INNOVATIVE POLYSILAZANE LIQUID COATING RESINS

Low Viscosity, Solvent Free & Fluorine Free
Excellent Adhesion to Most Substrates
Super High Hardness (9H+)
Extremely High Temp Resistance (up to 1800 °C)
Ultra-thin Clear Coat (Dozens of Nanometers to Micrometers)
Patented Technology from Europe
About Us

Established in the 1950s, AZ Electronic Materials is a leading producer of high quality and high-purity specialty chemicals listed on the London Stock Exchange with headquarters in Luxembourg. We serve both the electronic and non-electronic markets. Our materials are widely used in integrated circuits (IC) and devices, flat panel displays (FPD), light-emitting diodes (LED), photolithographic printing, adhesives, pre-ceramic polymers, composites, paint and coatings.

Innovation is the lifeblood of our business and the ultimate competitive advantage. AZ has six principal R&D centers in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Germany, France and United States. AZ has a very strong intellectual property portfolio with over 2,200 patents granted. In 2012, some 81% of revenue of AZ derived from products with patented technology.

AZ operates polysilazane production facilities in Germany, Japan and India.

“"The Only Manufacturer Offering the Entire Range of Polysilazanes at Commercial Scale Globally"”
AZ DURAZANE
Polysilazane Coating Resins

As the only manufacturer in the world offering the entire range of polysilazane resins on a commercial scale, AZ is recognized as a specialty chemicals pioneer. We are known as an innovator in the chemical industry.

We supply DURAZANE polysilazanes for architectural, industrial, OEM and special purpose coatings used in a wide spectrum of industries such as aerospace, automotive, metals, construction, electronics and composites. AZ DURAZANE polysilazanes can be applied on wood, metal, plastic, glasses, ceramics and other surfaces. With manufacturing facilities and research and technology support centers located throughout the world, we provide responsive, local support to our customers, helping them to rapidly bring advanced coating solutions to the market by the utilization of polysilazane resins.
Basic Knowledge of Polysilazanes

Polysilazanes (PSZ) are polymers in which silicon and nitrogen atoms alternate to form the basic backbone. Each silicon atom is bound to two separate nitrogen atoms and each nitrogen atom to two silicon atoms, and both chains and rings of the formula \([R1R2Si–NR3]n\) occur. \(R1-R3\) can be hydrogen atoms or organic substituents. If all substituents \(R\) are H atoms, the polymer is designated as Perhydropolysilazane (PHPS) or Inorganic Polysilazane (\([H2Si–NH]\)n). If hydrocarbon substituents are bound to the silicon atoms, the polymers are designated as Organopolysilazanes (OPSZ). molecularly, polysilazanes \([R1R2Si–NH]\)n are isoelectronic with and close relatives to Polysiloxanes \([R1R2Si–O]\)n (silicones).

Organic Polysilazanes (OPSZ) VS. Inorganic Polysilazanes (PHPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Organic Polysilazanes (OPSZ)</th>
<th>Inorganic Polysilazanes (PHPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymer</td>
<td>Si-N-H polymer with organic residues (contains carbon)</td>
<td>Pure Si-N-H polymer without carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After curing</td>
<td>SiO2 layer with carbon residues; less carbon residues under high temp baking</td>
<td>Pure SiO2 layer (glass ceramic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracking Threshold of Resin</td>
<td>30+μm layer</td>
<td>&lt;2μm layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Insulation</td>
<td>Good (carbon contamination)</td>
<td>Excellent (same as glass ceramic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness/Flexibility</td>
<td>Soft/bendable</td>
<td>Hard/brittle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Barrier ((O_2, H_2O) &amp; other gases)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Property</td>
<td>Hydrophobicity</td>
<td>Hydrophilicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application in Coatings</td>
<td>OPSZ, PHPS, blends of PHPS &amp; OPSZ, blends of PSZ with other resins;</td>
<td>Various “R”的 with or without pigments &amp; extenders, solvents &amp; additives to modify properties;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catalysts to reduce curing temperature depending on specific application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Facts of Organic Polysilazanes (OPSZ)

- OPSZ can be combined with nanoparticles, pigments, extenders, additives and other organic resins with excellent adherence to metal, glass, mineral, ceramic and organic surfaces.
- OPSZ based coatings demonstrate attractive physical characteristics such as super high hardness, UV transparency, corrosion resistance, thermal durability and stability, weather resistance and chemical resistance.
- Inactivated sites of OPSZ can be activated to form a cross-linked network through the addition of heat or UV radiation.
- Activated sites of OPSZ can be cured through moisture-induced cross-linking at ambient (room) temperature.
- OPSZ based coatings are widely used where thermal stability, light weight and corrosion resistance are important.
- The highly reactive components of OPSZ can combine with many materials and form silica or polysiloxane coatings that are extremely stable and dense.

Applications of Polysilazanes

**Industrial Coatings Technology**
- High temperature
- Corrosion resistance
- Fire resistance
- Non-fouling
- Water repelling
- Wear & abrasion resistance
- Thermal barrier
- Anti-graffiti
- Easy-to-clean
- Mold releases

**Adhesives**
- Ceramics
- Metals
- Glass
- Organic material

**Pre-Ceramic Polymers**
- Ceramic binders
- Ceramic matrix composites
- Metal matrix composites
- Ceramic fibers

**Hybrid Composites & Coatings**
- Polyurea
- Silicone
- Epoxy
- Acrylic

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Figure right: Since 2006, German’s Deutsche Bahn (DB) Railway has used AZ’s Polysilazane-based coatings for both interior and exterior of its trains.
Key Organopolysilazane Products & Applications

It is now many years since polyurethanes, polyesters, epoxies and alkyd systems became established as binders for the coatings sector. Other tried and tested systems include those based on silicon such as sol-gels, silicones and fluorine containing materials. But now there is a third attractive option: the class of polysilazanes. These can easily compete with conventional binders in many different applications, and in some areas they have significant advantages. Besides pure polysilazane-based coating systems, there is the possibility of hybrids, opening up a multitude of variations. These coating systems display excellent performance, service life and adhesion to substrates.

AZ offers Organopolysilazanes (OPSZ) polymers with tailor-made properties for coating applications. The resins form flexible and highly cross-linked coatings that are extremely weather resistant, and provide excellent corrosion protection and hydrophobic properties. Moreover, the polymers are solvent-free and fluorine-free. Due to their properties, OPSZ resins are perfectly suitable as durable binders for lacquer systems and coatings.

The materials are available in three different grades.
- **DURAZANE 1500 RC** can be rapidly cured at ambient and high temperatures.
- **DURAZANE 1500 SC** needs slightly more time for curing at ambient and high temperatures.
- **DURAZANE 1800** needs thermal or radiation curing.

Refer to the table below on the applications, substrates and curing condition of the three products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested Application</th>
<th>DURAZANE 1500 RC</th>
<th>DURAZANE 1500 SC</th>
<th>DURAZANE 1800</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-graffiti Coatings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy-to-clean Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-scale Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Maintenance &amp; Repair Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation OEM Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coil Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stick Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble &amp; Stone Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistant Coatings*</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Coatings / Anticorrosive Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Substrates</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coatings</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel, Stainless steel, Galvanized steel</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, Brass and Bronze</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymethylmethacrylate</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Plastics</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble &amp; Stone</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curing Conditions</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Temp. Curing</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Curing</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV Curing</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:
- Operating temperatures up to 750 °C can be achieved by the use of DURAZANE 1500 RC or DURAZANE 1500 SC
- Operating temperatures up to 1800 °C can be achieved by the use of DURAZANE 1800
Curing of OPSZ

Four different cures are possible based on the intended outcome of OPSZ materials.

Moisture Cure

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Si} &-\text{N} \\
\text{R}_1 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
as \text{ network}
\end{align*}
\]

Free Radical curing with free radical initiator (dicumyl peroxide)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Si} &-\text{N} \\
\text{R}_1 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
as \text{ network}
\end{align*}
\]

Thermal Cure

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Si} &-\text{N} \\
\text{R}_1 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
\text{“SiO ceramics”} &
\end{align*}
\]

UV curing in the presence of a UV sensitizer

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Si} &-\text{N} \\
\text{R}_1 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
as \text{ network}
\end{align*}
\]

Reactive Systems of OPSZ with Other Organic Resins

OPSZ possesses reactive Si-N functionality which enables co-reaction with various organic resins such as epoxies, isocyanates, and phenols.

Reaction with Phenols

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H}_n &-\text{Si}-\text{N} \\
\text{R}_1 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
\text{“SiO ceramics”} &
\end{align*}
\]

Reaction with Epoxies

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_1 &-\text{O-H} \\
\text{R}_2 &-\text{Si-O-} \\
\text{R}_3 &-\text{Si-O-Si-} \\
\text{“SiO ceramics”} &
\end{align*}
\]

Cold-blending Systems of OPSZ with Other Resins

OPSZ can be cold blended with any resins without chemical reaction among the ingredients, such as thermoplastic acrylics, silicones, hybrids of OPSZ and PHPS, etc.
Thermal Resistance of PSZ

Metals
- Inter-metallics
- Superalloy
- Metals

Non-metals
- Carbon, ceramics
- Traditional glass
- Fused silica
- Pre-ceramic polymers
- Organic polymers

Useful above 1000 °C

Polysilazane
Derived Ceramics

Creep, Oxidation, & Molten Metal Corrosion Resistance
>1400 °C

Ceramics (oxide)
Fused silica
Pre-ceramic polymers
(polysilazanes, polysiloxanes, polycarbosilane)

Useful above 1300 °C

Oxidation Resistance
>1300 °C

Hardness of the Coatings Film of PSZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>Curing</th>
<th>DFT</th>
<th>Pencil Hardness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td>Stainless steel</td>
<td>RT x 6d</td>
<td>1.0 um</td>
<td>&gt;9H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT x 2d</td>
<td>1.0 um</td>
<td>8H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT x 1d</td>
<td>1.0 um</td>
<td>7H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 °C x 1hr</td>
<td>1.0 um</td>
<td>7H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPSZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT x 5d</td>
<td>25-30 um</td>
<td>4-5H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPSZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT x 5d</td>
<td>30-35 um</td>
<td>2-3H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPSZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 °C, 45 min</td>
<td>15-35 um</td>
<td>3H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Body Coating</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT X 7d</td>
<td>100 um</td>
<td>1H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicone Hard Coating</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT X 7d</td>
<td>30-40 um</td>
<td>2H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic Hard Coating</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT X 7d</td>
<td>30-40 um</td>
<td>1H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU Coating</td>
<td></td>
<td>RT X 7d</td>
<td>25-35 um</td>
<td>2H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ultra-thin Clear Coat
(Dozens of Nanometers to Micrometers)

Both Perhydropolysilazanes (PHPS) and Organopolysilazanes (OPSZ) are widely used in clear coatings for Transportation Maintenance & Repair Coatings, Transportation OEM, Coil Coatings, Non-stick Coatings, Marble & Stone Coatings, Glass Coatings, Thermal Resistant Coatings, Plastic Coatings, Protective Coatings & Anticorrosive Coatings, Ceramic Coatings, Wood Coatings and Architectural Coatings. PHPS and OPSZ materials can deliver durability against weathering, UV, chemical, corrosion, staining, graffiti, scratch, and heat.

Based on the in-service performance and the inherent properties of the materials, the typical coating dry film thickness (DFT) of OPSZ-based clear coat is between 2 to 10 μm, while the typical coating DFT of PHPS-based clear coat is between dozens of nanometers to 2 μm.

- Easy-to-Clean and anti-graffiti: 0.05 to 0.2 μm
- Corrosion resistance: 0.5 to 1 μm
- Scratch resistance: 0.5 to 1 μm

Chemical Resistance of OPSZ

Test Methods:

Method A:
A cotton ball saturated with the tested solvent was placed in a one ounce bottle (10mm x 75mm test tube). The container was inverted on the test material surface for a period of 24 hours.

Method B:
For non-volatile chemicals, five drops (1/4 cc) of the test chemical were placed on the test material surface. The chemical was then covered with a watch glass (25 mm) for a period of 24 hours. After the 24 hour period the exposed surface areas were then washed with water, then a detergent solution, and finally with isopropyl alcohol. Materials were then rinsed with distilled water and dried with a cloth.

Weathering Resistance of OPSZ

- DIN EN ISO 11341 Paints and varnishes
- Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation
- Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation (2000 hours)
Thermal Resistance of OPSZ

- Weight loss at high temp
- Comparison between OPSZ and silicone polyesters
- Rate of heating: 5 °C/min

Corrosion Resistance of OPSZ

Aluminum coated with OPSZ-based coatings display no corrosion even after 100 days (2400 hours) in the salt spray test performed in accordance with ISO 7253.

- ISO 7253:1996 Paints and varnishes – Determination of resistance to neutral salt spray (fog)

Steel coated with OPSZ-based coatings display no corrosion after 100 days (2400 hours) in the condensed water climate test carried out in accordance with ISO 6270.


Hydrophobic Properties of OPSZ

The films of OPSZ resins have a contact angle of around 95° to water, and this level is maintained over a long period. The contact angle to water of OPSZ-based coatings can be raised further, to more than 120°, with appropriate additives. This makes OPSZ resins the binders of choice for easy-to-clean applications, since not only does it adjust to the optimum contact angle, but the systems also have a correspondingly high cross-link density with an outstanding barrier effect. Comprehensive tests have shown that polysilazane binders also contribute to high resistance to weathering. OPSZ resins are unique coatings binders with excellent hydrophobic properties (low surface energy) which deliver excellent adhesion to different substrates.

Hydrophilic Properties of PHPS

Hydrophilic property means that the surface of a substance easily gets wet. The surface with this property produces the state in which dust takes off easily in the rain and with water.

The degree of hydrophilic property is expressed in terms of contact angle formed with water. In the painting industry, materials which have a contact angle of less than approx. 40°, are referred to as “hydrophilic”.

The figure in the right shows contact angles of PHPS. In combination with Wetting promoter and Aquanol 50, it is possible to achieve high hydrophilic property quickly with a contact angle less than 10°.
Scratch Resistance of PHPS

The table below shows the results of a scratch resistance test using pencil hardness and abrasive detergent on stainless steel. The excellent scratch resistant performance of PHPS is demonstrated.

There was no cracking, checking or loss of film integrity observed in the sample with PHPS tested at 528 quarts (500 liters) of sand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test item</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Application Method</th>
<th>Baking</th>
<th>DFT, μ</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abrasion* (Abrasive detergent)</td>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td>Wipe</td>
<td>200°C for 1 hr</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No coating (control)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Scratched all over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil Hardness</td>
<td>PHPS</td>
<td>Spray</td>
<td>200°C for 1 hr</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>7H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No coating (control)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Stain Resistance of PHPS

Anti-stain test of PHPS based car coatings with carbon powders

The figure below shows the results of a stain resistance test with carbon powders. The excellent anti-stain performance of PHPS is demonstrated.

*Anti-stain ability of PHPS is terrific!!

Substrate: White side door panel of a vehicle
Test period: 100 hours = around 5 years

Accelerated exposure test by Super-UV (90mW/cm², 295-450nm) with high humidity (80%RH) & temperature (63°C)

Perhydropolysilazanes (PHPS) Products

AZ offers entire range of Inorganic Polysilazanes (PHPS) for coatings applications.

With different additives and solvents used in the formulation, AZ’s PHPS resins can be cured under different conditions from room to high temperatures.

After application, PHPS resins will convert to SiO₂ (Silica) by reacting (dehydrogenation) with moisture or by heating.

Fundamental Properties of PHPS:

- Super high hardness (9H+)
- Hydrophilic property with water (< 10°)
- Excellent weather resistance
- Good acid resistance & barrier property
- Excellent adhesion on various materials
- Transparent fine dense film
- High purity silica
- High flattening effect (with low viscosity and high yield)
ASIA
China
AZ Electronic Materials (Suzhou) Limited
Shanghai Branch
Room 905-906
Building B, 1289 Yi Shan Road
Shanghai 200233
China
T: +86 21 6475 1700
F: +86 21 6475 3203 / 6475 3206

Hong Kong
Sales, Corporate Office
AZ Electronic Materials Hong Kong Limited
Unit 601-2, Li Po Chun Chambers
189 Des Voeux Road Central
Sheung Wan
Hong Kong
T: +852 3196 0000
F: +852 2506 2529

Korea
AZ Chem (Korea) Ltd.
7th Fl., Shinwon Bldg., #823-14, Yeoksam-dong, Gangnam-gu,
Seoul, Korea 135-080
T: +82 2 2056 1315
F: +82 2 514 5918

India
Chemtreat Composites India Pvt Ltd
1505, 1506, Kesar Solitaire
Plot no 5, Sector 19
off. Palm Beach road
Sanpada
New Mumbai, Mahahrashtra,
India 400 705
T: +91 22 6619 5301
F: +91 22 6619 5330

Japan
AZ Electronic Materials (Japan) K.K.
Bunkyo Green Court, Center Office 9F
2-26-8 Honkomagome
Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo 113-0021
Japan
T: +81-3-5977-7977
F: +81-3-5977-7991

Singapore
AZ Electronic Materials
(Singapore) PTE. LTD.
No 2, International Business Park
#11-04, The Strategy, Singapore 609930
T: +65 6316 7971
F: +65 6316 7621

Taiwan
AZ Electronic Materials Taiwan Co., Ltd.
5th Floor No. 96 ChienKuo North Road
Section 1
Taipei 104
Taiwan, R.O.C.
T: +886 2 2516 3268
F: +886 2 2516 5186

EUROPE
Germany
AZ Electronic Materials (Germany) GmbH
Rheingaustrasse 190-196
D-65203 Wiesbaden
Germany
T: +49 (611) 962 8563
F: +49 (611) 962 9207

Luxembourg
Registered Office
AZ Electronic Materials S.A.
32-36, Boulevard d’Avranches
L-1160 Luxembourg
T: +352 26 49 79 1116
T: +352 26 49 79 2116
F: +352 26 49 79 8888

UK
Corporate Office
AZ Electronic Material Services Ltd
Lakeside House
1 Furzeground Way
Stockley Park
Middlesex
UB11 1BD
UK
T: +44 (0) 2086 223 385
F: +44 (0) 2086 223 159

NORTH AMERICA
USA
AZ Electronic Materials USA Corp
70 Meister Avenue
Somerville, NJ08822
USA
T: +1 908 429 3502
F: +1 908 429 3630

www.durazane.com
www.polysilazanes.com

Contact Us
durazane@azem.com

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