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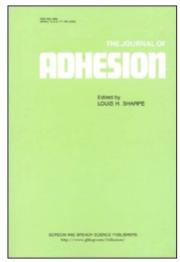
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The Journal of Adhesion

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713453635

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

To cite this Article (1987) 'Contents List and Abstracts from the Journal of the Adhesion Society of Japan', The Journal of Adhesion, 20:4,325-326

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/00218468708074951 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00218468708074951

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J. Adhesion, 1987, Vol. 20, pp. 325-326
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Printed in the United Kingdom

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

Journal of The Adhesion Society of Japan Vol. 22 No. 6 1986

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Relationship between Dielectric Properties and Viscosity During Curing of Epoxy Resin with an Aromatic Amine

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Abstract

The curing behavior of an epoxy resin system was monitored by a dielectric measurement whose sensor consisted of a vertical parallel plate electrode. The

materials used in this study were diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA), which was refined from Epon 825 by the cristallization technique, and 4,4'-diamino diphenyl methane (DDM).

Dielectric properties were compared with viscosity at the initial curing stage of the stoichiometric DGEBA-DDM system under isothermal conditions. Good correlation was observed between dielectric loss and viscosity of the epoxy resin system. The relation can be described by the following equation:

$$\ln \eta = A \ln (\omega \varepsilon'')^{-1} + B$$

where η is viscosity, A and B are constants, ω is angular frequency and ε'' is dielectric loss. $\omega \varepsilon''$ is a term related to a.c. conductivity at the initial curing stage.

The constants, A and B, in this experiment had almost the same values respectively at the initial stage of isothermal curing between 70°C and 100°C.

(Received: December 5, 1985)

Adhesion of Ion-plated Cobalt Thin Films on Various Polymer Films*

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Abstract

The mechanism of adhesion at the interface between cobalt thin layer and polymer film was investigated. Cobalt was deposited on various polymer films by a RF ion-plating technique.

The following results were obtained: (1) A RF ion-plating technique can prepare strongly adhered cobalt thin films on polymer films. (2) The tensile strength of the cobalt thin layer/various polymer film interface was obtained as follows; polypropylene < polytetrafluoroethylene < low density polyethylene < high density polyethylene = poly(strylene = poly(ethylene terephthalate) = poly(vinyl butyral). (3) When polypropylene, low-density polyethylene and high-density polyethylene were used for the substrate, a strong adhesion between cobalt thin layer and polymer film was obtained. This was attributed to the crosslinking layer formed at the surface of the substrate by means of ion-plating of cobalt.

(Received: January 13, 1986)