

Material Safety Data Sheet

NeoWeld®

Elliott Australia's NEOWELD is a Filament "E" Glass fabric coated on both sides with fully cured Flame Retardant Black Neoprene Rubber.

Fabric Specifications		
Property/Test Method	Requirement	Tolerance
Weight	850g/m ²	Nominal
Thickness	0.60mm	Nominal
Tensile strength (base fabric) Warp (N/50mm) Weft (N/50mm)	3840 2240	Nominal
Surface spread of flame BS476 part	Certification to "Class 1" pass	Nominal
7 Fire protection BS476 part 8	1 hour rating (no flame passes through material) 100°C continuous temperature 100°C short term temperature	
Fire test of smoke curtains ISO 834 NT fire 005	Complies with fire class F60	
Roll length (m)	50	Nominal
Roll width (cm)	100	Nominal

Technical Data	
Physical appearance:	
Appearance and odour	Black or orange, has a slight rubbery smell
Boiling point	N/A
Melting point	>700 deg. C
Vapour pressure	N/A
Solubility in water	Insoluble
Percent volatile by volume (%)	N/A
Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate = 100)	N/A
Reactivity data:	
Stability	The products are stable when used for the intended industrial application

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Composition / Information on Ingredients

The product covered by this data sheet is a glass cloth coated on both sides with Neoprene rubber. The base fabric is made from continuous filament fibres made from borosilicate E Glass (CAS-65997-17-3). The filament diameters are uniform, 9 micron and are therefore above the maximum size considered to be respirable (approx 3 micron). They will not sub-divide into fibrils of smaller diameter. The fibres contain small amounts of complex organic surface dressings (e.g. starch based and pva compounds). The black rubber coating applied to the fabric contains quantities of compounding agents and pigments to give the cured product the required performance characteristics and colour.

Hazards Identification

NeoWeld is labelled for identification purposes only being of low hazard.

First Aid Measures

Inhalation	In the unlikely event of excessive inhalation of dust, (or fumes from a sustained fire situation), remove the individual to the fresh air. Obtain medical advice.
Skin irritation	In the unlikely event of skin irritation, wash affected part with mild soap and running water. If irritation persists obtain medical advice.
Eye irritation	Irrigate eyes if affected by entry of dust. Obtain medical advice if irritation persists.

Firefighting Measures

Flammability	The materials will not support combustion. Glass will soften and subsequently melt at temperatures above 700°C.
Special firefighting procedures	In a sustained fire the products will degrade and the surface dressings and finishes will give rise to irritant fumes and smoke, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride. Appropriate personal protection and approved forms of self-contained breathing apparatus should therefore be worn in such situations.
Extinguishing media	Use that appropriate to the surrounding fire

Accidental Release Measures

Glass coated textile products damaged or made friable should be handled with the use of personal protective equipment.

Handling and Storage

In view of the encapsulation nature of the rubber coating, it is highly unlikely that these products will give rise to significant amounts of dust during normal handling and dust control measures will rarely be required in circumstances involving the fabrication of products from these materials. However, in accordance with good working practices the production of debris should be minimised and the accumulation of dust should be removed by dust less methods. No special storage conditions are required on health grounds.

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Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Occupational exposure to man-made mineral fibre dust of non-respirable size should be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable and should not exceed a maximum Exposure Limit of 5mg/m³ (8 hour TWA)

Only if the materials are being handled extremely vigorously or subjected to harsh abrasion are dust levels likely to rise above the exposure limit given above. In such circumstances the provision of local exhaust ventilation should be considered, or if this is not practicable, dust masks should be worn approved for use against irritant dust. These should be worn in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

To reduce the chance of skin irritation when handling glass fibre based materials, overalls of a close weave material should be worn. Gloves, arm cuffs or barrier creams may also be advantageous in some circumstances. However, emphasis should be placed on personal hygiene and hands and arms should be rinsed copiously under running water before washing.

Where there is a possibility of glass fibre entering the eye, suitable eye protection should be worn.

Exposure to rubber dust should again be minimised and not exceed a Maximum Exposure Limit of 8mg/m³.

Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Potential Exposure | Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Effects of over-exposure (acute and chronic)

Inhalation (Dust)	In view of the encapsulating nature of the rubber coating applied to the base fabrics it is most unlikely that glass dust will be produced as a result of product usage. Glass dust from the materials referred to in this Data Sheet is not regarded as respirable in view of the large diameter of the continuous filaments used, and the levels of dust likely to arise from most operations involving the handling and use of the materials will be negligible. Only if the products are subjected to harsh mechanical abrasion are levels of dust likely to arise that could be irritating to the upper respiratory tract. This will be a mixture of particulate dust (rubber and glass). Such effects are usually transitory leaving no permanent damage.
Fume	Contact with molten metal or flame may give rise to localised emission of fume.
Skin Irritation	Some people who come into contact with glass fibre experience reddening and itching of the skin. Those who are subject to this effect are most likely to experience it when handling the materials for the first time or after a period of no contact as hardening of the skin usually occurs. Such effects are not likely in the handling of the products due to the presence of the Neoprene rubber coating. The rubber is not likely to give rise to skin problems.
Eye Irritation	Entry of dust fragments into the eye will cause foreign body irritation.
Carcinogenicity	Continuous glass filament was noted as a Group 3 material 'Not classified as to human arcinogenicity'.

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Ecological Information	
These products are not readily biodegradable. No known harmful effect on the environment.	
Disposal Considerations	
The disposal of waste should be carried out in accordance with national or regional directives - normally by burial in controlled industrial landfill sites.	
Regulatory Information	
No specific regulatory information is applicable to this Neoprene treated glass cloth.	
Other Information	
References	1. Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 46. Man Made Mineral Fibres (Rev Nov 1990) 2. Health & Safety Executive Guidance Note EH 40/2000. Occupational Exposure Limits 2000

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