# KANE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

## KANE - SHELLAC GUIDELINE FOR THE PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS/DISPERSIONS IN ORGANIC SOLVENTS

1. Dissolution of **Kane** Shellac in organic media - general remarks
2. Procedure

### 1. Dissolution of Kane Shellac in organic media

Low-molecular weight alcohols like ethanol, n- and iso-propanol are the most common organic solvents for **Kane** Bleached Shellac and Flaked Shellac. In addition to these solvents, shellac is soluble in a number of other organic solvents. Information can be obtained from the technical data sheet "Shellac - Solvent Table"

Dewaxed shellac types yield clear solutions. Cloudy or milky dispersions are obtained with wax-containing types.

Solid **Kane** Shellac will appear as flakes, crushed flakes, granules or powder. The smaller grain size the shorter the time until complete dissolution will be. How long this period will last depends additionally on the respective solvent and temperature. For the alcohols mentioned above it will be approximately 3 hours at 25 degrees C. The maximum solids content is approximately 50%. It varies, however, depending upon the kind of solvent used.

### 2. Procedure

Mix Shellac with the solvent in a vessel made of stainless steel, plastic material or glass with a strong stirrer at room temperature. Avoid sedimentation of solid material and formation of lumps. This will prolong the dissolution process significantly. In some solvents, e.g., alcohols, shellac swells shortly after having been added. At high concentrations it might be necessary to stop the stirrer during this short period. Continue stirring after viscosity has decreased until shellac is completely dissolved.

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