



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS UNIVERSAL PVA

INTRODUCTION

Universal PVA is a general purpose woodworking adhesive which forms the basis of specialised PVAC adhesives for the furniture and woodworking industries. It is a one part synthetic resin emulsion which has been specially developed for indoor bonding operations on one or both hardwoods and softwoods. CC PVA gives a strong bond between closely fitting wood surfaces such that failure will generally be by fracture of the wood rather than by failure of the bond. It conforms to the requirements of BS 4071:1906. And it is not designed for exterior use.

Features

- * Bond strength generally stronger than the timber itself
- * Developed to ensure it does not produce excessive wear on wood working tools
- * High solids
- * Fast setting
- * Dries opaque
- * Suitable for hot and cold press work:
- * Good application characteristics
- * Can be used on all woods including oily teak
- * Freeze / thaw stable
- * Complies with BS 4071 1996

GENERAL USES

CC PVA is intended for wood to wood jointing by mortice and tenon, doweled, plain or bevelled lap joints, etc. In addition, it is suitable for bonding aluminium Or PVC edge trims, wood veneers and decorative laminated plastics to wood or chipboard cores,

METHOD OF USE

IMPORTANT Before embarking on any work involving CC PVA consult the separate Safety Data Sheet should be carefully studied by those carrying out the work.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Surfaces must be clean, dry, and free from dust or loose material, The two surfaces comprising the joint must be smooth and must fit tightly together; mortice and tenon and doweled joints should have clearances of less than 0.26mm. Light abrasion with a medium grade abrasive paper is recommended as this will normally give a good finish, particularly where the surface grain has been damaged by sawing or planing. Certain hard woods having a natural oil content, such as teak should be wiped before bonding with a cloth moistened with a solvent such as turps.

APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE

CC PVA should be used at temperatures between 5 deg and 30 deg C. Wood which has been stored in a cold or humid environment should be allowed to condition in the workshop atmosphere before bonding.

One of the surfaces to be bonded should be coated with an even film of adhesive, by brush, roller extruder or roller coating machine. When bonding dowels or tenons It is preferable to apply CC PVA the hole or to the mortice so that wet adhesive is carried into the socket when assembly takes place.

ASSEMBLY

The parts to be bonded should be brought together whilst the adhesive is still wet. The maximum open assembly time depends on the substrate porosity and the ambient temperature. but generally falls within the range of 10 to 26 minutes. After assembly, light pressure must be maintained on the bond line during the adhesive's initial setting period, using conventional methods such presses vices, jigs cramps or dead loads.

Setting Time

The rate of development of joint strength depends on such variables as ambient temperature and humidity. bonding pressure, and substrate type, porosity, temperature and water content As a guide, beech substrates at 5deg C should be maintained under load for at least 12 hours, whereas at 20 deg C and 65% relative humidity the time under load is reduced to little more than 1 hour.

COLOUR AND FORM

A white aqueous emulsion drying to opaque film.

PACKAGING

1KG, 5KG, 25KG,

STORAGE

FREEZE THAW STABLE WITH A SHELF LIFE OF ONE YEAR.
PROTECT FROM FROST.

COVERAGE

8-9 SQUARE MTR PER LTR ON MOST SURFACES.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(1) **Identification of substance/preparation and of the Company**

Product Name : CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS UNIVERSAL PVA

Company : CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS (UK) LTD,
75 TOWN GREEN STREET ROTHLEY

LEICESTER

Telephone No. : 0116 230 1955

(2) **Composition/Information on ingredients**

Contains: Emulsion based on Poly Vinyl Acetate
Vinyl Acetate Monomer 0.5% w/w Max.

(3) **Hazards Identification**

Slightly irritating to eyes. The free monomer present may cause dermatitis through repeated contact in sensitive individuals.

(4) **First Aid Measures**

Inhalation: Not generally applicable, move from contaminated area and seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Eye Contact: Wash eyes with copious amounts of water, if irritation persists seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with soap and water. If symptoms occur seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one pint of water and seek medical attention immediately.

(5) **Fire Fighting Measures**

Fire Extinguishing Media: Use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide, water.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Water-based product, will not burn.

Protective Equipment: Wear protective clothing as necessary to avoid contact with eyes and skin.

(6) **Accidental Release Measures**

Personal Precautions: Avoid contact with skin or eyes; wear protective clothing as necessary.

Environmental Precautions: Avoid direct discharge into drains.

Methods for cleaning up: For large volumes, pump into a suitable container. Absorb spilt liquid using sawdust, sand or earth. Wash contaminated area with plenty of water.

(7) **Handling & Storage**

Safe Handling Advice: Special measures are not necessary

Storage: Protect from frost

(8) **Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

Exposure Limits: Not known

Personal Protection: -

Respiratory Protection: Not normally required

Eye Protection: Wear goggles

Hand Protection: Wear impermeable gloves for prolonged or repeated

handling

Skin Protection: WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TO AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN

- (9) **Physical & Chemical Properties**
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|--|----------------------------|
| Physical State: | Liquid |
| Colour: | Milky white |
| Odour: | Mild organic |
| pH: | 4 to 6 |
| Boiling Point/Boiling Range: | Approx. 100 ^o C |
| Melting Point/Melting Range: | Approx. 0 ^o C |
| Flash Point: | Not applicable |
| Flammability: | N/A |
| Autoflammability | N/A |
| Explosive Properties: | N/A |
| Oxidising Properties: | N/A |
| Vapour Pressure: | Not known |
| Relative Density: | Approx. 1 |
| Solubility: (Water) | Fully soluble |
| Solubility: (Fat) | Insoluble |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not known |
- (10) **Stability & Reactivity**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Conditions to Avoid: | Contact with materials below. |
| Materials to Avoid: | Avoid contact with materials which react with water |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products: | Not known |
- (11) **Toxicological Information**
- Long term experience of handling this class of product under industrial conditions indicates absence of any chronic or acute effects.
- (12) **Ecological Information**
- The product is totally miscible with water and will be progressively diluted in waterways. Base polymer is slowly degraded (removal > 80%; Method OECD 302B). In low concentrations (<500mg/Litre) the product exhibits low toxicity to fish. The polymer will be largely absorbed onto sludge and consequently removed from waste water. Low concentrations are unlikely to reduce sludge activity.
- (13) **Disposal Considerations**
- Do not discharge into drains without pre-treatment. The polymer may be coagulated. Solid residues and containers should be disposed of according to local Authority Regulations; use authorised waste site.
- (14) **Transport Information**
- Not classified as hazardous under transport regulations.
- (15) **Regularity Information**
- Not classified as hazardous and hence not subject to mandatory labelling.
- (16) **Other Information**
- The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 may apply to the use of this product at work. The information contained on these sheets is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate, but any recommendations or suggestions are made without guarantee.