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Contents List and Abstracts from The Journal of the Adhesion Society of Japan

Journal of The Adhesion Society of Japan
Vol. 23 No. 6 1987

Contents

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| Preface | Yuuji MOTOMURA | [215] |
| Original | | |
| Surface Treatment of Co- γ -Fe ₂ O ₃ with Water-soluble polymers Shigeo AOYAMA, Kenji SUMIYA and Masahiro AMEMIYA | | [216] |
| Liquid Rubber Modification of Room Temperature Cured Epoxy Adhesives I. Compatibility and Bond Strength Motonori MITOH | | [221] |
| Note | | |
| Copolymerization of Cyanacrylate with Vinyl Ketone Kazushi MARUYAMA, Yoshido TUSHIMA, Tomohiro KURAMOCHI, Masaru IBONAI and Kouji NAGASAWA | | [229] |
| Review | | |
| Some Problems and Their Solutions of Adhesive Bonding Processes for Interior Building Materials Yoshiyuki WAKANA and Takeaki ÔKI | | [232] |
| Ultrasonic Wire Bonding (2) | Yasuo SHIMODA | [240] |
| Report of the Mission of the Adhesion Society of Japan to USA (1) | | [245] |

Surface Treatment of Co- γ -Fe₂O₃ with Water-Soluble Polymers

Shigeo AOYAMA, Kenji SUMIYA and Masahiro AMEMIYA

Hitachi Maxell Ltd.
Oyamazaki, Kyoto, 618 Japan**Abstract**

Adsorption behavior of water-soluble polymers, sodium polyacrylate and poly(styrene sodium sulfonate-sodium maeate), onto Co- γ -Fe₂O₃ particles (particle length; 0.25 μ m) and the dispersibility of Co- γ -Fe₂O₃ treated with the water-soluble polymers were examined by means of surface chemical measurement and magnetic measurement (Rotating-Vibration method).

Langmuir isotherms were obtained for water-soluble polymers on the particles. No change was observed in zeta potential of the particles before and after the surface treatment.

The dispersibility of Co- γ -Fe₂O₃ particles in oil-soluble binder (vinyl chloride copolymer) solution was extremely improved by treating the particles with water-soluble polymers. This improvement in the dispersibility was explained by considering the steric effect due to the double adsorption layer which consisted of water-soluble polymer and oil-soluble binder.

(Received: November 26, 1986)

**Liquid Rubber Modification of Room Temperature Cured Epoxy Adhesives
1. Compatibility and Bond Strength**

Motonori MITOH

Osaka Prefectural Industrial Research Institute
2-1-53 Enokojima Nishi-ku Osaka 550 Japan**Abstract**

The effect of phase structure on bond strength was studied using room temperature curable epoxy adhesives consisting of diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, polyamide and various amounts of liquid butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer or liquid polybutadiene. The results show that the liquid copolymer was partly compatible with epoxy matrices and that peel strength of bonded steel increased by addition of 5-10 parts of the copolymer. However, both tensile shear and peel strength were decreased in the presence of larger amounts of the copolymer owing to plastization of the matrices.

On the other hand, liquid polybutadiene was found to be incompatible with epoxy matrices and dispersed as droplets in the adhesive layer. In this case, the peel

strength increased with the increase of liquid rubber contents in adhesives without significant decrease of tensile shear strength.

(Received: November 26, 1986)

Copolymerization of Cyanoacrylate with Vinyl Ketone

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Abstract

Copolymerization of ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA, M_1) with methyl vinyl ketone (MVK, M_2) was studied. Monomer reactivity ratio of ECA was determined by Fineman-Ross method, and the result of it is as follows:

$$r_1 = 2.67 \quad r_2 = 0.14$$

Q and e values of ECA were calculated for these results,

$$Q_1 = 9.68 \quad e_1 = 1.67$$

$$Q_2 = 0.69 \quad e_2 = 0.68$$

The copolymer of ECA with a small portion of MVK enhanced the heatresistance property.

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Journal of The Adhesion Society of Japan Vol. 23 No. 7 1987

Contents

Original

- A Simple Numerical Method for Analyzing Elastic-plastic Stress
Distribution and Progressive Failure in Adhesive Layer of Bonded
Lap Joints Sadao AMIJIMA, Toru FUJII and Tatsuya TANAKA..... [256]
The Influence of Metal Complexes on Adhesion of Rubber and Brass
Satoru HARA, Hiroshi TAMURA and Hiromu IMAI..... [265]

Review

Compatibility of Polymer Blends and Their Morphology

Toshio NISHI..... [271]

Polymer Surface Detected by SIMS

Riichirō CHŪJŌ..... [279]

Report of the Mission of the Adhesion Society of Japan to USA (II)

..... [285]

**A Simple Numerical Method for Analyzing Elastic-plastic Stress
Distribution and Progressive Failure
in Adhesive Layer of Bonded Lap Joints**

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** Mechanical Engineering Research Lab., KOBE STEEL, LTD., Kobe

Abstract

This paper describes a simple numerical method to analyze elastic-plastic stress distribution of adhesive layer and to simulate its progressive failure for bonded lap joints. Von Mises yield criterion is adopted for adhesive layer and both isotropic and kinetic hardening are considered. The former one dimensional numerical method based on the F.E.M. was developed to the present method. It was also extended in order to consider the failure of adhesive and calculate the crack growth by applying the Mohr-Coulomb failure criterion.

First, we showed a difference of progressive plastic zone in the adhesive layer between single and double lap joints subjected to tensile shear load. Second, crack growth of the single lap joint subjected to pure bending load was calculated. The calculated result was well correlated to the experimental result reported before. It was found from calculation that a catastrophic failure did not occur as soon as the crack initiated at the one lap end and it extended gradually with an increase of bending load.

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The Influence of Metal Complexes on Adhesion of Rubber and Brass

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Abstract

The relationship between the adhesive effect of brass and the additional amounts of $\text{Fe}(\text{acac})_3$ (1), $\text{Mn}(\text{acac})_3$ (2), and $\text{Cu}(\text{acac})_3$ (3) metal complexes to BR was examined by the direct adhesion method of the rubber and the brass.

Consequently, no effect was recognized in the case of (1) and (2).

On the other hand, the adhesive effect of brass by the addition of 0.25 (phr) and 0.5 (phr) of (3) to BR showed twice as strong adherence as BR.

The destruction by tension was seen in the rubber layer, which was cohesion failure.

Adding Cu-complex (4) of 1-(p-substituted phenyl)-1,3-butenedianes (HL, L = p- $\text{XC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCHCOCH}_3$, X = COOH(a), Br(b), C_2H_5 (c), CH_3 (d), OH(e)) to BR, the influence of the kinds of Cu(II) complex (4) and the additional amounts on the adhesive strength was examined.

It was found that the addition of more than 0.25 (phr) caused the destruction by the tension in the rubber layer, and the strength of adherence increased in the order of non-addition < (4e) < (4a) < (4b) < (4d).

Comparing the nature of vulcanized rubber added 0.25 (phr) complex Cu(II) (4) with that of non-added complex, by the addition of complexes, the rubber became hard, and the initial strength of tension increased.

(Received: January 26, 1987)