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Formaldehyde-Catcher

"The Sick Building Syndrome" attracts attention as a big social problem.
"The formaldehyde" causes a headache, dizziness.
Technology advances the high airtightness of the new house, the density of indoor formaldehyde rises for it.
The building materials radiating formaldehyde to use for interior decoration without any restriction in Japan 、those must pass F☆☆☆☆(JAS standard).
Formaldehyde-Catcher "is the product which can let you pass an F☆☆☆☆ standard by applying it to building materials.
In addition, "the formaldehyde" is used for the various fields besides building materials.
Furthermore, "the acetaldehyde" becomes the social problem recently, too.
We also have a product which effective against "the acetaldehyde"

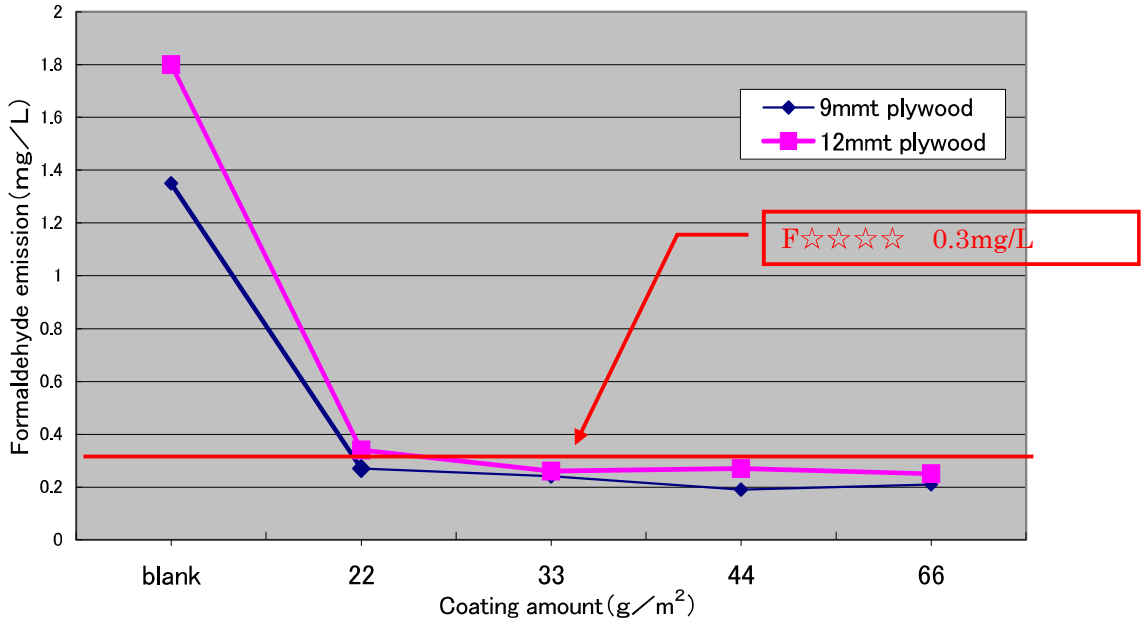
Ⅰ. Formaldehyde-Catcher property

Name	Appearance	Solvent	Solid content%	PH	Use for
FC-510PM	powder	-	100	——	PB・MDF
FC-460	liquid	water	34	7.8	Plywood・Flooring
FC-480	liquid	water	34	8.5	Flooring (osmosis)
FC-478	liquid	water	30	7.5	Plywood osmosis)
FC-478T	liquid	water	30	8.0	PB・MDF (high osmosis)
C-40	liquid	water	40	8.0	A melamine／phenol smoothly planed board
FC-8G	liquid	water	6	6.3	A glass wool ／A rock wool
FC-12R	liquid	water	12	6.8	A rock wool(double concentration)
FC-15R	liquid	water	12	8.0	A rock wool
FC-800	liquid	water	20	8.3	A plasterboard (for mix in a board)
FCS-20	liquid	glycol	20	——	Alkyd paint
FCS-24	liquid	glycol	30	——	Alkyd paint
C-70	liquid	alcohol	20	——	Alkyd paint / Ink
FC-1000	liquid	water	12.5	8.5	The interior of the car : A nonwoven fabric / felt (for the acetaldehyde)

Ⅱ. Usage and performance

Ⅱ—1. Flooring

§ Different thickness plywood （ＦＣ—４６０）

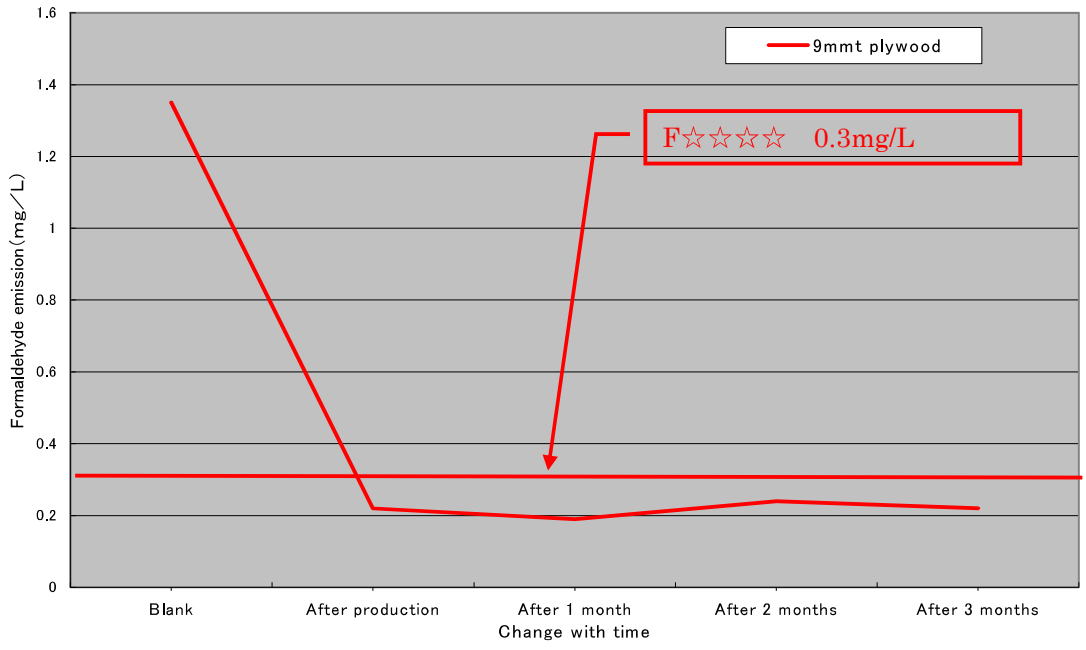


Condition ／Combination： FC-460/water=1/2(wt%) (back side application)

Drying：８０℃×５min

JAS glass desiccator method

§ Quantity of formaldehyde radiatio（ＦＣ—４６０）

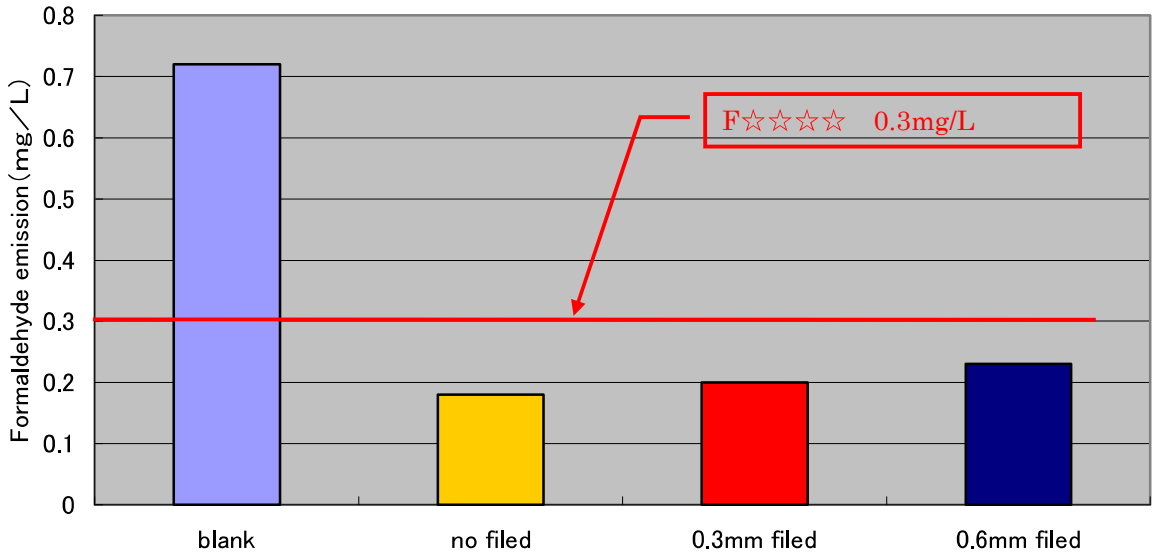


Condition ／Combination：FC-460/water=1/2(wt%) (back side application)

Drying：８０℃×５min

JAS glass desiccator method

Ⅱ—2. MDF



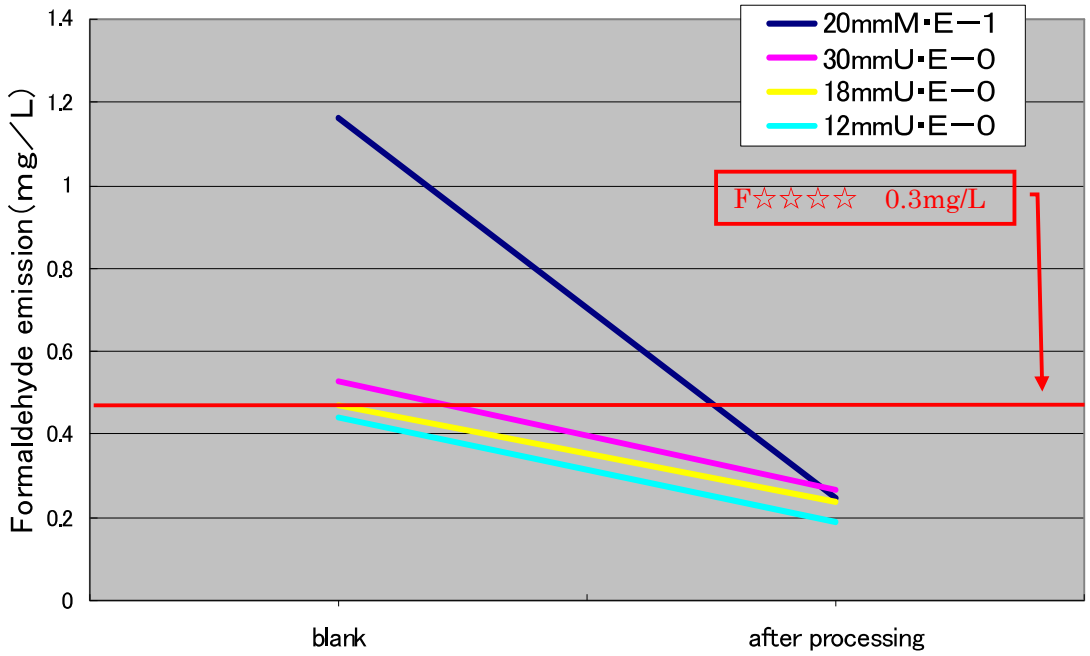
Condition/ FC - 510PM(20 % water solution) + T -303 (penetrator) 1%

Matrix： 3. Quantity of 6mmMDF board

Application： 40g/m² (both sides spray application)

Glass desiccator method(JIS A 1460)

Ⅱ—3. PB (Particle board)



Condition / FC - 478T 3 times dilution spray application

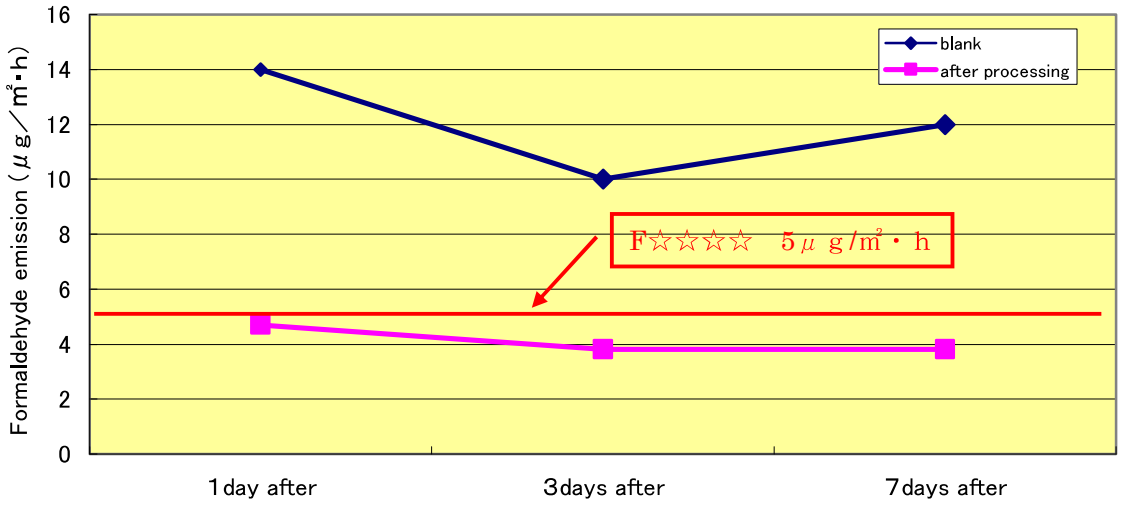
Drying 80℃×5min → File processing

Application：20mm type M 133g/m² (one side application)

12mm～30mm type U 56g/m² (one side application)

Glass desiccator method(JIS A 1460)

Ⅱ－4－1．Glass wool



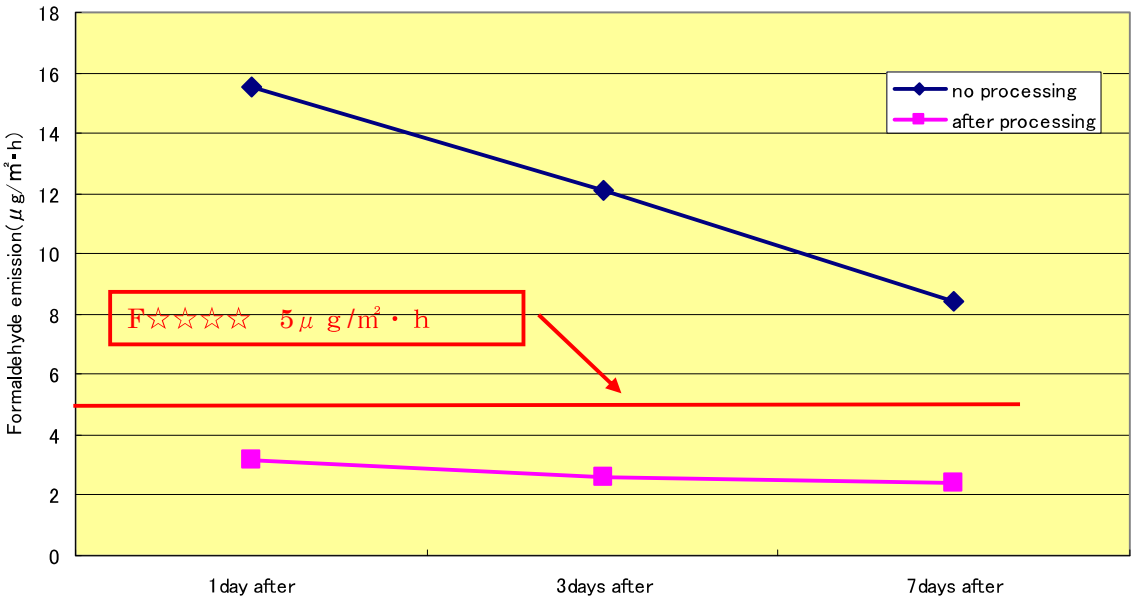
Condition／ＦＣ－８Ｇ

Matrix：glass wool（３４Kg/m^3　Thickness５０mm）

Application: 33g／㎡

A small chamber method（JIS A 1901）

Ⅱ－4－2．Rock wool



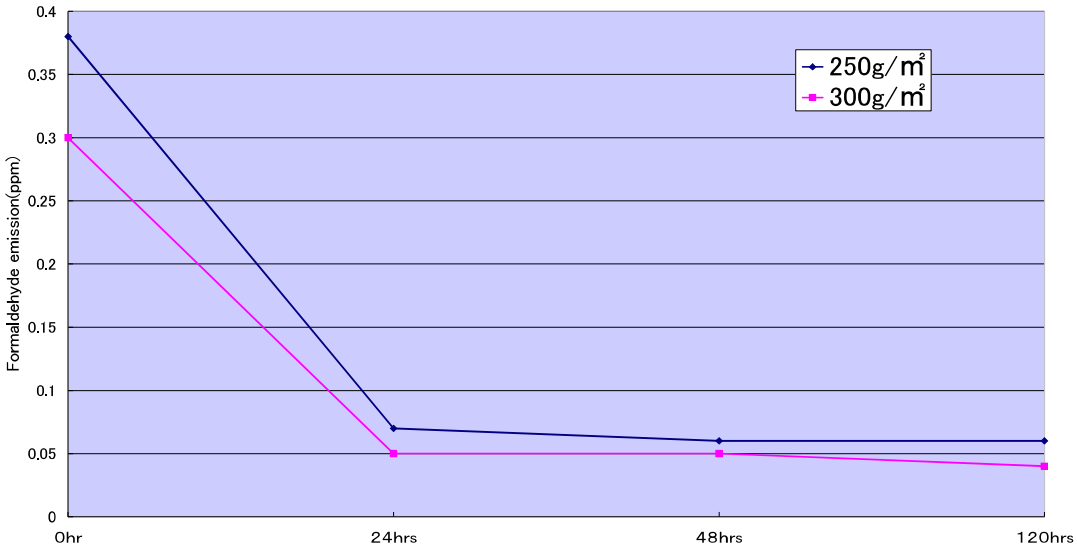
Condition／ＦＣ－１５Ｒ

Matrix：Rock wool（３０Kg/m^3）

Application：２２ｇ／㎡

A small chamber method（JIS A 1901）

Ⅱ－5．A plasterboard（ＦＣ－８００）



Test method/１.Put plywood and the test board which are formaldehyde outbreak source in a chamber of 45L.（The initial density０．３～０．４ｐｐｍ）

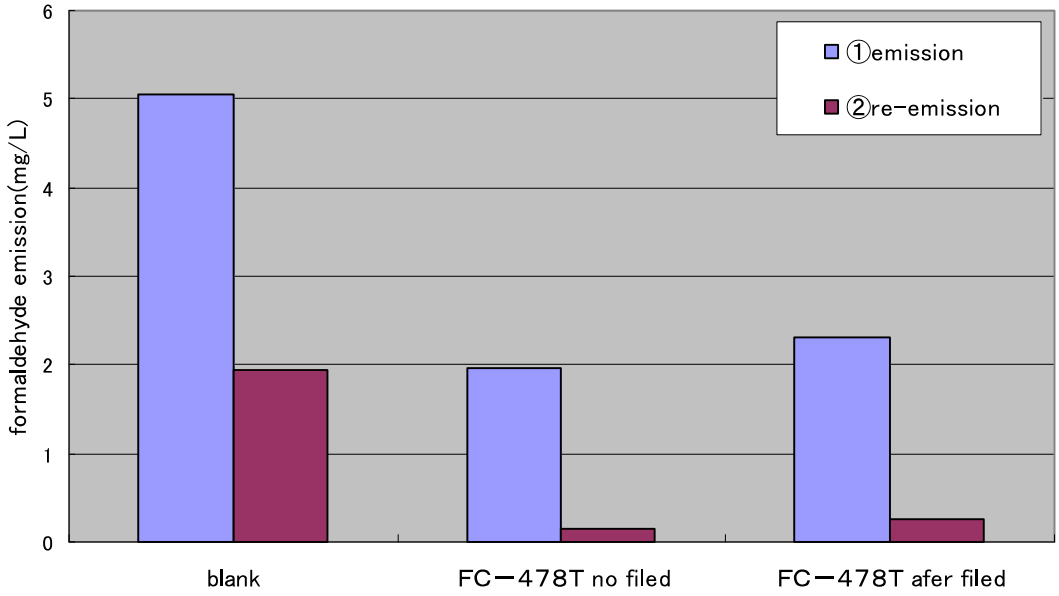
２.Use a gas test tube 0-120 hours later and measure density in the chamber

３.Set　the chamber temperature 23±2℃.

４.Test board size＝１５０×１５０mm・Thickness＝１２．５mm

５.Mask the back side and the side with aluminum foil tape.

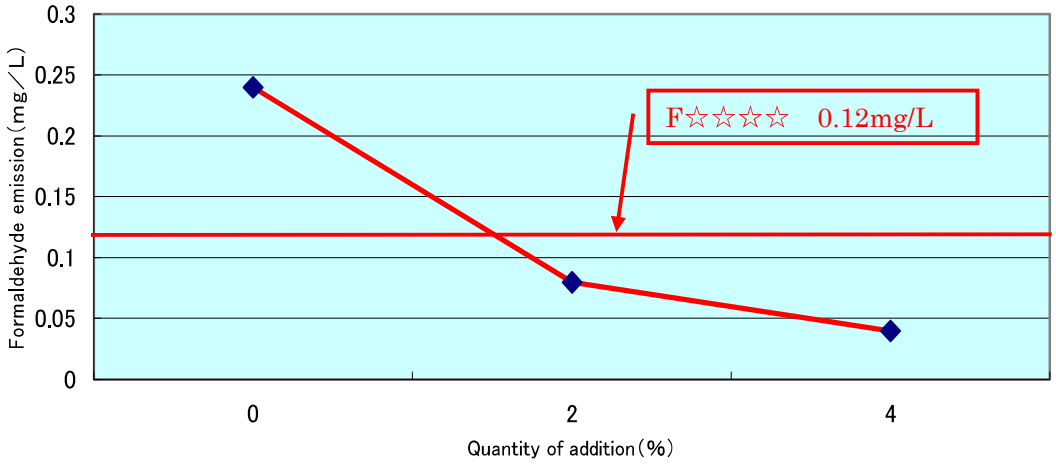
Ⅱ－6．A masking board（Adsorption Formaldehyde）



Condition／MDＦ×６＋A board finished with processing×６

Put it in desiccator and leave unattended for 50℃×24 hours

Ⅱ－7. Alkyd Paint



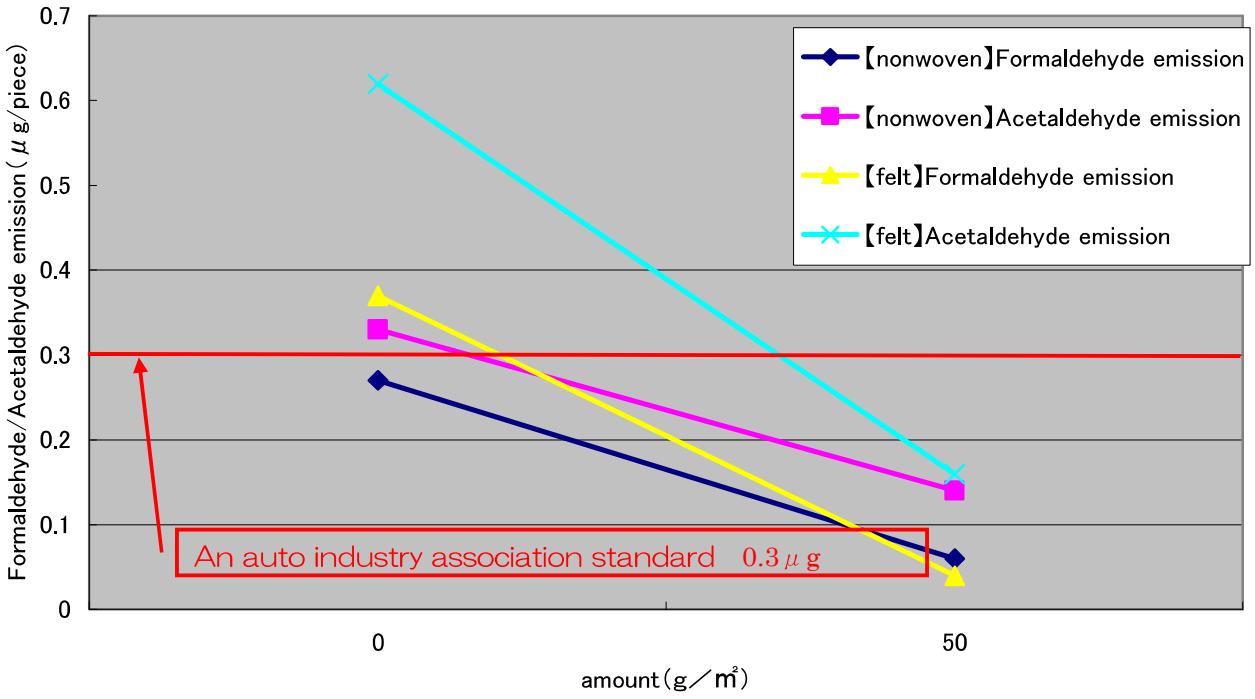
Condition／ＦＣＳ－２０

Application：５０ｇ／m^2（１５０mm×１５０mm glass board）

Put it for 7days

Glass desiccator method

Ⅱ－8. The interior of the car：A nonwoven fabric / Felt



Condition／ＦＣ－１０００／Ｔ－３０３(penetrator)＝１０００／１（ｗｔ％）

Application：spray

Drying：８０℃×３分

Measurement：based on An auto industry association standard