

G38A Compound – Technical Characteristics

Specific Gravity (g/cm ³) '@ 20°C	0.97
Thermal expansion coefficient	0.0007
Flash Point (Open Cup, °C)	228
Viscosity (cst) @ 20 °C	200,000
@40 °C	10,500
@60 °C	1200
Pouring range (°C)	105-115
Colour in bulk	Dark amber
Dielectric Withstand (BS1858)	30kV for 1 minute
Power Factor @60 °C	0.005 (max)
Moisture content (%)	< 0.01

G38A Compound**HANDLING OF G38A COMPOUND**

- G38A compound is heated prior to pouring. Protective clothing should be worn to prevent accidental skin burns. This should include gloves, boots, overalls and eye protection.
- G38A compound should be heated in a dry compound bucket, which should be cleaned out by heating and scraping prior to re-use. It is important that the container is clean to prevent carbonised deposits being introduced from previous heating operations in the same receptacle.
- The compound should be transferred into the bucket and placed over the heating apparatus. A lid or cover should be fitted to keep out dust and foreign matter while heating. As the compound melts, it should be stirred frequently to ensure even mixing, thus avoiding the risk of carbonisation. The lid should be replaced on each occasion.
- The compound shall be uniformly heated with no signs of degradation (carbonisation) or contamination and then poured within the specified temperature range (110-115 °C for G38A).
- Where a compound has solidified in the bucket, it is dangerous to try to re-melt it by direct heat applied to the bottom. Again, this can cause carbonisation. Heating should be gradual, starting on the container sides as above.
- The compound will tend to contract by approximately 6% on cooling. As a result there will be a necessity for a 'top-up' pouring.
- The accessory may be energized when compound temperature falls below approximately 60°
- The G38A compound can be disposed of by controlled incineration or in an approved landfill area according to local regulations.