LOCTITE® 480™

December 2009

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE® 480™ provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Cyanoacrylate
Chemical Type	Ethyl cyanoacrylate
Appearance (uncured)	Black liquid[LMS]
Components	One part - requires no mixing
Viscosity	Low
Cure	Humidity
Application	Bonding
Key Substrates	Metals, Plastics and Rubbers

LOCTITE® 480™ is a rubber toughened adhesive with increased flexibility and peel strength along with enhanced resistance to shock.

NSF International
Certified to ANSI/NSF Standard 61 for use in commercial and residential potable water systems not exceeding 82° C. **Note:** This is a regional approval. Please contact your local Technical Service Center for more information and clarification.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.05
Flash Point - See MSDS	
Viscosity, Cone & Plate, mPa·s (cP):	
Temperature: 25 °C, Shear Rate: 1,000 s^{-1}	100 to 200[LMS]
Viscosity, Brookfield - LVF, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle 1, speed 6 rpm	100 to 200

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, seconds:	
Steel (degreased)	60 to 120
Aluminum	10 to 30
Zinc dichromate	50 to 150
Neoprene	<20
Rubber, nitrile	<20
ABS	20 to 50
PVC	50 to 100
Polycarbonate	30 to 90
Phenolic	20 to 60

Cure Speed vs. Bond Gap

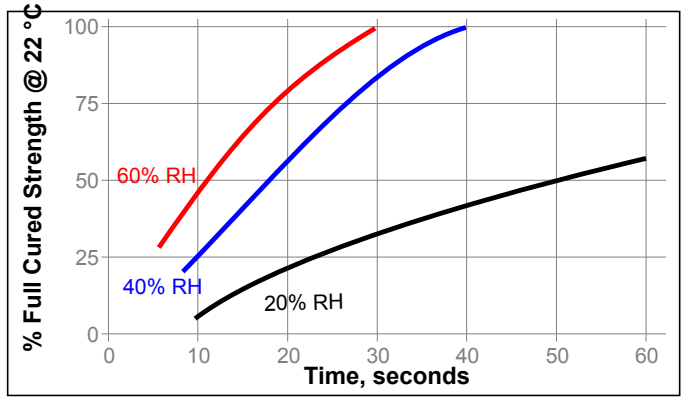
The rate of cure will depend on the bondline gap. Thin bond lines result in high cure speeds, increasing the bond gap will decrease the rate of cure.

Cure Speed vs. 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.

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

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C

Physical Properties:

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2,, K^{-1}	80×10^{-6}
Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity ISO 8302, W/(m·K)	0.1
Glass Transition Temperature, ISO 11359-2, °C	150

Electrical Properties:

Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω·cm	10×10^{15}
Surface Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω	10×10^{15}
Dielectric Breakdown Strength, IEC 60243-1, kV/mm	25
Dielectric Constant / Dissipation Factor, IEC 60250:	
0.1 kHz	2.65 / <0.02
1 kHz	2.75 / <0.02
10 kHz	2.75 / <0.02

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

Adhesive Properties

Cured for 30 seconds @ 22 °C
Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Buna-N	N/mm²	≥1.8[LMS]
	(psi)	(≥260)

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm²	22 to 30
	(psi)	(3,200 to 4,400)
Aluminum (etched)	N/mm²	14 to 22
	(psi)	(2,000 to 3,200)
Zinc dichromate	N/mm²	8 to 15
	(psi)	(1,200 to 2,200)
ABS	N/mm²	6 to 20
	(psi)	(870 to 2,900)
PVC	N/mm²	4 to 20
	(psi)	(580 to 2,900)
Phenolic	N/mm²	5 to 15
	(psi)	(730 to 2,200)
Polycarbonate	N/mm²	5 to 20
	(psi)	(730 to 2,900)
Nitrile	N/mm²	5 to 15
	(psi)	(730 to 2,200)
Neoprene	N/mm²	5 to 15
	(psi)	(730 to 2,200)

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm²	12 to 25
	(psi)	(1,700 to 3,600)
Buna-N	N/mm²	5 to 15
	(psi)	(730 to 2,200)

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C, followed by 48 hours @ 120 °C, tested @ 22 °C
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

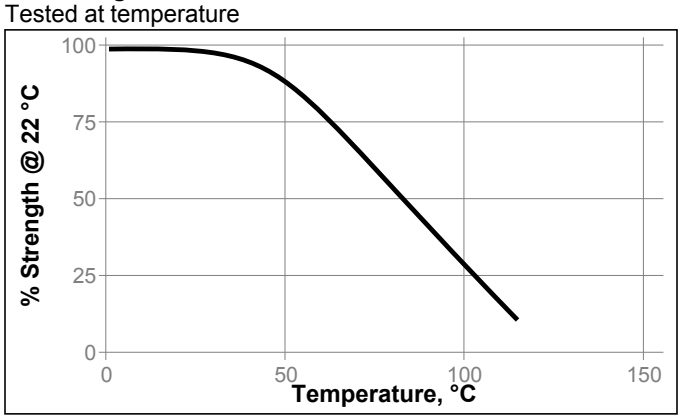
Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm²	≥18.0[LMS]
	(psi)	(≥2,610)

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Cured for 1 week @ 22 °C
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:
Steel (grit blasted)

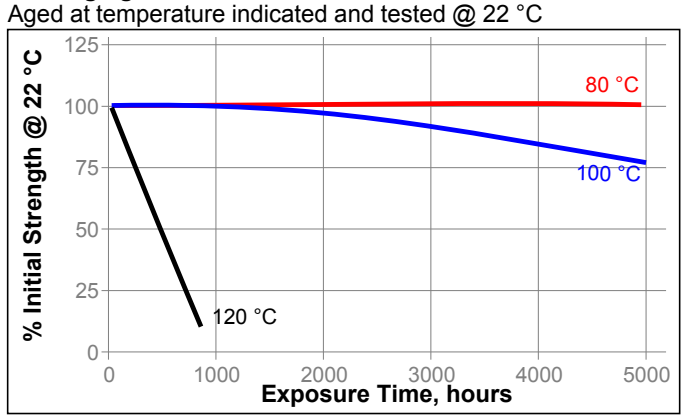
Hot Strength

Tested at temperature



Heat Aging

Aged at temperature indicated and tested @ 22 °C



Chemical/Solvent Resistance

Aged under conditions indicated and tested @ 22 °C.

		% of initial strength		
Environment	**°C**	**100 h**	**500 h**	**1000 h**
Motor oil	40	85	85	85
Gasoline	22	90	70	70
Ethanol	22	95	95	80
Isopropanol	22	75	75	75
Freon TA	22	90	90	85
Heat/humidity 95% RH	40	80	80	65

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:
Polycarbonate

		% of initial strength		
Environment	**°C**	**100 h**	**500 h**	**1000 h**
Heat/humidity 95% RH	40	100	100	100

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 December 5, 2003. 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/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 1.3