

Several common types of water-based adhesives

Detail Introduction :

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Urea-formaldehyde resin adhesive

The urea-formaldehyde resin was first synthesized by B.Tollens in 1844 and used for the first time after the research of C.Goldschmidt and others around 1896. China has been producing urea-formaldehyde resin glue since 1957. In 1962, it became the most critical type of resin in wood processing, accounting for about 80% of the total. Urea-formaldehyde resin glue overcomes the shortcomings of solvent-based phenolic resin, such as poor stability, easy discoloration, flammability, and high cost. It is mainly used for water-resistant plywood, fiberboard, etc. The consumption of urea-formaldehyde resin glue is primarily concentrated in Asia, Europe, and North America.

Polyvinyl Acetal Adhesive

As early as 1924, German scientists W.O.Herrmann and W.Haehnel found that polyvinyl alcohol can react with carbonyl compounds in acetal in the presence of acid in a suitable medium and applied for a patent. The company I.G.Farben synthesized polyvinyl formal. China began to develop polyvinyl acetal in 1956. The commercialized polyvinyl acetal mainly includes polyvinyl butyral, legal, and a small amount of methylal and other mixed aldehydes. Polyvinyl acetal has high mechanical strength and excellent electrical properties and is an important material for producing enameled wires with high toughness, flexibility, wear-resistance, and high dielectricity. Its production process is simple, the price is low, and its performance is good, developing rapidly. It is mainly used in civil construction, building decoration, printing and binding, wood processing, label sticking, paint manufacturing, office supplies, handicraft manufacturing, shoemaking, luggage, and bags. And other industries. In the late 1980s, formal, polyvinyl glue (107 glue) was widely used in China, and it was called the "universal glue" in the construction industry. The Industrial Structure Adjustment Guidance Catalogue requires eliminating the use of 107 glue.

Polyvinyl Acetate (PVAc) Emulsion

Commonly known as white latex, it is generally based on vinyl acetate monomer (VAc) as the main monomer, water as the dispersion medium, and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) as the protective colloid. It is a polymer emulsion made by copolymerization with other monomers. It has the advantages of a single component, convenient use, low price, non-toxic and harmless, and non-flammable. At present, polyvinyl acetate emulsion adhesives are mainly used in wood processing. Tenon joints, splicing of blockboards, repair and splicing of veneer, and repair of plywood, and secondary processing of wood-based panels. In addition, it is also used for glue

porous materials such as paper, cloth, leather, ceramics, etc., as an interior decoration adhesive in the construction industry or as a base material for latex paint.

Acrylic water-based adhesive

Acrylic adhesive is a type of emulsion adhesive obtained by copolymerizing various acrylic monomers. Acrylate monomers are prone to self-polymerization or copolymerization with other vinyl monomers. Emulsions with different properties can be prepared through molecular design. As a kind of water-based adhesive, acrylate emulsion has the advantages of safety and pollution-free, easy synthesis, short polymerization time, convenient use, high polymer molecular weight, and good adhesion to various materials, with high business value.

Rubber latex adhesive

Neoprene latex water-based adhesive is a commonly used water-based product. The mechanical strength of water-based neoprene rubber is similar to that of solvent-based neoprene, but there are problems such as slow drying rate and improper application time. In the 1990s, automobiles and woodworking furniture provided good development opportunities for water-based neoprene adhesives. To improve dryness and contact, adhesives with high solid content and low emulsification dosage were developed. The solid content of the 1950s has increased to 60% to 70%. CR latex is especially suitable for the preparation of upper rubber for leather shoes, which can bond soles, toes, canvas, and synthetic fibers.

Polyurethane water-based adhesive

In 1942, the German P. Schlack successfully prepared water-based cationic polyurethane for the first time, but it was not paid attention to at that time due to high cost and poor stability. It was not until the late 1960s that it began to develop rapidly due to environmental protection factors. The characteristics of the polyurethane-based water dispersion are that the viscosity has nothing to do with the molecular weight, and it has properties of non-toxic, non-polluting, and non-flammable, and a sufficiently high molecular weight can enable it to form an adhesive film with excellent performance, which has good adhesion to a variety of materials. In 1967, polyurethane emulsions were first industrialized and introduced in the US market. In the 1990s, waterborne polyurethane developed rapidly in China. Now water-based polyurethane adhesives have begun to be used for the bonding of some automotive parts, such as PVC artificial leather for automotive interior parts, dashboards, fenders, door panels, carpets, ceiling lining bonding, etc., and can also be used for shoe bonding. Shoemaking. The use of composite films and water-based polyurethane shoe adhesives has seen a rise in recent years.