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The Complete Technology Book on Industrial Adhesives

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Description

Adhesives were utilized in a sophisticated manner even in ancient times. Recent years have seen the rapid development of adhesive bonding as an economic and effective method for the fabrication of components and assemblies. The great many types of adhesives are currently in use and there is no adequate single system of classification for all products. The adhesives industry has generally employed classifications based on end use, such as metal to metal adhesives, wood adhesives, general purpose adhesives, paper and packaging adhesives etc. An adhesive or formulation is generally a mixture of several materials. The extent of mixture and the ratio usually depend upon the properties desired in the final bonded joint. The basic materials may be defined as those substances, which provide the necessary adhesive and binding properties. The type of adhesive material is easier to define and usually falls into three categories; thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins and elastomeric resins. A thermosetting system, 100 percent reactive when in a pure state, the epoxies are very desirable and more widely used than any other chemical type. Epoxy is one of the newer types and has penetrated more fields of manufacturing operations in a shorter space of time than any of its predecessors. The many catalysts used with epoxies produce systems of variable properties. The most common are the aromatic amines and cyclic anhydrides. The phenolics or phenol formaldehyde resins are formed by the condensation reaction of phenol and formaldehyde. The phenolic resins have been used extensively in the lamination of plywood and in filament wound structures. There are two basic classes of phenolic resins resoles and novalacs, and both begin as phenol alcohols. When combined or alloyed with other adhesive systems, they become excellent structural adhesives and are widely used in this manner throughout the aerospace industry. The vinyl polymers do not stand alone as a structural adhesive, but hundreds of adhesives are formulated by the use of this class of polymer. The

vinyls are important to adhesive bonding not only from the adhesive standpoint, but because the films derived from these substances are widely used as vacuum bags, slip sheets, etc. The more widely used ones are polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinyl fluoride. There are numerous kinds of adhesives used in different industries; polyvinyl acetate wood adhesives, aminoresin wood adhesives, phenolic resin wood adhesives, cynoacrylate adhesives, hot melt adhesives, water based adhesives etc. The market for adhesives is comprised of thousands of end uses. The realm of market applications expands as new end uses keep developing, driven by the need for new and innovative attachment solutions. When looking at the total market, adhesives account for about 75% of the volume consumed.

This book basically deals with adhesive properties and general characteristics, adhesive materials and properties, adhesives types, thermoplastic adhesives, thermosetting adhesives, rubber resin blends, properties of basic adhesives types, acrylics acrylic acid diesters, allyl diglycol, carbonate, animal glues, blood albumen, butadiene styrene rubbers, butyl rubber and polyisobutylene casein, cellulose derivatives, cellulose acetate, acetate butyrate cellulose, caprate cellulose, nitrate (nitrocellulose or pyroxylin), ethyl cellulose, hydroxy ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose and sodium carboxy methyl cellulose, ceramic or refractory inorganic adhesives cyanoacrylates, epoxy adhesives, epoxy nylon, epoxy polyamide, epoxy polysulphide, epoxy polyurethane, fish glue, furanes etc.

The present book covers the manufacturing processes of different industrial adhesives with their formulae. It is hoped that the book can serve to new entrepreneurs, technocrats and existing units to the technology of adhesive and guide them to a useful understanding of the wide variety of adhesives which exist today.

Content

1. ADHESIVE PROPERTIES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Epoxies

Phenolic Adhesives

Nitrile Adhesives

Vinyl Adhesives

Neoprene

Polyurethanes

Silicones

Polyesters

Acrylics

Rosin (Sometimes Called Colophony)

Polysulfide Rubber Adhesives

Ceramic Adhesives

Cyanoacrylate Adhesives

Polyaromatic Adhesives

Vinyl Phenolic Adhesives

Neoprene Phenolic Adhesives

Epoxy-Silicone Adhesives

Epoxy-Polysulfide Adhesives

Epoxy-Nylon Adhesives

Epoxy-Phenolic Adhesives

Nitrile-Phenolic Adhesives

Modified Epoxy Intermediate Curing Films

2. ADHESIVE MATERIALS AND PROPERTIES

The Components of An Adhesive

Adhesives Types

Thermoplastic Adhesives

Thermosetting Adhesives

Rubber-Resin Blends

Properties of Basic Adhesives Types

Acrylics

Acrylic Acid Diesters

Allyl Diglycol Carbonate

Animal Glues

Blood Albumen

Butadiene-styrene Rubbers

Butyl Rubber and Polyisobutylene

Casein

Cellulose Derivatives

Cellulose Acetate

Cellulose Acetate-butyrate

Cellulose Caprate

Cellulose Nitrate (Nitrocellulose or Pyroxylin)

Ethyl Cellulose

Hydroxy Ethyl Cellulose

Methyl Cellulose and Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose

Ceramic or Refractory Inorganic Adhesives

Cyanoacrylates

Epoxy Adhesives

Epoxy-Nylon

Epoxy-Polyamide

Epoxy-Polysulphide

Epoxy-Polyurethane

Fish Glue

Furanes

Hot-Melt Adhesives

Inorganic Adhesives and Cements

Sodium Silicate

Phosphate Cements

Basic Salts (Sorel Cements)

Litharge Cements

Sulphur Cements

Hydraulic Cements

Inorganic Polymers

Ionomer Resins

Isocyanates

Isocyanate Adhesives

Isocyanateâ€"Modified Adhesives

Isocyanateâ€"Polyester Methane Adhesives

Melamine Formaldehyde

Natural Rubber

Nitrile Rubbers

Permanence

Nylon Adhesives

Solution Adhesives

Hot-melts

Phenolic-nylon

Phenolic-epoxy

Phenol Formaldehyde (Acid Catalysed)

Phenolic Formaldehyde (Hot Setting)

Phenolic-Neoprene

Phenolic-Nitrile

Phenolic-Polyamide

Phenolic-Vinyl Butyral

Phenolic-Vinyl Formal

Phenoxy

Polyamides

Polyaromatics

Polyimides (PI)

Polybenzimidazoles (PBI)

Polybenzothiazoles (PBT)

Polyphenylenes (PP)

Polychloroprene (Neoprene) Rubbers **Polyesters** Allyls Alkyds (or Glyptals) Polyesters (Unsaturated) Polystyrene Polysulphide (Thiokol) Polyurethanes Polyvinyl Acetals Polyvinyl Acetate Polyvinyl Alkyl Ethers Polyvinyl Alcohol Polyvinyl Chloride Reclaim Rubber Resorcinol Formaldehyde and Phenol Resorcinol Formaldehyde **Rubber Derivatives** Chlorinated Rubber Cyclised Rubber Rubber Hydrochloride Silicones Silicone Rubber Epoxy-silicone Soy(a)bean and Vegetable Proteins Starch Thermoplastic Resins (Miscellaneous) Coumarone-indene Shellac Rosin (Colophony) Oleo-Resins (Vegetable Oils + Rosin, Phenolic or Alkyd Resins) Bitumen (Including Asphalt) Urea Formaldehyde Water and Solvent Based Adhesives Waxes 3. PHYSICAL TESTING OF ADHESIVES Introduction Strength Properties Assessment of Durability and Strength **Parameters Fatigue**

C	reep)
F	exu	r

Flexural Strength

Peel Strength

Durability

Non-Destructive Testing

Standard Test Methods

4. POLYVINYL ACETATE WOOD ADHESIVES

Introduction

Background

Chemistry of Polyvinyl Acetate

- A. Production of Vinyl Acetate Monomer
- B. Polymerization of Vinyl Acetate

Formulating A Pva-Based Adhesive

- A. General Considerations
- B. Formulating and Compounding
- C. Guide Formulations

Aspects of Application

- A. Joint Design
- B. Surface Preparation
- C. Adhesive Preparation
- D. Application
- E. Assembly Conditions
- F. Influence of Temperature

Performance of Pva Adhesives

- A. Factors Affecting Durability
- **B.** Specifications
- C. Testing

Conclusion

5. AMINORESIN WOOD ADHESIVES

Introduction

Chemistry of Aminoresins

- A. Urea-Formaldehyde Condensation
- B. Melamine-Formaldehyde Condensation
- C. Aniline-Formaldehyde Condensation
- D. Reaction Kinetics: Urea-Formaldehyde
- E. Reaction Kinetics: Melamine-Formaldehyde
- F. Reaction of Methylolureas in the Presence of Cellulose
- G. Reaction Mechanisms: Urea-Formaldehyde
- H. Reaction Mechanisms: Melamine-Formaldehyde
- I. Hardening

J. Analysis

Chemistry and Technology of Application of

Aminoresin Adhesives for Wood

- A. General Principles of Manufacture and Application
- B. Formulaire
- C. Plywood and Particleboard Adhesives
- D. Melamine Laminates
- E. Glulam, Finger Jointing and Joinery Adhesives
- F. Toxicity
- 6. PHENOLIC RESIN WOOD ADHESIVE

Introduction

Chemistry of Phenol-Formaldehyde Condensations

- A. Reaction Mechanisms
- B. Nature of Mechanism: Methylene and Methylene-Ether Bridges
- C. Acid Catalysis
- D. Alkaline Catalysis
- E. Metallic Ions Catalysis and Orientation of the Reaction
- F. Reaction Kinetics
- G. Hardening
- H. Resorcinol and Meta-Aminophenol Condensates

Chemistry and Technology of Application of

Phenolic Resin Adhesives for Wood

- A. General Principles of Manufacture
- B. Plywood and Particleboard Adhesives an

the Factors Regulating Their Application

- C. Properties of Phenolic Adhesives for Plywood
- D. Formulation of Plywood Glue Mixes
- E. Plywood Manufacturing Variables
- F. Wood-Related Factors
- G. General Observations on Particleboard Manufacture
- H. Dry-Out Resistance
- I. Wood Laminating and Finger Jointing Adhesives
- J. Fast Setting Adhesives for Finger Jointing
- 7. TANNIN-BASED WOOD ADHESIVES

Introduction

Chemistry of Condensed Tannins

- A. General
- B. Monoflavonoids
- C. Biflavonoids
- D. Triflavonoids and Tetraflavonoids Condensed Tannins

- E. Methods for the Analysis of Phenolic Materials Content in Tanning Extract Reactivity of Tannins as Macromolecules
- A. Reactivity and Orientation of Electrophilic Substitutions of Flavonoids.
- B. A- and B-Ring Reactions with Aldehydes and Their Kinetics
- C. Metal Ions Catalysis
- D. Hydrolysis and Acid and Alkaline Autocondensation
- E. Sulfitation

Chemistry and Technology of Industrial Tannin Adhesive Formulations

- A. General
- B. Standardization of Industrial Tanning Extracts
- C. Exterior-Grade Plywood Adhesives
- D. Cold-Setting, Fast-Setting and Radio-Frequency Laminating Adhesives
- E. Exterior-Grade Particleboard Adhesives
- F. Corrugated Cardboard Adhesives
- G. Generation of Resorcinol
- H. Infrared Analysis of Resorcinol Content in Tannin-Based Adhesives
- 8. URETHANE STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE SYSTEMS

Introduction

- A. Historical
- B. Advantages and Limitations

Chemistry

A. Basic Concepts

Applicationâ€"Meter-Mix Equipment

Curing, Testing and Durability

- A. Curing
- B. Testing and Durability

Health, Safety and Environmental Considerations

Quality Control of Urethane Adhesives

9. MODIFIED ACRYLIC STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES

Introduction

History

Performance Properties

- A. Advantages
- B. Disadvantages
- C. General Performance

Curing Properties

Technology

Handling Properties

- A. Accelerator Lacquer Method
- B. Two-Component Mix Method

C. Two-Component, No-Mix Method

Representative Case Histories

- A. Solar Heating Panels
- **B.** Ceramic Magnets
- C. Shipbuilding
- D. Sporting Goods
- E. Aircraft

Meter, Mix, Dispense Equipment

Present Limitations and Future Directions of

Modified Acrylic Structural Adhesives

10. PHENOLIC ADHESIVES AND MODIFIERS

Introduction

Chemistry of Phenolic Resins

Analytical Test Methods

Phenolic Adhesives

Phenolic Modifiers

Phenolic Modifiers as Tackifiers

Solvent-Based Contact Adhesives

- A. Neoprene-Phenolic Contact Adhesives
- B. Adhesive Compounding
- C. Adhesive Testing and Performance
- D. Solvent Blend
- E. Nitrile-Phenolic Contact Adhesives

Phenolic Dispersions

Other Uses for Phenolic Tackifiers

Structural Adhesives

- A. Vinyl-Phenolic Structural Adhesives
- B. Nitrile-Phenolic Structural Adhesives
- C. Epoxy-Phenolic Structural Adhesives

Summary

Suppliers of Trade-Name Material

11. CYANOACRYLATE ADHESIVES

Introduction

Types of Cyanoacrylate Adhesives

Mechanism of Bond Formation

Advantages

Limitations

Bonding Characteristics on Various Substrates

- A. Metals
- **B.** Plastics

- C. Rubber
- D. Glass
- E. Wood and Porous Materials

Dispensing Cyanoacrylates

Requirements for Successful Use of Cyanoacrylate Adhesives

Commercial Applications in Product Assembly

Toxicity and Handling Precautions

A. Toxicity

B. Handling Precautions

Cleaning Up Excess Adhesive

How to Release Bonds

Shelf Life of Cyanoacrylates

12. HOT-MELT ADHESIVES

Introduction and Definition of Hot-Melt Adhesives

Advantages and Limitations of Hot-Melt Adhesives

- A. Advantages
- **B.** Limitations

Types of Hot Melts Based on the Backbone Polymer

Elementary Principles of Joint Design

Hot-Melt Adhesive Usage by Industry

Where Hot-Melt Adhesives are Used

Summary of Adhesives by Base Polymer or Use

What to do when Problems Occur while using Hot-Melt Adhesives

Safety Suggestions for using Hot-Melt Adhesives

Hot-Melt Adhesivesâ€"Forms and Shapes

Hot-Melt Adhesivesâ€"Anticipated Future Developments

Thermoplastic-Thermoset

Foamable Hot Melts

Exotic Polymers

13. PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVES

Introduction

Theory

Surface Tack

Peel Adhesion

Shear Resistance

The Influence of Polymer Structure on Performance Properties

Market and Trends

A. Introduction

End Uses

Solvent-Based Pressure-Sensitive Adhesives

Water-Based Systems

Hot-Melt Pressure-Sensitive Adhesives

Radiation Curing

Coating Methods

Test Methods

14. WATER-BASED ADHESIVES

Introduction

Types of Water-Based Adhesives

Chemistry and Formulating of Water-Dispersed Adhesives

A. Natural-Rubber Latices

B. Synthetic-Rubber (Polymer) Latices

Postformed-Rubber (Polymer) Latices

Film Formation of Water-dispersed Adhesives

Bonding Techniques

A. Wet Bonding

- B. Open-Time Bonding
- C. Contact Bonding
- D. Solvent Reactivation
- E. Heat Reactivation

Forced Drying of Latex Adhesives

Properties of Latex Adhesives Versus Solvent-Based Adhesives

Applications for Various Types of Latex Adhesives

Characterization of Latex Adhesives

- A. Physical Properties
- **B.** Application Properties
- C. Performance Properties

Adhesive Selection

15. THE BONDING PROCESS

Storage

Preparation of the Adhesive

Methods of Adhesive Application

Brushing

Flowing

Spraying

Roll Coating

Knife Coating

Silk Screening

Melting

Methods of Adhesive Bonding

Wet Bonding

Reactivation Bonding
Pressure-Sensitive Bonding
Curing
Other Methods of Bonding
Inadequate Bonding
Methods of Bond Curing
Direct Heat Curing
Radiation Curing
Electric Heaters
High Frequency (Radio Frequency) Dielectric Heating
Induction Heating
Low-Voltage Electric Heating (L.V.H.)
Ultrasonic Activation
Bonding Pressure
Equipment for Processing Adhesives

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