



Global leader in silicone chemistry

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Greeting

“DAMI POLYCHEM Co., Ltd.'s goal and mission is to develop and provide customer-oriented products so as to lead the material industry.”

Since incorporated in 2004, we, DAMI POLYCHEM Co., Ltd., have been even today consistently putting forth efforts to be a global leader in silicone chemistry field.

We, DAMI POLYCHEM Co., Ltd., are developing and providing silicone vinyl polymer, special organofunctional silane, silicone crosslinking agent, silane coupling agent, modified silicone, liquid silicone rubber, platinum-silicone complex, silicone primer, and etc. that are necessary in various fields of industry to satisfy the needs of customers.

From the side of customers, we will share product information with you to draw closer to you. We will always serve our customers with the attitude of a maven armed with a proactive service spirit.

We promise ourselves to do our best to develop and provide customer-oriented products and hopefully expect your encouraging support and love to this end. Thank you.

Dr. B. H. Kim
CEO DAMI POLYCHEM Co., Ltd.

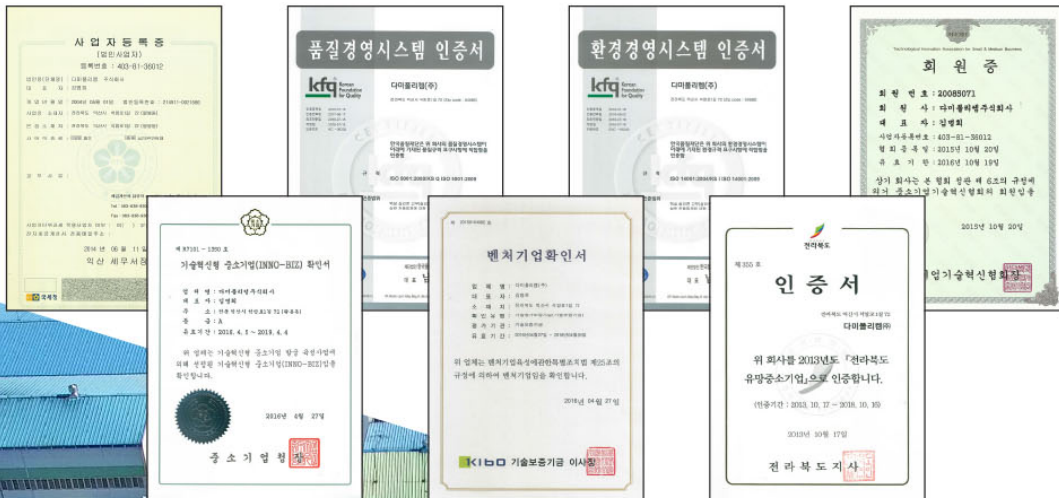


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Introduction of Silane Products

Silane products that we produce are categorized into alkoxy silane, alkyl (Aryl) alkoxy silane, and silane coupling agent.

Alkoxy silane and alkyl (Aryl) alkoxy silane are the raw materials used for hard coating on the surface of plastic, ceramic coating, intermediate product of silicone resin film, water repellency processing of inorganic substance, powder processing, room temperature hardening-typed silicone cross linker, and penetrative concrete water repelling agents.

Silane coupling agent plays the role of coupling both organic and inorganic materials between the two because it has organofunctional group that is coupled to organic materials in the same molecule and has hydrolysable group that reacts to inorganic materials. Because of such characteristics, it is used to improve the compound materials made of organic and inorganic materials that reinforce mechanical strength, water-proofing, electrical property, and etc.

Alkoxy Silane

Product name	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Molecular weight	Specific Gravity (25℃)	Refractive index (25℃)	Boiling point (℃)	Flash point (℃)	CAS No.
LD5311	Tetramethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	152.22	1.030	1.3700	122	29	681-84-5
LD5312	Tetraethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	208.33	0.933(20℃)	1.3818(20℃)	169	46	78-10-4

Alkyl(Aryl) Alkoxy Silane

Product name	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Molecular weight	Specific Gravity (25℃)	Refractive index (25℃)	Boiling point (℃)	Flash point (℃)	CAS No.
LD5192	Methyltriethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	178.30	0.900	1.3800	143	23	2031-67-6
LD5201	Methyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	136.22	0.960	1.3700	103	13	1185-55-3
LD5203	Propyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_3\text{H}_7-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	164.28	0.940	1.3900	142	34	1067-25-0
LD5208	Octyltriethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	276.49	0.880	1.4200	106 (at 4mmHg)	100	2943-75-1
LD5210	Decyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	262.47	0.900	1.4200	106 (at 3.5mmHg)	117	5575-48-4
LD5100	Phenyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	198.29	1.070	1.4700	131 (at 45mmHg)	94	2996-92-1
LD5101	Diphenyldimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{Si}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	244.36	1.080	1.5450(20℃)	161 (at 15mmHg)	121	6843-66-9
LD5199	Dimethyldimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	120.22	0.870	1.3700	81	-5	1112-39-6
LD5200	Dimethyldimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	148.28	0.840	1.3800	114	15	78-62-6

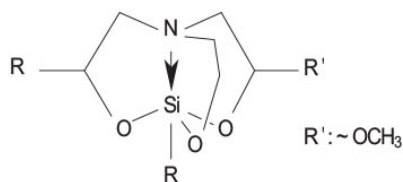
Silane Coupling Agent

Product name	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Molecular weight	Specific Gravity (25 °C)	Refractive index (25 °C)	Boiling point (°C)	Flash point (°C)	CAS No.
LD5000	Allyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	162.26	0.970	1.4000	136	31	2551-83-9
LD5011	Chloropropyl trimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	198.72	1.080	1.4200	195	-50	2530-87-2
LD5089	1,1-diethoxy-1-sila-2-azacyclopentane		247.48	0.930	1.4480	231.7	93.9	21297-72-3
LD5124	2,7,19-Trioxa-11,14-diaza-3,18-disilaeicosan-9-ol,3,3,18,18-tetramethoxy		458.70	1.020	1.4400	-	-	125252-55-3
LD5501	Vinyltrimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	148.23	0.970	1.3900	123	26	2768-02-7
LD5502	Vinyltriethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	190.31	0.910	1.4000	161	34	78-08-0
LD5598	3-Aminopropylmethyl dimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	163.29	0.950	1.4300	84 (at 13mmHg)	77	3663-44-3
LD5599	3-Aminopropyl trimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	179.29	1.020	1.4200	92 (at 15mmHg)	86	13822-56-5
LD5601	3-Aminopropyl triethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	221.37	0.950	1.4200	217	98	919-30-2
LD5602	N-(2-Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl methyl dimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{Si}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	206.36	0.970	1.4500	139 (at 25mmHg)	126	3069-29-2
LD5603	N-(2-Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Si}-\text{OCH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$	222.36	1.030	1.4400	146 (at 15mmHg)	143	1760-24-3
LD5701	3-Glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane		236.34	1.070	1.4300	120 (at 2mmHg)	137	2530-83-8

Silane Coupling Agent

Product name	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Molecular weight	Specific Gravity (25°C)	Refractive index (25°C)	Boiling point (°C)	Flash point (°C)	CAS No.
LD5710	3-Methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane		248.35	1.050	1.4300	110 (at 5mmHg)	92	2530-85-0
LD5712	3-(Trimethoxysilyl) propyl acrylate		234.32	1.060	1.4300	95 (at 3mmHg)	123	4369-14-6
LD5719	Tris (3-trimethoxysilylpropyl) isocyanurate		615.86	1.180	1.4600	236 (at 0.2mmHg)	102	26115-70-8
LD5720	3-Mercaptopropyl trimethoxysilane		196.34	-	-	-	-	56938-96-6
LD5769	Bis(triethoxysilylpropyl) tetrasulfide		538.94	1.074	1.4900	250	91	40372-72-3
LD5775	Bis (triethoxysilylpropyl) disulfide		474.82	1.030	1.4570	250	75	56706-10-6
XAP13	Trimethoxysilyl, glycidoxy alkyl cyclosiloxane Adhesion promoter for addition cure silicone		502.88	-	1.4320	-	-	-

Silatrane(penta coordinated)



Product name	R	Product's feature
SLA-2	Methyl	EDPM, rubber, metal bonding promoter
SLA-4-1	Vinyl	Can be used as sealant bonding promoter
SLA-4-3	Methacryloxy	Improves adhesive strength of condensed type
SLA-4-4	Allyl	Used as self adhesive polycarbonate, polyester + LSR bonding promoter
SLA-4-7	(CH ₂) ₃ NH ₂	Active component 63% (in MeOH)
SLA-4-8	(CH ₂) ₃ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂	Active component 68.5% (in MeOH)
SLA-4-9	3-Glycidoxy	Used as bonding promoter

Introduction of Silicone Fluid Products

Silicone fluid is divided into monomer & oligomer, polymer, and crosslinker. Monomer & oligomer owns low molecular weight and contains non-reactive functional group or reactive organic functional group in molecular, so is used to synthesize polymers using fusion reaction.

Polymer is a high molecular substance that has functional group, such as vinyl group, hydroxy, epoxy, amine, and etc. It can be transformed to rubber or resin through reaction with cross-linker.

Crosslinker is a raw material that makes cross linking and becomes hardened by means of condensation reaction or additional reaction with polymer.

Monomer & Oligomer

Product name	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Molecular weight	Specific Gravity (25°C)	Refractive index (25°C)	Boiling point (°C)	Flash point (°C)	CAS No.
FD404	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane		296.62	0.960	1.4000	175	54	556-67-2
FD405	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane		370.77	0.960	1.4000	210	76	541-02-6
FD409	Heptamethyltrisiloxane		222.51	0.820	1.3800	142	22	1873-88-7
FD410	Hexamethyldisiloxane		162.38	0.770	1.3800	100	-2	107-46-0
FD411	Hexamethyl disilazane		161.40	0.770	1.4100	126	8	999-97-3
FD412	1,3-Divinyltetramethyl disiloxane		186.40	0.810	1.4100	139	24	2627-95-4
FD414	Tetramethylte travinyl cyclotetrasiloxane		344.66	0.990	1.4300	110 (at 10mmHg)	112	2554-06-5
FD415	Tetramethylcyclotetrasiloxane		240.51	0.990	1.3900	134	24	2370-88-9
FD416	Octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane		793.18	-	-	332 (at 1mmHg)	-	546-56-5
LD5002	Diphenylsilanediol		216.31	-	-	-	-	947-42-2
FD500	1,1,3,3-Tetramethyldisiloxane		134.33	0.760	1.3700	71	-	3277-26-7
FD1501	1,3-Bis (3-aminopropyl) tetramethyldisiloxane		248.52	0.900	1.4500	142 (at 11.5mmHg)	91	2469-55-8

Vinyl Polymer

Type	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Product name	Viscosity (cps) 25°C	Si-Vi Content(mmol/g), Theoretical value	CAS No.
Both-side terminals	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, vinyl terminated		VP100	100	0.370	68083-19-2
			VP130	130	0.308	
			VP200	200	0.220	
			VP270	270	0.204	
			VP500	500	0.150	
			VP1000	1,000	0.110	
			VP3000	3,000	0.070	
			VP10000	10,000	0.046	
			VP20000	20,000	0.038	
			VP65000	65,000	0.027	
			VP100000	100,000	0.025	
One-side terminal	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, mono vinyl terminated		MVP100	100	0.185	68952-00-1
			MVP500	500	0.075	
			MVP1000	1,000	0.055	
			MVP10000	10,000	0.023	
			MVP20000	20,000	0.019	
Side chain	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Me vinyl		Can be synthesized according to customer requirements		67762-94-1	
Both sides & side chain	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Me vinyl, vinyl terminated					68083-18-1

Crosslinker

Type	Chemical name	Chemical structure	Product name	Molecular weight, Theoretical value	Si-Vi Content(mmol/g), Theoretical value	CAS No.
Both-side terminals	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, hydrogen terminated		FD500-10	900	2.28	70900-21-9
			FD500-22	1,800	1.13	
			FD500-32	2,500	0.80	
			FD500-52	4,000	0.50	
			FD500-80	6,100	0.33	
			FD500-100	7,600	0.26	
Side chain I	Siloxanes and Silicones, Me hydrogen		FD506	3,800	15.95	63148-57-2
Side chain II	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Me hydrogen		FD503	4,300	7.20	68037-59-2
			FD5035	16,000	2.15	
Both sides & side chain	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Me hydrogen, hydrogen terminated		FD5020	3,500	2.80	69013-23-6
			FD5021	3,500	4.20	
			FD5022	5,200	1.00	
			FD5023	6,250	0.50	

Introduction of Modified Silicone Fluid Products

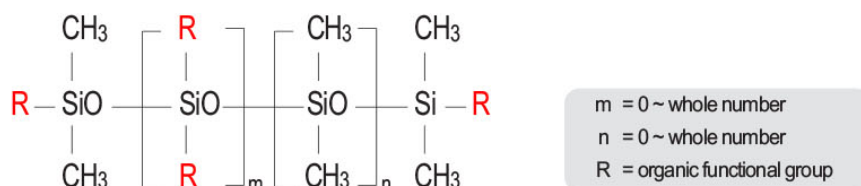
Modified Silicone fluid is made by adding various organic substances to dimethyl silicone. It includes different products that have various characteristics as a result of adding various organic functional groups to a silicone polymer chain.

Modified silicone fluid possesses characteristics of compatibility and reactivity with organic compound and of granting superior features of dimethyl silicone to various organic substances.

When mixed with fiber, for example, such characteristic as flexibility can be provided to fiber and, if copolymerized with various organic substances, such ones as lubrication, paintability, heat-resisting, and etc. can be granted. Modified silicone fluid can thus be applied to wide areas, including for modifying organic group of silicone, transforming silicone of organic substances, etc.

We also are able to adopt organic group that satisfies customers' demands and to supply customers with the silicone modified to suit the needs of customers.

Structure



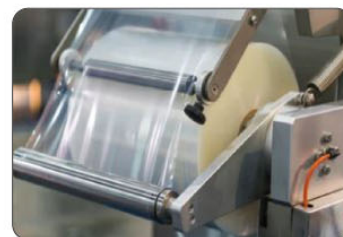
Area of Application



Intermediate product of organic resin



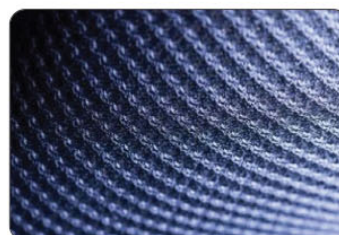
Raw materials for LED and display



For surface modifier or polymerization



Raw materials for contact lens



Raw materials applied to fiber products

Alkyl aryl modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD434	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{R} & \text{R}' & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ & \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 & & \\ & \text{R, R}' = \text{Alkyl} & & \end{array} $	Release agent of aluminum die casting rubber and for production of plastic products

PEG Alkyl aryl modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD1327	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \\ & & & \\ \text{R}' - (\text{EO})_x - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} & - (\text{EO})_x - \text{R}' \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \\ & \text{R} & \text{R}' & \\ & & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{OH} & & \end{array} $	Surface-active characteristics, levelness-active characteristics, vacuolated characteristics, antistatic characteristics, leveling, surfactant
FD440	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{R} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ & (\text{EO})_x - \text{R}' & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{OH} & & \end{array} $	
FD4416	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{R} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ & (\text{EO})_x - \text{R}' & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{OCH}_3 & & \end{array} $	
FD446 series	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{R} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ & (\text{PO})_x - \text{R}' & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{H} & & \end{array} $	Surface-active characteristics, levelness-active characteristics, vacuolated characteristics, antistatic characteristics, leveling, surfactant
FD445 series	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \\ & & & \\ \text{R}' - (\text{EO/PO})_x - \text{R} - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} & - \text{R} - (\text{EO/PO})_x - \text{R}' \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \\ & \text{R} & \text{R}' & \\ & & & \\ & (\text{EO/PO})_x - \text{R}' & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{Me, Bu} & & \end{array} $	Surface-active characteristics, vacuolated characteristics, leveling, surfactant
	$ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{SiO} & - \text{Si} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{R} & \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & & \\ & (\text{EO/PO})_x - \text{R}' & & \\ & \text{R}' = \text{Me, Bu} & & \end{array} $	

Phenyl modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD450 series	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\right]_m-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	For high refractive optical materials
FD451 series	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\right]_m-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	Heat-resisting silicone oil

Carbinol modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD460 series	$\text{HO}-\text{R}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{R}-\text{OH}$	Urethane resin modification Polyester resin modification
FD461 series	$\text{CH}_3-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{R}-\text{OH}$	
FD462 series	$\text{CH}_3-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\text{R}-\text{OH}\right]_m-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$	
FD465 series	$\text{R}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{OH}$ <p style="text-align: right;">R=C₆H₁₃</p>	Surface modifier for polymerization
FD466 series	$\text{R}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}-\left[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{OH}$ <p style="text-align: right;">R=CH₁₃</p>	

Carboxyl acid modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD470 series	$\text{HOOC} - \text{R} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{R} - \text{COOH}$	Resin modification for polymerization
FD472 series	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{R} \\ \\ \text{COOH} \end{array} \right]_m - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3$	

Epoxy modified type

Product name	Chemical structure	Usage
FD480 series	$\text{Epoxy} - \text{R} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{R} - \text{Epoxy}$	Softner resin modification Wax Additives for paints
FD481 series	$\text{H}_3\text{C} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{R} - \text{Epoxy}$	
FD482 series	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{R} \\ \\ \text{Epoxy} \end{array} \right]_m - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3$	
FD490 series	$\text{Epoxy} - \text{R} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{R} - \text{Epoxy}$	For optical materials
FD492 series	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{R} \\ \\ \text{Epoxy} \end{array} \right]_m - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{SiO} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]_n - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Si} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3$	

Introduction of Addition Cure Silicone Products

Addition Cure Silicone is, like the condensed type, divided into 1-component and multi-component types but majority of the multi component type is 2-component type. It is hardened when polymer having vinyl group due to pt catalyst and cross linker make a connection with each other following hydrosilylation reaction.

The conditions of hardening vary from room temperature type to heating type and the speed of hardening relies much on temperature. Since it essentially doesn't have adhesive strength, primer or adhesive improver may be needed in order to adhere.

Applied products of addition cure silicone include coating agent and etc. and the coating agent is used for silk screen printing, coating and potting of electric·electronic parts and etc.

Liquid Silicone Rubber

Product name	Hardening-type EDPM	Usage
LSD7300	2-component type, heat-hardening	Liquid silicone rubber for coating key pad silicone rubber, silk screen & spray
LSD7604		Liquid silicone rubber for general use, coating on various adhered materials (when primer is employed)

Introduction of Primer Products

Primer is a product that is used in the preprocessing by modifying the same or different adhered material's surface to ensure good adhesion of the material.

It is divided into one- and 2-component types. In case of the 1-component type, some products have characteristics when organic solvent is evaporated by heating, but most products are usable after organic solvent is volatilized at the room temperature. In case of the 2-component type, heating is required in order for the primer to perform its function orderly.

1-Component Primer

Product name	Hardening-type EDPM	Usage
CT-21	Room temperature cure	Primer for adhesion of silicone rubber of peroxides hardening type with metal plastic
CT-21E		Primer for adhesion of eco-friendly silicone rubber of peroxides hardening type with metal plastic
SP109		Primer for adhesion of liquid silicone rubber of platinum hardening type with plastic, glass, and metal
SP130		Primer for adhesion of silicone rubber of peroxides hardening type or silicone of platinum hardening type with metal and plastic, Primer for key pad forming
SP401		Primer exclusively for hard coating of polycarbonate
SP403		Primer for adhesion with moisture-hardening type silicone sealant, plastic and metal
SP501		Primer for adhesion with silicone rubber and acrylic double-sided tape at the surface difficult to adhere
SP400-7		Primer for adhesion with urethane sealant and vesicular surface
SP140N2		Primer for super glue to be used to adhere plastic – silicone
SP140B		Primer for super glue of plastic (PE-PE, PP-PP)

2-Component Primer

Product name	Hardening-type EDPM	Usage
SP110	Heat curing type	Primer used for adhesion with silicone of platinum hardening type, urethane or PET film, and for silk screen and key pad forming
SP150		Primer for adhesion with silicone rubber and urethane

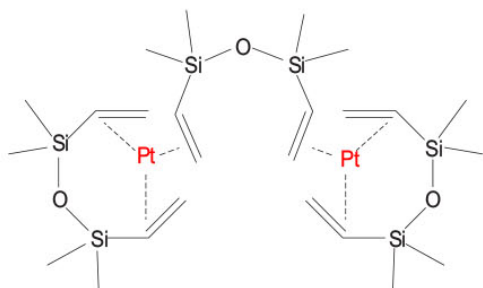
Introduction of Speciality Products

Our Company produces and provides **speciality** products designed to satisfy the customers' needs.

Such products include Pt catalyst, compound for antifoaming agent, grease, slip coating agent of heteromorphy, and etc.

We develop products fit to customers' needs other than those products.

Pt Catalyst

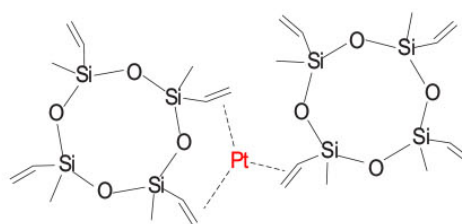


CP103 : Karstedt's Catalyst

Platinum(0)-1,3 divinyl-1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-disiloxane complex

$H_2PtCl_6 \cdot xH_2O/IPA$ Sol'n

CP8001 : Speier's Catalyst



CP101

Platinum(0)-2,4,6,8-tetramethyl-2,4,6,8-

-tetravinyl-cyclotetrasiloxane complex

Product name	Chemical formula	CAS No.	Pt content (%)
CP101	$Pt^0 \cdot [CH_2=CH(CH_3)SiO]_4$	68585-32-0	1.8
DCM670	$Pt^0 \cdot [CH_2=CH(CH_3)SiO]_4$, Toluene Sol'n	68585-32-0	0.3
CP103	$Pt^0 \cdot 1.5[CH_2=CH(CH_3)_2Si_2O]$, Karstedt's catalyst	68478-92-2	1.0
CP1034	$Pt^0 \cdot 1.5[CH_2=CH(CH_3)_2Si_2O]$, Vinyl polymer Sol'n	68478-92-2	0.4
CP1037	$Pt^0 \cdot 1.5[CH_2=CH(CH_3)_2Si_2O]$, Vinyl polymer Sol'n	68478-92-2	0.7
CP8001	$H_2PtCl_6 \cdot xH_2O/IPA$ Sol'n, Speier's catalyst	98032-39-4	0.8
HRPT-67	$Pt^0 \cdot [(Ph)_3P=O]$ Flame Retardant	16337-54-5	6.7
FR-90S	$Pt^0 \cdot [(Ph)_3P=O]$ Flame Retardant, IPA Sol'n	16337-54-5	0.6

Release Coating Agent

Product name	Product's feature	Area of application
DSS6027	3-component condensed type Heat curing method	Slip coating agents such as rubber, film, and etc. Paper release agents Car sealing gasket, weather strip coating agents
DSS4191		Silicone adhesive primer Plastic film, paper release agent
DSS4191H		Eco-friendly silicone adhesive primer Plastic film, paper release agents

* Remarks: See TDS for more details.

Research and Development

Development of Silane Coupling Agents

- For engineering plastic: ABS, PC, polyamide, etc.
- For PCB: Epoxy, BT, modified polyamide, etc.
- Coupling agent for multi-layer PCB processes and FCCL
- Silane for corrosion inhibitor of Cu foil, an anode current collector for secondary batteries
- Special coupling agents to meet the needs of other customers

Development of Siloxane Intermediate

- H-terminated polysiloxane: For organic modification by hydrosilylation (platinum catalyst)
- Development and organic modification of silane coupling agent
- Development of other customer-customized intermediates

Others

- Development of special chemicals according to the needs of customers

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