



## Substances that may inhibit polyaddition

### (Platinum) cure silicones:

The platinum catalysts used in polyaddition cure silicone elastomers can be contaminated by materials that will prevent the elastomer from being able to cure properly or at all. Materials containing tin complexes, sulfur, and amines are known to affect curing. For example, pre-treatment of printed fabrics with amine containing softeners could result in incomplete cure. The best way to prevent inhibition of platinum cure silicones is to avoid contact with potential contaminants.

**Below is a list of some chemicals and substances which may result in cure inhibition:**

- acetone
- adhesive tapes (ie.: duct tape)
- alcohols - methanol, ethanol
- amine containing softeners
- amines – amine or amide cured epoxy, TDI Urethanes
- chlorinated solvents
- compounds with unsaturated bonds
- condensation cure silicones, RTV, silicone caulking
- cured urethane elastomers (PU coatings)
- heavy moisture
- latex coatings, paints, solvent carriers
- latex gloves
- Machine oil
- MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)
- nitrile gloves
- PVC pipe, PVC coatings
- Some grades of leather
- sulfur cure-organic rubber (ie.: neoprene, Buna N or natural rubber)
- super glue (cyanoacrylates)
- Thiols
- Zinc Pyrithione (in some antimicrobial finishes)

This list is not all inclusive – It is highly recommended to run a preliminary test swatch of a polyaddition cure coating on your substrate to determine satisfactory cure and adhesion. Once the silicone elastomer is in a cured state, inhibition will not occur.