Foreverest Resources Ltd

Gum Rosin

R/X, YPR/WW, R/WG

Gum Rosin, also known as colophony or Greek pitch, is a solid resin derived from pine trees and some other plants, primarily conifers. It is produced by heating fresh liquid resin, which causes the volatile terpene components to evaporate. The result is a semi-transparent solid that ranges in color from yellow to black. Rosin is brittle at room temperature but melts at relatively low temperatures, such as those achieved on a stove. Its primary chemical components are resin acids, especially abietic acid. Gum Rosin which preparated from China is commonly used in industries such as paper production, paint, soap, and printing ink. Since rosin tends to soften and oxidize easily, the oil paint industry often uses carboxylation of resin acids to produce resinates for further use. In the production of synthetic rubber and printing inks, resin acids undergo processes such as disproportionation, polymerization, or hydrogenation to form disproportionated rosin, polymerized rosin, or hydrogenated rosin, respectively. These reactions typically involve altering the double bonds in the resin acids to achieve the desired properties.

Substance Identification

Synonyms	Colophony

CAS	N/A
EINECS	232-475-7
FEMA	N/A
HS.CODE	380610
Molecular Formula	C19H29COOH
Moleclar Weight	262.4302

Application & Uses

- used as a binder component of adhesive, includes rubber based adhesive, synthetic resin based adhesive and plant base adhesives
- used for paper sizing, improving the strength and smoothness, increasing wear resistance,
- used for thermoplastic coating, such like road marking
- used as vehicle body and enhancing the adhesion in ink industry
- as film forming material for controlled-release fertilisers

Sales Specification

ITEM	VALUE	TEST METHOD & UNIT
Colour	Slight Yellow	
Softening Point	75 min	@R&B, °C

ITEM	VALUE	TEST METHOD & UNIT
Acid Value	165 min	mgKOH/g
Ash	0.04 max	%
Insoluble in alcohol	0.03 max	%
Unsaponifiable matter	5 max	%

ITEM	VALUE	TEST METHOD & UNIT
Colour	Light Yellow	
Softening Point	76 min	@R&B, °C
Acid Value	166 min	mgKOH/g
Ash	0.03 max	%
Insoluble in alcohol	0.03 max	%
Unsaponifiable matter	5 max	%

ITEM	VALUE	TEST METHOD & UNIT
Colour	Deep Yellow	
Softening Point	75 min	@R&B, °C
Acid Value	165 min	mgKOH/g
Ash	0.04 max	%

ITEM	VALUE	TEST METHOD & UNIT
Insoluble in alcohol	0.03 max	%
Unsaponifiable matter	5 max	%

Package

- Iron Drum, 225kg net each
- Paper Bag, 25kg net each

GHS Hazard Statements

No data available

Storage

- avoid contact with light
- keep separated from incompatible substances
- store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards
- store in a cool, dry place
- store in a tightly closed container

Relation Products

- Disproportionated Rosin
- Hydrogenated Rosin
- Rosin Modified Phenolic Resin

Relation Articles

- Application of Gum Rosin
- Application of Nonionic Surfactants based on Rosin As Corrosion Inhibitor for Tubing Steel During Acidization of Petroleum Oil and Gas Wells
- Progress on the patents about the modifications of gum rosin and their applications
- Frequently asked questions about new transparent tackifiers Hydrogenated terpene/polyterpene resins
- Role of Resin in Printing Ink
- Choosing the Correct Soldering Flux Types and Their Advantages/Disadvantages

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Remark

The above information is believed to be accurate and presents the best explanation currently available to us. We assume no liability resulting from above content. The technical standards are formulated and revised by customers' requirement and us, if there are any changes, the latest specification will be executed and confirmed in the contract.

Manage consent