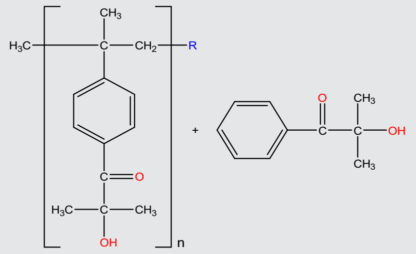
Oligo[2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-[4-(1-methylvinyl)phenyl]propanone]



PowerCure™ 151

CAS No.: 163702-01-0 + 7473-98-5

Oligo[2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-[4-(1-methylvinyl)phenyl]propanone]



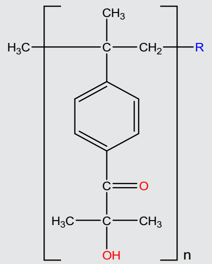
CAS No.:163702-01-0 CAS No.: 7473-98-5

PowerCure™ 152

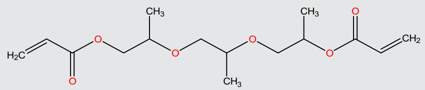
CAS No.: 163702-01-0 + 42978-66-5

Oligomeric alpha hydroxy ketone (75% wt) and

Tripropylene glycol diacrylate (25% wt)



CAS No.: 163702-01-0



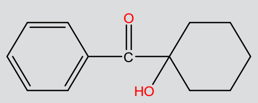
CAS No.: 42978-66-5

FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE I

PowerCure™ 184

CAS No.: 947-19-3

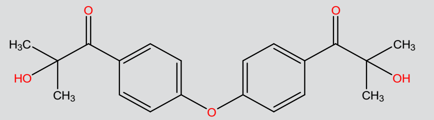
1-Hydroxy-cyclohexyl-phenyl-ketone



PowerCure™ 160

CAS No.: 71868-15-0

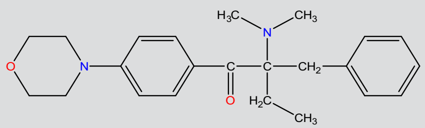
2-Hydroxy-1-[4-[4-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropionyl)phenoxy]phenyl]-2-methylpropanone



PowerCure™ 369

CAS No.: 119313-12-1

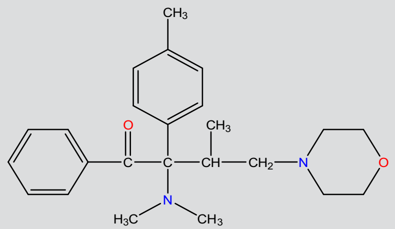
2-Benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)-1-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-1-butanone



PowerCure™ 379

CAS No.: 119344-86-4

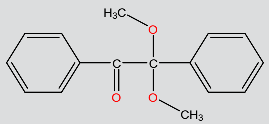
2-Dimethylamino-2-(4-methyl-benzyl)-1-(4-morpholin-4-yl-phenyl)-butan-1-one



PowerCure™ 651 (BDK)

CAS No.: 24650-42-8

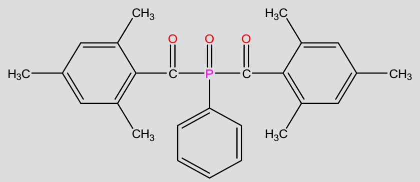
2,2-Dimethoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethanone



PowerCure™ 819

CAS No.: 162881-26-7

Bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phenyl phosphine oxide

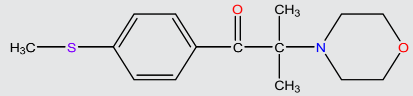


FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE I

PowerCure™ 907

CAS No.: 71868-10-5

2-Methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-1-propanone



PowerCure™ 1000

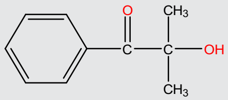
CAS No.: 947-19-3 + 7473-98-5

Blend of 20% PowerCure 184 and 80% PowerCure 1173

PowerCure™ 1173

CAS No.: 7473-98-5

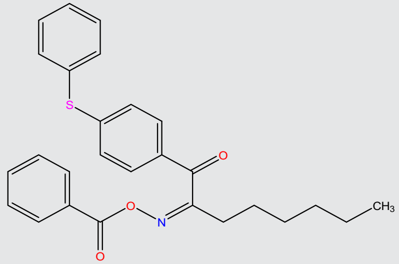
2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone



PowerCure™ 1314

CAS No.: 253585-83-0

1-[4-(Phenylthio)phenyl]-1,2-octanedione 2-(O-benzoyloxime)



PowerCure™ 2022

CAS No.: 7473-98-5 + 84434-11-7 + 162881-26-7

Blend of PowerCure 1173, PowerCure TPO-L, PowerCure 819

PowerCure™ 2100

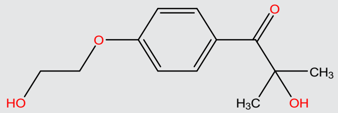
CAS No.: 162881-26-7 + 84434-11-7

Blend of PowerCure 819 + PowerCure TPO-L

PowerCure™ 2959

CAS No.: 106797-53-9

2-Hydroxy-1-[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-methyl-1-propanone



PowerCure™ 4265

CAS No.: 75980-60-8 + 7473-98-5

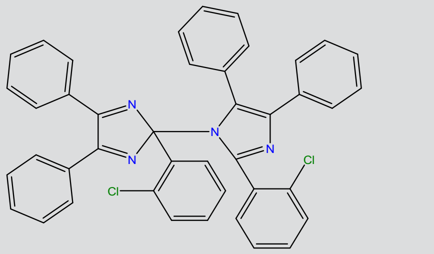
Blend of 50% PowerCure TPO and 50% PowerCure 1173

FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE I

PowerCure™ BCIM

CAS No.: 7189-82-4

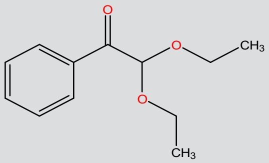
2,2'-Bis(2-chlorophenyl)-4,4',5,5'-tetraphenyl-1,2'-biimidazole



PowerCure™ DEAP

CAS No.: 6175-45-7

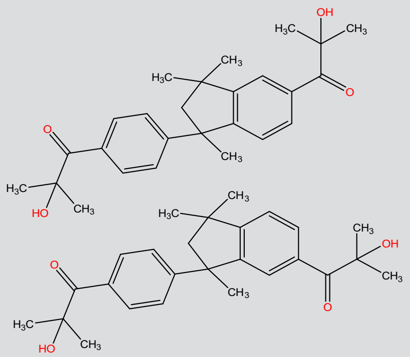
2,2-Diethoxy-1-phenylethanone



PowerCure™ ONE

CAS No.: 163702-01-0

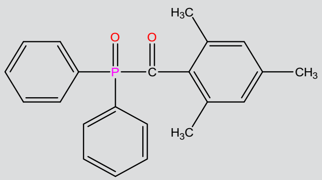
Difunctional alpha-hydroxy ketone photoinitiator



PowerCure™ TPO

CAS No.: 75980-60-8

Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phosphine oxide

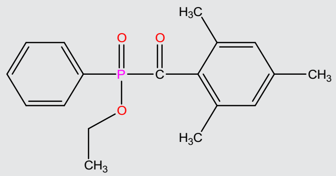


FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE I

PowerCure™ TPO-L

CAS No.: 84434-11-7

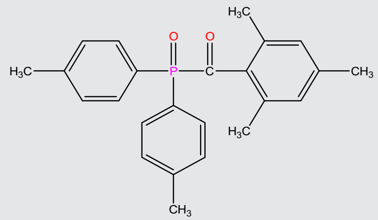
Ethyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phenylphosphinate



PowerCure™ TMO

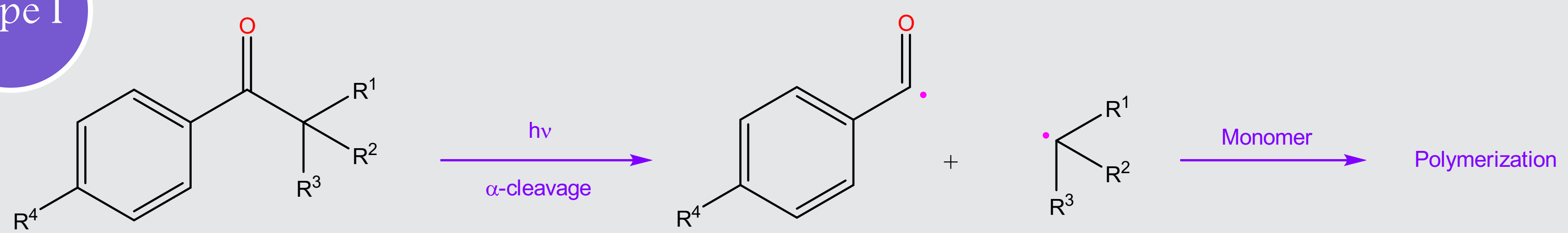
CAS No.: 270586-78-2

(2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl)- bis(4-methylphenyl)phosphinyl oxide



NORRISH TYPE I PHOTOINITIATOR MECHANISMS

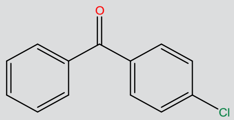
Type I



PowerCure™ 64

CAS No.: 134-85-0

4-Chlorobenzophenone



PowerCure™ 500

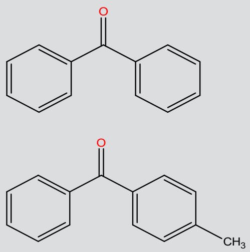
CAS No.: 947-19-3 + 119-61-9

50% PowerCure 184 and 50 % PowerCure BP

PowerCure™ 501

CAS No.: 119-61-9 + 134-84-9

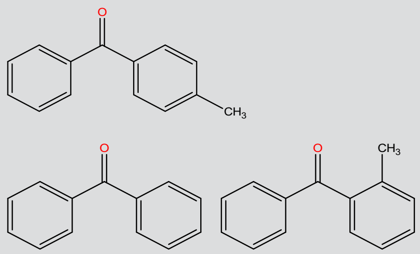
Mixture of PowerCure BP (50%) and PowerCure 4MPB (50%)



PowerCure™ 502

CAS No.: 134-84-9 + 119-61-9 + 131-58-8

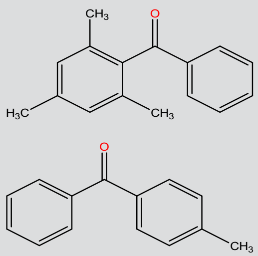
Blend of PowerCure 4MBP and PowerCure BP and 2MBP



PowerCure™ 503

CAS No.: 954-16-5 + 134-84-9

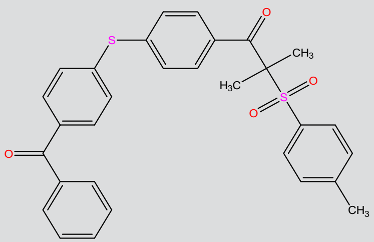
Liquid mixture of PowerCure TMBP and PowerCure 4MBP



PowerCure™ 1001M

CAS No.: 272460-97-6

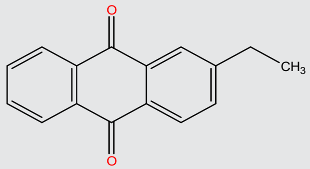
1-[4-(4-Benzoylphenylthio)phenyl]-2-tosyl-2-methyl-1-propanone



PowerCure™ 2EAQ

CAS No.: 84-51-5

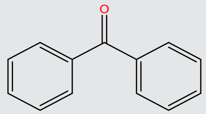
2-Ethyl anthraquinone



PowerCure™ BP

CAS No.: 119-61-9

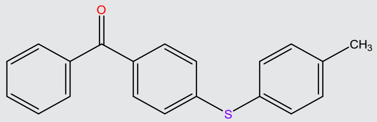
Benzophenone



PowerCure™ BMS

CAS No.: 83846-85-9

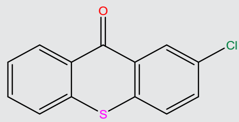
4-Benzoyl-4'-methyl diphenyl sulphide



PowerCure™ CTX

CAS No.: 86-39-5

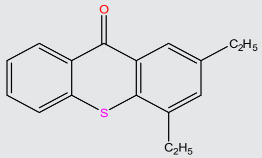
2-Chlorothioxanthone



PowerCure™ DETX

CAS No.: 82799-44-8

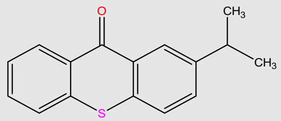
2,4-Diethylthioxanthone



PowerCure™ ITX

CAS No.: 5495-84-1

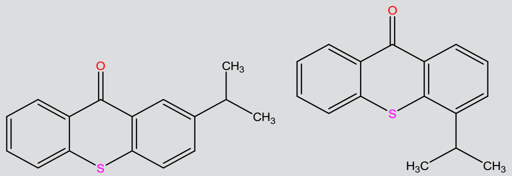
2-isopropyl thioxanthone



PowerCure™ ITX24

CAS No.: 75081-21-9 [5495-84-1 (2-isomer) + 83846-86-0 (4-isomer)]

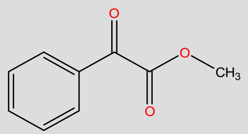
Mixture of 2-isopropyl thioxanthone and 4-isopropyl thioxanthone



PowerCure™ MBF

CAS No.: 15206-55-0

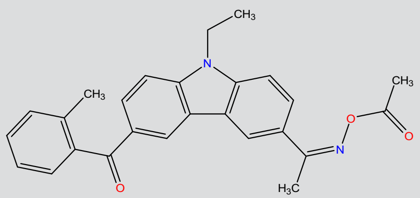
Methylbenzoylformate



PowerCure™ OXE02

CAS No.: 478556-66-0

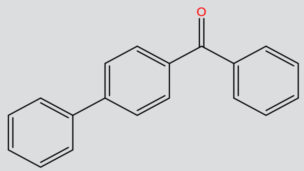
[1-[9-ethyl-6-(2-methylbenzoyl)carbazol-3-yl]ethylideneamino] acetate



PowerCure™ PBZ

CAS No.: 2128-93-0

4-Phenyl benzophenone

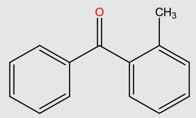


FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE II

PowerCure™ 2MBP

CAS No.: 131-58-8

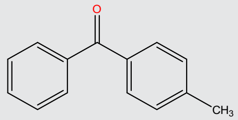
2-Methyl benzophenone



PowerCure™ 4MBP

CAS No.: 134-84-9

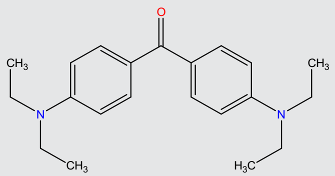
4-Methyl benzophenone



PowerCure™ MEK

CAS No.: 90-93-7

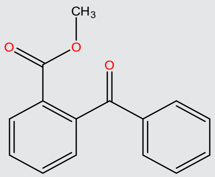
4,4'-Bis(diethylamino) benzophenone



PowerCure™ OMBB

CAS No.: 606-28-0

Methyl-o-benzoylbenzoate

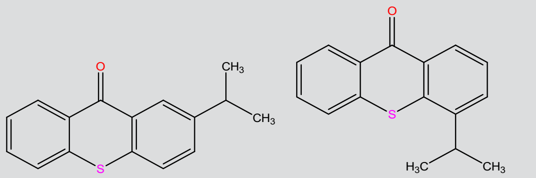


TINTOLL Sustainable Innovation for a Better Future

PowerCure™ ITX24

CAS No.: 75081-21-9 [5495-84-1 (2-isomer) + 83846-86-0 (4-isomer)]

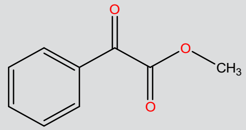
Mixture of 2-isopropyl thioxanthone and 4-isopropyl thioxanthone



PowerCure™ MBF

CAS No.: 15206-55-0

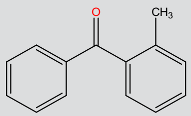
Methylbenzoylformate



PowerCure™ 2MBP

CAS No.: 131-58-8

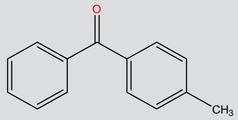
2-Methyl benzophenone



PowerCure™ 4MBP

CAS No.: 134-84-9

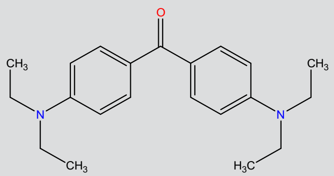
4-Methyl benzophenone



PowerCure™ MEK

CAS No.: 90-93-7

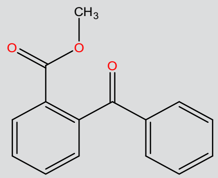
4,4'-Bis(diethylamino) benzophenone



PowerCure™ OMBB

CAS No.: 606-28-0

Methyl-o-benzoylbenzoate

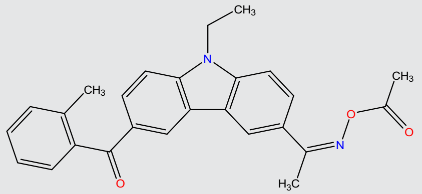


FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS TYPE II

PowerCure™ OXE02

CAS No.: 478556-66-0

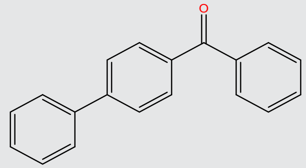
[1-[9-ethyl-6-(2-methylbenzoyl)carbazol-3-yl]ethylideneamino] acetate



PowerCure™ PBZ

CAS No.: 2128-93-0

4-Phenyl benzophenone



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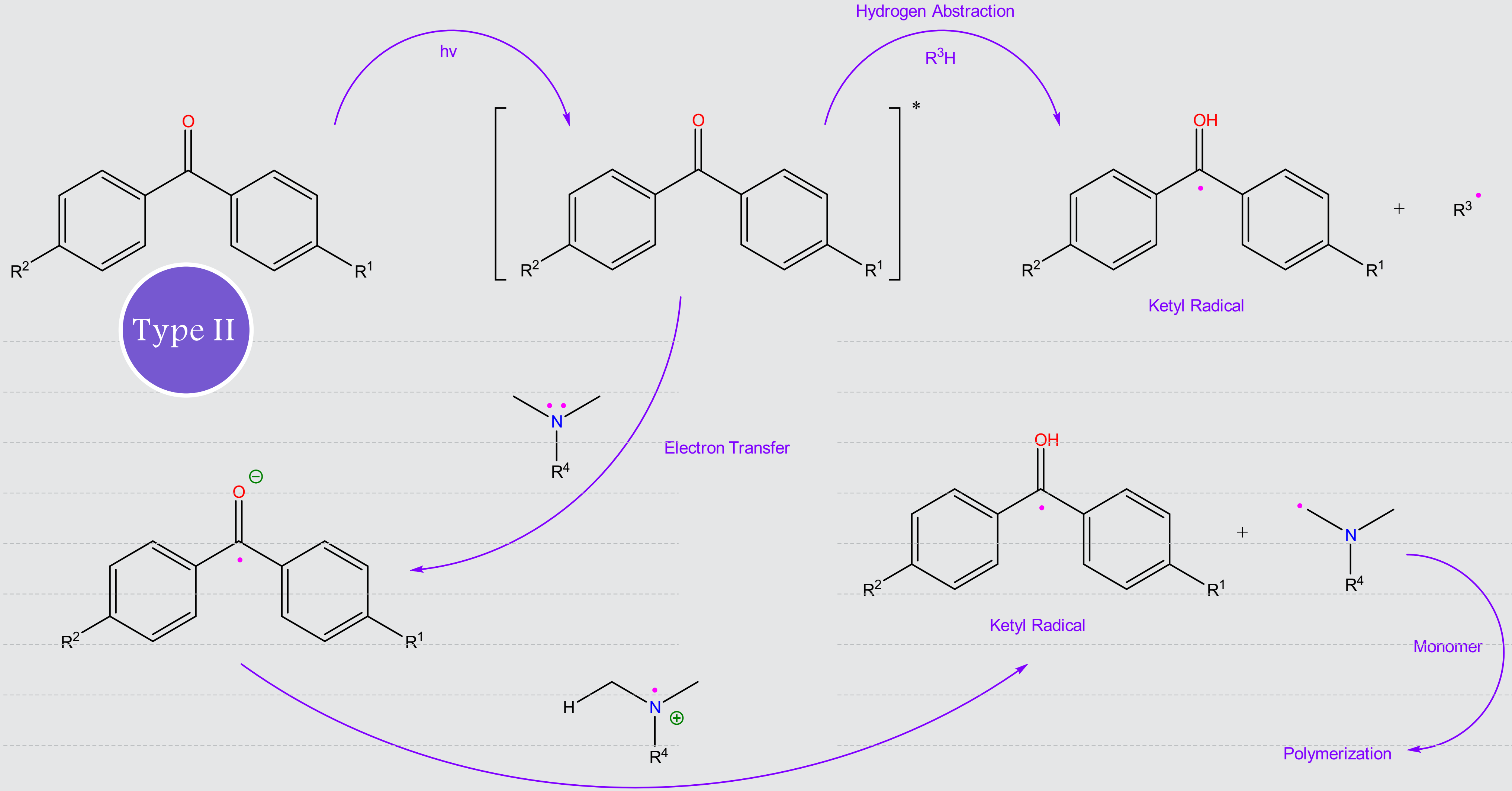
NORRISH TYPE II PHOTOINITIATOR MECHANISMS



SPECIALTY PHOTOINIATIORS

PowerCure™ 784 is a highly reactive orange solid photoinitiator for free radical polymerization of unsaturated resins under visible light (sunlight) or ultraviolet light, and the best performance can be obtained in the absence of oxygen.

PowerCure™ 784 is a fluorinated diaryl biscyclopentadienyl titanium complex. No primary radicals are formed, and titanocenes are neither type I nor type II molecules. The excited state of the titanocene forms a complex with the acrylate monomer to produce a monomer radical that initiates polymerization.

Its unique light-absorbing properties and its excellent reactivity make it particularly suitable for use in photopolymers such as resists, printing plates and other information storage devices such as optical layers, holograms, laser direct imaging, stereolithography. PowerCure™ 784 has photobleaching properties and can be used in clear and pigmented systems.

TINTOLL is a leading manufacturer and supplier of photoinitiators, which is also one of the cornerstone businesses of TINTOLL. Our product portfolio covers free radical and cationic photoinitiators (photo-acid generators) as well as amine synergists. UV-curable materials are widely used in graphic arts, industrial coatings, adhesives, printed circuit boards, and 3D printing. TINTOLL provides application support, product development and custom solutions, and collaborates with customers to develop next-generation photoinitiators.

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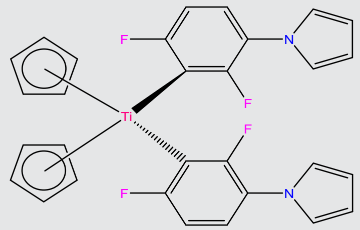
SPECIALTY PHOTOINITIATORS

PowerCure™ 784

CAS No.: 125051-32-3

Bis (cyclopentadienyl) bis [2,6-difluoro-3-(1-pyrryl)phenyl titanium



FREE RADICAL PHOTOINITIATORS

CATIONIC PHOTOINITIATORS

AMINE SYNERGIST

CATIONIC PHOTOINITIATORS

Cationic photoinitiators react differently from free radical photoinitiators. Ionium and sulfonium salts are the most widely used cationic photoinitiators because of their excellent photosensitivity and the fact that their solubility and other physical properties can be tailored for various applications. When these salts are irradiated with UV light, they undergo homolytic bond cleavage like Type I photoinitiators, and the free radicals formed react with proton donors to form super-strong protonic acids (also called Bronsted or Lewis acids) , and the resulting acid initiates polymerization.

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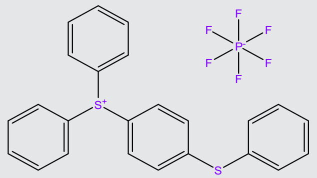
CATIONIC PHOTOINITIATORS

PowerCure™ PAG100

CAS No.: 75482-18-7

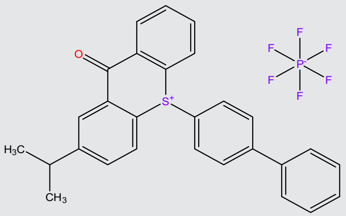
Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluorophosphate



PowerCure™ PAG110

CAS No.: 591773-92-1

10-[1,1'-Bipheny]1-4-yl-2-(1-methylethyl)-9-oxo-9H-thioxanthenium hexafluorophosphate



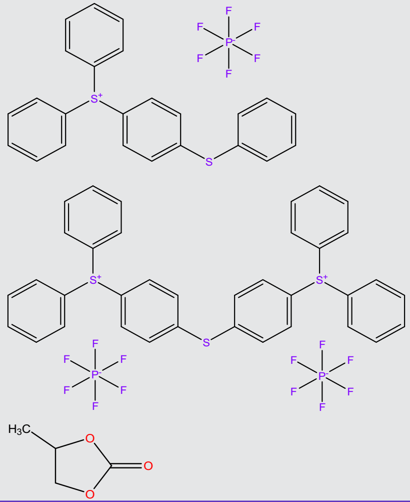
PowerCure™ PAG101

CAS No.: 68156-13-8 + 74227-35-3 + 108-32-7

Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluorophosphate

Bis(4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl)sulfide bis(hexafluorophosphate)

Propylene carbonate

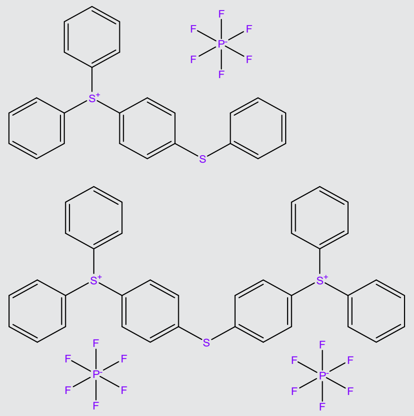


PowerCure™ PAG102

CAS No.: 68156-13-8 + 74227-35-3

Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluorophosphate

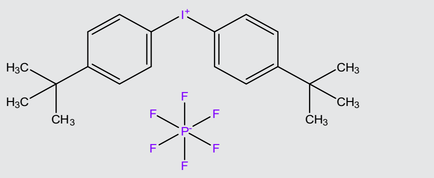
Bis(4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl)sulfide bis(hexafluorophosphate)



PowerCure™ PAG120

CAS No.: 61358-25-6

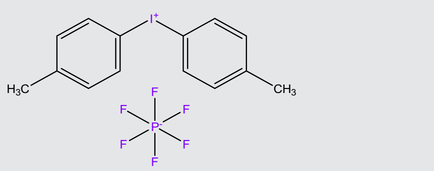
Bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium hexafluorophosphate



PowerCure™ PAG121

CAS No.: 60565-88-0

Bis(4-methylphenyl)iodonium hexafluorophosphate

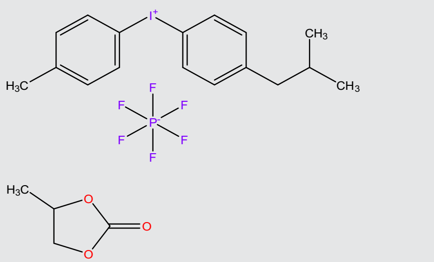


PowerCure™ PAG122

CAS No.: 344562-80-7+ 108-32-7

4-isobutylphenyl-4'-methylphenyliodoniumhexafluorophosphate

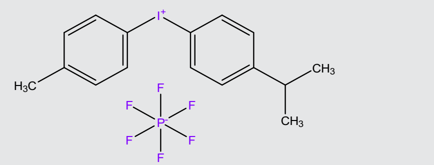
Propylene carbonate



PowerCure™ PAG123

CAS No.: 184477-29-0

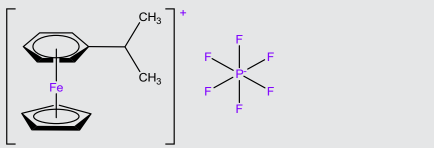
[4-(1-Methylethyl)phenyl](4- methylphenyl)iodonium, hexafluorophosphate



PowerCure™ PAG130

CAS No.: 32760-80-8

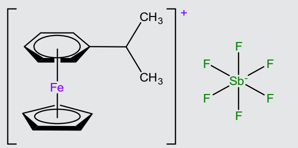
Cyclopentadienyliron(ii) hexa-fluorophosphate



PowerCure™ PAG230

CAS No.: 100011 -37-8

Cyclopentadienyliron(ii) hexa-fluoroantimonate



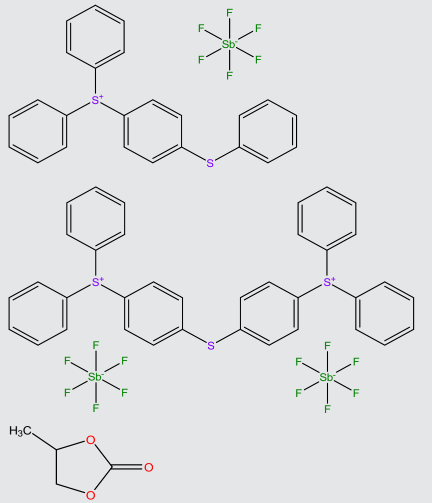
PowerCure™ PAG201

CAS No.: 71449-78-0 + 89452-37-9 + 108-32-7

Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluoroantimonate

Bis(4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl)sulfide bis(hexafluoroantimonate)

Propylene carbonate

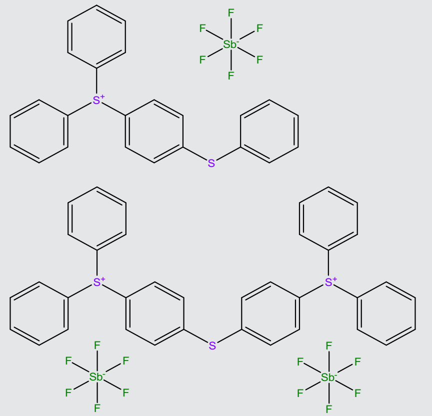


PowerCure™ PAG202

CAS No.: 71449-78-0 + 89452-37-9

Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluoroantimonate

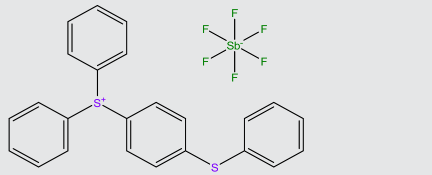
Bis(4-(diphenylsulfonio)phenyl)sulfide bis(hexafluoroantimonate)



PowerCure™ PAG200

CAS No.: 71449-78-0

Diphenyl(4-phenylthio)phenylsufonium Hexafluoroantimonate



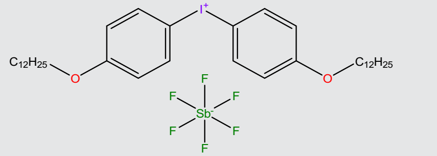
CATIONIC PHOTOINITIATORS

CATIONIC PHOTOINITIATORS

PowerCure™ PAG225

CAS No.: 71786-70-4

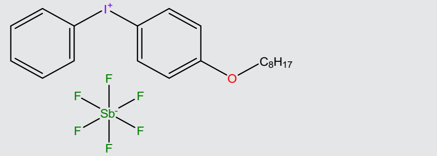
Bis(4-dodecylphenyl)iodonium hexaflurorantimonate



PowerCure™ PAG226

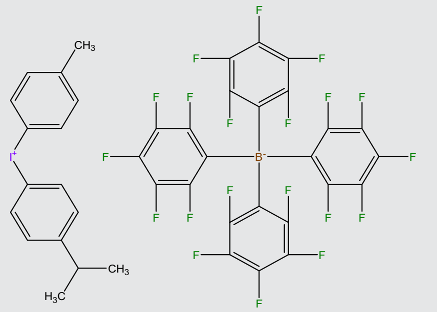
CAS No.: 121239-75-6

(4-Octyloxyphenyl)phenyliodoniumhexafluoroantimonate



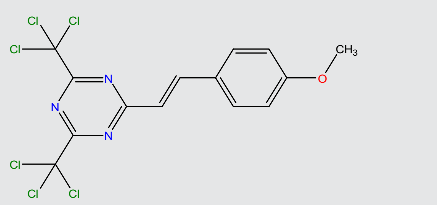
PowerCure™ PAG300

CAS No.: 178233-72-2



PowerCure™ PAG400

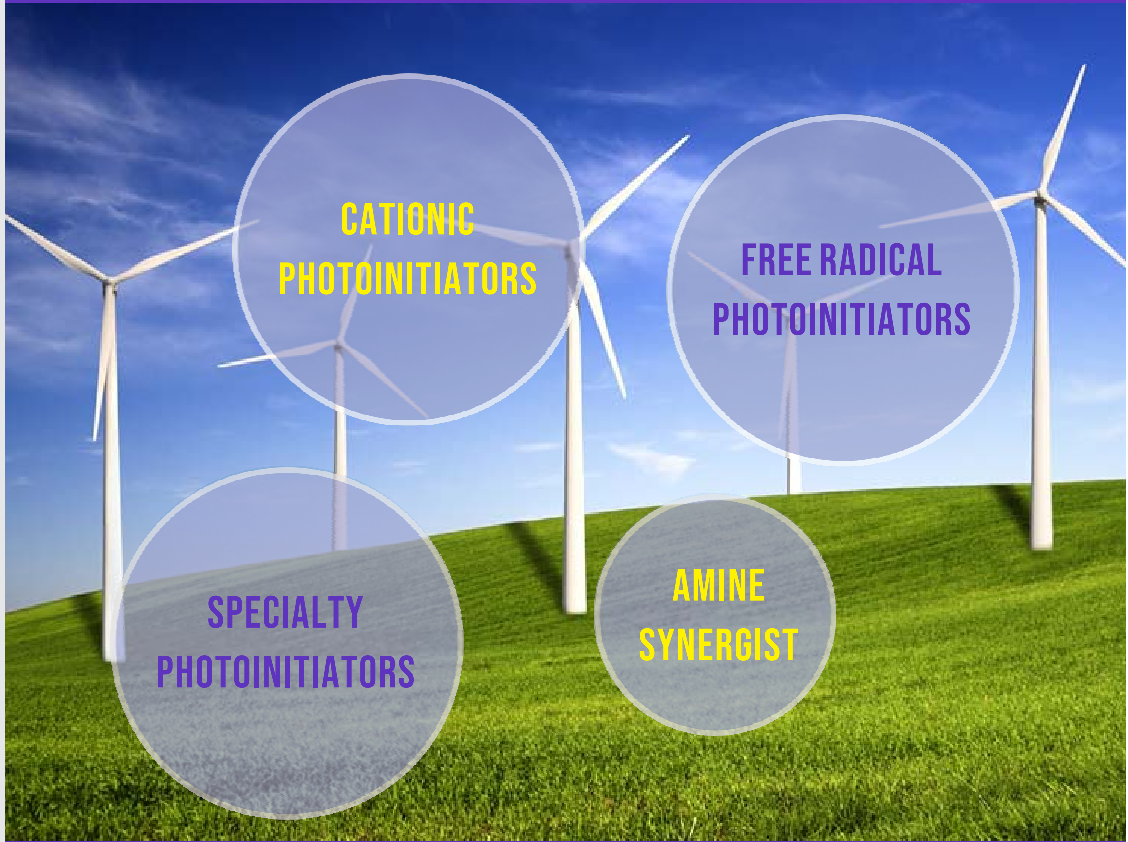
CAS No.: 42573-57-9



PowerCure™ PAG300:
(4-isopropylphenyl)(p-tolyl)iodonium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate

PowerCure™ PAG400:
2-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl-2-yl)vinyl]-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)1,3,5-triazine

POWERCURE PHOTOINITIATORS



AMINE SYNERGIST (PHOTOSENSITIZER)

Amine synergists are also called photosensitizers. Photosensitizers are molecules that do not absorb radiation or initiate polymerization reactions but can increase the effective rate of photoinitiator activity. They are usually amine compounds. The role of photosensitizer is to increase the photosensitivity of photoinitiator and accelerate the curing of the system.

The amine synergist acts as an active hydrogen donor to excite the photoinitiator. Abstraction of hydrogen generates very reactive alkylamino radicals, which subsequently initiate polymerization.

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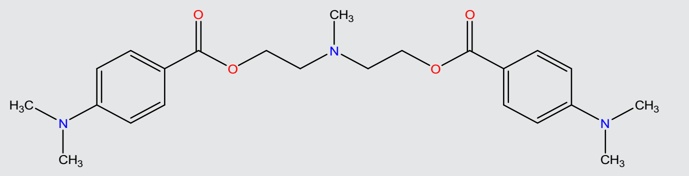
Sustainable Innovation for a Better Future

PowerCure™ 198

CAS No.: 925246-00-0

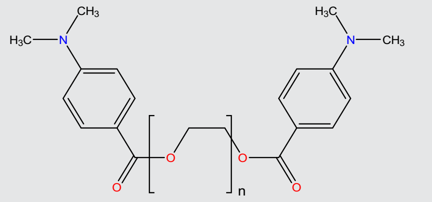
1,1'-[(Methylimino)di-2,1-ethanediyl] bis[4-(dimethylamino)benzoate]



PowerCure™ ASA

CAS No.: 71512-90-8

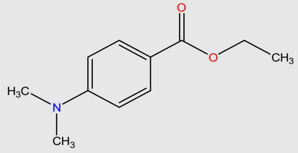
Poly(ethylene glycol) bis(p-dimethylaminobenzoate)



PowerCure™ EDB

CAS No.: 10287-53-3

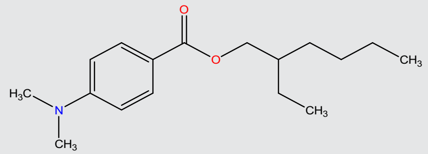
Ethyl-4-(dimethylamino) benzoate



PowerCure™ EHA

CAS No.: 21245-02-3

2-Ethylhexyl-4-dimethylamino benzoate



PowerCure™ NPG

CAS No.: 103-01-5

Phenylacetic acid