

# Infinity Galaxy



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# Exporting Products Catalogue



1. [Bitumen Penetration Grade \(40/50 – 50/70 – 60/70 – 80/100 – 85/100\)](#)
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# Bitumen Penetration Grade 40/50 :



## Bitumen Grade 40/50

CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	UNIT	MIN.	MAX.
Specific Gravity at 25°C	ASTM D70	°C	1.01	1.05
Penetration at 25°C, 100g, 5s	ASTM D5	mm	40	50
Softening Point	ASTM D36	°C	52	60
Ductility at 25°C	ASTM D113	Cm	100	
Loss on heating	ASTM D6	%		0.5
Drop in penetration after heating	ASTM D5	%		20
Flash point	ASTM D92	°C	250	
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	%	99.5	

# Bitumen Penetration Grade 50/70:



## Bitumen Grade 50/70

CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	UNIT	MIN.	MAX.
Penetration at 25°C, 100g, 5s	EN 1426	mm	50	70
Softening Point (Ring&Ball)	EN 1427	°C	46	54
Kinematic Viscosity@135 C	EN 12595	mm/S	295	
Penetration Index	EN 12591	-	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Flash point (Cleveland Open)	EN ISO 2595	°C	230	
Solubility in Toluene or Xylene	EN 12592	%	99	

# Bitumen Penetration Grade 60/70:



## Bitumen Grade 60/70

CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	UNIT	MIN.	MAX.
Specific Gravity at 25°C	ASTM D70	°C	1.01	1.06
Penetration at 25°C, 100g, 5s	ASTM D5	mm	60	70
Softening Point	ASTM D36	°C	49	56
Ductility at 25°C	ASTM D113	Cm	100	
Loss on heating	ASTM D6	%		0.2
Drop in penetration after heating	ASTM D5	%		20
Flash point	ASTM D92	°C	250	
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	%	99	



# Bitumen Penetration Grade 80/100:

## Bitumen Grade 80/100

CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	UNIT	MIN.	MAX.
Specific Gravity at 25°C	ASTM D70	°C	1.01	1.05
Penetration at 25°C, 100g, 5s	ASTM D5	mm	80	100
Softening Point	ASTM D36	°C	42	52
Ductility at 25°C	ASTM D113	Cm	100	
Loss on heating	ASTM D6	%		0.5
Flash point	ASTM D92	°C	225	
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	%	99	

# Bitumen Penetration Grade 85/100:



## Bitumen Grade 85/100

CHARACTERISTICS	TEST METHOD	UNIT	MIN.	MAX.
Specific Gravity at 25°C	ASTM D70	°C	1.01	1.05
Penetration at 25°C, 100g, 5s	ASTM D5	mm	85	100
Softening Point	ASTM D36	°C	42	52
Ductility at 25°C	ASTM D113	Cm	100	
Loss on heating	ASTM D6	%		0.5
Flash point	ASTM D92	°C	225	
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	%	99	
Drop in penetration after heating	ASTM D5	%		20

# Bitumen Viscosity Grades (VG):



## VISCOSITY GRADE (VG) BITUMEN SPECIFICATION AS PER IS 73:2006

CHARACTERISTICS	VG-10	VG-20	VG-30	VG-40
Absolute Viscosity 60C, Poises, min	800	1600	2400	3200
Kinematic Viscosity, 135oC, CST, min	250	300	350	400
Flash point, C, min	220	220	220	220
Solubility in trichloroethylene, %, min	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Penetration at 25 C	80-100	60-80	50-70	40-60
Softening point, C, min	40	45	47	50
Tests on residue from thin film over test / RTFOT:				
i. Viscosity ratio at 60oC, max	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
ii. Ductility at 25oC, cm, min, after thin film over test	75	50	40	25



# LOW Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS) – Grade A:



## LAWS – Grade A

ANALYSIS	UNIT	LIMIT	TEST METHOD	Test Condition
Density @ 15°C	Kg/m3	<785	ASTM D 1298	15°C
Distillation :			ASTM D 86	
I.B.P	°C	142-158	" "	
10% Evaporated @	°C	158 min	" "	
50% " @	°C	179 max	" "	
90% " @	°C	194 max	" "	
Dry point	°C	205 max	" "	
Residue	Vol %	1.5 max		
Color Saybolt	-	25 min	ASTM D 156	
Odor	-	Merchantable	-	
Flash Point tag	°C	38 min	ASTM D 56	
Corrosion-3hrs@100°C	-	1a	ASTM D 130	100°C
Sulphur Total	wt%	0.1 max	ASTM D 1266	
Doctor Test	-	Negative	ASTM D 4952	
Aromatic Content	Vol %	20 max	ASTM D 1319	
Gum Existent	mg/100 ml	5 max	ASTM D 381	
Neutrality	-	pass	BS.245	
Acidity of Residue	-	pass	ASTM D1093	



# LOW Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS) – Grade B:



## LAWS – Grade B

ANALYSIS	UNIT	LIMIT	TEST METHOD	Test Condition
Density @ 15°C	Kg/m3	<798 min	ASTM D 1298	15°C
Distillation :			ASTM D 86	
I.B.P	°C	156	" "	
10% Evaporated @	°C	165 min	" "	
50% " @	°C	181 max	" "	
90% " @	°C	211 max	" "	
Dry point	°C	230 max	" "	
Residue	Vol %	1 max		
Color Saybolt	-	25 min	ASTM D 156	
Odour	-	Merchantable	-	
Flash Point tag	°C	44 min	ASTM D 56	
Corrosion-3hrs@100°C	-	1a	ASTM D 130	100°C
Sulphur Total	wt%	0.1 max	ASTM D 1266	
Doctor Test	-	Negative	ASTM D 4952	
Aromatic Content	Vol %	22 max	ASTM D 1319	
Gum Existent	mg/100 ml	5 max	ASTM D 381	
Neutrality	-	pass	BS.245	
Acidity of Residue	-	pass	ASTM D1093	



## Solvent Types – S404 – S406 – S410 :

ANALYSIS	UNIT	LIMIT	LIMIT	LIMIT	TEST METHOD
<b>Solvent Type</b>	-	<b>404</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>410</b>	-
Distillation range	°C	60-143	62-80	55-113	ASTM D86
Density@ 15°C	Kg/m <sup>3</sup>	756.5	report	670-680	ASTM D1298
Color, saybolt (min)	-	25	25	25	ASTM D156
Copper strip 3hrs@50°C		1a	1a	1a	ASTM D130
Doctor test	-	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	ASTM D4952
Sulphur Total (max)	%wt	0.05	0.05	0.05	ASTM D1266
Aromatic content	%vol	15.3	7	2.5	ASTM D1319
Dry Point	°C	179	80	123	ASTM D86



- Before receiving any confirmed order need to check with the Refinery

# Caustic Soda Flake - Sodium Hydroxide Flake (NaOH)

## Caustic Soda Flake (Sodium Hydroxide Flake - NaOH):

Are prepared by liquid caustic soda which is produced by membrane cell technology. Therefore, this product has the best quality and is without heavy metal impurities.

Caustic Soda Flake are highly hygroscopic and soluble in water and are used in a lot of different industries. The purity of this product is min %99. Which is packed with 25kg thick PP/PE bags

### Packing:

We have two kind of packing for caustic soda flake, First caustic soda flake packing is 25kg PP/PE bags in Jumbo Bag (per jumbo bag is weight is 250MT). The

next packing form is: 25kg PP/PE shrinking on pallet.

Please check album for packing variety.

### Usage:

Caustic soda Flake, or sodium hydroxide, mostly used by industry and chemical manufacturing companies. Some fields caustic soda uses for:

- Refineries Alumina
- Plastic wrap
- Soaps and cleaners
- Detergent
- Textile processing
- Oil refining
- Water treatment
- Metal processing

We (Infinity Galaxy) are exporting

flake caustic soda to many destinations all over the world, such as Middle East, India, African and East Asia countries, by the best quality and the most competitive price.

### Formula:

Flake Caustic soda is knowing by some name and formula according to application in different industries, such as:

Sodium hydroxide ( NaOH), purity / mass: Min. 99.50

Chlorides / NaCl, purity / mass: Max. 0.10

Sodium carbonate / Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, purity / mass, Max. 0.40



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# Caustic Soda Flake - Sodium Hydroxide Flake (NaOH)



# ISO FEED

PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	TEST CONDITION	VALUE	TYPICAL
Density			KG/M3	900-915
Distillation:				
I.B.P	ASTMD1160		°C	312 MIN
5%	""		°C	330-379
10%	""		°C	382-394
50%	""		°C	429-438
90%	""		°C	481-489
95%	""		°C	491-507
F.B.P	""		°C	506-530
NITROGEN TOTAL			PPM	800-1000
SULFUR TOTAL			%WT	1.8MAX
CARBON RESIDUE			%WT	0.07-0.08
Viscosity @100 °C			c.st	5-7
Flash Point			°C	180-190
Pour Point			°C	25-35



- ✓ CHARACTERISTIC: Flammable Liquid
- ✓ Application: ISOMAX Feed/Lube Oil Production Feed

## ISO OFF Test



PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	TEST CONDITION	UNIT	VALUE	TYPICAL
Density	ASTM D-1298	@15 °C	Kg/m3	850-860	856
Distillation:					
Full Range (IBP-FBP)	"D-1160		°C	185-535	184-514
Viscosity Kinematic	"D-445	@100 °C	c.st	4	4
Flash Point	"D-93(Close)		°C	report	160
Pour Point	"D-97		°C	35 min	38



- ✓ CHARACTERISTIC: Flammable Liquid
- ✓ Application: Lube Oil Production Feed

## LUBE CUT

	ACTUAL
I.B.P	330-365
5%VOL	415-430
10%VOL	428-447
30%VOL	450-470
50%VOL	470-480
70%VOL	485-505
90%VOL	510-535
95%VOL	525-540
F.B.P	540-570
SG	0.935-0.945
SULPHUR (WT%)	2.25-2.5
CONRADSON CARBON (WT%)	0.3-2
TOTAL NITROGEN (WT PPM)	2000-3000
Flash Point	210-240
Pour Point	36-45
KINEMATIC Viscosity @79.4°C	19-26
KINEMATIC Viscosity @100 °C	10-15
COLOUR	5-6.5





## Light Hydrocarbon

No	Test Description	Test Result	Ref
1	IBP	151-155	ASTM D86
2	FBP	400-407	
3	Recovery	93-94	
4	Residue	5.8-6.8	
5	Loss	0.2-0.3	
6	Flash Point (Close Cup)	47-49	ASTM D93
7	Sulfur-wt%	0.334-0.393	ASTM D4052
8	Density-kgm <sup>3</sup> -15 c	815-824	ASTM D4294



The product Specifications can be modified to match with the Clients need.

## Paraffin Wax:

Paraffin wax is a white or colorless soft solid derivable from petroleum, which can be processed and achieved in a wide range of physical and chemical properties, using different refining methods. Paraffin waxes are mostly graded according to the oil content, ranging from around 0.5% to above 20%. The change in oil content can lead to different physical and chemical behaviors of paraffin wax.

Paraffin wax is mostly found in two types of Fully-refined and Semi-refined, with a typical melting point between about 46

and 68 °C (115 and 154 °F), and a density of around 900 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, benzene, and certain esters. Paraffin is unaffected by most common chemical reagents but burns readily. Its heat of combustion is 42 kJ/g.

Paraffin wax is an excellent electrical insulator, with a resistivity of between 10<sup>13</sup> and 10<sup>17</sup> ohm meter. Paraffin wax is also an excellent material for storing heat, with a specific heat capacity of 2.14–2.9 J g<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup> (joules per gram kelvin) and a heat of fusion of

200–220 J g<sup>-1</sup>. Wax expands considerably when it melts and this allows its use in wax thermostatic element thermostats for industrial, domestic and, particularly, automobile purposes.



# Paraffin Wax:

Paraffin Wax is the primary and the main product. Ranging in different grades, Global Infinity is specialized in Semi-Refined Paraffin Wax, which is applicable in industrial circumstances, and offers the product in different qualities:

## Types of Paraffin Wax Packing:



**PP Bags**

**Containing:** 6 slabs  
**Wt.:** 30±1 kg  
**Net Wt.:** 29.5±1 kg  
**Tare Wt.:** 1 kg  
**Packing Details:**  
Protected by 3 straps  
Shrink wrapped (upon customer's request)  
5-layered  
Dimension: 52.5 x 24.5 x 32.5 cm



**Metalized Bag**

**Containing:** 6 slabs  
**Wt.:** 25±1 kg  
**Net Wt.:** 25±1 kg  
**Tare Wt.:** 1 kg  
**Packing Details:**  
Aluminum  
Tight and hard swing at the edges  
Dimension: 80 x 60 cm



**Carton**

**Containing:** 6 slabs  
**Wt.:** 30±1 kg  
**Net Wt.:** 29.5±1 kg  
**Tare Wt.:** 1 kg  
**Packing Details:**  
Polypropylene bags  
Tight and hard swing at the edges  
Dimension: 84 x 55 cm



# Types of Paraffin Wax Grades:

## Semi-refined Paraffin Wax (1-2%)



CHARACTERISTIC	RESULT	METHOD
Oil content	1-2 % wt	ASTM D-721
Melting Point	64-68 °C	ASTM D-87
Flash Point	220-240°C	ASTM D-92
Kinematic Viscosity at 100°C	6-7.5 CST	ASTM D-445
Color (Lovibond)	White	Method (2"cell)

**Packing:** Cartons / Metalized bags

**Application:** Candles, Match sticks, Tires, cosmetics, wooden boards, Tarpaulin, etc.

# Types of Paraffin Wax Grades:



## Semi-refined Paraffin Wax (2-4%)

CHARACTERISTIC	RESULT	METHOD
Oil content	2-4 % wt	ASTM D-721
Melting Point	62-66 °C	ASTM D-87
Flash Point	220-240°C	ASTM D-92
Kinematic Viscosity at 100°C	6-7.5 CST	ASTM D-445
Color (Lovibond)	White	Method (2"cell)

**Packing:** Cartons / Metalized bags

**Application:** Candles, Match sticks, Tires, cosmetics, wooden boards, Tarpaulin, etc.

# Types of Paraffin Wax Grades:

## Semi-refined Paraffin Wax (5-7%)

CHARACTERISTIC	RESULT	METHOD
Oil content	4-6 % wt	ASTM D-721
Melting Point	62-65 °C	ASTM D-87
Flash Point	220-240°C	ASTM D-92
Kinematic Viscosity at 100°C	6-7.5 CST	ASTM D-445
Color (Lovibond)	Yellowish White	Method (2"cell)

**Packing:** Cartons / Metalized bags

**Application:** Candles, Match sticks, Tires, cosmetics, wooden boards, Tarpaulin, etc.



## Petroleum Jelly:

Petroleum Jelly, white petrolatum, soft paraffin/paraffin wax or multi-hydrocarbon, CAS number 8009-03-8, is a semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons (with carbon numbers mainly higher than 25), originally promoted as a topical ointment for its healing properties.

After petroleum jelly became a medicine chest staple, consumers began to use it for myriad of ailments as well as cosmetic purposes, including toenail fungus, genital rashes (non-STD), nosebleeds, diaper rash, and chest colds. Its folkloric medicinal value as a "cure-all" has since been limited by better scientific understanding of appropriate and inappropriate uses. It is recognized by the U.S. Food and

Drug Administration (FDA) as an approved over-the-counter (OTC) skin protectant, and remains widely used in cosmetic skin care.

