

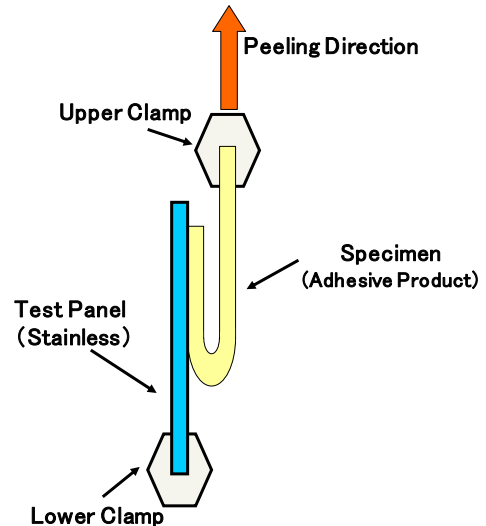
Adhesion

JIS Method Adhesion (JIS Z 0237 has been revised on Dec. 21st, 2009.)

- Tester : Load-cell tensile tester
- Peel angle : 180°
- Rate of removal : 300mm/min
- Test conditions : 23°C 50%RH
- Test Panel : Stainless ※SUS304 BA (A flat steel sheet having a bright annealed finish.)
- Adhesion to the panel : Move 2kg rubber roller back and forth two times.
- Start time : Within one minutes
- Unit : N/10mm

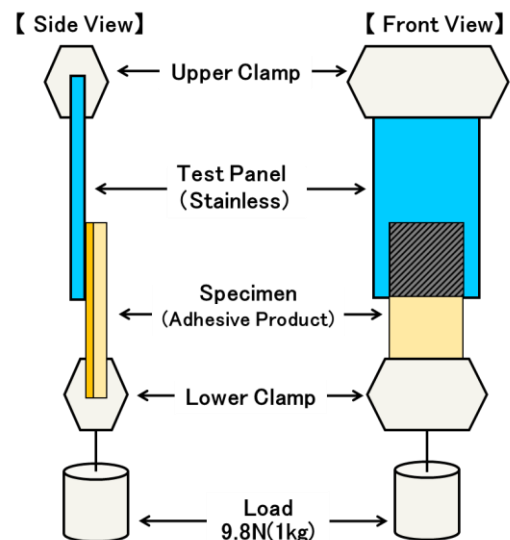
Adhesion (LINTEC Method)

- Tester : Load-cell tensile tester
- Peel angle : 180°
- Rate of removal : 300mm/min
- Test conditions : 23°C 50%RH
- Test Panel : Stainless ※SUS304 Grind (stainless grinded with #360 sandpaper.)
- Adhesion to the panel : Move 2kg rubber roller back and forth one.
- Start time : Measure adhesion 30 minutes later. Measure adhesion 24 hours later.
- Unit : N/25mm



Holding Power (LINTEC Method)

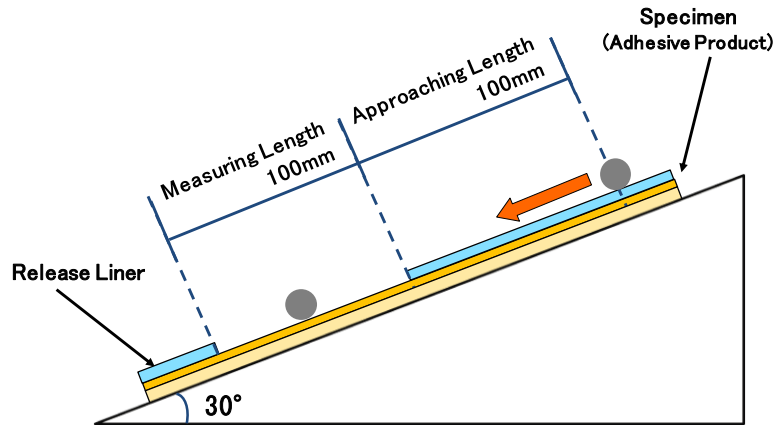
- To the direction : 0°
- Test conditions : 40°C
- Attachment area : 25mm × 25mm
- Test Panel : Stainless ※SUS304 Grind (stainless grinded with #360 sandpaper.)
- Adhesion to the panel : Move 2kg rubber roller back and forth five times.
- Test method :
Measure the time or the distance which is for the specimen to be either dropped or shifted by pulling with the load 9.8N(1kg) for the certain time.



Ball Tack (J. Dow Method)

- Test atmosphere : 23°C 50%RH
- Test method :

The specimen is placed on the slope of 30 degrees angle with adhesive side facing up. The steel balls in different diameters 2/32 - 32/32 (inch) are to be rolled down from the top of the approach run (100 mm) on the slope one at the time. The ball tack is shown by the tack value calculated by the maximum diameter of the steel ball which stops on the specimen (upper 100 mm) .



※ Tack value = Max. Diameter (inch) ball stopped × 32

Technical Terms [Abbreviations]

(The followings are to show what the abbreviations next to the data value stand for.)

Adhesion

B(Base Material Failure)

It is a phenomenon that the surface of the base material tears when it is peeled off from the substrate. This failure is mostly seen with the paper base material, however, it also includes the film base material that is destructive.

Cf(Cohesion Failure)

It is a phenomenon which the adhesive layer is in destruction, the adhesive is left both on the substrate and the base material, when the specimen has fallen down from the substrate.

At(Adhesive Transfer): Interface failure between the surface substrate and the adhesive

It is a phenomenon which the specimen is peeled off with the adhesive left on the substrate and no adhesive left on the base material.

Zip(Zipping)

It is a phenomenon that the specimen is peeled off like slipping with the crackle sound.

Holding Power

NC(Non creep)

It is a phenomenon, which the specimen is stable on the substrate without any shift after the certain time of the holding power test.

Cf(Cohesion Failure)

It is a phenomenon that the adhesive layer is in destruction, the adhesive is left both on the substrate and the base material, when the specimen has fallen down from the substrate.

At(Adhesive Transfer): Interface failure between the surface substrate and the adhesive

It is a phenomenon that the specimen is peeled off with the adhesive left on the substrate and no adhesive left on the base material.