



Kimbal-Midwesi

MATERIAL	
SAFETY DATA	
SHEET	

NFPA 704 RA	TING	
Health	2	
Flammability	2	
Reactivity	2	
NFPA 30B LEVEL		
N/A		

P.O. Box 2488 Columbus, OH 43216-2488 Corporate & Emergency Telephone (614-228-6701)

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PART NUMBER	60-190
PRODUCT NAME	Surface Insensitive Instant Adhesive Gel
CHEMICAL FAMILY	N/A
DOT SHIPPING	

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

personal and a second					
Specific chemical identity, common names	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	STEL	%	
Ethyl Cyanoacrylale (7085-85-0)	None	None		85-90	
Poly (methyl methacrylate) (9011-14-7)	-	•	•	5-10	
Silica, Amorphous Treated (112945-52-5)	6mg/m3	10mg/m3	-	5-10	
*Hydroquinone (123-31-9)	2mg/m3	2mg/m3	4mg/m3	0.1-0.5	
Proprietary Items	-	•	-	3	

All chemical compounds marked with an asterisk (*) are toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. You must notify each person to whom this moture of trade name product is sold. This statement must not be detached. Any copy or redistribution of this Material Safety Data Sheet shall include this statement.

3. PHYSICAL DATA

	The second se
OILING POINT (RANGE)	>300'F
APOR PRESSURE @80'F	<0.2mm
VAPOR DENSITY	Approx. 3
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Polymerized by water
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1	1.05
MELTING/FREEZING POINT	
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetale = 1)	N/A
V.O.C. (EPA Melhod 24)	85.4%; 897 g/l
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Water white gel, sharp odor

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT	, 150-200°F T.C.C.
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%)	, N/A
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%)	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	. Dry chemical, CO ₂ , or foam,
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES	Firelighters should wear NIOSH
	approved positive pressure set
	contained breathing apparatus.
	initating organic vanore

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS..... Inflaling organic vapors.

5. HEALTH EFFECTS DATA

SHORT TERM EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

ROUTE OF ENTRY......Skin, eyes, ingestion, inhalation. HEALTH HAZARDS

HEALTH HAZARDS

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

5. HEALTH EFFECTS DATA (Continued)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY

AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE None known

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES	
	supplemental page for emergency procedures.
SKIN CONTACT	
	emergency procedures.
INHÁLATION	Remove to tresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain
	medical attention.
INGESTION	
	emergency procedures.

SPECIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

CARCINOGEN (OSHA Guidelines) Presently not on any lists.

6. REACTIVITY

STABILITY	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITIES	Polymarized by contact with water, alcohols,
	amines, alkalies.
NFPA REACTIVITY HAZARD	2
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION	
PRODUCTS	Initaling organic vapors.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION.	
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	CONDITIONSNone known.

7. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

REQUIREMENTS	Safety glasses or goggles. Neoprene,
	rubber, or butyl rubber ploves. Do not
	use cotion gloves. Positive down-drait
	exhaust ventilation should be provided
1	to maintain vapor concentrations below
	TLV.
WASH REQUIREMENTS	Wash with soap and water,
SPILL OB LEAK PROCEDURES	Flood with water to polymerize. Soak up
SI ILE OTTECART HOOLDONED	In an inert absorbent.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS	Polymerize as above incinerate following
	EPA and local regulations.
HANDLING & STORAGE	Store al temperatures below 75'F to
	meximize shell life.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS	Avoid contact with skin or eyes, Avoid
	breathing vapor.

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Use self contained breathing apparatus If TLV limits are exceeded. Do not eat or smoke while using. Wash hands after use,

THE INFORMATION GIVEN AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE HEREIN APPLY TO OUR PRODUCT(S) ALONE AND ARE NOT COMBINED WITH OTHER PRODUCT(S), SUCH ARE BASED ON OUR RESEARCH AND ON DATA FROM OTHER RELIABLE SOURCES AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE. IT IS THE PURCHASER'S RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE USING ANY PRODUCT TO VERIFY THIS DATA UNDER THEIR OWN OPERATION CONDITIONS AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRODUCT IS SUITABLE FOR THEIR PURPOSES.



169

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SURFACE INSENSITIVE INSTANT ADHESIVE GEL Supplemental Page

Information For First Aid And Casualty On Treatment For Adhesion Of Human Skin To Itself If Caused By Cyanoacrylate Adhesives

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Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue, including skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to cyanoacrylates are handled best by passive, non-surgical first aid. Treatment of specific types of accidents are given below.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove excess adhesive. Soak skin in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Cured adhesive does not present a health hazard, even when bonded to the skin.

Avoid contact with clothes, fabrics, rags or tissues. Contact with these materials may cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will generate heat causing smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear nitrile or polyethylene gloves and apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

SKIN ADHESION

First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel or roll the surfaces apart with the aid of a blunt edge, e.g. a spatula or a teaspoon handle; then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

EYELID TO EYELID OR EYEBALL ADHESION

In the event that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. the eye will open without further action, typically in 1-4 days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eye by manipulation.

ADHESIVE ON THE EYEBALL

Cyanoacrylate introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, generally covering several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. During the period of contamination, double vision may be experienced together with a lachrymatory affect, and it is important to understand the cause and realize that disassociation will hormally occur within a matter of hours, even with gross contamination.

MOUTH

If lips are accidentally stuck together, apply lots of warm water to the lips and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peel or roll lips apart. Do not attempt to pull the lips with direct opposing action.

It is almost impossible to swallow cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one half to two days. In case a lump forms in the mouth, position the patient to prevent ingestion of the lump when it detaches.

BURNS

Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large drop will increase in temperature enough to cause a burn. Burns should be treated normally after the lump of cyanoacrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

SURGERY

It should never be necessary to use such a drastic method to separate accidentally bonded skin.

