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$C_7H_{14}O_3$

Butoxyl®
3-Methoxy-n-Butylacetate

KEY FEATURES:

- Colorless, neutral liquid with a mild odor
- Good dissolving power
- Miscible with common organic solvents

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PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Butoxyl (3-Methoxy-n-Butylacetate) is a neutral, colorless liquid with a mild odor. It is miscible with common organic solvents, but with low solubility in water.

- The following substances are freely soluble in **Butoxyl**: rosin, glycerol resin esters, mastic, chlorinated rubber, ethyl and benzyl cellulose, nitrocellulose, celluloid, cellulose acetate butyrate, polystyrene (coatings), vinyl chloride/vinyl isobutyl ether copolymers, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymers, vinyl chloride/vinyl propionate copolymers, polyvinyl ethyl ethers, polyvinyl butyral (highly acetalized), polyvinyl acetate, methacrylates, formaldehyde resins, ketone resins, rosin-modified phenolic resins, carbamic acid ester resins, urea-formaldehyde resins, melamine resins, alkyd resins, Soft Resin KTN, chlorodiphenyl resins, epoxy resins, chlorinated polypropylene, heavy machine oil, linseed oil, linseed stand oil, castor oil, wood oil, spindle oil, dioctyl phthalate, tricresyl phthalate (TCP), tris-2-chloroethylphosphate and phthalic acid polyglycol esters. Coumarone resins, polyvinyl chloride (post-chlorinated) and waxes are freely soluble only if heated.
- The following substances are sparingly soluble: bitumes, coaltar pitch, acaroid resin, unplasticized resols; natural rubber, acetic acid esters of cellulose (acetyl cellulose) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) may swell in **Butoxyl**.
- The following substances are insoluble: dammar, shellac, neoprene, polyisobutylene, polyvinyl butyral (low degree of acetalization), polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl carbazoles, polyethylene, polypropylene grades, polytrifluoromonochloroethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyamides, polyterephthalic acid glycol ester, polyacrylonitrile and polyacetals.

APPLICATIONS

Because of its faint odor and excellent dilutability with ethanol and hydrocarbons, **Butoxyl** is highly suitable for brush-applied paints. It prevents the familiar blushing or milky opalescence of the drying paint films caused by thinners even when used in fairly large amounts. **Butoxyl** in combination with ethanol does not attack rubber and can, therefore, also be used for paints applied by machine (rubber rollers). In addition, **Butoxyl** gives spray paints a smooth surface and high gloss even when ester resins and oxidatively curing resins are used. Because of its low volatility, it is best added to spray paints in amounts of no more than 5%-10%. **Butoxyl** brings great advantages when used in stoving enamels because of its low volatility, promoting flow and gloss of the paint films. **Butoxyl** can be used as a solvent in isocyanate- and epoxy-containing systems. In high-solids paints, **Butoxyl** can be employed as a solvent to lower the viscosity. **Butoxyl** can also be used in oil and gas applications.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

	Unit	
Boiling range at 1013 hPa (DIN 53 171)	°C	170
Melting temperature	°C	-80
Refractive index n_D at 20°C (DIN 51 423, Part 2)		1.408 – 1.410
Viscosity at 20°C (calc.)	mPa • s	0.71
Solubility in water at 20°C	g/l	30
Water absorption at 20°C	% (w/w)	4
Vapor pressure at 20°C	mbar	0.34
Specific heat at 20°C	kJ/kg • K	1.93
Heat of vaporization at 1013 hPa	J/g	318.4
Dielectric constant at 20°C		8.0
Specific electrical conductivity at 20°C	S • cm-1	Approx. $0.8 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Evaporation number (DIN 53 170, diethyl ether = 1)		75