Adhesives Technology Handbook

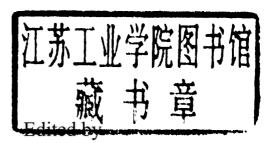
2nd Edition

Edited by Sina Ebnesajjad



ADHESIVES TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK

Second Edition



Sina Ebnesajjad



Copyright © 2008 by William Andrew Inc.

No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the Publisher.

ISBN: 978-0-8155-1533-3

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Adhesives technology handbook / edited by Sina Ebnesajjad. -- 2nd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 978-0-8155-1533-3

1. Adhesives--Handbooks, manuals, etc. 2. Surfaces (Technology)--Handbooks, manuals, etc. I. Ebnesajjad, Sina.

TP968.A294 2008 620.1'99--dc22

2008009800

Printed in the United States of America

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

10987654321

Published by: William Andrew Inc. 13 Eaton Avenue Norwich, NY 13815 1-800-932-7045 www.williamandrew.com

Cover Design by Russell Richardson



ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

This book has been printed digitally because this process does not use any plates, ink, chemicals, or press solutions that are harmful to the environment. The paper used in this book has a 30% recycled content.

NOTICE

To the best of our knowledge the information in this publication is accurate; however the Publisher does not assume any responsibility or liability for the accuracy or completeness of, or consequences arising from, such information. This book is intended for informational purposes only. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for their use by the Publisher. Final determination of the suitability of any information or product for any use, and the manner of that use, is the sole responsibility of the user. Anyone intending to rely upon any recommendation of materials or procedures mentioned in this publication should be independently satisfied as to such suitability, and must meet all applicable safety and health standards.

I was asked by the publisher to update Arthur Landrock's *Adhesives Technology Handbook*, which was first released in 1985 by Noyes Publishing. I have taken advantage of almost every bit of the material in the Landrock book by updating, revising, and including them in the present book.

There are many books about adhesives. Several excellent books are available that deal with the subject of adhesives from different points of view. Some have looked at adhesives from synthesis, chemistry, or bonding techniques points of view. Others have treated the subject from a practical standpoint. Of these, most are attempts to describe adhesion to a variety of materials including plastics, metals, wood, etc. A few books are highly specialized in the applications of adhesives in a particular industry such as metals or construction.

What is different about this book? The present book is focused on practitioners of adhesion technology from an end user's point of view, thus covering most substrates such as plastics, metals, elastomers, and ceramics. The information is aimed at allowing readers to select the right adhesive and successfully bond materials together. Every attempt has been made to enhance the accessibility of the information and the reader friendliness of the text. In the balance of practical and theoretical subjects, practical has been given a definite advantage. This is a trade-off that the author readily acknowledges. There are numerous good books and sources for the study of the theory and science of adhesion and adhesives.

The aim of this book is to explain in a simple yet complete manner all that is required to successfully bond different materials. This book is both a reference and a source for learning the basics for those involved in the entire product value chains. Basic principles of adhesion such as surface characterization, types of adhesive bonds, and adhesion failure topics have been covered in addition to a description of common adhesive materials and application techniques. This book offers information helpful to engineers, chemists, students, and all others involved in selecting adhesives and bonding materials together.

Every chapter has been arranged so that it can be studied independently as well as in conjunction with the others. For those who are interested in in-depth information, numerous sources have been listed for surface adhesion and polymer science in the pertinent chapters. The references listed at the end of each chapter serve as both bibliography and additional reading sources. Most of the basic practical technology of adhesives was developed decades ago. Older references have been retained from the Landrock book wherever they represented the preferred source of information for a specific topic. Readers can find a wealth of information and reports that have been declassified by the Defense Technical Information Center (www.dtic.mil), most of which date back to the 1960s and 1970s.

The first three chapters discuss definitions, adhesion theories, surface characterization and analysis, surface energy measurement methods, adhesion mechanism, failure modes, and surface treatment of materials.

Chapters 4–6 describe the adhesives available from a materials standpoint. In Chapter 4, adhesive classification in a number of ways has been described according to the source, function, chemical composition, physical form, and application. Chapter 5 discusses individual adhesive types in detail. As a matter of convenience, the adhesives have been arranged in alphabetical order. Chapter 6 describes adhesives for specific adherend types.

Chapter 7 is devoted to the design of joints. Chapter 8 describes the methods of handling, storage, and application of adhesives to substrates. Solvent cementing has been covered separately in Chapter 9 because of its significance. Chapters 10–12 focus on the methods of testing the strength and durability of adhesive bonds, and quality control assurance.

Chapter 13 deals with economic, environmental, safety, and future trends.

None of the views or information presented in this book reflects the opinion of any of the companies or individuals that have contributed to the book. If there are errors, they are oversight on the part of the author. A note indicating the specific error to the publisher, for the purpose of correction of future editions, would be much appreciated.

Acknowledgments

I would like to pay a special tribute to the late Mr. Arthur Landrock, the author of the Adhesion Technology Handbook, which is the predecessor to

Preface xxi

the current book. He wrote a number of books during his life that helped the industry.

I want to acknowledge the founder of William Andrew Inc., Bill Woishnis, for his friendship. Martin Scrivener, President, has been a true partner, supporter, and friend throughout the years. Thank you Martin!

I would like to acknowledge my friend Tom Johns, of DuPont Information and Computing Group, who has supported me with the finding of sources such as books, papers, patents, and other documents.

My life partner and friend, Ghazale Dastghaib, has given me extensive help with the organization of the chapters of this book. She reviewed every chapter, raised questions, and helped me find answers to them. Her generous support has always come with an ocean of patience and love. I would not have been able to complete this volume without her help.

Sina Ebnesajjad Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania June 2008

Contents

Pref	face a	nd Acknowledgments	ix		
1	1 Introduction and Adhesion Theories				
	1.1		1		
	1.2	Functions of Adhesives	2		
	1.3	Classification of Adhesives	3		
	1.4	Advantages and Disadvantages of Joining Using	3		
		Adhesives	45		
		1.4.1 Advantages	3		
		1.4.2 Disadvantages	4		
	1.5	Requirements of a Good Bond	4		
		1.5.1 Proper Choice of Adhesive	5 5 5 5 5		
		1.5.2 Good Joint Design	5		
		1.5.3 Cleanliness	5		
		1.5.4 Wetting	5		
		1.5.5 Adhesive Bonding Process			
	1.6	Introduction to Theories of Adhesion	6		
		1.6.1 Mechanical Theory	7		
		1.6.2 Electrostatic (Electronic) Theory	8		
		1.6.3 Diffusion Theory	8		
		1.6.4 Wetting Theory	9		
		1.6.5 Chemical Bonding	11		
		1.6.5.1 Acid–Base Theory	13		
		1.6.6 Weak Boundary Layer Theory	13		
	1.7	Definition of Failure Modes	14		
	1.8	Mechanisms of Bond Failure	17		
2	Sur	face Tension and Its Measurement	21		
:>	2.1	Introduction	21		
		What is an Interface?	21		
		Surface Tension	21		
	2.4		23		
		2.4.1 Surface Energy of Solids	23		
		2.4.2 Work of Adhesion	24		
	2.5	Contact Angle (Young's Equation)	25		

vi Contents

	2.6	Surfac	e Tension Measurement				
		2.6.1	Measurem	ent for Liquids: du Nouy Ring and			
			Wilhelmy	Plate Methods	26		
		2.6.2	Measurem	ent for Solids: Liquid Homolog			
			Series		29		
	2.7	Fracti	onal Polarity	t	33		
	2.8	Critic	al Surface Te	ension	33		
3	Mat	erial S	urface Prep	aration Techniques	37		
	3.1	Gener	al Considera	ations	37		
	3.2	Surfac	e Treatment	of Metals	38		
	3.3	Clean	ing (Degreas	sing) Metals	38		
		3.3.1	General Se	equence of Cleaning	. 38		
			3.3.1.1 S	olvent Cleaning	39		
			3.3.1.2 C	hemical Treatment	40		
			3.3.1.3 P	riming	40		
	3.4		e Treatment		40		
		3.4.1	Effect of T	reatment on Plastic Surfaces	40		
		3.4.2	Surface Cl	eaning	41		
		3.4.3	Mechanica	l Treatment (Surface Roughening)	41		
		3.4.4	Corona Tre	eatment	41		
		3.4.5	Flame Trea	atment	42		
		3.4.6	Plasma Tre	eatment	42		
		3.4.7	Chemical I	Etching	43		
	3.5	Metho	ds for Evalu	ating the Effectiveness of			
		Surfac	e Preparatio		45		
		3.5.1	Dyne Liqu	ids	45		
		3.5.2	Water-Brea	ık Test	45		
		3.5.3	Contact-A	ngle Test	46		
4	Clas	sificati	on of Adhes	ives and Compounds	47		
	4.1	Introd	uction		47		
	4.2	Adhes	ive Composi	ition Formulation	47		
		4.2.1	Adhesive E	Base or Binder	47		
		4.2.2	Hardener (for Thermosetting Adhesives)	47		
		4.2.3	Solvents		48		
			Diluents		48		
			Fillers		48		
		4.2.6	Carriers or	Reinforcements	48		
		427	Other Addi	tives	48		

	**
CONTENTS	V11
CONTENTS	711

	200					
		4.3	Classi	fication o	f Adhesives	49
			4.3.1		Natural vs. Synthetic Adhesives	49
			11811	4.3.1.1		49
				4.3.1.2		50
			4.3.2	1	cation by Chemical Composition	50
				1/2	Thermosetting Adhesives	50
				1	Thermoplastic Adhesives	51
					Elastomeric Adhesives	51
				4.3.2.4	Adhesive Alloys	52
			4.3.3	Classific	cation by Function	53
				4.3.3.1	Structural Adhesives	53
					Non-structural Adhesives	53
			4.3.4		cation by Physical Form	54
					Liquid Adhesives	54
				4.3.4.2	Paste Adhesives	54
					Tape and Film Adhesives	55
					Powder or Granule Adhesives	55
					cation by Mode of Application and Setting	55
			4.3.6		cation by Specific Adherends or	
				Applica		55
			4.3.7		of Manufacturing Engineering	
				Classific		57
					Chemically Reactive Types	57
					Evaporative or Diffusion Adhesives	58
					Hot-Melt Adhesives	58
					Delayed-Tack Adhesives	59
				4.3.7.5		59
			120	4.3.7.6	Pressure-Sensitive Adhesives	59
			4.3.8	4.3.8.1	cation by Rayner	59 50
				4.3.8.2	Thermosetting Resin Adhesives Thermoplastic Resin Adhesives	59 60
· 21				4.3.8.3		60
			4.3.9		Two-Polymer Adhesives (Alloys) nal Classification	61
	5				dhesive Materials	63
		5.1	Acryli			64
		5.2		-	Carbonate (CR-39)	65
		5.3			lified (Two-Polymer) Adhesives	65
		5.4			esives/Sealants	67
		5.5	Aroma	itic Polyn	ner Adhesives (Polyaromatics)	68

viii Contents

5.6	Asphal	t	69		
5.7	Butyl Rubber Adhesives				
5.8		se Ester Adhesives	73		
5.9	Cellulo	se Ether Adhesives	73		
5.10	Conduc	ctive Adhesives	73		
	5.10.1	Electrically Conductive Adhesives			
		(Chip-bonding Adhesives)	73		
	5.10.2	Thermally Conductive Adhesives	75		
5.11	Cyanoa	acrylate Adhesives	75		
5.12	-	d-Tack Adhesives	77		
5.13	Elaston	meric Adhesives	79		
5.14	Epoxy.	Adhesives	80		
	5.14.1		82		
5.15	Epoxy-	Phenolic Adhesives	82		
5.16		Polysulfide Adhesives	83		
5.17		nd Tape Adhesives (see also Section 5.3)	84		
5.18		Adhesives	87		
5.19	Hot-Me	elt Adhesives	88		
	5.19.1	Foamable Hot-Melt Adhesives	89		
	5.19.2	Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate (EVA) and Polyolefin			
		Resins	90		
	5.19.3	Polyamide (Nylon) and Polyester Resins	90		
		Other Hot-Melt Adhesives	90		
5.20	Inorgan	nic Adhesives (Cements)	92		
	5.20.1	Soluble Silicates (Potassium and Sodium			
		Silicate)	92		
	5.20.2		92		
	5.20.3	Basic Salts (Sorel Cements)	93		
		Litharge Cements	93		
		Sulfur Cements	93		
	5.20.6	Sauereisen's Adhesives	94		
5.21	Melam	ine-Formaldehyde Adhesives (Melamines)	94		
5.22		ncapsulated Adhesives	94		
5.23	Natural	·e	95		
	5.23.1	Vegetable Glues	95		
	5.23.2	Glues of Animal Origin	97		
5.24	Neopre	ne (Polychloroprene) Adhesives	100		
5.25		ne-Phenolic Adhesives	100		
5.26		Epoxy (Elastomer-Epoxy) Adhesives	101		
5.27		Phenolic Adhesives	101		
5.28	Nitrile	Rubber Adhesive	102		
5 29	Nylon	Adhesives	102		

CONTENTS ix

5.30	Nylon-Epoxy Adhesives				
5.31	Pheno	olic Adhesives	103		
	5.31.1	1 Acid-Catalyzed Phenolics	104		
	5.31.2	2 Hot-Setting Phenolics	105		
5.32	Pheno	oxy Adhesives	105		
5.33	Polyb	enzimidazole Adhesives	106		
5.34	Polye	ster Adhesives	108		
5.35	Polyii	mide Adhesives	108		
5.36	Polyis	sobutylene Adhesives	109		
5.37	Polys	tyrene Adhesives	110		
5.38	Polys	ulfides (Thiokols)	110		
5.39	Polys	ulfone Adhesives	111		
5.40	Polyu	rethane Adhesives	112		
5.41	Polyv	rinyl Acetal Adhesives	113		
5.42	Polyv	rinyl Acetate Adhesives	114		
5.43	Polyv	inyl Alcohol Adhesives	115		
5.44	Polyv	rinyl Butyral Adhesives	115		
5.45	Premi	ixed Frozen Adhesives	115		
5.46	Pressi	ure-Sensitive Adhesives	115		
5.47	Resor	cinol-Formaldehyde Adhesives	117		
5.48	Rubbe	er-Based Adhesives	117		
	5.48.1	Silicone Adhesives	118		
5.49	Solve	nt-Based Systems	121		
5.50	Thern	noplastic Resin Adhesives	122		
5.51	Thern	noplastic Rubber (for Use in Adhesives)	123		
5.52		nosetting Resin Adhesives	123		
5.53	UV-C	uring Adhesives	124		
5.54	Urea-	Formaldehyde Adhesives (Ureas)	124		
5.55	Vinyl-	-Epoxy Adhesives	125		
5.56	Vinyl-	-Phenolic Adhesives	125		
5.57	-	inyl Formal-Phenolics	126		
5.58		inyl Butyral-Phenolics	126		
5.59		-Resin Adhesives	126		
5.60		-Based Adhesives	127		
5.61	UV-C	uring Adhesives	129		
Adh	esives fo	or Special Adherends	137		
6.1	Introdu		137		
6.2	Metals		137		
	6.2.1	Aluminum and Alloys	137		
	6.2.2	Beryllium	138		
	6.2.3	Brass and Bronze	138		

6

X CONTENTS

	(21	C-1	120
	6.2.4	Cadmium (Plated on Steel)	138
	6.2.5	Copper and Copper Alloys	138
	6.2.6	Gold	139
	6.2.7	Lead	139
	6.2.8	Magnesium and Magnesium Alloys	139
	6.2.9	Nickel and Nickel Alloys	139
	6.2.10	Plated Metals	140
	6.2.11	Silver	140
	6.2.12	Steel, Mild, Carbon (Iron)	140
	6.2.13	Stainless Steel	140
	6.2.14	Tin	140
	6.2.15	Titanium and Titanium Alloys	141
	6.2.16	Tungsten and Tungsten Alloys	141
	6.2.17	Uranium	141
	6.2.18	Zinc and Zinc Alloys	142
6.3		plastics	142
	6.3.1	Acetal Copolymer (Celcon®)	142
	6.3.2	Acetal Homopolymer (Delrin®)	142
	6.3.3	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS)	143
	6.3.4	Cellulosics	143
	6.3.5	Ethylene-Chlorotrifluoroethylene (E-CTFE)	143
	6.3.6	Fluorinated-Ethylene Propylene (FEP; Teflon®)	144
	6.3.7	Fluoroplastics	144
	6.3.8	Ionomer (Surlyn®)	144
	6.3.9	Nylons (Polyamides)	144
	6.3.10	Perfluoroalkoxy Resins (PFA)	144
	6.3.11	Phenylene-Oxide-Based Resins (Noryl®)	144
	6.3.12	Polyaryl Ether (Arylon T)	145
	6.3.13	Polyaryl Sulfone (Astrel 360; 3M Co.)	145
	6.3.14	Polycarbonate	145
	6.3.15	Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE; Aclar)	145
	6.3.16	Polyester (Thermoplastic Polyester)	146
	6.3.17	Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)	146
	6.3.18	Polyetherimide (Ultem®)	146
	6.3.19	Polyethersulfone	146
	6.3.20	Polyethylene	147
	6.3.21	Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)	147
	6.3.22	Polymethylpentene (TPX)	147
	6.3.23	Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS; Ryton®)	147
	6.3.24	Polypropylene	147
	6.3.25	Polystyrene	148

CONTENTS xi

		6.3.26 Polysulfone	148
		6.3.27 Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE; Teflon®)	148
		6.3.28 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	149
		6.3.29 Polyvinyl Fluoride (PVF; Tedlar®)	149
		6.3.30 Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF; Kynar®)	149
		6.3.31 Styrene-Acrylonitrile (SAN; Lustran®)	149
	6.4	Thermosetting Plastics (Thermosets)	150
		6.4.1 Diallyl Phthalate (DAP)	150
		6.4.2 Epoxies	150
		6.4.3 Melamine-Formaldehyde (Melamines)	150
		6.4.4 Phenol-Formaldehyde (Phenolics)	150
		6.4.5 Polyester (Thermosetting Polyester)	151
		6.4.6 Polyimide	151
		6.4.7 Polyurethane	151
		6.4.8 Silicone Resins	151
		6.4.9 Urea-Formaldehyde	151
	6.5	Reinforced Plastics/Composites	151
	6.6	Plastic Foams	152
		Rubbers (Elastomers)	154
	6.8	Ceramics and Glass	154
7	Joint	Design	159
	7.1	Basic Principles	159
	7.2	Types of Stress	159
		7.2.1 Compression	160
		7.2.2 Shear	160
		7.2.3 Tension	160
		7.2.4 Peel	161
		7.2.5 Cleavage	161
	7.3	Methods of Improving Joint Efficiency	161
	7.4	Joint Design Criteria	163
	7.5	Typical Joint Designs	166
	7.6	Peeling of Adhesive Joints	168
	7.7	Stiffening Joints	168
	7.8	Cylindrical Joints	169
	7.9	Angle and Corner Joints	169
	7.10	Joints for Plastics and Elastomers	171
		7.10.1 Flexible Materials	171
		7.10.2 Rigid Plastics	173
	7.11	Stress Analysis of Adhesive Joints	173
		7.11.1 Theoretical Analysis of Stresses and Strains	173
		7.11.2 Experimental Analyses	174

xii Contents

		7.11.	.3 Failu	re Analyses	179
		7.11.		ods of Stress Analysis	180
8	Adh	esive A	pplicatio	ons and Bonding Processes	183
	8.1	Introd	uction		183
	8.2	Adhes	ive Stora	ge	183
	8.3	Adhes	ive Prepa	ration	183
		8.3.1	Small-P	ortion Mixer Dispensers	185
	8.4	Metho	ods of Adl	nesive Application	185
		8.4.1	Liquid A	Adhesives	185
			8.4.1.1	Brushing	185
			8.4.1.2	Flowing	186
			8.4.1.3	Spraying	186
			8.4.1.4	Roll Coating	186
			8.4.1.5	Knife Coating	187
			8.4.1.6	Silk Screening	187
			8.4.1.7	Oil Can and Squeeze Bottle	187
			8.4.1.8	Hand Dipping	187
		8.4.2	Pastes		188
			8.4.2.1	Spatulas, Knives, Trowels	188
		8.4.3	Powders	S	188
		8.4.4	Films		189
		8.4.5	Hot Me	lts	189
			8.4.5.1	Melt-Reservoir Systems (Tank-Type	
				Applications)	190
			8.4.5.2	Progressive-Feed Systems	190
	8.5	Joint-	Assembly	Methods	191
		8.5.1	Wet Ass	embly	192
		8.5.2	Pressure	e-Sensitive and Contact Bonding	192
		8.5.3	Solvent	Activation	192
		8.5.4	Heat Ac	tivation	193
	8.6	Curing			193
	8.7		ng Equip		194
		8.7.1	Pressure	Equipment Equipment	194
		8.7.2		Equipment	196
				Direct Heating Curing	196
				Radiation Curing	197
				Electric Resistance Heaters	198
			8.7.2.4	High-Frequency Dielectric	
				(Radio Frequency) Heating	199

CONTENTS xiii

			8.7.2.5 Induction Heating	199
			8.7.2.6 Low-Voltage Heating	200
		8.7.3	Ultrasonic Activation	200
		8.7.4	Adhesive Thickness	201
	8.8	Weldb	oonding	201
		8.8.1	Weldbond Configuration	202
			8.8.1.1 Advantages and Limitations	204
		8.8.2	Surface Preparation	204
		8.8.3	Adhesive Choice	205
		8.8.4	Tooling for Weldbonding	206
		8.8.5	Weldbonding Techniques	206
9			menting of Plastics	209
	9.1	Introd		209
	9.2	Backg	round	209
		9.2.1	Solubility Parameter	210
		9.2.2	e	212
			9.2.2.1 Solubility	212
			9.2.2.2 Stress Cracking	213
	9.3		nts for Specific Polymers	215
		9.3.1	Acetal Copolymer	215
		9.3.2	1 2	215
		9.3.3	,	216
		9.3.4	Cellulosics	216
			9.3.4.1 Cellulose acetate	216
			9.3.4.2 Cellulose Acetate Butyrate	216
			9.3.4.3 Cellulose Nitrate	218
			9.3.4.4 Cellulose propionate	218
			9.3.4.5 Ethyl Cellulose	218
		9.3.5	Nylons (Polyamides)	219
		9.3.6	Polycarbonate	220
		9.3.7	Polystyrene	220
		9.3.8	Styrene-Acrylonitrile (SAN)	222
		9.3.9	Polysulfone	222
		9.3.10		222
		9.3.11		223
		9.3.12		223
		9.3.13		225
		9.3.14		227
		9.3.15	Polyetherimide (Ultem®)	227

xiv Contents

10	Durab	oility of A	Adhesive Bonds	231
	10.1	Introdu	action	231
	10.2	High T	emperature emperature	233
		10.2.1	Epoxies	234
		10.2.2	Modified Phenolics	235
			10.2.2.1 Nitrile-Phenolic	235
			10.2.2.2 Epoxy-Phenolic	235
		10.2.3	Polysulfone	235
		10.2.4	Silicones	236
		10.2.5	Polyaromatics	236
			10.2.5.1 Polyimides	237
			10.2.5.2 Polybenzimidazoles (PBIs)	237
	10.3	Low ar	nd Cryogenic Temperatures	237
	10.4	Humid	ity and Water Immersion	240
		10.4.1	Effects of Surface Preparation on Moisture	
			Exposure	241
		10.4.2	Stressed Temperature/Humidity Test	242
		10.4.3		246
		10.4.4	Fatigue-Life Data	248
	10.5		ater and Salt Spray	249
		10.5.1	Seacoast Weathering Environment	249
		10.5.2	Salt Water Immersion	251
			10.5.2.1 Nitrile-Phenolic Adhesives	252
		10.5.3	Boeing/Air Force Studies on Salt-Spray	
			Effects	252
	10.6	Weathe		253
		10.6.1		
			Testing	253
		10.6.2	Outdoor Weathering (Picatinny	
			Arsenal Studies)	254
	10.7		cals and Solvents	260
	10.8	Vacuun		262
	10.9	Radiati		264
	10.10	Biolog		269
	10.11	Test M	ethods	270
11			esive Bonds	273
	11.1	Introdu		273
	11.2	Tensile		273
	11.3	Shear		274
	11.4	Peel		275

CONTENTS XV

11.5	Cleavage		276
11.6	Creep		276
11.7	Fatigue		277
11.8	Impact		277
11.9	Durability	y	278
11.10	Compilat	ion of Test Methods and Practices	278
	11.10.1	Aging (Permanency)	278
	11.10.2	Amylaceous Matter	278
	11.10.3	Ash Content	279
	11.10.4	Biodeterioration	279
	11.10.5	Blocking Point	279
	11.10.6	Characterization	279
	11.10.7	Cleavage	279
	11.10.8	Chemical Reagents	279
	11.10.9	Cleavage/Peel Strength	279
	11.10.10	Corrosivity	280
	11.10.11	Creep	280
	11.10.12	Cryogenic Temperatures	280
	11.10.13	Density	280
	11.10.14	Durability (Including Weathering)	280
	11.10.15	Electrical Properties	280
	11.10.16	Electrolytic Corrosion	281
	11.10.17	Fatigue	281
	11.10.18	Filler Content	281
	11.10.19	Flexural Strength	281
	11.10.20	Flow Properties	281
	11.10.21	Fracture Strength in Cleavage	281
	11.10.22	Gap-filling Adhesive Bonds	281
	11.10.23	Grit Content	281
	11.10.24	High-Temperature Effects	282
	11.10.25	Hydrogen-Ion Concentration	282
	11.10.26	Impact Strength	282
	11.10.27	Low and Cryogenic Temperature	282
	11.10.28	Non-volatile Content	282
	11.10.29	Odor	282
	11.10.30	Peel Strength (Stripping Strength)	282
	11.10.31	Penetration	283
	11.10.32	pH	283
	11.10.33	Radiation Exposure (Including Light)	283
	11.10.34	Rubber Cement Tests	283
	11.10.35	Salt Spray (Fog) Testing	283