

LOCTITE[®] Quicktite[®] Instant Adhesive Gel

October 2005

following product characteristics:

Technology	Cyanoacrylate
Chemical Type	Ethyl cyanoacrylate
Appearance (uncured)	Transparent, colorless gel ^{LMS}
Components	One part - requires no mixing
Viscosity	Gel
Cure	Humidity
Application	Bonding
Key Substrates	Wood, Paper, Leather and Fabric

LOCTITE[®] Quicktite[®] Instant Adhesive Gel is designed for the rapid bonding of a wide range of materials, including metals, plastics and elastomers. LOCTITE[®] Quicktite[®] Instant Adhesive Gel is particularly suited for bonding porous or absorbent materials such as wood, paper, leather and fabric. The gel consistency prevents adhesive flow even on vertical surfaces.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C Flash Point - See MSDS	1.1
Casson Viscosity, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone and plate rheometer	100 to 450 ^{LMS}

TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

Under normal conditions, the atmospheric moisture initiates the curing process. Although full functional strength is developed in a relatively short time, curing continues for at least 24 hours before full chemical/solvent resistance is developed.

Cure Speed vs. Substrate

The rate of cure will depend on the substrate used. The table below shows the fixture time achieved on different materials at 22 °C / 50 % relative humidity. This is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm².

Fixture Time, ISO 4587, seconds:

Steel (grit blasted)	30
Neoprene	60
PVC	15
Paper	≤30 ^{LMS}

Cure Speed vs. Bond Gap

The rate of cure will depend on the bondline gap. Thin bond lines result in high cure speeds, increasing the bond gap will decrease the rate of cure.

Cure Speed vs. Humidity

The rate of cure will depend on the ambient relative humidity. Higher relative humidity levels result in more rapid speed of cure.

Cure Speed vs. Activator

Where cure speed is unacceptably long due to large gaps, applying activator to the surface will improve cure speed. However, this can reduce ultimate strength of the bond and therefore testing is recommended to confirm effect.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL **Adhesive Properties**

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:		
PVC	N/mm² (psi)	7.0 (1,010)
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:		
Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm² (psi)	20.2 (2,930)
Neoprene	N/mm² (psi)	*1.2 (*170)

* substrate failure

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is not recommended for use in pure oxygen and/or oxygen rich systems and should not be selected as a sealant for chlorine or other strong oxidizing materials.

For safe handling information on this product, consult the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Directions for use

- 1. For best performance bond surfaces should be clean and free from grease.
- 2. This product performs best in thin bond gaps (0.05 mm).
- 3. Excess adhesive can be dissolved with Loctite cleanup solvents, nitromethane or acetone.

Loctite Material Specification^{LMS}

LMS dated March 19, 2002. Test reports for each batch are available for the indicated properties. LMS test reports include selected QC test parameters considered appropriate to specifications for customer use. Additionally, comprehensive controls are in place to assure product quality and consistency. Special customer specification requirements may be coordinated through Henkel Quality.



Storage

Store product in the unopened container in a dry location. Storage information may be indicated on the product container labeling.

Optimal Storage: 2 °C to 8 °C. Storage below 2 °C or greater than 8 °C can adversely affect product properties. Material removed from containers may be contaminated during use. Do not return product to the original container. Henkel Corporation cannot assume responsibility for product which has been contaminated or stored under conditions other than those previously indicated. If additional information is required, please contact your local Technical Service Center or Customer Service Representative.

Conversions

 $(^{\circ}C \ge 1.8) + 32 = ^{\circ}F$ kV/mm x 25.4 = V/mil mm / 25.4 = inches μ m / 25.4 = mil N x 0.225 = lb N/mm x 5.71 = lb/in N/mm² x 145 = psi MPa x 145 = psi N·m x 8.851 = lb·in N·m x 0.738 = lb·ft N·mm x 0.142 = oz·in mPa·s = cP

Note

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Reference 1.0