



NOROX[®]

Thermoset Applications

PRODUCT CODE	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE	ACTIVE OXYGEN CONTENT	PEROXIDE CONTENT	SAFETY INFORMATION		APPLICATION TEMPERATURE										SPECIAL RESINS				
		%	%	°C	°C		Ambient								Elevated		High			
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (CAS No. 1338-23-4)																				
NOROX®KP-9 *	General purpose MEKP with medium reactivity	9.1		max. 30	60		●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●			
NOROX®KP-100	Faster gel & cure than NOROX®KP-9	9.7		max. 30	60		●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●			
NOROX®SG-10 *	Faster gel than NOROX®KP-100	9.7		max. 30	60		●	●	●	●				●		●				
NOROX®KP-200	Faster gel than NOROX®KP-100	9.5		max. 30	60		●	●	●					●		●				
NOROX®KPM	Mixture with similar gel time but faster cure than NOROX®KP-9	7.7		max. 30	60		●	●	●				●		●		●			
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (phthalatefree) (CAS No. 1338-23-4)																				
NOROX®ENP-90 *	General purpose MEKP with medium reactivity, approved gelcoat type	8.9		max. 30	60		●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●			
NOROX®ENP-92	General purpose MEKP, faster gel than NOROX®KP-100	9.8		max. 30	60		●	●	●					●		●				
NOROX®ENP-102 *	MEKP designed for VE Resins, less foaming	8.6		max. 30	60		●	●		●			●	●	●		●		●	
Acetylacetone peroxide (CAS No. 13704-51-5)																				
NOROX®PD-40 *	Standard AAP	4.1		0-25	60		●	●	●				●		●		●			
NOROX®FC-100	AAP with improved cure performance	4.5		0-25	60		●	●					●		●		●			
NOROX®FC-200	AAP with improved cure performance	5.2		0-25	60		●	●					●		●		●			
NOROX®WPC-100	AAP for potable water application with improved cure performance	3.9		0-25	60		●	●					●		●		●			
Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide (CAS No. 942-932-9)																				
NOROX®PULCAT S	MIBKP in aliphatic hydrocarbons	10.5		max. 25	50			●	●					●			●	●		●
NOROX®PULCAT CMB (US)	MIBKP in TXIB	8.8		max. 25	55			●	●					●			●	●		●
Hydroperoxides																				
Cumyl hydroperoxide (CAS No. 80-15-9)																				
NOROX®CHP	80-85 %, low exotherm temperature for thicker laminates	8.5	80-85	max. 30	60		●	●					●				●			●
NOROX®CHM-50 **	Promoted CHP for fast curing of some VE resins	4.5		max. 30	60		●	●					●		●		●			●
NOROX®MCP *	Lower exotherm temp, longer gel & cure than NOROX®MCP-75 , for thicker laminates	8.8		max. 30	60		●	●					●		●					●
NOROX®MCP-75 *	Lower exotherm temp, long gel time, good final cure, for thicker laminates	8.9		max. 30	60		●	●					●		●				●	●

2

* Available as red coloured system for improved homogenization during mixing. The colour disappears in the curing process.

** Available as red colored system for improved homogenization during the hole process. The colour remains in the final product.

PRODUCT CODE	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE	ACTIVE OXYGEN CONTENT	PEROXIDE CONTENT	SAFETY INFORMATION		APPLICATION TEMPERATURE																
		%	%	°C	°C		Ambient									Elevated		High				
DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE (CAS No. 94-36-0)																						
BENOX®L-40LV-EU	40 %, sprayable BPO dispersion	2.6	40	0-25	50		●	●	●	●	●	●	●							●	●	
BENOX®C-50	50 % BPO powder with phthalate	3.3	50	max. 30	60		●	●	●	●		●	●							●	●	
BENOX®C-50S	50 % BPO powder with phthalate, free flowing	3.3	50	max. 30	60		●	●	●	●		●	●							●	●	
BENOX®C-50PF	50 % BPO powder phthalate-free, free flowing (chalk)	3.3	50	max. 30	60		●	●	●	●		●	●							●	●	
BENOX®A-75	75 % BPO granules in water	5.0	75	0-25	70		●	●													●	
PERESTERS																						
<i>tert</i> -Butylperbenzoate (CAS No. 614-45-9)																						
TBPB	High efficient perester, lowest residual styrene levels	8.1	>98	10-25	60											●	●	●	●	●	●	
NOROX®P-20	Promoted TBPB for elevated temperature processes	6.6	80	10-25	60							●				●	●	●	●	●	●	
<i>tert</i> -Butylperoxy-2-ethylhexylcarbonate (CAS No. 34443-12-4)																						
NOROX®400	High efficient, low TOC-emission	6.4	97	max. 20	70													●	●	●		
<i>tert</i> -Butylperoxy-2-ethylhexanoate (CAS No. 3006-82-4)																						
NOROX®410	Fast curing perester for reduced cycle times	7.3	99	max. 10	40											●		●	●			
TBPEH-LA-M3	Fast curing perester with inhibitor	6.7	90	max. 20	45											●		●	●			
<i>tert</i> -Butylperoxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate (CAS No. 13122-18-4)																						
NOROX®425	High efficient perester, drinking water application	6.9	99	max. 20	60											●	●	●	●	●	●	
NOROX®425PR	Promoted TBPIN for elevated temperature processes	3.5	90	max. 20	55							●				●	●	●	●	●	●	
PEROXYDICARBONATES																						
Di(4- <i>tert</i> -butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate (CAS No. 15520-11-3)																						
NOROX®600	High reactive kicker for elevated and hot curing processes	3.8	95	max. 20	45							●	●					●	●		●	
NOROX®600-CL2	High reactive kicker for elevated and hot curing processes with improved storage classification	3.5	mix	max. 20	45								●					●			●	
PERKETALS																						
1,1-Di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (CAS No. 6731-36-8)																						
TMCH-90-AL	Most efficient perketale	9.5	90	max. 30	60													●	●			
TMCH-HA-M1	Accelerated curing performance	5.8	mix	max .20	50													●	●			
1,1-Di(<i>tert</i> -amylperoxy)cyclohexane (CAS No. 15667-10-4)																						
NOROX®510-80-AL3	Improved SMC surface properties	8.8	80	max. 30	60													●	●			

Safety Information

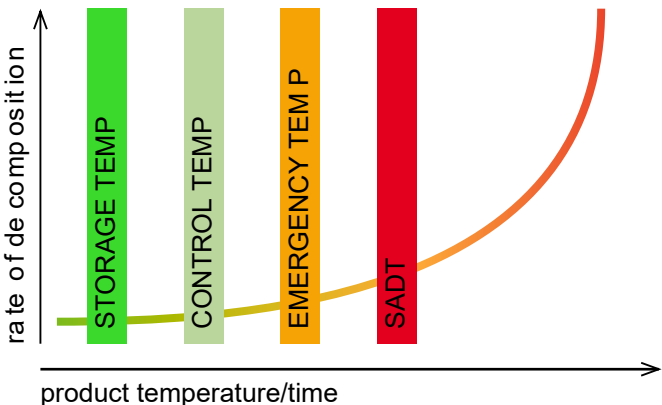
Half-life

Peroxide decomposition rates are commonly reported in terms of half-life time or when 50% of the peroxide has decomposed at a certain temperature. Recommended organic peroxide heat temperatures commonly reflect the half-life time at 10 hours, 1 hour and 1 minute. The higher the half-life temperature, the more stable the peroxide. Half-life temperatures can vary based on formulations and solvents.

Using the Arrhenius equation, acronyms related to half-life time include:

$$k_d = A \cdot e^{-EA/RT} \text{ and } t_{1/2} = \ln 2/k_d$$

k_d : Rate constant of the peroxide dissociation
A: Arrhenius frequency factor
 E_A : Activation energy for the dissociation
R: Ideal gas constant
T: Temperature
 $t_{1/2}$: Half-life time



Controlling the temperature is the most important constant. If the temperature is maintained well below its self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT), most hazards are avoided when shipping, handling or storing. For storage over a longer period of time, follow the manufacturer's temperature recommendations.

Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT)

The SADT is the lowest constant temperature for self-accelerating decomposition when transporting packaged peroxides. At the SADT, when elevated heat temperatures from decomposition exceed the heat loss, over time, the peroxide's temperature increases and it decomposes faster or self-accelerates. The final decomposition may be uncontrollable.

Minimum/Maximum Recommended Storage Temperature

The maximum recommended storage temperature is lower than the control temperature for quality assurance purposes not safety. Keep in mind, some liquid or paste organic peroxides must not be stored below a certain minimum temperature as turbidity, phase separation, crystal deposits or solidification can occur.

Control Temperature (T_c)

The T_c is the maximum transportation temperature recommended for the product's estimated time of arrival. T_c is not required if the SADT exceeds 50°C (122°F). Generally, the T_c mirrors SADT canister guidelines.

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= \text{SADT minus } 20^\circ\text{C if SADT} < 20^\circ\text{C} \\ T_c &= \text{SADT minus } 15^\circ\text{C if SADT} < 35^\circ\text{C} \\ T_c &= \text{SADT minus } 10^\circ\text{C if SADT} < 50^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

SADT transportation temperatures are based on recommendations by the UN Committee of Experts on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods.

Emergency Temperature (T_e)

The control temperature T_c is supplemented by an emergency temperature, T_e , which is higher than the T_c but still well below the SADT. The T_c may be exceeded if maintenance is necessary or until alternative cooling such as dry or wet ice is available. However, if the T_e is reached, emergency procedures must be implemented immediately – for instance, cooling down the organic peroxides.

Product Code	Chemical Name	Storage Temperature	EA [kJ/mol]	Half Life [°C]		
				10 h	1 h	1 min
IBP	Diisobutyl peroxide	●	110	23	39	73
CUPND	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate	●	115	38	55	90
TOPND	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate	●	117	40	57	92
TAPND	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxyneodecanoate	●	113	44	62	100
CEPC	Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate	●	124	41	57	90
MYPC	Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate	●	124	41	57	90
SBPC	Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate	●	120	41	57	90
EHPC	Di-2-ethylhexyl peroxydicarbonate	●	121	47	64	83
TBPND	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyneodecanoate	●	121	47	64	100
BCHPC	Di-4- <i>tert</i> -butylcyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate	●	129	48	64	82
NBPC	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl peroxydicarbonate	●	130	49	65	99
TBPNH	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyneohexanoate	●	116	51	69	107
TAPPI	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxyisobutyrate	●	121	53	71	110
DCLBP	Di-2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide	●	121	54	72	110
TBPPI	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyisobutyrate	●	121	56	74	110
INP	Di-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl peroxide	●	117	59	78	120
DP	Didecanoyl peroxide	●	126	62	80	120
LP	Dilauroyl peroxide	●	126	62	80	120
AIBN	2,2'-Azobis(isobutyronitrile)	●	130	62	80	120
DHPEH	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(2-ethylhexanoylperoxy)hexane	●	137	67	84	125
PMBP	Di-4-methylbenzoyl peroxide	●	125	70	89	130
BP	Dibenzoyl peroxide	●	126	72	91	130
TAPEH	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	●	126	72	91	130
TBPEH	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	●	135	74	92	130
TBPIB	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyisobutyrate	●	130	77	96	135
TBPM	<i>tert</i> -Butyl monoperoxymaleate	●	116	82	104	150
ACH	1,1-Di(<i>tert</i> -amylperoxy)cyclohexane	●	135	87	106	152
MIKP	Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide	●	125	90	110	155
TAPEHC	<i>tert</i> -Amylperoxy-(2-ethylhexyl)carbonate	●	151	95	113	150
TMCH	1,1-Di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)-3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohexane	●	143	95	114	155
CH	1,1-Di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)cyclohexane	●	138	97	117	160
TBPIC	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyisopropyl carbonate	●	138	97	117	160
TBPIN	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	●	147	100	119	160
TBPEHC	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexyl carbonate	●	128	100	122	175
TBPA	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyacetate	●	149	102	121	160
TAPB	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxybenzoate	●	143	102	122	160
TBPB	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxybenzoate	●	143	104	124	165
BU	2,2-Di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)butane	●	143	104	124	165
NBV	<i>n</i> -Butyl-4,4-di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)valerate	●	141	110	131	175
EBU	Ethyl-3,3-di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)butyrate	●	144	114	135	180
DCUP	Dicumyl peroxide	●	152	116	136	175
BCUP	<i>tert</i> -Butyl cumyl peroxide	●	154	118	138	180
DTAP	Di- <i>tert</i> -amyl peroxide	●	129	118	142	190
DIPP	Di[2-(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)-isopropyl]benzene	●	142	120	142	190
DHBP	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)hexane	●	142	120	142	190
DTBP	Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl peroxide	●	152	125	146	190
DYBP	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)hexyne-3	●	154	128	149	195
CUHP	Cumyl hydroperoxide	●	133	140	166	223
TBHP	<i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide	●	149	173	200	260
CUROX®CC-DC	2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane	●	195	210	234	285



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