



# LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 499<sup>™</sup>

July 2008

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 499<sup>™</sup> provides the following product characteristics:

<b>Technology</b>	Cyanoacrylate
<b>Chemical Type</b>	Ethyl cyanoacrylate
<b>Appearance (uncured)</b>	Translucent colorless gel <sup>LMS</sup>
<b>Components</b>	One part - requires no mixing
<b>Viscosity</b>	High
<b>Cure</b>	Humidity
<b>Application</b>	Bonding
<b>Key Substrates</b>	Rubbers, Plastics and Metals

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 499<sup>™</sup> is a general purpose adhesive suitable for applications where heat resistance is required. LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 499<sup>™</sup> is formulated to resist thermal cycling and also exhibits superior resistance to humidity.

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.1
Casson Viscosity, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone and plate rheometer	100 to 450
Viscosity, Brookfield - RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle TC, speed 20 rpm, Helipath	18,000 to 40,000 <sup>LMS</sup>
Vapour Pressure, hPa	≤1
Flash Point - See MSDS	

## 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.

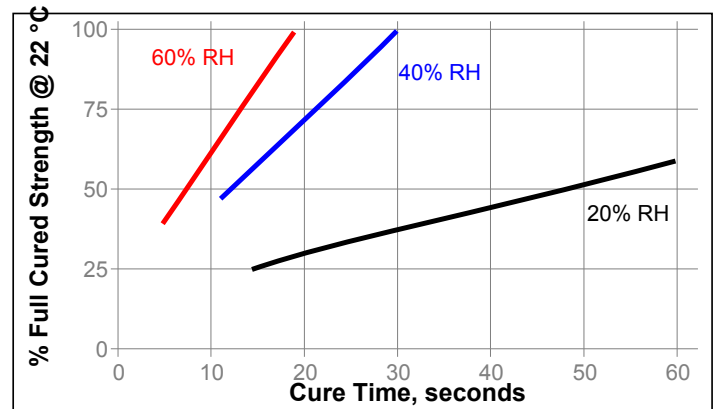
## Cure Speed vs. Substrate

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/mm<sup>2</sup> .

Fixture Time, seconds:	
Mild Steel (degreased)	50 to 100
Aluminum (degreased)	15 to 40
Zinc dichromate	50 to 150
Neoprene	<20
Rubber, nitrile	<20
ABS	30 to 60
PVC	50 to 100
Polycarbonate	50 to 100
Phenolic	20 to 50

## Cure Speed vs. Humidity

The rate of cure will depend on the ambient relative humidity. The following graph shows the tensile strength developed with time on Buna N rubber at different levels of humidity.



## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

After 24 hours @ 22 °C

### Physical Properties:

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2, K <sup>-1</sup>	100×10 <sup>-6</sup>
Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity, ISO 8302, W/(m·K)	0.1
Softening Point, DIN EN 1427, °C	165

### Electrical Properties:

Dielectric Constant / Dissipation Factor, IEC 60250:	
0.1 kHz	2 to 3.3 / <0.02
1 kHz	2 to 3.5 / <0.02
10 kHz	2 to 3.5 / <0.02
Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω·cm	2×10 <sup>15</sup> to 10×10 <sup>15</sup>
Surface Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω	10×10 <sup>15</sup> to 80×10 <sup>15</sup>
Dielectric Breakdown Strength, IEC 60243-1, kV/mm	25

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

### Adhesive Properties

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 18 to 26 (psi) (2,610 to 3,770)
Aluminum	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 11 to 19 (psi) (1,595 to 2,755)
Zinc dichromate	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 8 to 15 (psi) (1,160 to 2,175)
ABS	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 6 to 20 (psi) (870 to 2,900)
PVC	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 6 to 20 (psi) (870 to 2,900)
Polycarbonate	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 5 to 20 (psi) (725 to 2,900)
Phenolic	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 5 to 15 (psi) (725 to 2,175)
Neoprene	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 5 to 15 (psi) (725 to 2,175)
Nitrile	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 5 to 15 (psi) (725 to 2,175)



**Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:**

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	12 to 25
	(psi)	(1,740 to 3,625)
Buna-N	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	5 to 15
	(psi)	(725 to 2,175)

**"T" Peel Strength, ISO 11339:**

Steel (degreased)	N/mm	<0.5
	(lb/in)	(<2.8)

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C, followed by 24 hours @ 121 °C, tested @ 22 °C

**Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:**

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	≥9.0 <sup>LMS</sup>
	(psi)	(≥1,305)

Cured for 30 seconds @ 22 °C

**Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:**

Buna-N	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	≥3.0
	(psi)	(≥435)

**TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE**

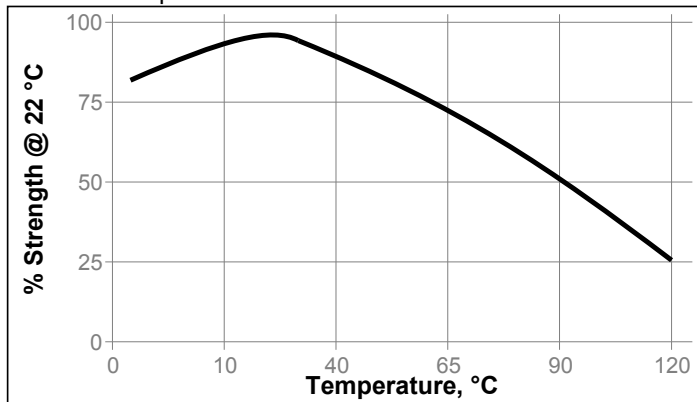
After 1 week @ 22 °C

**Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:**

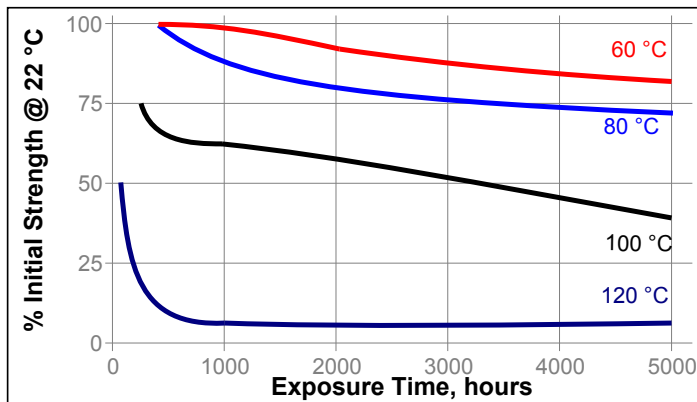
Mild steel (grit blasted)

**Hot Strength**

Tested at temperature

**Heat Aging**

Aged at temperature indicated and tested @ 22 °C

**Chemical/Solvent Resistance**

Aged under conditions indicated and tested @ 22 °C.

Environment	°C	% of initial strength		
		100 h	500 h	1000 h
Motor oil (MIL-L-46152)	40	100	100	95
Gasoline	22	100	100	100
Isopropanol	22	100	100	100
Ethanol	22	100	100	100
Freon TA	22	100	100	100
Heat/humidity 95% RH	40	100	100	95

**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:**

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

**Loctite Material Specification<sup>LMS</sup>**

LMS dated April 01, 2004. 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**

(°C x 1.8) + 32 = °F  
 kV/mm x 25.4 = V/mil  
 mm / 25.4 = inches  
 μm / 25.4 = mil  
 N x 0.225 = lb  
 N/mm x 5.71 = lb/in  
 N/mm<sup>2</sup> 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 1.1