



METHOCEL

Product Information



254

Specialty Grade Construction

Definition

METHOCEL* 254 is a hydroxypropyl methylcellulose specially developed for the construction industry.

Typical properties

Physical appearance:	white powder
Typical viscosity: (Brookfield RVT 20 rpm 2% aqueous solution at 20°C)	32'000 mPa.s
Particle size:	minimum 98 % through 200 µm
Salt content:	maximum 1.5 %
Moisture content (as packed):	maximum 6 %

Use

METHOCEL 254 is designed mainly for use in plasters both manually and spray applied. Besides good thickening efficiency, the product imports good workability to plasters and enhances water retention considerably. Another application area is in cement-based tile adhesives. The selected particle size distribution guarantees quick dissolution. The pH of the formulation has no influence on the rate of dissolution. The product is compatible with all mineral binders.

Notice

Please note that the viscosities and other values shown are typical values for your guidance. They are not to be taken as specifications and are subject to certain variability. Dow uses the Ubbelohde method of viscosity measurement for quality control and internal standards. This method yields different numerical values to those obtained from the Brookfield method. Only the Ubbelohde values will be legally binding for delivery and quality control. Please consult the sales specifications for details.

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Health and Safety Considerations

Toxicity

While dust from cellulose ether products may cause mechanical irritation or corneal injury to the eyes the products are considered to present no significant health hazard during handling. As a result no special precautions need to be observed in order to handle the products safely. The acute oral toxicity is low. The LD₅₀ is above 2 g/kg (rats).

Flammability

Cellulose ether products are organic polymers that will burn when exposed to heat and a sufficient oxygen supply. Fires can be extinguished by conventional means avoiding any raising of dust by strong water jets. DOW recommends the use of water spray carbon dioxide or powder extinguishers.

Storage, Dust Explosion Hazard

During storage or use, safe handling is required to prevent dusts in the air from reaching explosive levels. When handling large quantities the locally applicable regulations concerning the prevention of dust explosions must be met. In the absence of such regulations the general precautions outlined in the American National Fire Protection NFPA guidelines: "Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants" are recommended. With cellulose ether products the critical level may be reached at about 28 g dust/m³.

Correct control of dusts will prevent accidents occurring as a result of slippery floors and equipment.

As with any organic chemical material cellulose ether products should not be stored next to peroxides or other oxidising agents.

Accidental Spills

To prevent accidents floor spills of dry powder should be swept up dry. If the spill is a viscous solution it should be diluted further with water before disposal.

Ecological Data, Disposal

Despite the very slow rate of biodegradation cellulose ether products should not present any hazard in the water/ soil compartments. In this respect their behaviour is similar to e.g. wheat flour or sawdust. They can be disposed of by industrial incineration or in an approved landfill. The recommended procedure for disposing of waste cellulose ethers is either burying on an approved landfill or burning under carefully controlled conditions. However customers are advised to check their local state or national legislation governing the disposal of waste materials.



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