Sodium Iso-propyl Xanthate

Industrial sulfide-mineral flotation collector with controlled xanthate assay, free alkali and moisture.

CAS No.	EC / List No.	Transport
140-93-2	205-443-5	Class 4.2 — Spontaneously combustible

Product Information

Sodium Iso-propyl Xanthate is an industrial xanthate collector identified by CAS 140-93-2, EC 205-443-5, formula C4H7NaOS2 and molecular weight 158.22 g/mol. Its alkyl group distinguishes it from other xanthate collectors and affects collector strength, selectivity and process response.

Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Appearance	Pale yellow to yellow powder or pellets
Xanthate purity	≥90.0 % wt
Free alkali	≤0.2 % wt
Moisture and volatile matter	≤4.0 % wt
Water solubility	Soluble

Supply limits and packaging follow the matching legacy product page and linked TDS. Safety-reference composition may differ from the ≥90% supply grade; no reference impurity assay is represented as a ZXCHEM batch result.

Typical Properties

Property	Typical Value
Molecular formula	C4H7NaOS2
Molecular weight	158.22 g/mol

Applications

Copper sulfide flotation: Collector for appropriate copper sulfide minerals and mixed feeds. Evaluate recovery, selectivity against iron sulfides, pulp chemistry and collector combinations using the actual ore.

Lead-zinc and polymetallic circuits: Flotation collector option for suitably activated lead, zinc and other sulfide feeds. Optimize collector addition and depressant strategy at rougher and cleaner stages through comparative trials.

Ore-specific collector selection: Use assay, free alkali, moisture and the selected alkyl xanthate chemistry to compare reagent grades. Bench trials and plant observations should determine the final formulation and addition rate.

Packaging / Storage

Item	Information
Packing	110 kg iron drums / 850 kg wooden boxes / 50 kg bags
Storage	Keep sealed in a cool, dry, well-ventilated segregated area away from acids, strong oxidizers, moisture and ignition sources. Maintain air gaps between pallets and protect packages from direct sunlight.
Handling	Control dust using suitable local extraction. Wear chemical-resistant gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection. Keep acid contamination out of the process; prevent uncontrolled release and consult the SDS before handling. Avoid ignition and static discharge. Moisture and acidic conditions can produce flammable carbon disulfide; prepare solutions only in controlled, ventilated process equipment.

Company Contact

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