

Technical Data Sheet



Telephone: +44 (0)1352 757657
Telefax: +44 (0)1352 758914
Email: sales@tsresins.co.uk

Prefere 4535

Liquid melamine urea adhesive for the wood industry

Use

Prefere 4535 is a liquid melamine urea adhesive which is used together with the liquid hardeners Prefere 5035 or Prefere 5046 in the manufacture of load bearing timber structures. Prefere 4535 is well suited for radio frequency curing as well as for hot and cold curing. The glue lines of this adhesive system are light-coloured and will not darken over time.

When the gluing is carried out in accordance with the instructions in this Technical Data Sheet, Prefere 4535 gives water- and weather-proof bonds, conforming to Adhesive Type 1 of the European standards for load-bearing wooden structures (EN301:2013).

Prefere 4535 has been tested by MPA (Otto-Graf-Institut, Stuttgart) as well as by NTI (Norsk Treteknisk Institutt, Oslo) according to DIN 68 141 and EN301:2006, and fulfils the requirements for the gluing of load-bearing wooden structures, structural finger jointing and cross-laminated timber (CLT) according to EN14808:2013, EN15497:2014, EN16351:2015 and DIN 1052.

DIBt (Deutsche Institut für Bautechnik) has approved Prefere 4535 with hardener Prefere 5035 for gluing operations with separate application finger jointing (Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung nr Z-9.1-615). NTI has approved Prefere 4535 with hardener 5046 for gluing operations with separate application finger jointing according to EN301:2006.



Technical Data Sheet

The adhesive system fulfils herewith the requirements according to EN301:2013 and is classified as a general purpose and finger jointing adhesive for mixed in and separate application use, for the gluing of Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Silver Fir (*Abies alba*) and European Larch* (*Larix decidua*), with the following class designations:

EN 301-I-90-GP-0,6-M

EN 301-I-90-GP-0,3-S

EN 301-I-90-FJ-0,1-M

EN 301-I-90-GP-0,6-M (With addition of 2,2 parts colour in hardener)**

* European larch only with hardener Prefere 5046

** For detailed information about addition of colour, please contact TS Resins Ltd technical service department

Prefere 4535 with hardener Prefere 5046 is approved for the gluing of load-bearing timber structures made of beech (Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung nr Z-9.1-679). For detailed information about this process please contact your TS Resins Ltd sales contact.

Prefere 4535 with hardener Prefere 5035 is tested and approved by NTI for the gluing of load bearing timber structures made of birch (*Betula pendula*).

Prefere 4535 with hardeners Prefere 5035 and Prefere 5046 is tested and approved by NTI for the gluing of Wolmanit CX-8 and Scanimp KF impregnated pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Provided that Prefere 4535 is used according to the instructions in this Technical Data Sheet, the end products will exhibit minimal emissions.

Technical Data for the Adhesive

	Prefere 4535
Appearance	Light grey/white viscous liquid
Solids Content (%)	63.0 – 65.0
Viscosity at 25°C (mPas)	3000 – 6000
pH	8.5 – 10.0
Density at 25°C	1.240 – 1.280



Technical Data Sheet

Storage of the Adhesive

The storage stability of the adhesive is temperature dependent. The adhesive can be stored at a temperature of 10°C for up to 6 months.

Temperature (°C)	Storage Stability (months)
10	6
15	5
20	4
25	3
30	2

Prefere 4535 is not flammable.

Technical Data for the Hardeners

	Prefere 5035	Prefere 5046
Appearance	White viscous liquid	White viscous liquid
Viscosity at 25°C	2500 – 5000	2500 – 5000
pH	0.7 – 1.3	1.5 – 2.5
Density at 25°C	1.280 – 1.320	1.100 – 1.140

Storage of the Hardeners

The optimal storage temperature is 10 – 25°C. At these temperatures Prefere 5035 may be stored for up to 6 months, and Prefere 5046 for up to 4 months. The hardeners must not be allowed to freeze.

The Wood

All data for assembly times, pressing times and time to full water resistance refers to production using Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). However, Prefere 4535 can be used for a wide range of species. For more details please contact your TS Resins Ltd sales contact.

To ensure optimum bond quality when producing laminated timber structures or finger jointing, the lamellas should be freshly planed or profiled, and the moisture content of the wood should be between 6 and 15%, with a maximum difference in moisture content between the lamellas of 5%.

With Prefere 4535, the moisture content of the timber can be up to 23%, for special applications.



Technical Data Sheet

Glue Mix Preparation

The reactivity of the glue mix can be adapted to the user's production requirements (pot life, assembly time and pressing time). The following glue mixes (in pbw) are approved for laminated timber structures.

	4535	5035	5046	Water
Laminating and Finger Jointing (Mixed Application)	100	15 – 35	15 – 60	-
Laminating (Separate Application)	100	20 – 35	20 – 60	-
Finger Jointing (Separate Application)	100	50 ± 10	50 ± 10	-
Finger Jointing (with water addition)	100	20	-	5 *

* The total amount of water can be varied up to 5 parts. The respective amount can be added to one of the components, divided between the components or added to the glue mix prior to mix in or separate application.

It must be demonstrated that automatic metering/mixing equipment to be used to mix Prefere 4535 and hardener is suitable for this special operation.

Prefere 4535 with hardener Prefere 5046 can be used with addition of max. 2.2% pigments, related to the hardener amount. Further advice on the addition of colours and pigments is available on request.

No fillers or extenders may be added to the glue mixes.

Glue Application

Separate Application of Glue and Hardener

Prefere 4535 and hardeners Prefere 5035 and Prefere 5046 are preferably applied with sequential ribbon spreaders especially suited to this purpose. The principle is that the first extruder is used for the hardener and the second extruder is used for the adhesive. Three ribbon spreaders, ECOTOP T350 from Oest GmbH & Co. Maschinenbau KG, IFA GM-2K from IFA Industrielle Wiegetechnik GmbH and Type Mixon 2800 from Mixon AB have proven to work well. These ribbon spreaders ensure correct ratio between adhesive and hardener and keep the application rate of the two components constant.



Technical Data Sheet

By use of the separate application technique, no glue mix is made. Consequently, the pot life issue is completely removed. As mixing and blending of the adhesive takes place on the surface of the lamellas, it is very important to have strict control of the planning quality (maximum glue line thickness 0,3mm), as well as the glue and hardener spread, the assembly time and the final pressure of the press.

Mix-in Application of Glue and Hardener

It must be demonstrated that automatic metering/mixing equipment to be used is suitable for this special operation.

If adhesive and hardener are mixed by hand, one should be aware that the adhesive has a different specific gravity than the hardener. In order to obtain a homogeneous glue mix it is advisable to stir from the bottom.

Pot Life

Heat is evolved when adhesive and hardener are mixed. The higher the initial adhesive temperature is, the more heat is evolved. As soon as the adhesive and hardener are mixed, the curing reaction starts. This reaction will cause increased viscosity and proceeds until the glue mix is completely cured. The reaction rate will increase with increased temperature and increased amount of hardener. The pot life (*ie* the time to unusable viscosity) for the different glue mixes and both hardeners is given in the table below.

Dosage (pbw)	Pot life in minutes			
	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C
100:15	195	135	80	45
100:20	150	100	60	40
100:25	135	80	45	30
100:30	120	75	45	20
100:35	105	60	30	15
100:20:5 * (water)	180	120	-	-

* Only for hardener Prefere 5035

Glue Spread

In the manufacture of laminated timber structures the adhesive should be applied to one surface only at a rate of 250 – 500 g/m² if a ribbon spreader is used, and at a rate of 100 g/m² coated surface (application to both sides) if a roller spreader is used. Application to both surfaces is advantageous when bonding difficult-to-bond wood species. Lower glue spread can be sometimes be sufficient, depending on production



Technical Data Sheet

technique, planning quality, required assembly time and pressing process. This should be done after seeking technical advice from TS Resins Ltd.

Assembly Time

Assembly time is the time elapsing between glue application and pressure application. It can be subdivided into open (from glue application to assembly of adherents) and closed assembly time (from assembly to establishing pressure).

Open assembly time should be kept as short as possible, and should not exceed 5 minutes. On the other hand, 5 – 15 minutes closed assembly time is beneficial, especially when bonding dense wood.

Maximum closed assembly time depends on the glue spread rate and hardener dosage, as well as wood species, temperature and moisture content of the wood, air temperature, relative humidity and air circulation in the workshop. The lower the spread rate, the higher the temperature and the drier the air, the shorter the maximum allowed assembly time will be. Provided the lamellae are assembled immediately after glue application, the maximum assembly times for given hardener dosages are stated in the tables below.

Dosage (pbw)	Max Closed Assembly Time at 20°C for Separate Application (minutes)			
	Prefere 5035		Prefere 5046	
	250 g/m ²	350 g/m ²	250 g/m ²	350 g/m ²
100:25	60	90	80	120
100:30	60	80	75	110
100:35	45	75	75	110
100:60	-	-	75	110

Dosage (pbw)	Max Closed Assembly Time with 400g/m ² for Mix Application (minutes)	
	Prefere 5046	
	20°C	25°C
100:15	150	100
100:20	150	100
100:25	120	80
100:30	105	75
100:35	90	60

The times apply to softwood at a relative air humidity of 65% and a room temperature of 20°C.



Technical Data Sheet

Under all circumstances the adhesive must still be tacky when the pressure is applied. Adhesive being squeezed out of the glue line when the pressure is applied is an indication that the assembly time is not exceeded.

Pressure

The pressure is dependent on the wood species (softwood or hardwood) and on the type of bonding operation.

In the manufacture of laminated timber structures the pressure should be 0.6 – 1.0 N/mm² with softwoods and 0.8 – 1.2 N/mm² with hardwoods. In other bonding operations a lower pressure may be sufficient.

In finger jointing the end (longitudinal) pressure should be adapted to the joint profile, wood species, the moisture content and the cross section of the timber *etc.* For most softwoods and end pressure in the order of 5 – 8 N/mm² will be sufficient for finger joints over 25 mm in length. For shorter joints an end pressure of 8 – 12 N/mm² is necessary. If pre-heated wood is used, there is a risk that the pressure may cause compression fracture of the wood, in particular if the moisture content of the wood is high. In such cases the pressure must be reduced.

Pressing Properties

a) Laminated Timber Structures

Cold and Hot Bonding

In the table below, the minimum pressing times when manufacturing straight beams with a maximum glue line thickness of 0.1mm are given.

Dosage (pbw)	Pressing time at 20°C with 0.1mm glue line (minutes)	
	Prefere 5035	Prefere 5046
100:25	360	270
100:35	240	180
100:60	-	180

In the case of thicker glue lines, additional pressing time is required. Curved structures require extended pressing times. The smaller the radius of the curvature, the longer pressing times are required.



Technical Data Sheet

Dosage (pbw)	Pressing Time (minutes)			
	20°C	25°C	30°C	40°C
100:15	720	330	195	60
100:20	540	270	150	45
100:25	390	210	105	30
100:30	315	165	90	30
100:35	270	150	75	30
100:60 *	270	150	75	30

* Only valid for hardener Prefere 5046

Dosage (pbw)	Pressing Time (minutes)					
	50°C	60°C	70°C	80°C	90°C	100°C
100:15	20	6	3	2½	1¼	½
100:20	15	5	2½	2	1	½
100:25	10	4	2	1½	¾	½
100:30	8	3	2	1¼	¾	½
100:35	6	2	1¾	1	¾	½

If the bonding is accomplished at elevated temperature in curing chambers, the time to reach the desired temperature in the glue line must be added to the pressing times above. This additional time depends on the chamber temperature, the initial temperature of the wood and, in particular, on the width of the laminations. Our Technical Service department can assist in calculating the necessary pressing times.

Radio Frequency Curing

Prefere 4535 is very well suited for curing under radio frequency heating conditions.

Since the necessary pressing times depend on a number of factors, such as the shape of the adherents, the position of the electrodes, the effect of the generator *etc.* it is recommended to optimise the pressing times by trials in the customer's workshop.

Our Technical Service department can advise on establishing press times and how to make glue line temperature measurements when radio frequency heating is used. A typical glue line temperature will be in the range 60 – 80°C in combination with a wood temperature of 35 – 40°C. It can be higher or lower depending on the type and settings of the press.



Technical Data Sheet

Post Curing

After pressing using the above pressing times, the adhesive is sufficiently cured to allow for machining. However, full water resistance of the bonds will only be achieved after post curing. The necessary time for post curing depends on the glue mix, glue line thickness, pressing time and the temperature during pressing and post curing. The following table shows minimum post curing times for glue line thickness of 0.1mm, at an application amount of 250 g/m² and at a storage temperature of 20°C.

Dosage (pbw)	Time to Water Resistance at 20°C (hours)
100:15	72
100:35	36
100:60	12

If the curing takes place by means of radio frequency curing, in curing chambers at elevated temperatures or by hot curing, the post curing time will be reduced. Our Technical Service department can assist in establishing the necessary post curing times. During the post curing period, the structures should not be exposed to strains which may weaken the glue bond.

b) Finger Jointing

Finger joints can either be cured in a heated workshop, or the curing can be accelerated by means of hot dies, radio frequency heating or by pre-heating the wood. The curing is dependent on the achieved temperature of the glue line. Below is a table with values that can be used as a guideline.

Glue Line Temperature (°C)	Curing Time to Full Water Resistance	
	20 pbw Hardener	50 pbw Hardener
20	72 hours	12 hours
25	15 hours	4 hours
30	7 hours	2 hours
35	210 mins	1 hour
40	90 mins	30 mins
45	50 mins	18 mins
50	30 mins	12 mins
55	17 mins	8 mins
60	10 mins	5 mins
65	7 mins	4 mins
70	5 mins	210 secs
75	210 secs	150 secs
80	150 secs	105 secs



Technical Data Sheet

At lower temperatures the strength build-up will be faster than the time to 100% water resistance.

Glue Line Temperature (°C)	Curing Time to Full Bending Strength (hours)	
	20 pbw hardener	50 pbw hardener
20	16	5
25	6½	2½
30	3½	1

With radio-frequency heating of the ends, the temperature in the glue-line will drop at 5 – 10°C/minute depending on the temperature of the materials and the achieved glue-line temperature. Experiments have shown that a glue-line temperature of 75 – 80°C when pressure is applied, the time to 100% water resistance will be 10 minutes. At 55 – 60°C, the time to full water resistance will be 2 hours.

With radio-frequency pre-heating of the ends, the lowest recommended temperature when pressure is applied is 55°C. With radio-frequency curing of the glue-line, the glue-line temperature should be at least 60 – 70°C after the press.

Cleaning

With mixed application systems, the mixing and application equipment must be cleaned at the end of each working day. The application equipment can be easily cleaned with warm water (40 – 60°C). If the glue mix thickens in the application equipment, the equipment must be immediately emptied and cleaned, otherwise there is a risk that the glue will cure. Cured glue is insoluble and must be scraped off. Before flushing of the equipment with warm water is started, the water pipes must be drained of cold water, as the thickened glue is insoluble in cold water.

Advice on safe handling of glue remainders and wash water can be found in our Technical Information leaflet No. 2E “Glue waste disposal – Prevention of pollution”.

Safety Precautions

Reference is made to the Safety Data Sheet for Prefere 4535 and hardeners Prefere 5035 and Prefere 5046.

When the adhesive and the hardener are mixed a chemical reaction will start. The pH of the mixture will be in between the values for the adhesive and hardener. The free formaldehyde content for the adhesive will be reduced. The acid/salt concentration of the hardener will be diluted.



Technical Data Sheet

When handling the adhesive, the hardener and the glue mix, it is recommended that certain precautions normally taken when handling chemicals is observed. Skin contact with the uncured glue should be avoided, since people with particularly sensitive skin may be affected. It is recommended to wear protective gloves, likewise eye protection where there is a risk of splashes. Hands and forearms should be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water at the end of the working day.

Adequate ventilation of the workshops should be maintained.

Notice

The manufacture of laminated timber structures is normally subject to control procedures implemented by the authorities or other regulatory bodies. To satisfy these requirements certain guidelines have to be followed in the production. These guidelines vary from country to country. They may, on some points, differ from the instruction given in this Data Sheet. In such cases the manufacturer must obey the applicable regulations.



Technical Data Sheet

Caution

TS Resins adhesives and hardeners are generally quite harmless to handle provided that certain precautions normally taken when handling chemicals are observed. The uncured materials must not, for instance, be allowed to come into contact with foodstuffs or food utensils, and measures should be taken to prevent the uncured materials from coming into contact with the skin, since people with particularly sensitive skin may be affected. The wearing of impervious rubber or plastic gloves will normally be necessary; likewise the use of eye protection. The skin should be thoroughly cleansed at the end of each working period by washing with soap and warm water. The use of solvents is to be avoided. Disposable paper – non cloth – towels should be used to dry the skin. Adequate ventilation of the working area is recommended. These precautions are described in greater detail in Material Safety Data sheets for the individual product. These are available on request and should be referred to for fuller information.

The suggestions given in these notes are based on data gained from experience and tests. However, since operating conditions in the user's plant is beyond our control, we cannot assume responsibility for any risks or liabilities, which may result from the use of our products. The information provided were believed by TS Resins Ltd. to be accurate at the time of preparation, or obtained from sources believed to be generally reliable. TS Resins Ltd. makes no warranty concerning their accuracy, and TS Resins Ltd. will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information or recommendations contained herein, regardless of whether it is claimed that the information or recommendations are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading. Further, TS Resins Ltd. makes no warranty concerning any product, except that the product shall conform to contracted specifications.

PdW 05.2016