

**TECHNICAL LEAFLET**

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**OLICOTE RVM**

**Characterisation** Binder for pigment printing, textile coating, Nonwovens and waddings, laminated fabrics and Treatment of velvet and synthetic furs.

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**CHEMICAL STRUCTURE** Vinyl ethylen acetate copolymer emulsion.

**SUPPLIED FORM** Slightly viscous homogeneous emulsion

**IONIC CHARACTER** Anionic

**SPECIFICATION** 50 +/- 1% Dry matter

**pH** 4,5 +/- 0,5 as supplied

**SOLUBILITY** It can be mixed in water in any ratio

**VISCOSITY** 600 +/- 300 mps (BROOKFIELD)

**STORAGE** In original closed containers in cool place it is stable more than six month. The product must be protected from frost.

**STABILITY** The product is stable with all the auxiliaries commonly used in pigment printing.

**FILM PROPERTIES**

**MINIMUM FILM FORMING TEMPERATURE** 0°C

**FILM APPEARANCE** Transparent, colourless soft flexible.

**HEAT STABILITY** Excellent

**U.V. STABILITY** Excellent

**RESISTANCE TO WATER** Excellent

**RESISTENCE TO SOLVENT** Excellent

**TG** -8°C

OLICOTE RVM is suitable as binder for nonwovens and waddings. It may be applied by spreading, spraying, impregnation and foaming.

Main application field remain textile printing.

## Printing Process

Direct printing	Coloured prints, matt white and matt coloured prints on white and dyed grounds; flock prints; bronze prints; printing with pearly lustre pigments.
Discharge printing	Not suitable

## Textile Substrates

OLICOTE RVM can be applied to all kinds of textiles that are generally used in textile printing. For improving the fastness level, particularly on synthetic textiles, we recommend an addition of RAROFIX.

## Fixation Terms

Optimum curing conditions are obtained with an hot air treatment at 150 °C for 4 - 5 minutes. If HT steaming conditions are used for curing, specially with textiles with a synthetic fibre part, it is advisable to run a trial before production to find out the optimum cross-linking conditions, experience has shown that higher temperatures, for example, 5 - 7 min. at 160 - 170 °C are required.

In all-aqueous or low solvent pastes based on synthetic thickeners, it is not normally necessary to make an addition of a catalyst to get a cross-linking reaction. The cross-linking reaction is accelerated by higher temperatures. If there is no acid medium at the fixation stage, slight amounts of mainly diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulphate are used as an acid donor which are added as a solution to the stock thickenings or printing pastes.

All the information's given are believed to be correct. In any case we cannot accept any responsibility since we cannot control the conditions in which our products are used.