

PRODUCT LIST

2025

The best value comes from the integrity of successful & working perfectly.

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About ELITECH

With over 15 years of experience, ELITECH is a leading chemical trading company based in Dubai, specializing in the supply of resins, solvents, polyurethanes, epoxies, additives, and coatings. Our extensive expertise and strong global partnerships enable us to provide high-quality raw materials for a wide range of industries, ensuring reliability, consistency, and innovation in every transaction.





Why Choose **Elitech?**

At ELITECH, we are committed to delivering excellence, reliability, and innovation, making us a trusted partner for businesses in the coatings, adhesives, construction, and manufacturing sectors.

- Industry Expertise Over a decade of specialized experience in chemical trading
- Premium Quality Products Sourced from top global manufacturers with strict quality control
- Reliable Supply Chain Efficient logistics and distribution network ensuring timely deliveries
- · Customer-Centric Approach Tailored solutions to meet the unique needs of each client

Our products

At ELITECH, we offer a comprehensive range of high-quality chemical materials, including resins, solvents, polyurethanes, epoxies, additives, and coatings. Our products are sourced from trusted global manufacturers, ensuring consistency, performance, and compliance with industry standards. Designed to meet the needs of industries such as coatings, adhesives, construction, and manufacturing, our solutions help enhance durability, efficiency, and innovation in various applications. With a strong commitment to quality and customer satisfaction, ELITECH is your reliable partner for premium chemical raw materials.

Plastic & Polymers

Cosmetic & Personal Care

Oil & Gas

chemicals that we deliver

Polyurethane

Paint & Coating

solvents Lubricant &

Other

chemical

Grease





Polyurethane is a highly versatile polymer used across various industries, including automotive, construction, household appliances, and textiles. It is known for its durability, flexibility, and excellent insulation properties against heat and sound. Rigid and flexible polyurethane foams are widely used for thermal insulation, medical mattresses, and furniture manufacturing. Additionally, polyurethane plays a crucial role in protective coatings and industrial paints. One of its key advantages is the ability to modify its physical and chemical properties by adjusting the raw materials, allowing engineers and manufacturers to create customized products. Beyond its high performance, polyurethane also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing energy consumption. In the automotive industry, it is used for interior components, dashboards, and soundproofing materials. Moreover, in footwear manufacturing, polyurethane serves as a reliable alternative to rubber and natural leather. With advancements in technology, ongoing research is focused on developing biodegradable polyurethanes to minimize environmental impact.

Isocyanate

- TDI
- Modified MDI
- Polymeric MDI
- Monomeric MDI
- Aliphatic Isocyanate

Rigid Foam catalysts

- Benzyldimethylamine (BDMA)
- Dimethylcyclohexylamine (DMCHA)
- Dimorpholinodiethyl Ether (DMDEE)
- Triethylenediamine (TEDA)
- Pentamethyldiethylenetriamine (PM-DETA)
- tertiary amine catalysts (TMR8)

Rigid Foam

Flexible Foam Catalysts

- Bis(dimethylaminoethyl) ether (A1)
- Dibutyltin Dilaurate (DBTL)
- Triethylenediamine (TEDA)
- tertiary amine catalysts (TMR3)

Polyether polyol

- PPG
- POP 15
- POP 45

CASE catalysts

- Benzyldimethylamine (BDMA)
- Dibutyltin Dilaurate (DBTL)
- Dimorpholinodiethyl Ether (DMDEE)
- Triethylenediamine (TEDA)
- Pentamethyldiethylenetriamine (PMDETA)

Anti-UV Additives

Chain Extenders

- Ethylene glycol
- 1,4-butanediol (BDO)

Polyester Polyol

- · Aliphatic polyester
- Aromatic Polyester

Blowing Agents

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

Slabstock Foam Surfactants

Flame Retardants

- Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) Phosphate (TCPP)
- Triethyl Phosphate (TEP)

Flexible Foam Surfactants



Solvents are vital chemical substances used to dissolve, dilute, or extract other materials without altering their chemical composition. They play a crucial role in industries such as pharmaceuticals, paints and coatings, cleaning products, and chemical manufacturing. Solvents can be classified into organic and inorganic types, with organic solvents like acetone, ethanol, and toluene being the most commonly used. These substances enhance the effectiveness of paints, adhesives, and coatings by improving their application and drying properties. In the pharmaceutical industry, solvents are essential for drug formulation, extraction of active ingredients, and sterilization processes. Additionally, they are widely utilized in degreasing, cleaning, and industrial processing due to their ability to dissolve oils and contaminants. The choice of solvent depends on factors such as volatility, toxicity, and environmental impact. In recent years, there has been a growing demand for eco-friendly and biodegradable solvents to reduce harmful emissions and promote sustainability. Water-based solvents are gaining popularity as safer alternatives to traditional petroleum-based options. Despite their extensive applications, proper handling and disposal of solvents are critical to minimizing health and environmental risks.

Esters

- Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)
- Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)
- Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
- Dioctyl adipate (DOA)
- Diisodecyl adipate (DIDA)
- Trioctyl trimellitate (TOTM)
- Neopentyl glycol (NPG)
- Trimethylolpropane (TMP)
- Methyl acetate
- Ethyl acetate
- Butyl acetate
- Isopropyl acetate

Hydrocarbon Solvents

- Toluene
- Xylene
- Hexane
- Heptane
- Mineral spirits
- White spirit

Oxygenated Solvents

- Acetone
- Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
- Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)
- Isopropanol (IPA)
- Ethanol
- Butanol

SOLVENTS

Chlorinated Solvents

- · Methylene chloride
- Chloroform
- Perchloroethylene

Glycols

- Ethylene Glycol
- · Propylene Glycol
- Diethylene Glycol
- Triethylene Glycol
- Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)

Glycol Ethers

- Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (Butyl Cellosolve)
- Propylene glycol methyl ether (PM)



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Epoxy Resin

- Liquid Epoxy (828-1100)
- Solid Epoxy (3003-5014)
- Solution Epoxy (3001-4171)

Pigments

- Titanium dioxide (TiO2)
- Iron oxide
- carbon black
- ALUMINUM PASTE
- Crosslinkers
- Melamine formaldehyde
- isocyanates

Defoamers

- Silicone-based
- mineral oil-based

Curing Agent

- Triethylenetetramine (TETA)
- Isophorone Diamine (IPDA)

Alkyd Resin

Hardener

CYCLOALIPHATIC AMINE (F 205)

POLYAMIDO AMID (X80- X100)

Aromatic Amine (H 111)

- Long OIL
- Medium Oil
- Short Oil

INORGANIC PAINT ADDITIVE

- BARIUM SULPHATE
- BENTONE
- BLANC FIX
- CARBON ACTIVE
- FUMED SILICA

Binder

- Butyl Acrylate (BAM)
- Methyl Metha acrylate
- Metha acrylic acid
- 2HEMA



Lubricants and grease are essential substances used to reduce friction, wear, and overheating in mechanical systems, ensuring smooth operation and prolonged equipment life. Lubricants are typically liquid-based, such as mineral oil, synthetic oil, or bio-based alternatives, while grease is a semi-solid compound composed of a lubricant mixed with a thickening agent. These products are widely applied in industries such as automotive, manufacturing, aerospace, and heavy machinery. High-performance lubricants enhance energy efficiency by minimizing mechanical resistance, thereby reducing fuel and maintenance costs. Greases, on the other hand, provide long-lasting lubrication in areas where oil cannot be retained, such as wheel bearings, gears, and industrial machinery. Specialized lubricants with anti-corrosion, anti-wear, and extreme-pressure additives are developed for demanding environments, including high temperatures and heavy loads. As sustainability becomes a key focus, biodegradable and environmentally friendly lubricants are gaining popularity in industrial and automotive applications. Proper selection and regular maintenance of lubricants and grease are crucial for maximizing machine performance, preventing breakdowns, and improving operational efficiency. The continuous advancement of lubrication technology is driving innovation in synthetic and nanotechnology-based lubricants for superior performance and longevi-

Base Oils

- group I
- group II
- group III
- group IV

Detergents

- Metal Sulfonates
- Metal Phenates
- Metal Salicylates
- Metal Thiophosphonates

Dispersants

- Polyisobutylene Succinimide
 (PIBSI)
- Polyisobutylene Succinate
 Ester (PIBSE)

Anti-wear agents

- Zinc Dialkyldithiophosphates (ZDPP)
- Tricresyl phosphate (TCP)
- Molybdenum dithiocarbamate (MoDTC)

Viscosity Improver

- Ethylene-propylene copolymers (OCP)
- Polyalkylmethacrylates (PAMA)
- Polyisobutylene (PIB)
- Polymethacrylates (PMA)

GREASE



The oil and gas industry plays a critical role in powering economies worldwide, providing energy for transportation, manufacturing, and electricity generation. Crude oil and natural gas are extracted, refined, and processed into various fuels, lubricants, and petrochemicals essential for modern life. Advanced technologies like hydraulic fracturing and deep-sea drilling have expanded resource availability, while refining processes enhance fuel efficiency and reduce emissions. The industry also faces challenges such as price volatility, environmental concerns, and the transition to renewable energy sources. As sustainability gains focus, efforts in carbon capture, cleaner fuel production, and alternative energy integration are shaping the industry's future. Despite growing investments in renewables, oil and gas remain indispensable in global energy infrastructure, supporting industrial and economic growth.

Drilling Chemicals

Guar Gum

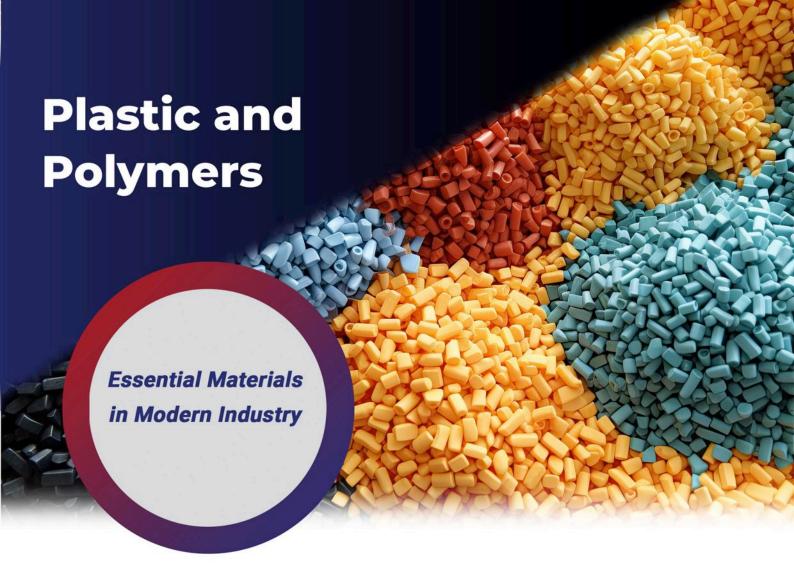
Barite

Bentonite

Corrosion Inhibitors

Amine-based inhibitors

imidazolines



Plastics and polymers are fundamental materials used in almost every industry, from packaging and construction to automotive and medical applications. These synthetic materials, derived from petrochemicals or bio-based sources, offer durability, flexibility, and cost efficiency. Common types include polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC, and PET, each serving specific functions based on their properties. Advanced engineering polymers provide high strength, chemical resistance, and lightweight alternatives to metals in manufacturing. The industry is evolving with innovations in biodegradable plastics and recycling technologies to reduce environmental impact. With growing demand for sustainability, circular economy models and bio-polymers are gaining traction. Plastics and polymers remain indispensable due to their versatility, adaptability, and continued advancements in material science.

HDPE LDPE LLDPE **PVC Emulsion** PP **PVC Suspension** ABS PC



The cosmetic and personal care industry focuses on products that enhance beauty, hygiene, and skincare, ranging from shampoos and lotions to makeup and fragrances. These products rely on a combination of natural and synthetic ingredients, including emollients, surfactants, preservatives, and active compounds. Consumer demand for organic, cruelty-free, and sustainable formulations is driving innovation in plant-based and biodegradable alternatives. Advances in dermatology and biotechnology have led to high-performance skincare solutions, such as anti-aging serums and UV protection products. Personalization and digital beauty trends are also reshaping the market, offering customized skincare regimens and Al-driven product recommendations. With growing regulatory scrutiny, companies are prioritizing transparency, safety, and eco-friendly packaging. The industry continues to evolve with a focus on sustainability, wellness, and high-quality formulations to meet diverse consumer needs.

Thickeners and Stabilizers

- Carbomer (Carbopol)
- · Xanthan gum
- Hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC)
- Cetyl alcohol
- Stearic acid

Preservatives

- Parabens (methylparaben, propylparaben)
- Phenoxyethanol
- Benzyl alcohol
- Potassium sorbate
- Sodium benzoate

Active Ingredients

- · Hyaluronic acid
- Retinol (Vitamin A)
- Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
- Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)
- Alpha hydroxy acids (AHAs)
 like glycolic acid and lactic

Solvents and Carriers

- Propylene glycol
- Glycerin
- Ethanol
- Isopropanol

Fragrances and Essential Oils

- Lavender oil
- Rose oil
- · Tea tree oil
- Synthetic fragrances

UV Filters and Sunscreen Agents

- Zinc oxide
- Titanium dioxide
- Avobenzone
- Octinoxate
- Octocrylene

Emollients and Moisturizers

- Paraffin wax (solid and liquid)
- Petroleum jelly (Vaseline)
- Mineral oil (white oil)
- Lanolin
- Squalane
- Shea butter
- Jojoba oil
- Cocoa butter

Surfactants and Cleansing Agents

- · Sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS)
- Sodium laureth sulfate (SLES)
- · Cocamidopropyl betaine
- Decyl glucoside
- Disodium laureth sulfosuccinate



The Other Chemicals category includes diverse chemical compounds used across multiple industries, from manufacturing to pharmaceuticals. Maleic Anhydride is a key ingredient in resins, coatings, and agricultural products. Bisphenol A (BPA) plays a significant role in producing polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Castor Oil, a natural derivative, is widely used in cosmetics, lubricants, and bio-based polymers. Crude Glycerin is an essential byproduct in biodiesel production and serves as a raw material in pharmaceuticals and personal care products. Dimer Acid is a critical component in adhesives, coatings, and polyamide resins. These chemicals contribute to various industrial applications, supporting innovation, production efficiency, and sustainability efforts.

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

BIS PHENOL A (BPA)

CASTOR OIL

DIMER ACID

CRUDE GLYCERIN

ADIPIC ACID

NEOPENTYL GLYCOL (NPG)

GUM ROSIN

ADIPIC ACID

peroxybenzoate (TBPB)

tert-Butyl

PHTALIC ANHYDRIDE

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

Caustic Soda (54%) & (98%)

SILICA GEL

FORMIC ACID

PENTA ERYTRITOL

SALICYLIC ACID

DOTP

TRIMETHYLOL PROPANE (TMP)







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