

Adhesive Glossary

Acclimate:

Time (48 hours) for materials to adjust to a new environment.

Blushing:

Condensation of moisture on a surface that occurs when solvent evaporates from contact adhesive.

Canister:

Self-contained adhesive spray system.

Closed Time:

Interval between the point when a PVA composite is put together and when it is pressed.

Cold Pressing:

A hydraulic or screw press in which the glued members are forced together.

Coverage:

Amount of adhesive that is applied (measured in wet mils for PVA and g/ft² for contacts).

Coverage Rate:

The bonded amount of material that can be produced at a recommended adhesive coverage.

Dead Stack:

Pressure being applied to a laminated panel by only the weight of the core. No mechanical pressure is applied.

Density:

Mass per unit volume.

Dry Time:

The period of time during which an adhesive needs to dry prior to bonding.

Flatwork:

Also known as non-postforming.

Freeze-Thaw Stable:

A system able to freeze and thaw without losing chemical or physical properties.

Glue Spreader:

A piece of equipment with grooved rollers capable of applying adhesive in wet mils.

Green Strength:

Initial strength of adhesives that prevents laminate from springing back until it cures to full strength.

Heat Strength:

Strength measured at elevated temperature.

Homogenized:

Product will not separate, no need for agitation.

Hot Press:

A single or multi-platen hydraulic press, with plates or platens, heated by steam, for thermo-setting resin adhesives.



Adhesive Glossary (continued)

Joint Assembly:

The junction of two adjacent pieces of wood or veneer.

J-Rolling:

A manual method for applying pressure to a bonded assembly.

Open Time:

This is the window of time that begins when an adhesive is applied to the substrate and ends when the laminate is applied to make an assembly. Temperature and humidity affect open time.

Pinch Roller:

A mechanized roller which applies precise and continuous pressure over the entire panel.

Postforming:

Postforming describes the process of bending laminate around curves with the application of heat (approximately 325°F). A postforming adhesive has the ability to hold the laminate to the curved substrate while still at postforming temperatures.

Postforming, High-Speed:

This type of application uses highly automated equipment to postform at high line speeds.

Press Time:

The time which the assembly to be bonded remains under the pressure necessary for bonding.

Solids Content:

The percentage by weight of nonvolatile material in an adhesive or sealant.

Spray Pot:

A pressurized system which uses compressed air to atomize and spray the adhesive. The compressed air is supplied by a compressor.

Strength:

The adhesive's bonding power that resists force, strain or wear.

Substrate:

The basic surface upon which the adhesive is applied and to which it is expected to adhere.

Tack:

The property of an adhesive that enables it to form a bond of measurable strength immediately after adhesive and adherent are brought into contact under low pressure.

VHAP (Volatile Hazardous Air Pollutant):

A hazardous air pollutant is one of over 180 specific chemicals identified by the US Government as being detrimental to air quality.

Viscosity:

The resistance of a fluid to flow.

VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds):

Carbon-containing chemicals which contribute to the formation of ground level ozone (smog).