

Handbook

Cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive



Hazard and safety instructions

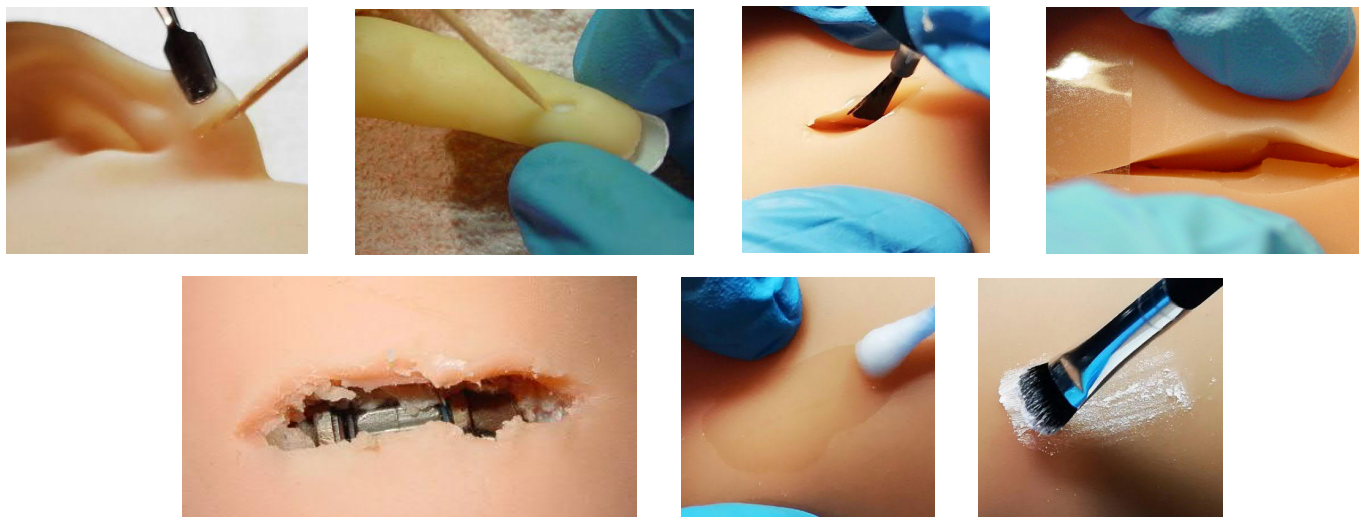
Information about TPE & TPR



Information about the diffusion adhesive



Application examples and post-processing



Measures for mistakes



Hazard and safety instructions:

Labeling according to regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP):



Signal word: **Warning**

Hazard statements:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN:
Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES:
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER / doctor if you feel unwell.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

Structure:

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- II. The cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive
- III. Properties of TPE & TPR in normal condition and under material stress
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- V. Application examples
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- VI. Post-processing
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I. General information:

1.) General and very simplified explanations of TPE for love dolls & TPR:

TPE for love dolls & TPR are completely organic synthetics (hydrocarbon compounds), belong to the category of thermoplastics and have a polymer structure.

Within the category of thermoplastic elastomers, TPE for love dolls & TPR are based on styrene block copolymers.

TPR is dehydrated, meaning that hydrogen atoms have been removed here.

The term "thermoplastic rubber" was used at the time of introduction but was never part of the official naming system (nomenclature).

Nevertheless, the term TPR is in common usage, although it is TPE.

In the field of sex toys, TPR products are often marketed under the trade names Ultra Realistic UR 3, Cyber Skin, Ultra Skin, Fleshlight and so on.

For **TPE love dolls**, various TPE blends based on modified styrene block copolymers are currently used.

Here, the TPE is hydrogenated, which means that additional hydrogen atoms and, depending on the variant, additional modification components are involved.

As a layman, you will not be able to detect the difference between TPE- and TPR-products of sex toys, because both synthetics look relatively similar in their processed state as final products and also relatively feel alike.

Example: Do you recognize the difference between TPR and TPE ?



The difference can be seen only on the cut surface, so in an incision in the synthetic.

TPR shines extremely strong and shows a clear layer structure.

TPE is duller and only minimally shows the layer structure.

The layer structure is formed by cooling processes during injection into the mold.



You now realize that the pink material is TPR, the tanned material is TPE.

2.) TPE and TPR is not glued in the context of repairs, it has to be welded:

! You have to abandon the thoughts that TPE & TPR is glued. !

Thus we are using the following repair measures:

- hot-welding with heat
- cold-welding (cross-linking) with specific solvent compounds for TPE & TPR

Exceptions here are the gluing of e.g. fingernails, toenails and eyelashes, which is preferably done with appropriate adhesive or superglue.

II. The cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive:

1.) Use:

The cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive is only used for the welding of incisions, which again are forming a continuous line in the closed state.

Incisions (according this handbook) are:

- Cracks (damage) and
- Cuts (manually made for repairs, eg. finger wire)

The handbook therefore only uses the term "incisions".

2.) Exclusion of use:

Abrasions, stretch marks, brittle and fine-cracked locations, as well as breakouts with material loss, can not be repaired with the diffusion adhesive.

Also, the gluing of fingernails, toenails and eyelashes to thermoplastics can not be performed with the diffusion adhesive.

Inferior / defective TPE quality is often used by dubious manufacturers and copy factories, where after a short time the TPE material dissolves itself or literally falls apart.

As a manufacturer, I have to distance myself clearly from dubious manufacturers and copy-works. The use of the diffusion adhesive can not be recommended in these cases.

3.) Exclusion of functionality of the diffusion adhesive:

This is the case if the polymer structure of the thermoplastic has been severely damaged by previous repair measures and / or by the use of harmful and dissolving chemicals.

Examples for this are:

- Extreme burns and merges by high heat
- Dissolution or damage due to aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, disinfectants based on alcohol / ether, etc.
- Use of silicone-based lubricant instead of water-based lubricant
- Use of wrong adhesives, which are not suitable / not labeled for thermoplastic elastomers based on styrene block copolymers

4.) Function of the diffusion adhesive:

The majority of the diffusion adhesive consists of a solvent mixture with modification components for liquefying the polymer structure, and partially liquefied polymers.

The uniform and always prevailing distribution of the liquefied polymers in the adhesive is called "diffusion", hence the term "diffusion adhesive".

The solvent mixture now liquefies on contact with TPE & TPR its surface.

At the same time, the liquefied polymers are proportionally and uniformly distributed on this surface.

Now a chain reaction is set in motion and further polymer chains are formed (polymerization).

For this reason, now the thermoplastic synthetic is welding together elastically to 100%.

Example: TPR (pink, left) with TPE (browned, right) welded



5.) Further information on the diffusion adhesive:

a.) Offered container sizes:

Nail polish bottle with brush / 12,6 g / 10 ml / 0.33 US fl. oz.



Amber glass container (wide-mouth glass) / 25,2 g / 20 ml / 0.66 US fl. oz.



b.) Durability:

The respective solvent containers are airtight.

Thus, the durability of the diffusion adhesive is unlimited.

Furthermore, the diffusion adhesive has an extremely slow evaporation.

Close the solvent container immediately after use.

After a very long time, the diffusion adhesive may slightly thicken a little bit.

This has no effect on the application and functionality.

Never dilute the diffusion adhesive with other solvents or mineral oil.

This lowers the functionality, or can solidify the diffusion adhesive immediately.

c.) Viscosity and applied amount of diffusion adhesive:

The viscosity of the diffusion adhesive is about 58 mPas at 25 °C (similar to baby oil).

The diffusion adhesive is always applied sparingly.

Larger repairs have always to be divided into smaller work steps.

d.) Use of toothpicks and external brushes to apply the diffusion adhesive:

- Nail polish bottle:

Here is already a small brush available.

For very small repair spots a toothpick is recommended.



The opening of the nail polish bottle is 7mm in diameter.

Thus, even a flat, broad brush up to size 6 can be used.



- Amber glass container:

Here you must use toothpicks and external brushes.



External brushes are washed out with conventional thinner after use and then re-cleaned with soap and water.

e.) Curing time and reuse:

Do not move the repaired product until hardening of the diffusion adhesive is ensured.

The cure time is about 3 to 5 hours for TPR and certain TPE blends.
Some TPE compounds have a longer curing time of up to 8 hours.

It is therefore recommended to wait for a general curing time of 8 hours.

Do not use the repaired product until the smell of the diffusion adhesive has disappeared.

This can take from 1 to several days, depending on whether the surface or depth of the material has been repaired and solvent fumes have to work through the thermoplastic.

III. Properties of TPE & TPR in normal condition and under material stress:

1. TPE & TPR in normal and unstressed condition:

The surface resistance of the material surface is very high.
The polymer structure itself is dense and compact.

For this reason, solvents must be correspondingly strong and heat accordingly high in order to overcome this surface resistance and to penetrate further into the polymer structure.

Example: Drop of the diffusion adhesive

On the surface



Welded in and cured after 8 hours



2. TPE & TPR under material tension or in tensioned condition:

Even at minimum stress of the material, the surface resistance is drastically reduced and at a little more stress there is no resistance at all.

The polymer structure is stretched, correspondingly thinner and at this point there is thus less material.

Solvents and heat immediately penetrate into the polymer structure, causing a very high structure separation, which in turn results in a sudden and uncontrolled enlargement of the repair site.

Heat has an immense separation power and solvents take away from the material what they are able to liquefy.

Example: Drop of diffusion adhesive on tensioned material surface, with its resulting uncontrolled enlargement



3. How to repair TPE & TPR under material stress ?



Not at all !

This is not possible.

The material tension MUST be reduced under all circumstances.

There is no other way !

The following applies to this:

a.) Material stresses must be reduced to a minimum.

This is done by stretching the joints of the arms and legs of TPE love dolls when performing repairs on the outside of elbows and knees.

If this is the inside, it must be slightly angled again.

Repairs at the private parts require almost complete closure of the legs, and repair in the armpit requires the arm to be minimally angled.

Here you can apply the diffusion adhesive only with longer brushes.

Make sure that the diffusion adhesive does not run down.

The TPE love doll may have to be upside down during these repairs.

TPE love dolls and larger TPR masturbators also have some areas with material tension that you can not easily reduce.

These are the folds in the buttocks (gluteal fold), and with larger buttocks the transition of buttocks to the thighs.

For large breasts, this is completely the margin around the breasts and the area between the breasts.

Breasts filled with air and/or cotton wool have always material tension on the surface.

Solution:

Here you can work with Velcro ties or belts (with towels underlaid as padding) to push the material further together and eliminate material stress.

b.) With mineral oil / white oil / baby oil a large-area and intensive mineral oil saturation must be carried out.

The large-area and intensive mineral oil saturation ensures

- the creation of a mineral oil buffer for the additional attenuation of heat and solvents and
- the large-area reduction of the material tension of the repair site in the center.

The large-area and intensive mineral oil saturation is always carried out 3 times.

The absorption of mineral oil / white oil / baby oil takes 60 to 90 minutes.

To this the oil is applied thinly with the brush and distributed.

IV. Preparatory actions:

1.) The workplace:

Here we recommend a large table on which the TPE love doll together with padding or the object to be repaired (secured against rolling away) can be placed.

In height, the table should allow either a standing or sitting working position.

Furthermore, ensure adequate lighting.

Cover the TPE love doll or the object to be repaired with cloths and blanket to ensure that only the area for the repair remains free.

2. The working material:

It is advisable to arrange the required work material offside and in suitable order next to the workplace.

Use a small plate or bowl for the diffusion adhesive container.

This prevents the diffusion adhesive from falling over somewhere.



A small basic equipment of the work materials should consist of the following parts:

- tweezers
- small and sharp fingernail scissors
- toothpicks
- different brushes
- cotton swabs

If the repairs later become more demanding and difficult, you will more or less notice that you need more instruments.

A repair can only be as good as the work materials used to ensure this.



Modeling tools are also important tools for repair.

With their round tips, they are suitable for pushing down and moving material carefully.

In order to apply the diffusion adhesive into incisions, which are difficult to open, medical instruments such as hooks and spatulas have proven to be useful.



3. Cleaning the area to be repaired:

It must be ensured that the area to be repaired is dry and free from dust and dirt.

For this purpose, a cleaning with water and some soap or the application of the "TPE & silicone cleanser" (by Indigo-Individual) is recommended.

Then the spot is dried.

Contaminants within the surface, e.g. oily and greasy areas, which may happen when joints penetrate through the surface, are cleaned and removed with a cotton swab and some mineral oil / white oil / baby oil.

Example: Cleaning a crack at the top of the knee with breakthrough of the joint



**Never use alcohols, disinfectants, thinners, etc.
These damage the polymer structure.**

V. Application examples:



CAUTION: Excessive or squeezed out diffusion adhesive

It is normal that when closing the incision minimal slightly excess diffusion adhesive forms a thin line.

That's a good thing, because this really guarantees absolute welding.

Otherwise a fine edge would be left behind.

So never wipe this diffusion adhesive along the incision.

Sometimes, however, a little more diffusion adhesive can be squeezed out.

By observing the "10-second-rule", this squeezed out diffusion adhesive can be removed.

If this is not possible, allow the diffusion adhesive to weld into the surface, otherwise you risk a clearly visible damage.

Both situations are shown in this handbook under "VII. Measures for mistakes".

Part A: Repairs without material tension:

Incisions without material tension can be recognized by the fact that they are closed by themselves and that they have to be opened to apply the diffusion adhesive.

1. Welding of very small incisions and small holes:

In these examples, the diffusion adhesive is applied with the toothpick.

Example: Crack in the earlobe (ripped out earring)

The crack in the earlobe is only minimally opened.



Then, with the toothpick very little diffusion adhesive is placed in the crack and carefully distributed in it.



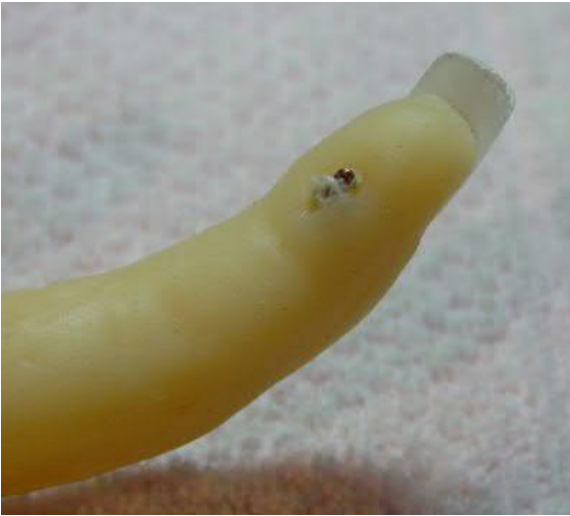
Finally, the crack is carefully closed again.



The post-processing is carried out after the curing of the diffusion adhesive.
(see under VI. Post-processing)

Example: Breakthrough of a finger wire

At the fingertip the finger wire has broken through at the side.



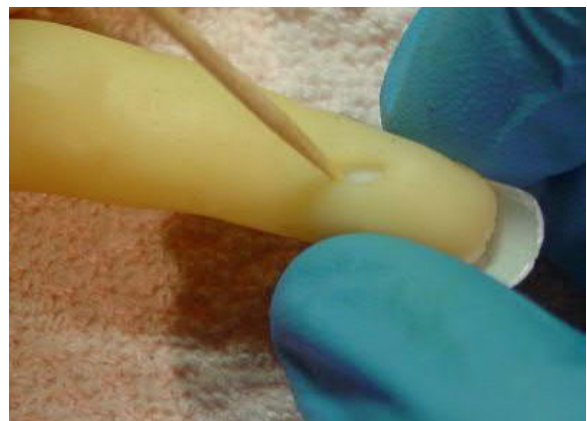
To prevent this from happening again, you can put a small piece of cable insulation over the finger wire.



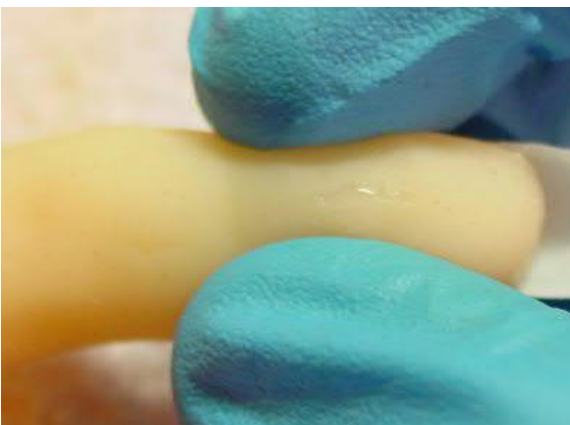
The finger wire (with possibly cable insulation) is bent straight and pushed back into the crack.



The crack is almost closed with the fingers. With the toothpick very little diffusion adhesive is applied in the small incision.



The crack is now closed with your fingers **immediately** and held together for about 2 minutes.



The post-processing is carried out after the curing of the diffusion adhesive.
(see under VI. Post-processing)

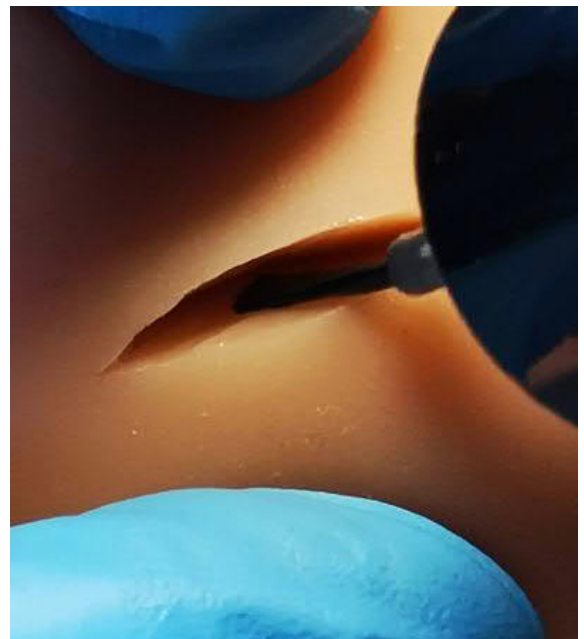
2. Welding of short incisions with small depth:

Incisions with a length of about 2cm and a depth of about 2mm are welded in one step.

The incision is opened with thumb and forefinger.



With the brush, very little diffusion adhesive is now applied and carefully distributed in the opened incision.



The incision will now be closed again with your fingers and briefly held together.



The post-processing is carried out after the curing of the diffusion adhesive.
(see under VI. Post-processing)

3. Welding of short incisions with larger depth:

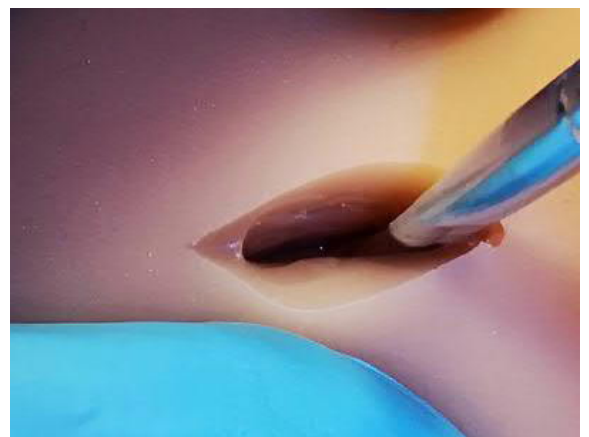
Incisions with a greater depth of over 2cm are welded in several steps from below to the surface. This ensures complete welding at depth.

At the same time it is prevented that you would press out a larger amount of diffusion adhesive when closing the incision, because you can misjudge very easily in the amount of diffusion adhesive used at deeper incisions.

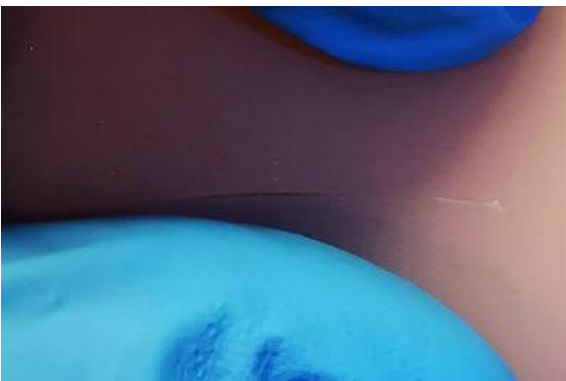
This incision has a depth of about 4cm.



With a brush, the diffusion adhesive is applied in the depth and distributed on the inner walls of the incision, until just before reaching the surface.



The incision will now be closed again with your fingers and briefly held together. Then we wait for the curing time of 8 hours to ensure the complete welding in depth.



The incision is completely welded in depth to just before the surface. The incision is then further welded as in the previous example under 2.).



The post-processing is carried out after the curing of the diffusion adhesive.
(see under VI. Post-processing)

4. Welding of longer incisions with small depth:

Longer incisions are problematic in that the edges of the incision may shift, creating visible and feelable edges.

Therefore, longer incisions are welded step by step.

For fixation and stabilization, duct tape (scotch tape) is recommended.

This incision is over 4cm long.



The right half of the incision is now fixated with duct tape and thus keeps it closed. The left half of the incision is now slightly opened and welded as a small incision, as already described in 2.).

After curing, the duct tape is removed and the right half of the incision is welded.



This incision on the sole of a TPE love doll has a length of 10cm and a material thickness of 2cm.

Now you recognize the problem that the incision will constantly move.



The fixation with several duct tapes across the entire length of the incision now ensures stabilization.

Between the duct tapes you now have the opportunity to weld in small sections of short length.

After curing of the diffusion adhesive, these steps are repeated.



5. Welding of longer incisions with larger depth:

This is a combination of welding in depth and welding longer incisions.

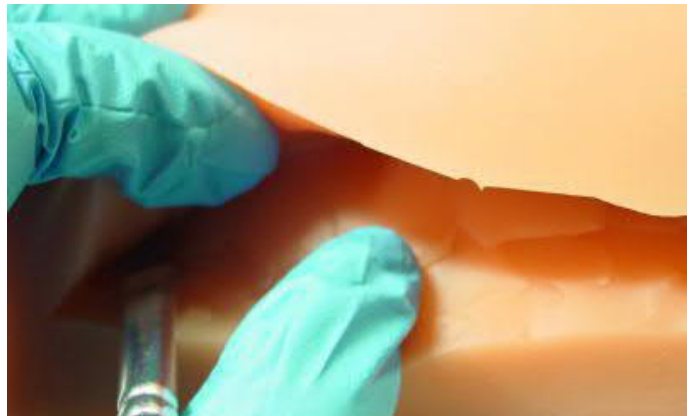
This incision is 13cm long and up to 5cm deep.



The incision is first welded in depth and over the entire length.

With a total length of 13cm you can do this in one step.

Longer incisions should be welded in several steps at depth.

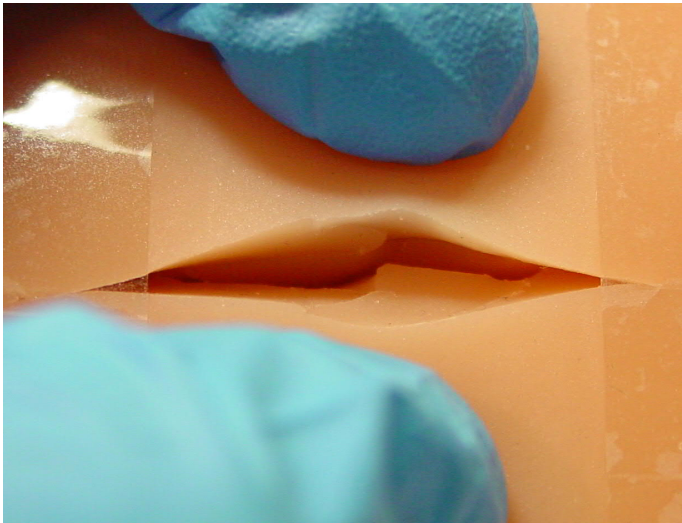
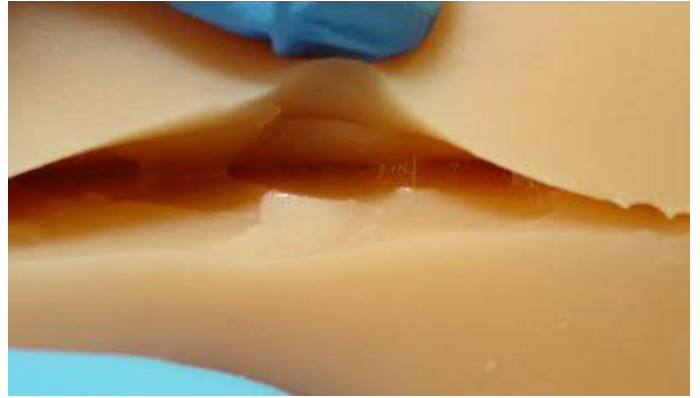


A duct tape was used over the middle of the incision to prevent the incision from opening.



After 8 hours curing time, the incision is welded in the depth.

Now, the long incision is welded in several steps.



The fixation with several duct tapes across the entire length of the incision now ensures stabilization.

Between the duct tapes you now have the opportunity to weld in small sections of short length.

After curing of the diffusion adhesive, these steps are repeated.

Part B: Repairs under reduced material tension:

Incisions with material tension can be recognized by the fact that they are already slightly or widely opened by themselves.



**The material tension MUST be reduced under all circumstances.
There is no other way !**

With mineral oil / white oil / baby oil a large-area and intensive mineral oil saturation must be carried out.

Example: Crack at the top of the knee with breakthrough of the joint



As previously described, oily and greasy areas are cleaned with a cotton swab and some mineral oil / white oil / baby oil.



Here is the detailed close-up of the cleaned crack.

- The joint is open and the surrounding padding is torn

Therefore, it is advisable to create a new padding.

- There is no missing TPE material inside the crack and around the joint.

The need to integrate new TPE material inside is not given.



Now the leg is slowly stretched straight while we watch as the incision closes slowly.



The incision closes completely to a closed line.

The incision itself is slightly frayed, but no TPE material is missing.

We weld this incision step by step with the diffusion adhesive.

The slight frayings can be easily pressed down with a toothpick or modeling instrument, whereby the diffusion adhesive is welding these frayings into the incision.

- Creation of a new padding for the knee joint:

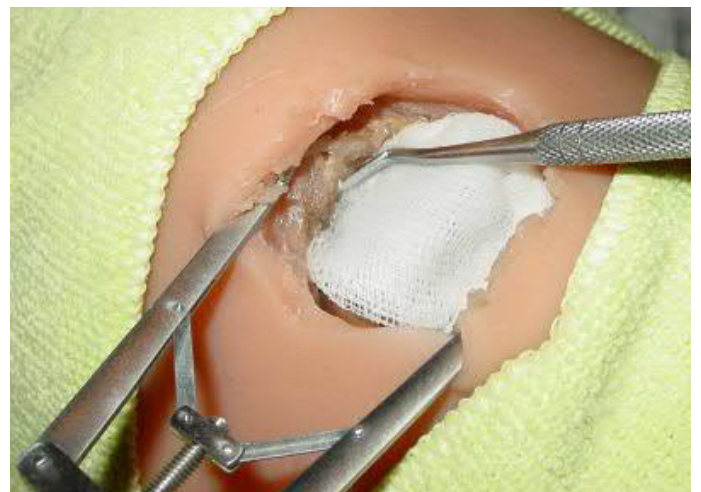
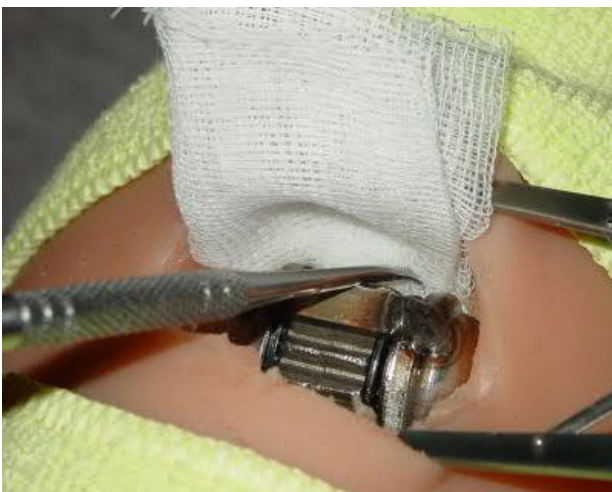
In order to keep the incision at the knee constantly open, a so-called "blunt wound spreader" is recommended.

Thus, both hands are free for work.



For the padding, first aid compression bandage is recommended, which we cut in several layers.

Then the bandage is soaked in some mineral oil / white oil / baby oil and pushed laterally under the TPE material using a modeling tool or medical instrument.





The new padding around the joint.

- Welding of the incision in the knee:



Reduction of material tension:

The leg is now stretched straight and also slightly a bit over straightened.

This closes the incision completely.

The increased straightening completely eliminates material stress and even creates a slight compressive back pressure.

Large-area and intensive mineral oil saturation:

With mineral oil / white oil / baby oil, the area around the incision is now slightly oiled.

Then let the oil act in.

This process is carried out a total of 3 times.

Therewith an additional material relaxation is achieved, and built of an additional mineral oil buffer, which weakens the diffusion adhesive in its power so that there is no uncontrolled separation.

The incision is welded in 2 steps from the outside to the middle.
(see red arrows)

The incision is really strong closed due to the back pressure, thus it is not necessary to create a stabilization with duct tape.

Also the duct tape would not stick due to the mineral oil saturation.





Left side of the incision:

The incision is opened as usual with the thumb and forefinger.

With the brush, very little diffusion adhesive is now applied and carefully distributed in the opened incision.

The incision closes by the back pressure by itself.

Then we wait for the curing time of 8 hours.



Right side of the incision:

The steps are the same as before.



Result after the curing time.

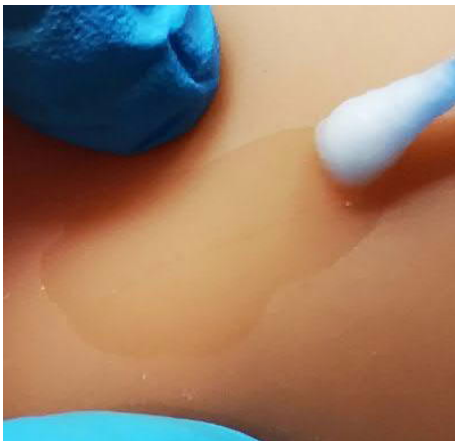
VI. Post-processing:

The post-processing should be done only when it is certain that the welded incision is also completely welded and that any further repair steps are not more needed.

Initial situation after the curing time



Wash with a little soap and water



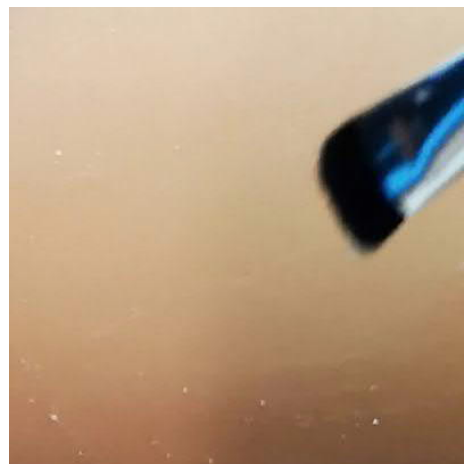
Then dry



Powdering



Finished result



Further post-processing options:

Should there be extreme difficulties or even errors during the repair, further post-processing options are needed to complete the repair perfectly and professionally.

- TPE repair kit (from Indigo-Individual), only for TPE love dolls:

To compensate for material loss, this set includes liquid TPE paste.

Solvent "Smoother" is used for additionally smoothing and solvent "Finisher" is used for creating the matting effect afterwards.

The repair kit also contains white oil (with 15 mPas).

Like the diffusion adhesive, the solvents from the repair kit are based on the process of cold-welding TPE by liquefaction.

- Thermal post-processing, for TPE & TPR:

Due to the situation that the diffusion adhesive is based on the liquefaction works with simultaneous polymerization, it is possible to subsequently completely overhaul repair points with hot air and thermal tools.

The repaired thermoplastic thus behaves normally.

Other solvent-based adhesives, which work on the base of dissolution, proportionally destroy the polymer structure, as a result of which thermal post-processing is often no longer possible.

VII. Measures for mistakes:

The worst mistake itself is to fall into rigid panic and anxiety, whereby a swift and appropriate action is no longer guaranteed.

In the following, measures for quick and appropriate action are shown.

1. Accidental drip & too much squeezed out diffusion adhesive:

Although we have covered the work area with towels, it can still happen that a drop of the diffusion adhesive inadvertently falls next to the area to be repaired.

Another mistake can happen if too much diffusion adhesive is squeezed out of the incision.

There are now 2 possibilities of action:

- The "10-second-rule":

Within the first 10 seconds it is possible to remove one drop or too much squeezed out diffusion adhesive.

- Welded in and cured diffusion adhesive:

If you can not remove the diffusion adhesive within the first 10 seconds, do not do anything. Let the diffusion adhesive weld into the surface.

Both options for action will be described in detail below.



The biggest mistake is to remove diffusion adhesive which has been acting a little longer.

You risk thereby a clearly visible damage.



The "10-second-rule":

Within the first 10 seconds it is possible to remove one drop or too much squeezed out diffusion adhesive.

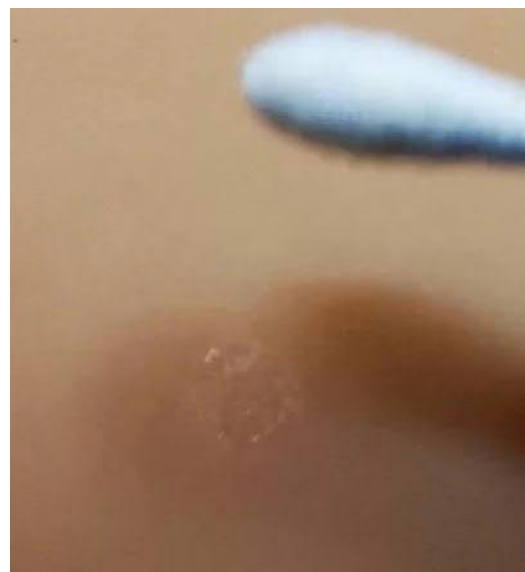
First soak up:

To do this, **immediately** take a dry cotton swab and **roll** it over the drop **without heavy pressure.**



Second soak up:

Then **turn the cotton swab** and **roll** again, **this time with a little more pressure,** over the drop.



For squeezed out diffusion adhesive from an incision:
Roll the cotton swab across the incision, not in the direction of the incision.

Never use an oil-soaked cotton swab!

So you do not suck up, but you additionally smear the diffusion adhesive much wider around.



After the diffusion adhesive has been sucked up 2 times, the area will still be slightly moist and shiny.

Do not wipe this away !

This minimal amount of diffusion adhesive automatically welds to a smooth surface.

If you wiped this away now, a much more visible spot would be left behind.



Here you can see how the spot has welded smooth and slightly shiny later.



The spot is now slightly oiled with mineral oil / white oil / baby oil.

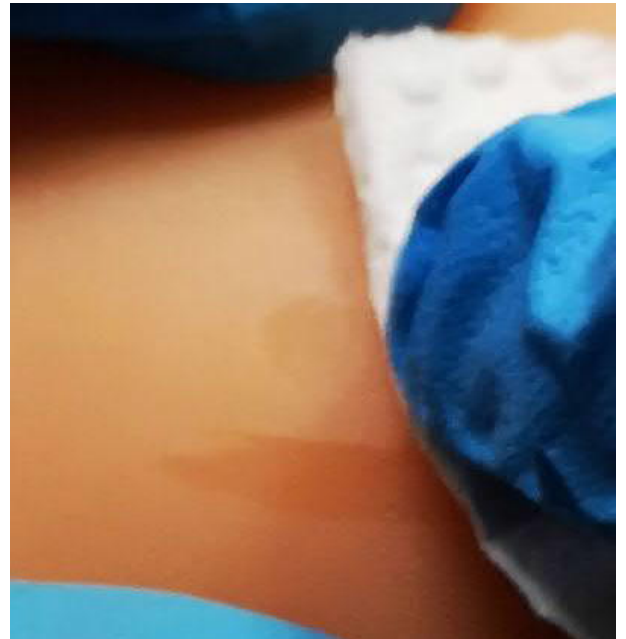
Then let the oil act in.

Now the already described post-processing follows.

Wash with a little soap and water



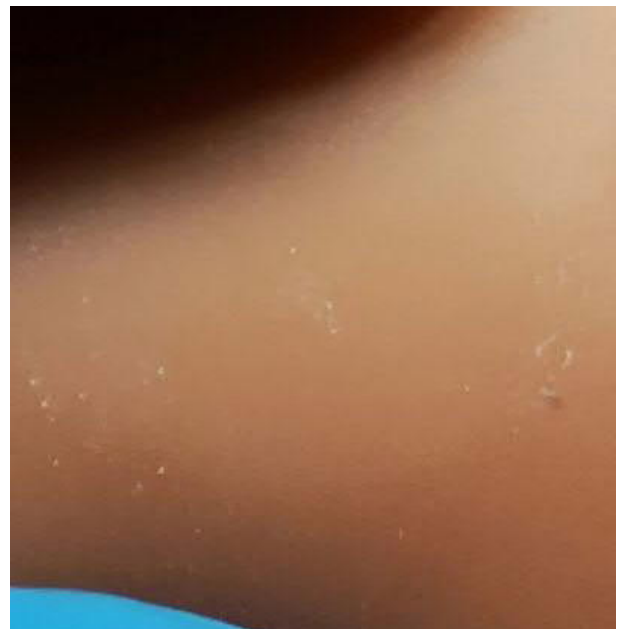
Then dry



Powdering



Finished result



Cured diffusion adhesive welded into the surface:

If a drop or excessively squeezed out diffusion adhesive has not been removed within the first 10 seconds, let the diffusion adhesive weld completely into the surface.

Otherwise removal would lead to a clearly visible damage, as it has already been shown.

Diffusion adhesive welded into the surface produces a small elevation after curing. (better than a hole)



The spot is now slightly oiled with mineral oil / white oil / baby oil.

Then let the oil act in.



The finger is now gently wiped over the elevation, making it then looks dull and almost inconspicuous.



Now the already described post-processing follows.

Wash with a little soap and water



Then dry



Powdering



Finished result



Annotation:

For a perfect post-processing of the elevation, the use of the solvents from the "TPE repair kit" or the thermal post-processing can be used here.

2. Acting due uncontrolled separation because of material tension:

The cause of this uncontrolled separation has already been described under

III. Properties of TPE & TPR in normal condition and under material stress:

2. TPE & TPR under material tension or in tensioned condition:

(page 9)



This is a situation in which you also have to react immediately.

If you do not act immediately, the separation will increase in scale and depth.



If this is a point with joints, this joint is immediately angled so that the material tension is eliminated.

Other repairs must now be closed immediately by pressing with your fingers.

**Either with the thumb and forefinger of one hand
or even with all fingers of both hands.**

It's just important to immediately press the TPE material together.

As a result, the material stress is eliminated and the diffusion adhesive can not penetrate further uncontrolled.

Maintain this pressing with your fingers for 5 minutes, even if it costs you a lot of strength.

If it is a location with joints, the angle can now be changed again to reduce so more material stresses during the curing time of the diffusion adhesive.

Other places can now be pushed together with Velcro ties or belts (with towels underlaid as padding).

In this example, the repaired spot had to be pressed together with all fingers.

Furthermore, more diffusion adhesive has leaked.

Change gloves afterwards if they came in contact with leaked diffusion adhesive.



Here the repair site after being pressed together for 5 minutes:

The leaked diffusion adhesive is still liquid. Do not wipe it off now because this would then lead to further damage.



After 8 hours curing time:

The compression of the repair site made it possible that the incision welded in depth.

On the right is the cured diffusion adhesive, which is very well welded into the surface.

On the left there are several small spots, which still have to be welded.



The following options are available for post-processing:

- a.) Welding the small cracks with a toothpick and diffusion adhesive, and afterwards subsequent normal post-processing.
But the repair site would then remain visible.
- b.) Post-processing with the TPE repair kit (by Indigo-Individual), only for TPE love dolls
- c.) Thermal post-processing, for TPE & TPR

VIII. Summary:

Repair requires time, muse, patience and good preparation.
Hasty, hurried and inaccurate repairs do not succeed.

The cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive is a very strong solvent mixture.
You have to be aware of that.

Properly applied, with knowledge of the behavior of thermoplastic elastomers in the normal state and under material tension, the diffusion adhesive is a versatile and fully-welding medium for a variety of different repairs.

Incorrectly and with ignorance applied, the diffusion adhesive can cause very large damages.

Mistakes can happen despite good preparation and the utmost care.
Quick and appropriate action must now be guaranteed.

At this point the recommendation is given, to practice the measures in case of mistakes with test material.

Here in particular:

- the "10-second-rule"

and

- Acting due uncontrolled separation because of material tension

Registration with the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment:

Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR)

In accordance with Article 16e Chemicals Act, the cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive is registered as a chemical with the following information:

BfR - Product name: **Cold-welding TPE & TPR diffusion adhesive**

BfR - Product number: **7241688**

Manufacturer information:

Indigo-Individual e.K.
Gerd Hahn
Bayernstraße 36
92533 Wernberg-Köblitz
Germany

Registry court: District court Amberg, HRA 3552

Contact:

phone: +49 9604 / 93 26 489
email: indigo-info@web.de

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