

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

☞ JIS S 6040: 1995

Adhesives for general works

April, 2001

ERRATA

Page 15, Clause 8,
Add the sentence as follows:

Before: ...following items on each case.

After: ...following items on each case, provided that the unit of (6) when marked
shall be subject to House Goods Quality Labelling Law.

Remarks: This erratum is for correcting the first edition of this Standard.

Japanese Standards Association

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Ⓔ JIS S 6040-1995

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September, 1996

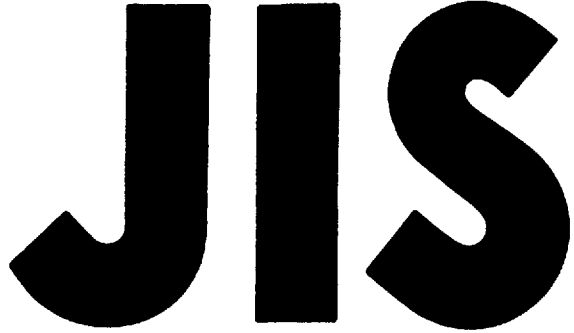
ERRATUM

Page 15

Clause 8.

2nd paragraph, replace "... when marked in (5)." with "... when marked in (6)." .

Remarks: This erratum is for correcting the first edition of this Standard.
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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Adhesives for general works

 **JIS S 6040**—1995

Translated and Published

by

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Printed in Japan

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.



1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the adhesives to be used generally for works in homes, schools, etc. (hereafter referred to as "adhesives").

Remarks: The cited standards for this Standard are given in the following:

JIS G 3141	Cold rolled carbon steel sheets and strip
JIS K 1410	Zinc oxide
JIS K 3331	Hardened oils and fatty acids for industrial use
JIS K 6202	Organic vulcanization accelerators for rubber
JIS K 6222	Sulfur powder for rubber
JIS K 6745	Rigid polyvinyl chloride plates
JIS K 6747	Polypropylene moulding materials
JIS K 6833	General testing methods for adhesives
JIS P 3201	Writing papers
JIS R 6252	Abrasive papers
JIS Z 8401	Rules for rounding off of numerical values

2. Classification of adhesives Adhesives shall be classified as given in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of adhesives

Classification		Division of component	Main adherend	Type
Class 1 (1)		Cellulose series	Woods and papers	Solvent type
Class 2 (2)	A	Synthetic resin series solvent type	Woods and papers	Solvent type
	B		Polyvinyl chloride	
Class 3 (3)	A	Synthetic resin series emulsion type	Woods	Emulsion type (including dispersion type and latex type)
	B		Cloths, rubber and leather	
	C		Papers	
Class 4 (4)	A	Synthetic rubber series	Rubber and leather	Solvent type
	B		Polyvinyl chloride and leather	
Class 5 (5)	A	Epoxy resin series	Metal, rigid plastics (excluding olefin series, fluorine series and the like), pottery and tile	Chemical reaction type
	B		Metal, rigid plastics (excluding olefin series, fluorine series and the like), pottery and tile, in particular, used for those requiring flexibility.	
Class 6 (6)	A	α -cyano-acrylate series	Metal, rubber, woods, pottery, plastics (excluding olefin series, fluorine series, silicon series, soft polyvinyl chloride, etc.)	One component reaction type
	B			Two component reaction type
	C		Polyethylene and polypropylene	Two component type

Notes (1) Class 1 is composed of nitrocellulose as main constituent, and of compounding agents such as other resins and plasticizers, and organic solvents, and used mainly for adhesion of woods, papers, etc.

(2) Class 2 is composed of synthetic resin as main constituent, and of compounding agents such as other resins and plasticizers, and organic solvents. Class 2 A is used mainly for adhesion of woods and papers and Class 2 B is used mainly for adhesion of polyvinyl chloride.

(3) Class 3 is composed of synthetic resin or emulsion of synthetic elastomer (including latex and dispersion) based on water to which compounding agents such as other resins and plasticizers are added. Class 3 A is used mainly for adhesion of woods, Class 3 B for adhesion of cloths, rubbers, leathers and Class 3 C for adhesion of papers.

- Notes (4) Class 4 is composed of synthetic elastomer as main constituent, and of compounding agents such as resins and additives, and organic solvents. Class 4 A is used mainly for adhesion of rubber and leather, and Class 4 B for adhesion of polyvinyl chloride and leather.
- (5) Class 5 is composed of epoxy resin as main constituent to which compounding agents such as other resins and additives are added and is used mainly for adhesion of metal, rigid plastics, pottery, tiles, etc. Class 5 A is used mainly in the case where rigid adhesion layer is required and Class 5 B in the case where flexible adhesion layer is required.
- (6) Class 6 is composed of α -cyanoacrylate monomer as main constituent, to which compounding agents such as stabilizer, resin, reinforcing agents, etc. are added. Class 6 A which is one component type, Class 6 B which is two component rapid drying type using with accelerator and Class 6 C which is two component type using in combination with surface treatment agents are used for adhesion of polyethylene and polypropylene.

3. Quality

3.1 Performance The performance of adhesives shall comply with the requirements specified in Table 2 when the tests are carried out according to 6.