

STORING SOLVENT CEMENT PRODUCTS

STORAGE AND HANDLING

These storage instructions deal with solvent cement products stored in distribution centres prior to sale and storage of cements on job sites, which are generally subjected to the outdoor elements.

STORING IN A WAREHOUSE

- Ideally products should be stored at room temperature to ensure that the installer/customer receives the product in a condition that can be applied immediately after purchase.
- Products subjected to freezing will thicken and will not be usable in this state but when placed in a warm area, after a period, will return to its original, usable condition.
- Keep away from heat, spark, open flame and other sources of ignition.
- Keep container closed when not in use.

STORING AT THE JOB-SITE

- Store in the shade between 5°C and 45 °C (40°F and 110°F) or as specified on the label.
- If the unopened container is subjected to freezing*, it may become extremely thick or jelled. This cement can be placed in a warm area, where after a period, it will return to its original, usable condition. But such is not the case when jelling has taken place because of actual solvent loss – for example, when the container was left open too long during use or not properly sealed after use. Cement in this condition should not be used and should be properly discarded.
- Sluyter solvent cements are formulated to be used “as received” in original containers. Adding thinners or primers to change viscosity is not recommended.
- If the cement is found to be jelly-like and not free flowing, it should not be used.
- Containers of cement should be shaken or stirred before using.
- Do not shake primers.

* At temperatures below freezing (0°C), solvents penetrate and soften PVC surfaces more slowly than in warmer weather. For this reason, it is recommended that testing be done on a piece of scrap pipe of the same lot, to determine if satisfactory penetration of the surfaces can be achieved at the extreme temperature. Applying the primer, waiting a few minutes and scraping the surface with a knife-edge can do this test. If sufficient penetration is achieved, some of the plastic surface of the pipe should be soft enough to be removed. If sufficient penetration is not achieved, even with multiple applications of primer; it is unlikely that a suitable joint will result.