Glass Bubbles data sheet

Description: Chemically composed of glass, their hollow form helps reduce matrix density. Their spherical shape prevents stress concentration and, as a consequence, increases cracking resistance of putties. In comparison to microballoons, they are physically harder, more waterproof and somewhat more difficult to sand. They have a fractional survival rate of 80% or more, for continuous use at 250 psi in highly filled resin systems. As a result, glass bubbles are also used as an additive for a number of buoyancy applications, in depths of up to 600 m in seawater. Suggested quantity to add in putties depends upon application.

Properties	Unit	Value
Isostatic crush strength	psi	250
True density	g / cc	0.10 to 0.14 (typical 0.125)
Bulk density	g / cc	60% of true density
Chemical resistance		Similar to soda-lime-borosilicate glass
Calculated thermal conductivity at 21 °C	Wxm-1xK-1	0.047
Alkalinity	mEq / g	≤ 0.5
Thermal stability		Appreciable changes in bubble properties may occur above 600 °C, depending on temperature and duration of exposure.
Dielectric constant at 100 MHz		1.2 to 1.7 based on theoretical calculations
Mean particle size	μ	65
Hard particles	μ	≤ 420
Oversize particles (larger than 177 μ)	%	< 5
Volatile content (by weight)	%	0.5

Storage and handling: Store in closed containers in warehouse for at least 1 year.

SALES & ORDER PROCESSING
28th of October St No 8A, 37300
Agria, Greece, EU

EU ORDERING INFO
Tel: +30 2428092210
Email: sales@fibermax.eu

Head office: Fibremax Ltd
35 Grafton Way, W1T 5DB
London, UK