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abstracts . . . J. The Adhesion Society of Japan

(Original articles are in Japanese)

Study of Polymer Blend as a Vibration Damper

(Received July 14, 1969)

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Abstract

Metallic materials have too small internal friction to damp vibration making noise, whereas plastics show remarkably large damping capacity in some characteristic temperature ranges where a considerable part of the vibrational energy is consumed as a result of molecular friction.

If the two kinds of materials are combined, one can expect that the vibration of the composite materials will be damped to a greater extent than that of the metal itself.

In this study dynamic mechanical properties of a variety of polymer blends were measured and those which have a broad E'' peak around 0°C were chosen from among them.

Sandwich structures of Al/polymer/Al type were then constructed and the dynamic mechanical properties of the composite systems were measured by means of a vibration reed technique. It was found that the sandwich structures with these polymer blends had larger damping capacity than that with poly (vinyl acetate) or Al itself.

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The Methods of Measuring Tackiness of the Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Tapes.

(Received May 23, 1969)

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Abstract

The tackiness of pressure sensitive adhesive tapes has been studied with various methods by many investigators; however, the tackiness value obtained for identical adhesive tapes by various measuring methods is different. Tackiness was often evaluated by the finger test. As the finger test contains very complex factors, it is very important to analyze the result of the finger test but it is difficult.

The present authors measured the tackiness of some pressure sensitive adhesive tapes by various methods. The rolling-ball tack tester, ball tack tester, self-pressure tack tester, probe tack tester and finger tester were used for measuring the tackiness of some commercial pressure sensitive adhesive tapes; namely, cloth, cellophane, polyester film and non-plasticized poly (vinyl chloride) film pressure sensitive adhesive tapes. When the results obtained were compared with the finger test, rolling-ball tack obtained by the rolling ball tacktester with a sine curve surface (curve expressed by the following equation; $y = 86.7 \cos(\pi/300 \times \chi) + 86.7$ was close to the results of the finger test.

J. ADH. SOCY. JAPAN, 5 (No. 6), 369 (1969).