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(54) **REVETEMENT DE PROTECTION POUR ELEMENTS
ELECTRIQUES**

(54) **PROTECTIVE COATING FOR ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS**

(57) A silicone dispersion, having improved toughness and thixotropic characteristics, cures to an elastomer upon exposure to the air. The dispersion is particularly useful for spraying onto exposed electrical conductors to prevent their shorting out from contact with animals and birds. The dispersion contains a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane, aluminum trihydrate, moisture activated crosslinking agent and catalyst. In order to obtain thixotropy, it also contains a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl-containing hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane and untreated fumed silica. The method of making the dispersion is also specified.



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PROTECTIVE COATING FOR ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

Abstract

A silicone dispersion, having improved toughness and thixotropic characteristics, cures to an elastomer upon exposure to the air. The dispersion is particularly useful for spraying onto exposed electrical conductors to prevent their shorting out from contact with animals and birds. The dispersion contains a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane, aluminum trihydrate, moisture activated crosslinking agent and catalyst. In order to obtain thixotropy, it also contains a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl-containing hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane and untreated fumed silica. The method of making the dispersion is also specified.

PROTECTIVE COATING FOR ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

This invention relates to a sprayable, room temperature curable, silicone dispersion for use in coating exposed electrical conductors to prevent animals from coming into contact with them.

One of the causes of electrical outages is the short circuiting of electrical distribution systems by animals and birds, which inadvertently come into contact with exposed electrical conductors. A familiar occurrence is the short circuiting of a transformer by a squirrel.

One of the means of preventing this from happening is the placement of plastic guards of various types over exposed circuits at places where animals or birds are apt to come into contact with them.

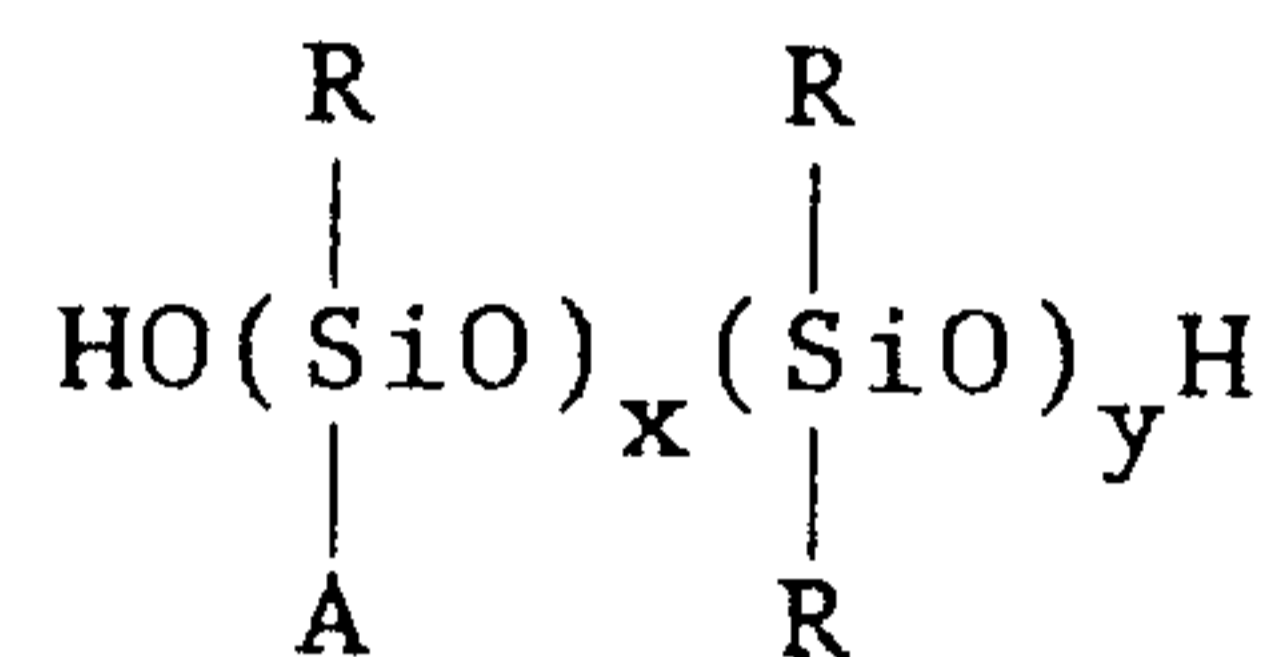
This invention relates to a method of making a silicone dispersion which cures to an elastomer, having improved toughness, upon exposure to the air, the dispersion having a thixotropic character. The dispersion contains a hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane, aluminum trihydrate, moisture activated curing system; and in addition, to give the dispersion its thixotropy, a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl containing hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane and fumed silica.

The method of this invention produces a thixotropic silicone dispersion which can be sprayed onto a vertical surface in sufficient thickness in one layer to produce a tough coating.

The thixotropic silicone dispersion produced by the method of this invention can be applied in one coating to give a silicone elastomeric coating having sufficient

thickness and toughness to prevent the shorting out of electrical equipment so coated by animals or birds.

This invention relates to a method of making a thixotropic silicone dispersion consisting essentially of (A) mixing (1) 100 parts by weight of a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 Pa·s at 25°C. with (2) a siloxane of the formula



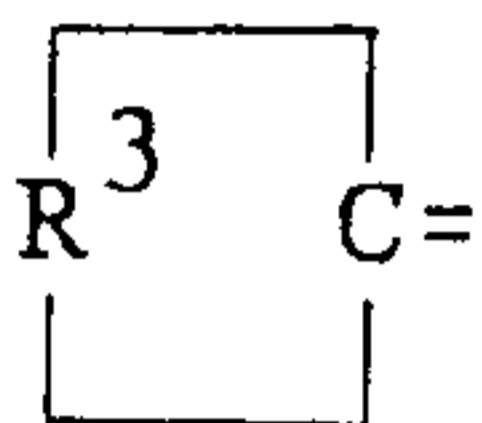
where R is a methyl or phenyl radical, A is a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl radical, x is from 3 to 20, y is from 0 to 17 and at least 30 percent of the total organic radicals are A, the amount used being sufficient to give from 0.25 to 2.5 part of siloxane (2) per part of silica (B), then (B) admixing from 0.24 to 1.5 weight percent, based upon the final weight of the silicone dispersion, of (3) untreated fumed silica, then (C) admixing from 30 to 200 parts by weight of (4) finely ground aluminum trihydrate powder, then (D) admixing from 10 to 100 parts by weight of (5) non-reactive solvent to disperse the mixture, then (E) admixing in the absence of moisture, a moisture activated crosslinking system for polydimethylsiloxane (1) which does not destroy the thixotropic nature of the dispersion.

Of the many moisture activated crosslinking systems known for use in silicone elastomeric systems, preferred crosslinking systems are selected from the group consisting of (F) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of silane (6) of the formula



in which R' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent

halohydrocarbon radicals, X is selected from the group consisting of $R''_2C=$ and



radicals in which R'' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent halohydrocarbon radicals and R^3 is selected from the group consisting of divalent hydrocarbon radicals and divalent halohydrocarbon radicals and b is an integer from 0 to 1 inclusive and from 0.2 to 0.5 part by weight of a condensation catalyst for the reaction of polydiorganosiloxane (1) and silane (6),

(G) a silane of the formula $R^4Si(OAc)_3$ in amount such that there is at least one mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl, Ac is a saturated aliphatic monoacyl radical of a carboxylic acid, R^4 is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, halogenated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals; and a carboxylic acid salt of a metal ranging from lead to manganese inclusive in the electromotive series of metals, and

(H) a silane of the formula $R^5_xSi(OR^6)_{4-x}$ in which R^5 is a monovalent radical having less than 19 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals, halohydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals, R^6 is a monovalent radical having less than 5 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of haloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals having no halogen atoms alpha to the oxygen atom and aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals and x has an average value of from 0 to 1 inclusive, present in an amount of at least 1.0 mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl in (1); and at least 0.1 percent by weight, based upon the weight of (1) of a titanium compound having radicals attached to the

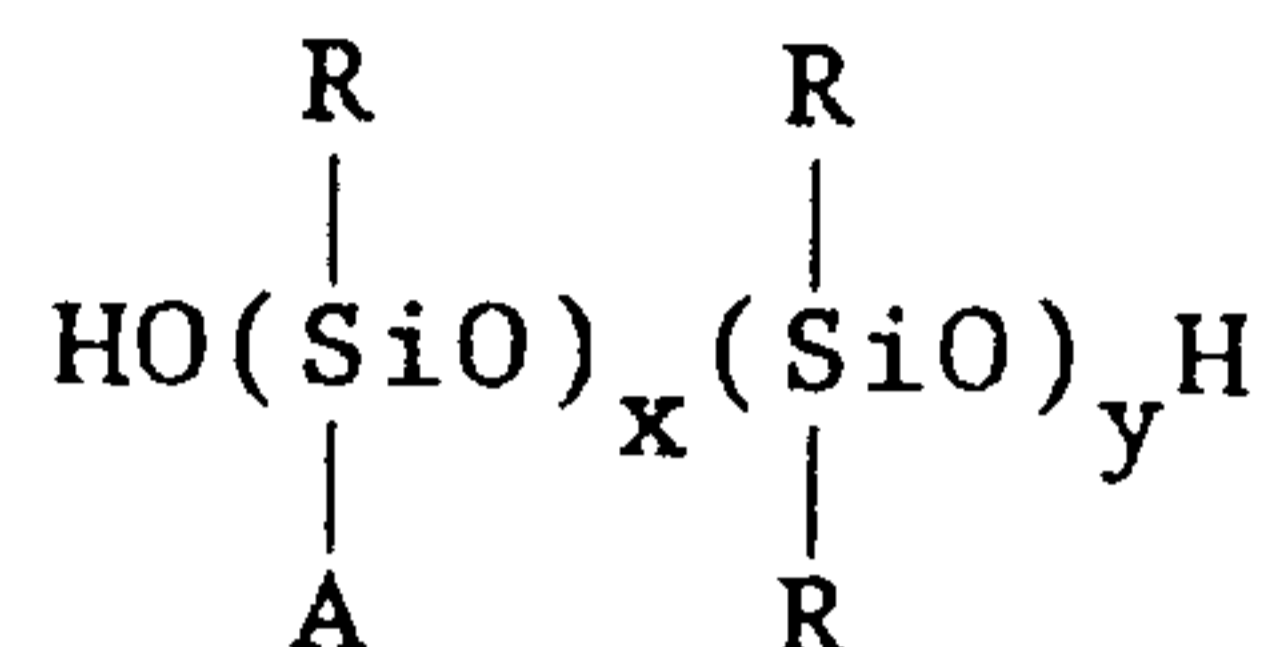
titanium atom and valences of the Ti are satisfied by substituents selected from the group consisting of organic radicals which are attached to the titanium atom through Ti-O-C linkages, -OH and -O- of a Ti-O-Ti linkage.

The method used to produce the silicone dispersion of this invention gives a dispersion which has a very thixotropic character. The dispersion can be sprayed with ordinary commercial spraying equipment. The wet coating formed by this spray quickly forms a coherent film which does not flow. The second and subsequent coatings can be applied without allowing each coating to dry and/or cure between coatings. Succeeding passes of the sprayer can apply successive coatings with no waiting between coats. The thixotropic nature of the coating is due to the presence of the siloxane (2) having hydroxyl endblocking and phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl radicals in combination with the fume silica (3); as well as the method used to produce the dispersion. If another order of mixing the ingredients is used, the thixotropic nature of the coating may not be obtained.

The polymer used in the method of this invention is a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane, ingredient (1). The viscosity of the polymer is from 5 to 20 Pa·s at 25°C., with a preferred viscosity of greater than 10 Pa·s and less than 14 Pa·s, both measured at 25°C. A few of the organic radicals of the polymer can be any of those known for use in silicone polymers, such as monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and substituted hydrocarbon radicals or mixtures of them, but the majority of the radicals are methyl. Methyl is the preferred radical because the method of this invention is dependent upon the incompatibility of siloxane (2) with polydimethylsiloxane (1). It is thought that up to 10 percent of the radicals could be other than methyl without

affecting the incompatibility excessively. The preferred polymer is polydimethylsiloxane. The methods of making these polymers and the polymers themselves are well known in the art.

The siloxane, ingredient (2), which is mixed with the polydiorganosiloxane (1) in step (A) of the mixing method, is of the formula



where R is a methyl or phenyl radical, A is a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl radical, x is from 3 to 20, y is from 0 to 17 and at least 30 percent of the total organic radicals are A, the amount used being sufficient to give from 0.25 to 2.5 part of siloxane (2) per part of silica (3). The siloxane (2) is used in this composition in conjunction with untreated fumed silica (3) to impart thixotropic properties to the composition. The siloxane has at least 30 percent of the organic radicals as phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl to provide the required incompatibility. Other radicals, such as cyanopropyl or cyanoethyl, which are incompatible with the siloxane (1) are also thought to be suitable. The siloxane (2) is required to have hydroxyl endblocking so that it will react with the untreated fumed silica (3) to treat the surface of the silica so that the silica surface is incompatible with the polymer (1). The siloxane has the designated numbers of siloxy units to provide the proper hydroxyl content, phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl content and viscosity for use in this invention. A preferred siloxane has phenyl radical as A, y equal to zero and x equal to about 4, at which point the viscosity is about 0.5 Pa·s at 25°C. The preferred amount of siloxane is from 0.25 to 2.5

parts per part of silica (3) where the silica has a surface area of from 200 to 250 m²/g. It is thought that sufficient siloxane (2) is needed to treat the untreated fumed silica (3) by reacting with the hydroxyl groups on the silica surface. Theoretically, only about 0.03 part of siloxane (2) would be necessary, but the time required for reaction would be excessive. An excess of siloxane (2) is used to allow treating to occur in a useful time. In the case of treating untreated fumed silica having a surface area of about 250 m²/g and using 0.25 part of methylphenylsiloxane fluid as siloxane (2), the ratio of hydroxyl on siloxane (2) to hydroxyl on silica (3) is about 7.5 to 1. A ratio of about 50 to 150 to 1 has been found convenient in practice. Higher ratios can be used, but are not necessary.

Untreated fumed silica (3) is used in conjunction with siloxane (2) to provide the desired thixotropy. The untreated fumed silica can be any of the known fumed silicas which have a surface area of at least 50 m²/g and an untreated surface. Preferred are silicas having surface areas of greater than 200 m²/g and less than 400 m²/g since these are materials which are easily obtained commercially and give the desired thixotropy with the stated amounts being used. A preferred fumed silica has a surface area of from 200 to 250 m²/g. The amount of fumed silica needed to provide thixotropy in conjunction with the silane (2) is about 0.24 to 1.5 percent, based upon the weight of the silicone dispersion. A preferred amount is from 0.4 to 0.6 by weight of the dispersion of the above preferred fume silica. The amount of silica used is related to the surface area, the higher surface area silicas give more thixotropy.

The composition contains aluminum trihydrate, ingredient (4), to impart electrical resistance and arc resistance to the cured coating. This ingredient is also

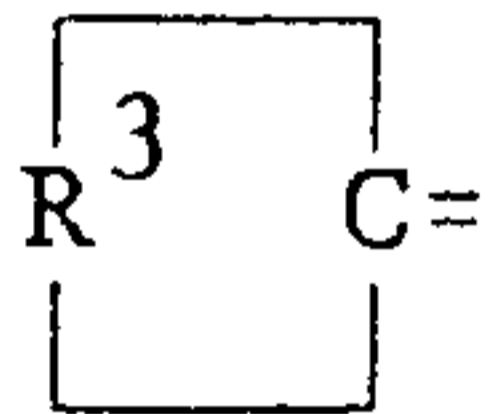
known as aluminum hydrate or hydrated aluminum oxide. It is represented by the formula $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$. For use in this invention, the aluminum trihydrate has an average particle size of less than 5 micrometers, preferably less than 1 micrometer. Because the particle size of the filler is small, it can be more uniformly dispersed and the more completely it is dispersed in the composition, the more uniform and homogeneous the silicone composition becomes. It is desirable to have a homogeneous composition because it gives better results when the composition is subjected to electrical stress. The amount of aluminum trihydrate used is from 30 to 200 parts by weight. A preferred amount of aluminum trihydrate is from 100 to 150 parts by weight.

A non-reactive solvent is used to disperse the mixture of ingredients (1), (2), (3) and (4) to a viscosity suitable for spraying. A dry solvent, capable of dispersing the polydimethylsiloxane is used, such as toluene, xylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane or petroleum naphtha. Preferred are 1,1,1-trichloroethane and V.M.&P. naphtha. The 1,1,1-trichloroethane can be used to make dispersions which can be sprayed on electrical conductors while the conductors are energized. V.M.&P. naphtha is a refined solvent naphtha meeting ASTM specifications. It has a density of 0.85 to 0.87 and a distillation range at 760 mm: percentage recovered at 130°C. not more than 5 and percentage recovered at 145°C. not less than 90. The amount of solvent used is that amount required to obtain the viscosity needed to operate properly in the spraying equipment being used to apply the silicone dispersion. Preferred is an amount of from 10 to 100 parts by weight, based upon 100 parts by weight of polydimethylsiloxane (1). A preferred composition uses from 60 to 100 parts by weight of solvent.

A moisture activated crosslinking system which reacts, in the presence of moisture, is used to crosslink the hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane (1). The crosslinking system chosen must be capable of crosslinking the hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane (1) without adversely affecting the thixotropy of the system. Moisture activated crosslinking systems which have been found suitable include mixtures which are selected from the group consisting of (F) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of silane (6) of the formula



in which R' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent halohydrocarbon radicals, X is selected from the group consisting of $R''_2C=$ and



radicals in which R'' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent halohydrocarbon radicals and R^3 is selected from the group consisting of divalent hydrocarbon radicals and divalent halohydrocarbon radicals and b is an integer from 0 to 1 inclusive and from 0.2 to 0.5 part by weight of a condensation catalyst for the reaction of polydiorganosiloxane (1) and silane (6),

(G) a silane of the formula $R^4 Si(OAc)_3$ in amount such that there is at least one mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl, Ac is a saturated aliphatic monoacyl radical of a carboxylic acid, R^4 is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, halogenated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals; and a carboxylic acid salt of a metal ranging from lead to

manganese inclusive in the electromotive series of metals, and

(H) a silane of the formula $R^5_x Si(OR^6)_{4-x}$ in which R^5 is a monovalent radical having less than 19 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals, halohydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals, R^6 is a monovalent radical having less than 5 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of haloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals having no halogen atoms alpha to the oxygen atom and aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals and x has an average value of from 0 to 1 inclusive, present in an amount of at least 1.0 mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl in (1); and at least 0.1 percent by weight, based upon the weight of (1) of a titanium compound having radicals attached to the titanium atom and valences of the Ti are satisfied by substituents selected from the group consisting of organic radicals which are attached to the titanium atom through Ti-O-C linkages, -OH and -O- of a Ti-O-Ti linkage.

These and other moisture activated crosslinking systems for hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxanes are well known. However, not all known systems are suitable for use in this invention. For example, when an aminoxy based system was tried, the thixotropy of the resulting dispersion was not sufficient to be useful. The system tried used methyltris-(cyclohexylamino)silane as crosslinker. When a dibutyltin-dilaurate catalyst was added, the system gelled. When used without the catalyst and a higher crosslinker level, gelation was avoided, but the desired degree of thixotropy was not obtained.

A preferred moisture activated crosslinking system is an oxime based system such as described above as system(F). These systems are well known and are described in patents, such as U.S. Patent No. 3,189,576, issued June 15, 1965,

which shows the cure system and how to manufacture it. In the silane (6) of the formula $R'_b \text{Si}(\text{ON}=\text{X})_{4-b}$, R' can be a monovalent hydrocarbon radical or a halogenated monovalent hydrocarbon radical, a cyanolanyl radical or a hydrogen atom. R' can be, for example, any alkyl radical such as the methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl, 2-ethylhexyl, dodecyl, 1-isobutyl-3,5-dimethylhexyl, octadecyl and myricyl radicals; any alkenyl radical such as the vinyl, allyl, decenyl and hexadienyl radicals; any cycloalkyl radical such as the cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl radicals; any cycloalkenyl radical such as the cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl and cyclo-2,4-hexadienyl radicals; any aryl radical such as the phenyl, naphthyl and xenyl radicals; any aralkyl radical such as the benzyl, phenylethyl and xylyl radicals and any alkaryl radical such as the tolyl and dimethylphenyl radicals. These monovalent hydrocarbon radicals can be halogenated to give such radicals as the chloromethyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, 3,3,4,4,5,5,5-heptafluoropentyl, perchlorophenyl, 3,4-dibromocyclohexyl, α,α,α -trifluorotolyl, 2,4-dibromobenzyl and difluoromonochlorovinyl. In addition, R' can be any cyanoalkyl radical such as the beta-cyanoethyl, gamma-cyanopropyl, omega-cyanobutyl, beta-cyanopropyl and omega-cyanooctadecyl radicals. X is selected from the group consisting of $R''_2\text{C}=\text{}$ and $R^3\text{C}=\text{}$ radicals. R'' is selected from the same radicals as shown above for R' . R^3 can be any divalent hydrocarbon radical or divalent halohydrocarbon radical in which the two valences are attached to the C or the C=N-O- group. Examples are shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,189,576. A preferred X is $=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)$. Preferred R' radicals are methyl, ethyl or vinyl, with methyl and vinyl radicals most preferred. R'' radicals are preferably methyl or ethyl. Preferred silanes are methyltris(dimethylketoxime)silane, methyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane,

vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane and tetra(methylethylketoxime)silane. The silane can be a single silane or mixtures of silanes. A preferred mixture is 15 percent tetra(methylethylketoxime)silane and 85 percent vinyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane.

The silane of the formula $R'_b\text{Si}(\text{ON}=\text{X})_{4-b}$ is suitable for use in the method and composition of this invention in spite of the fact that the composition contains aluminum trihydrate which contains about 35 percent by weight of water, and yet the composition, which is moisture curable, maintains a useful shelf life of at least several months to preferably greater than one year. Use of the preferred silanes allows the production of a one-package composition. This permits consistent formulation and ease of application under field conditions, whereby 2 package systems allow for error in mixing, possess limited shelf life or limited pot life once they are mixed and normally require heat to cure.

A condensation catalyst can be included to accelerate the rate of cure of the silicone composition on exposure to moisture. Preferably, the condensation catalyst is a carboxylic acid salt of tin. Typical carboxylic acid salts include dibutyltindiacetate, stannous octoate, dibutyltindilaurate and dibutyltin-dioctoate with dibutyltindioctoate being preferred. Catalyst amounts preferred are from 0.2 to 0.5 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of polydimethylsiloxane.

Another cure system which gives a thixotropic dispersion is system (G) above, which is based upon use of an acetoxy functional silane and carboxylic acid salt of a metal. This moisture activated cure system is well known. A description is found in U.S. Patent No. 3,035,016, issued May 15, 1962. When a silane of the formula $R^4\text{Si}(\text{OAc})_3$ in amount such that there is at least one mol of silane per mol

of silicon-bonded hydroxyl is mixed with a hydroxyl endblocked polydiorganosiloxane, in the absence of moisture, reaction occurs spontaneously to give an acyloxy endblocked polymer. When exposed to moisture, the endblocks react to give crosslinking. R^4 can be any of the groups described above for R'' , with methyl being the preferred radical. Ac can be any saturated aliphatic monoacyl radical such as propionyl, butyryl, hexanoyl, 2-ethylhexanoyl, octanoyl, isovaleryl and stearyl. The preferred radical is acetoxy with the preferred silanes being methyltriacetoxysilane and vinyltriacetoxysilane. An improved system is described in U.S. Patent No. 3,077,465, issued February 12, 1963, which is a carboxylic acid salt of a metal ranging from lead to manganese inclusive in the electromotive series of metals is added to aid cure in the presence of very moist air. The preferred catalyst is dibutyltindilaurate.

Another moisture activated cure system is system (H) described above. This system is further described in U.S. Patent No. 3,294,739, issued December 27, 1966. This system uses the silane of the formula $R^5_x Si(OR^6)_{4-x}$ in which R^5 is a monovalent radical having less than 19 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals, halohydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals. Preferred radicals for R^5 are as described above for R'' . Preferred are methyl radicals. R^6 is a monovalent radical having less than 5 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of haloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals having no halogen atoms alpha to the oxygen atom and aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, beta-chloroethyl, delta-chlorobutyl, beta-bromopropyl and 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl. A preferred silane is methyltrimethoxysilane. The silane is present in an amount of at least 1.0 mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl in (1). The system also

includes at least 0.1 percent by weight, based upon the weight of (1) of a titanium compound having radicals attached to the titanium atom and valences of the Ti are satisfied by substituents selected from the group consisting of organic radicals which are attached to the titanium atom through Ti-O-C linkages, -OH and -O- of a Ti-O-Ti linkage. A large number of titanium catalysts are described in the referenced U.S. Patent No. 3,294,739. Preferred are tetrabutyltitanate and 2,5-di-isopropoxy-bis-ethylacetoacetate titanium.

Also permitted are ingredients such as pigments, other fillers in minor amounts and other ingredients commonly used in silicone compositions provided that the final composition is tested to assure that these other additional ingredients do not degrade the electrical properties of the cured composition or harm the thixotropic nature of the dispersion.

The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as limiting the invention which is properly set forth in the appended claims. Parts are parts by weight. Amounts shown in parentheses () are amounts in parts by weight based upon 100 parts by weight of polydimethylsiloxane (1).

Example 1

A series of silicone dispersions were prepared by first adding 30.65 (100) parts of a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of about 12 Pa·s at 25°C. and with about 15 mole percent of the ends being trimethylsiloxy endblocked (ingredient 1) to a container, then adding the amount of siloxane (2) shown below in Table I and mixing until dispersed. The siloxane (2) was hydroxyl endblocked polymethylphenylsiloxane having a viscosity of about 0.5 Pa·s at 25°C. and about 4.5 weight percent silicon-bonded hydroxyl radicals. Then the amount of an

untreated fumed silica having a surface area of about 200 m²/g shown in the Table was stirred in until well dispersed. Next 40.8 (133) parts of finely divided aluminum trihydrate was stirred into the mixture. This mixture was then given three passes through a three roll mill to assure a uniform dispersion of the ingredients, giving a uniform paste material. This material was then dispersed into sufficient 1,1,1-trichloroethane to give a 74 percent by weight solids dispersion. The dispersion was then placed in a sealed container and 6.1 (19.9) parts of methyl-tris(methylethylketoxime)silane was added without exposure to moisture, followed by 0.25 (0.8) part of dibutyltindi-2-ethylhexoate, to give the final dispersion.

The viscosity of the silicone dispersion was measured at different rates of shear on a "Brookfield"* Model HATD viscometer, using a Number 6 spindle. The results are shown in Table I.

*Trademark

Table I

Rate, rpm Mixture	2.5	5.0	10.	20.	50.	100.	50.	20.	1.0	5.0	2.5
	Viscosity, Pa.s										
A	2.0	2.52	2.56	2.6	2.2	17.3	19.3	24.5	31.2	39.2	35.2
B	24.8	27.2	27.8	24.3	19.1	15.5	19.2	26.7	37.0	54.8	88.0
C	88.8	57.6	40.0	27.9	19.1	17.6	25.2	42.1	73.0	82.8	128.
D	165.	107.	77.0	47.2	23.7						

A = zero parts silica, zero parts phenyl silicone
 B = 0.23 (0.78) parts silica 0.35 (1.13) parts phenyl silicone
 C = 0.46 (1.60) parts silica 0.71 (2.30) parts phenyl silicone
 D = 0.82 (2.84) parts silica 1.18 (3.85) parts phenyl silicone

As the amount of fume silica which has been treated by the phenyl silicone is increased, the thixotropic nature of the silicone dispersion increases. The amount of treated fume silica which is added is limited on the upper value by the viscosity of the dispersion. If too much is added, the dispersion can not be properly sprayed.

The above series of silicone dispersions were then made into samples for physical property testing by forming slabs of approximately 0.060 inches thickness and curing for 7 days at 50 percent relative humidity and 25°C. The durometer was tested in accordance with ASTM D 2240, the tensile strength, modulus and elongation in accordance with ASTM D 412 and the tear in accordance with ASTM D 624. The results obtained are shown in Table II.

Table II

Mixture	Durometer Shore A	Tensile Strength psi	Elongation percent	Modulus 50% psi	Tear 100% ppi
A	55	325	107	192	37
B	60	252	60	229	28
C	68	291	71	246	46
D	75	228	75	211	59

As the amount of fume silica (3) treated with the phenyl siloxane (2) is increased, the durometer increases, the tensile strength and elongation decrease and the tear strength increases.

Example 2

A comparative composition was prepared in which the base mixture before catalyzation was heated under vacuum to eliminate any volatile materials. The method mixed 34.7 (100) parts of the polydimethylsiloxane (1) of Example 1, with 0.8 (2.3) part of the phenyl siloxane (2), then 0.56 (1.6) of the fume silica (3), followed by 46.2 (133) parts of the aluminum hydrate (4). This base was then heated under a vacuum of 25 inches of mercury at a temperature of 160°C. for a period of 1.5 hours. After cooling, it was dispersed with 34.6 parts of 1,1,1-trichloroethane. This dispersion was then mixed in the absence of atmospheric moisture with 5.5 (15.8) parts of methyltris(methylethylketoximo)silane and 0.2 (0.6) part of dibutyltindioctoate. The viscosity characteristics of this comparative composition were determined by measuring viscosity under different shear conditions as in Example I with the results shown in Table III.

Table III

Rate, rpm	2.5	5.0	10.	20.	50.	100.	50.	20.	1.0	5.0	2.5
	Viscosity, Pa·s										
	7.2	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.0

The results shown in Table III show that the process used in Example 2 does not give the results obtained by following the process of this invention.

Example 3

A composition was prepared by mixing 100 parts of the polydimethylsiloxane of Example 1 with 2.42 parts of the phenylsiloxane (2), then 1.52 parts of the fume silica, followed by 133 parts of the aluminum hydrate. This base was mixed under a vacuum of 600 mm of mercury, keeping the temperature below 54°C. It was then dispersed with 65.7 parts of 1,1,1-trichloroethane. This dispersion was then mixed in the absence of atmospheric moisture with 15.8 parts of methyltris(methylethylketoxime)silane and 0.6 part of dibutyltin dioctate. The viscosity characteristics were as follows:

rpm	2.5	5	10	20	50	100	50	20	10	5	2.5
	Viscosity, Pa·s										
	155.2	97.6	40	27.1	17.1	12.5	17.0	26.4	38.8	60.4	95.2

The dispersion, when spread on a surface, formed a skin (skin over time) in 7 minutes and became tack free when touched (tack free time) in 14 minutes. When allowed to cure for 7 days, a slab about 0.60 inch thick had a durometer of 72, a tensile strength of 245 psi, an elongation of 73 percent and a tear of 67.

Example 4

A base composition was prepared by mixing 2980 gms. of the hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane of Example 1 and 72 grams of the hydroxyl endblocked polymethylphenylsiloxane fluid of Example 1. The mixer was inerted with nitrogen and the ingredients mixed until creamy (2-3 minutes). Then 45 grams of the untreated fumed silica of Example 1 was added and the mixer inerted again. The

filler was wet out and mixed for 5 minutes with the disperser at 1000 rpm and the agitator at its lowest speed. Cooling water was then turned on and 3951 grams of the aluminum trihydrate of Example 1 was added in 800 gram increments. After each addition the mixer was inerted and the filler then wet out. After all of the aluminum trihydrate had been added, the mixture was mixed for 30 minutes with the blade speeds set as before. Then 1953 gms of 1,1,1-trichloroethane was added, the mixer inerted and the contents mixed for 5 minutes with the same blade speeds.

The base was then divided into 4, approximately equal, portions. Each portion was then mixed with a moisture activated crosslinking system. System A was 100 parts by weight of the base, 6.68 parts of a mixture of 85 percent by weight vinyltri(methylethylketoxime)silane and 15 percent tetra(methylethylketoxime)silane and 0.26 part of dibutyltindilaurate. System B was 100 parts of the base, 4.70 parts of a mixture of 50 percent by weight methyltriacetoxysilane and 50 percent by weight ethyltriacetoxysilane and 0.05 part of dibutyltindilaurate. System C was 100 parts of the base, 2.71 parts of methyltrimethoxysilane and 0.43 part of tetrabutyltitanate. In each of these cure systems, the crosslinker/catalyst mixture was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, blended in with a spatula and then placed on a can roller for 4 hours. System D was 100 parts of the base and 6.99 parts of methyl-tris(cyclohexylamino)silane. This system was mixed by placing the base into a sealant tube, then adding and mixing without contact to any moisture the crosslinker. When a mixture of methyl-tris(cyclohexylamino)silane/DBTDL at the same molar ratio as the other systems was used, the sample gelled. Small samples made by hand at this crosslinker level, without DBTDL, did not gel. However, in order to insure that gelation didn't occur, in the samples

for evaluation, the crosslinker level was increased by 50 percent and DBTDL was not used to give the mixture described above.

Another base was prepared as above, but using hydroxyl endblocked methyl(trifluoropropyl)polysiloxane having a viscosity of about 0.1 Pa·s at 25°C. and about 6 weight percent hydroxyl radicals as the siloxane (2) in place of the hydroxylated polymethylphenylsiloxane. This base was catalyzed in the same manner as above.

The viscosity of each of the moisture curable dispersions was then measured in the same manner as in Example 1, with the results shown in Table IV.

Table IV

Rate,	2.5	5.0	10	20	50	100	50	20	10	5.0	2.5
System	Viscosity, Pa.s										
	Base A										
A*	160	90	54	33	21.2	15.3	21.2	35	53	82	144
B**	1088	528	296	170	86.4	45.6	80	136	216	360	624
C*	128	84	60	42.5	31	-	31	44	61	90	140
D*	16	16	15	14.5	15	12.3	13.8	13.5	14	16	16
	Base B										
A*	60	40	28	19	14	11.2	13.8	19	27	40	60
B**	512	304	180	110	60.8	40	56	100	156	264	448
C**	160	104	80	58	43.2	36.4	40.8	52	68	96	144
D*	16	18	22	30	19.2	16.8	18.6	19	19	20	20

* #6 spindle

** #7 spindle

Cure Type	Base	TFT (min)	Duro.	Tensile Elongation	Modulus	Tear
System A	A	13.3	70	175	42	151
System B	A	6.8	-	-	-	22.1
System C	A	60.0	54	266	84	104
System D	A	8.25	66	303	65	106
System A	B	12.0	71	183	60	115
System B	B	8.5	60	-	-	85
System C	B	>90.0+	60	239	86	64
System D	B	7.0	53	285	64	61

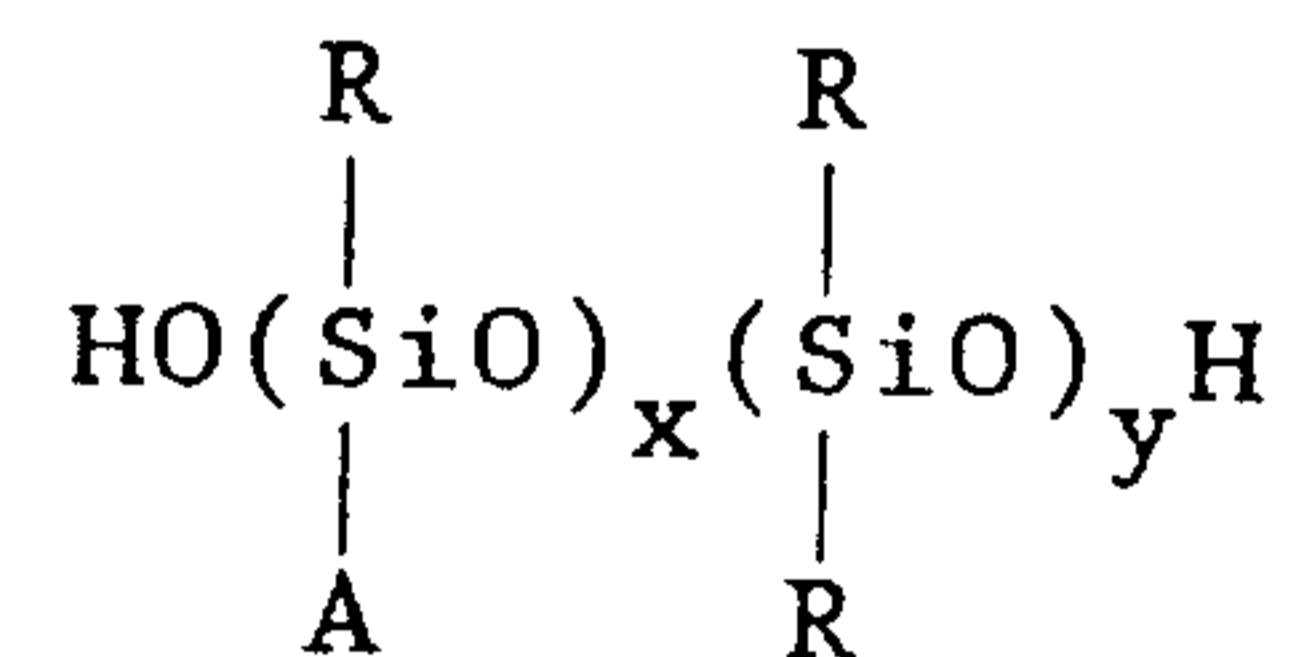
TFT tack free time, minutes
 Duro. durometer, Shore A
 Tensile tensile strength at break, psi
 Elongation elongation at break, percent
 Modulus modulus at 10 percent elongation
 Tear tear strength, ppi
 + < 360

Claims:

1. A method of making a thixotropic silicone dispersion consisting essentially of

(A) mixing

- (1) 100 parts by weight of a hydroxyl endblocked polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of from 5 to 20 Pa·s at 25°C. with
 (2) a siloxane of the formula



where R is a methyl or phenyl radical, A is a phenyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl radical, x is from 3 to 20, y is from 0 to 17 and at least 30 percent of the total organic radicals are A, the amount used being sufficient to give from 0.25 to 2.5 part of siloxane (2) per part of silica (B), then

- (B) admixing from 0.24 to 1.5 weight percent, based upon the final weight of the silicone dispersion, of (3) untreated fumed silica, then
- (C) admixing from 30 to 200 parts by weight of (4) finely ground aluminum trihydrate powder having an average particle size of less than 5 micrometers, then
- (D) admixing from 10 to 100 parts by weight of (5) non-reactive solvent to disperse the mixture, then
- (E) admixing in the absence of moisture, a moisture activated crosslinking system for polydimethylsiloxane (1) which does not

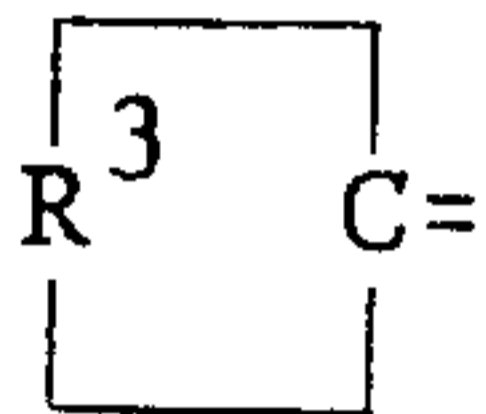
destroy the thixotropic nature of the dispersion.

2. The method of claim 1 in which the moisture activated crosslinking system for the polydimethylsiloxane (1) consists essentially of a mixture selected from the group consisting of

(F) from 5 to 30 parts by weight of silane (6) of the formula



in which R' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent halohydrocarbon radicals, X is selected from the group consisting of $R''_2C=$ and



radicals in which R'' is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and monovalent halohydrocarbon radicals and R^3 is selected from the group consisting of divalent hydrocarbon radicals and divalent halohydrocarbon radicals and \underline{b} is an integer from 0 to 1 inclusive and from 0.2 to 0.5 part by weight of a condensation catalyst for the reaction of polydiorganosiloxane (1) and silane (6),

(G) a silane of the formula $R^4 Si(OAc)_3$ in amount such that there is at least one mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl, Ac is a saturated aliphatic monoacyl radical of a carboxylic acid, R^4 is selected from the group consisting of monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, halogenated monovalent hydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals; and a carboxylic acid salt of a metal ranging from lead to manganese inclusive in the electromotive series of metals, and

(H) a silane of the formula $R^5_x Si(OR^6)_{4-x}$ in which R^5 is a monovalent radical having less than 19 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbon radicals, halohydrocarbon radicals and cyanoalkyl radicals, R^6 is a monovalent radical having less than 5 carbon atoms selected from the group consisting of haloaliphatic hydrocarbon radicals having no halogen atoms alpha to the oxygen atom and aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals and x has an average value of from 0 to 1 inclusive, present in an amount of at least 1.0 mol of silane per mol of silicon-bonded hydroxyl in (1); and at least 0.1 percent by weight, based upon the weight of (1) of a titanium compound having radicals attached to the titanium atom and valences of the Ti are satisfied by substituents selected from the group consisting of organic radicals which are attached to the titanium atom through Ti-O-C linkages, -OH and -O- of a Ti-O-Ti linkage.

3. A thixotropic silicone dispersion made by the method of claim 1.

4. The method of claim 1 in which the polydimethylsiloxane (1) has a viscosity of from 10 to 14 Pa.s at 25°C.

5. The method of claim 4 in which the siloxane (2) has y equal to zero and x is such that the viscosity is about 0.5 Pa.s at 25°C.

6. The method of claim 5 in which the fume silica (3) has a surface area of from 200 to 250 m²/g and is present in an amount of from 0.4 to 0.6 percent by weight of the dispersion.

7. The method of claim 6 in which there is present from 0.5 to 2.5 parts of siloxane (2) per part of fume silica (3).

8. The method of claim 7 in which there is present from 60 to 100 parts of solvent (5).

9. The method of claim 8 in which the solvent is 1,1,1-trichlorethane.

10. The method of claim 8 in which the solvent is V M and P naphtha.