

Methods Of Modification of Silicon Acid

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Annotation: Modified silicon acids are produced by combining gels and silicates with thermoplastic material such as wax or polyethylene. Silicone acids can be absorbed either after the formation of silicagels or silicates or by adding aqueous suspension or dispersion of wax thermoplastic material to the silicon acid gels or silicates. It is then mixed and filtered, washed, dried and crushed into pieces. Organically modified silicon acids, gels and silicates are used as dust cleansers in lacquer systems.

Keywords: Silicone acid, wax, gels, thermoplastic materials, modified sinks, inorganic fluorides

The varnish content of about 2 to 5% of the weight of silicone or silicate, which is absorbed by wax, is considered the only additive for the insertion of silicone acid or silicate, which is available from about 2 to 7%. If the silicic acid or secondary particles absorbed by wax weight are less than 28.4% weight with silicate particle size distribution of less than 10 micron, Less than 68% of the weight is less than 3.5 microns and at least 97.7% less than 7.1 microns in weight, and the silicon acid or silicate particles absorbed by wax form the smooth surface and resistance to scratch of the refined lacquer film.

Scientific innovation concerns the process of producing organically modified precision silicon acids and silicates, which are especially suitable for cleaning the cloaks of varnishes. It is known that substances with synthetic silicon dioxide are used as dehydrators in lacquer systems. The silicon acids contained in such lacquer systems are prone to settling at the bottom of the lacquer, as is the case with xerogels and aerogels, and form a solid layer that can only be distributed in the largest amount when stored for a long time. Through normal mixing, the lacquer will not be difficult. The trend of solid cones forming at the bottom of the coins is especially pronounced when the varnish contains polar solvents, such as sub-alcohols.

There have been numerous attempts to improve the behavior of silicate acids in varnish and minimize the trend of cones formation. These include inorganic fluorides and complex fluorides of silicon gels, C2 – C4 alcohols and organic silicates (ephah of orthopaedic silicon acid), and finally, microcrystalline, inert oil wax. In the second case, the precipitate is covered with silicone acid gel or hydrogel soluble wax, which has a relatively high content of 15-30% wax by the weight of the covered silicone acid, which is necessary for achieving a favorable concentration. To maintain the consistency and hardness of the lacquer film, it is necessary to put silicone acid as little as possible.

To improve the sinking properties of silicic acids in varnishes by inserting with fluorides and organic silicates, the above-mentioned treatment leads to improved ability of the sediment at the bottom of the lacquer containers to re-spread. Almost all known lacquer systems are absorbed by wax. By simply mixing or mixing all the embedded silicon gels can be spread smoothly in a hassle-free lacquer.

At the same time, the dehydrating effect on the varnish of the silicagel, which is absorbed by wax, is clearly reduced compared to other commercial opaque silicon acids. Another disadvantage of such wax-inflamed gels is a relatively low resistance to scratch given to dimmed varnish film.

This is due to the relatively high content of natural wax contained in the incoming private varnish film (by weight 15-30%). In addition, such varnish sheets will shine brightly.

Although wax-infused silicone acids show a certain subtlety in particle size, they do not meet the requirements of modern lacquer and pigment technology and its increasing demands on lacquered surfaces, especially surfaces covered with relatively thin layers of pigmented lacquer.

Using modern methods such as micronation, it is possible to produce very fine particle silicon acid. But the ability to dimming with silicone acid is clearly reduced. At the same time, the thickening effect, which can cause the incoming and lacquer film to break at some point, increases significantly.

Scientific work begins with the task of finding the process of producing silicone acids and silicates to produce products with improved dehydration and precision properties in transparent varnishes. Such embedded mixtures can be dispersed in the varnish by a simple mixture with a high-speed mixer, and even in prolonged storage, they remain muddled in the above-mentioned lacquer, or some of them can re-spread in a hassle-free lacquer in case of drowning.

The moving side of the invention is that an inert, colorless water emulsion involving acids or metal salts during and after soaking silicates from silicagels or silicon acid or alkali silicate solutions; Highly soluble wax or plastic is added and then filtered, filtered, dried and crushed.

According to the work, the insertion of silicone acid or silicates can be carried out by adding wax emulsion during precipitation or by adding the desired amount of wax emulsion, after soaking up silicic acid or silicates. Part of the wax emulsion can be added during the soaking of silicone acid or silicates, and the other part after soaking.

Furthermore, the salt-free pulp of silicone acid or the diluted fine dispersed silicone acid or silicate dispersed in water can be further processed by additionally processing with a water wax emulsion and precipitate the emulsified compound onto the sink. It is necessary to measure the substance with appropriate measures, such as changing the pH value of the action or suspension.

The addition of wax emulsion to the precipitate suspension of silicon or silicate or re-dispersed silicon acid or silicate is not limited to a special type of silicon or silicate precipitated under certain precipitation conditions (pH value, temperature, SiO_2). Basically through the process, a broad assortment of silicon gel or silicon acid or silicate suspension can be absorbed by wax in the suspension. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

It should be understood that the terms "precision silicone acids or silicates" include substances that are formed directly from alkali silicate solutions, i.e. preferably water bottle and mineral acids or metal salt solutions. In this way, powdery, soft and fast-spreading dehydration can be very easily obtained.

It turns out that when the amount of wax combined with silicone acid, silicagel or silicate grains is 2 to 7% by weight, the desired results will be obtained in accordance with the teachings of this invention for production. Cleaning products produced in scientific work, compared to previously known commercial products, are distinguished by a particularly good surface of the distorted layers of lacquer. This is due to the relatively high thinness of the product. The commercial, known for modified silicon acids or silicates that can be obtained by the invention method, has no particular thickening effect, despite its delicate grains, which, to a surprise, have a good effect on varnishes.

The Bible's Viewpoint

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