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GT 5932

Silicone RTV

Rubber

January 2008

DESCRIPTION

GT Products[®] 5932 is pourable two -component silicone rubber compound.

FEATURES

GT Products 5932 features excellent resistance to heat, cold, water, ozone, and ultra -violet rays. It remains flexible and does not crack or harden. GT Products 5932 contains no solvents and has negligible shrinkage during cure; GT Products 2100 is useful over a temperature range of -75°F to 450°F for extended operation and for intermittent periods up to 500°F

MIIXING

Because fillers settle during storage, both GT Products[®] 5932 and catalyst 5932 should be thoroughly stirred before mixing together. Use separate tools for mixing the two components to avoid cross contamination. GT Products[®] 5932 base is mixed with catalyst 5932 in a 10 : 1 ratio by weight. Add the catalyst into the base to assure complete dispersion. Mixing may be done by hand with a spatula or by machine. When machine mixing avoid prolonged high speeds to prevent premature cure. Avoid stirring in an excessive amount of air. Complete mixing is indicated by a uniform color.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Catalyst</u>
Color	White	Black or Red
Specific Gravity	.95	.98
Viscosity (cPs)	>300,000	750
Pot Life (pour time)		60 min.
After cure (24 hr @ 25°C)		
Tensile, psi:		400
Durometer, Shore A		45
Tear Strength, Die B, ppi		55
Useful Temperature Range, °C (°F)		-60 – 232 (-75 – 450)

DEGASSING

Air entrapped during mixing should be removed to prevent voids in the cured product. Deair the mixed material under a vacuum of 25 mm (29 inches) of mercury. The mixture will expand to about four times its volume, crest and recede to about the original level as the bubbles break. Degassing is usually complete about two minutes after frothing subsides.

STORAGE and HANDLING

GT Products 5932 will remain useful for six months when stored in the original unopened containers at temperatures below 80°F (27°C).

COMPATIBILITY

GT Products[®] 5932 is an addition (platinum catalyst) cure system. It will cure in contact with most clean dry surfaces. Certain materials such as butyl and chlorinated rubbers, sulfur containing materials, amines and condensation (metal soap catalyst) RTV silicones can cause cure inhibition. This inhibition will manifest itself as a sticky interface with the substrate. Inhibition can often be minimized by warming the substrate to evaporate contaminants, neutralizing and rinsing, or by the use of a suitable barrier. A sample patch test is recommended.

NOTE

The above data is based on typical experience and should not be used for specification writing. Suitability of GT-Products[®] 5932 for a specific application should be determined under actual use conditions. No warranty, expressed or implied, is hereby made.

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