

# Moisture in Pressure Sensitive Adhesives



WORLD LEADER IN ADVANCED NIR PROCESS MOISTURE MEASUREMENT

## Application Briefs - Paper/Converting

Pressure sensitive adhesives are a unique form of adhesive that are permanently tacky at room temperature. They adhere to substrates under pressure via polar attractive forces rather than forming chemical bonds. The two most common types are rubber and acrylic based. The rubber based adhesive is more economic, but lacks the physical and chemical stability of the acrylic based adhesive. There are three distinct ways of applying PSAs:

- **In solvent** – the adhesive ingredients are polymerized in solvent, then cast onto the web
- **As hot melt** – hot melt is coated onto the web then cooled before/during wind-up
- **Emulsion based** – the adhesive ingredients are polymerized in water, cast on the web, and dried

### PSAs can be single coated, double coated, pattern coated and self wound:

Single coatings are bonded to one surface, referred to as the face stock, typically film, PE foam, paper, tissue or non-woven. A release liner, silicone coated, PET, PE or poly coated Kraft is applied to protect the adhesive layer.

Double coatings are used to bond two substrates, different PSAs can be used on each side of a carrier (typically plastic film, tissue or non-woven material), the carrier add strength to the adhesive configuration.

Transfer tape is unsupported adhesive film, it is coated onto a release liner. Used in medical packaging, it is frequently pattern coated.

Self wound systems comprise face stock coated with PSA on one side, and silicone release on the other. Examples include diaper tapes and short roll lengths of tape. PSAs are used in the manufacture of specialty tapes, medical packaging, surgical drapes and laminated film.

### Measurement of coat weight is important for 2 main reasons:

1. Adhesive coating needs to be uniform in the area to which it is applied, to provide a high coefficient of adhesion between the two substrates.
2. To minimize usage of costly acrylic, the aim is to apply the minimum quantity of coat weight in order to achieve adhesion.

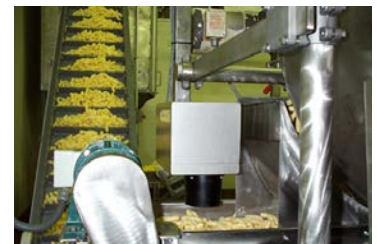
### Manufacturing Process

This varies according to the product being manufactured, but essentially the solvent based and aqueous based adhesives are applied through an excess application system such as a meyer bar coater, or a metered system, such as a transfer coater or gravure roller, hot melts are applied via an extrusion coater.

The possibilities vary according to the process, but if the PSA is applied in aqueous soln, the most accurate measurement is made wet-end, measuring water and inferring dry coat weight from the solids ratio %. Dry end measurements are made on hot melt PSAs, and on solvent based systems to avoid the need for Nema 4 sensor housing for the latter. Solvent wet end is feasible, especially if coat weight is low, but solvent ratios have to be maintained, and sampling errors can be significant if not carefully controlled.

### Measurement Performance

Measurement	Range %	Typical Accuracy %
Rubber adhesive (dry end)	5-50 gsm	+/- 0.3 gsm
Acrylate adhesives (dry end)	10-30 gsm	+/- 0.3 gsm
Adhesives (water based wet end)	5-50 gsm	+/- 0.15 gsm
Adhesives (solvent based wet end)	5-50 gsm	+/- 0.25 gsm



KPM Analytics  
113 Cedar Street | Milford, MA 01757 USA  
Phone: (203) 740-2999 | Fax: (203) 740-2955  
www.ProcessSensors.com | email: sales@kpmanalytics.com

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