PERMABOND® 105



Cyanoacrylate

Technical Datasheet

Features & Benefits

- Natural and synthetic rubber bonding
- Ideal for hard to bond plastics
- Ease of use no mixing or heat cure
- Bonds most materials
- 100% reactive, no solvents

Approved to MIL-A-46050C Type II Class 1 (existing designs)

Description

PERMABOND® 105 is a low viscosity high purity cyanoacrylate adhesive. It is ideal for use on hard-to-bond plastics and rubbers such as natural rubber, EPDM and butyl rubber.

Cyanoacrylate adhesives are single component adhesives that polymerize rapidly when pressed into a thin film between parts. The moisture adsorbed on the surface initiates the curing of the adhesive. Strong bonds are developed extremely fast and on a great variety of materials. These properties make **PERMABOND** cyanoacrylates ideal adhesives for high speed production lines.

Physical Properties of Uncured Adhesive

| Chemical composition | Ethyl cyanoacrylate | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Appearance | Colourless | |
| Viscosity @ 25°C | 30-50 mPa.s <i>(cP)</i> | |
| Specific gravity | 1.1 | |

Typical Curing Properties

| Maximum gap fill | 0.1 mm <i>0.004 in</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fixture / handling time* (0.3 N/mm ² shear strength is achieved) | 10-15 seconds (Steel) 5-10 seconds (Buna N Rubber) 5-10 seconds (Phenolic) 5-10 seconds (PVC) 5-10 seconds (ABS) <20 seconds (EPDM) |
| Full strength | 24 hours |

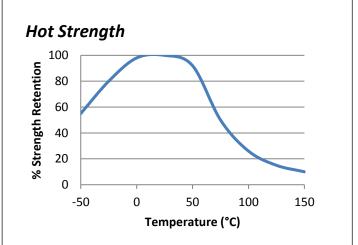
*Handling times can be affected by temperature, humidity and specific surfaces being bonded. Larger gaps or acidic surfaces will also reduce cure speed but this can be overcome by the use of Permabond C Surface Activator (CSA) or Permabond QFS 16.

Typical Performance of Cured Adhesive

| Shear strength* (ISO4587) | Steel Aluminium | 18-22 N/mm ² (2600-3200 psi) 6-8 N/mm ² (900-1200 psi) | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | Zinc 6-8 N/mm ² (900-1200 psi) | | |
| | ABS >6 N/mm ² (900psi) SF** | | |
| (1304387) | PVC >6 N/mm ² (900psi) SF** | | |
| | PC | >5 N/mm² (700 psi) SF** | |
| | Phenolic | 12-14N/mm² (1700-2000 psi) | |
| Impact strength (ASTM D-950) | 3-5 kJ/m² (1.4-2.4 ft-lb/in²) | | |
| Dielectric constant @10kHz | 2.5 | | |
| Dielectric strength | 25 kV/mm | | |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion | 90 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm/°C | | |
| Coefficient of thermal conductivity | 0.1 W/(m.K) | | |
| Hardness (ISO868) | 85 Shore D | | |

*Strength results will vary depending on the level of surface preparation and gap.

**SF = Substrate failure



"Hot strength" shear strength tests performed on mild steel. 24hr cure at room temperature and conditioned to pull temperature for 30 minutes before testing.

105 can withstand higher temperatures for brief periods (such as for paint baking and wave soldering processes) providing the joint is not unduly stressed. The minimum temperature the cured adhesive can be exposed to is -55°C (-65°F) depending on the materials being bonded.

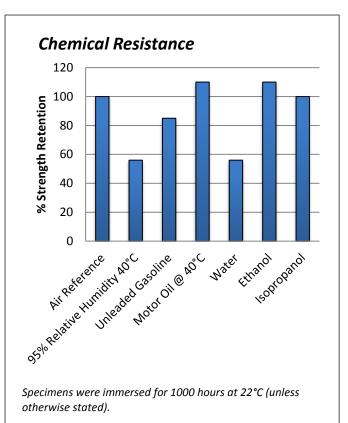
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Additional Information

This product is not recommended for use in contact with strong oxidizing materials and polar solvents although will withstand a solvent wash without any bond strength deterioration. Users are reminded that all materials, whether innocuous or not, should be handled in accordance with the principles of good industrial hygiene. Full information can be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet.

This Technical Datasheet (TDS) offers guideline information and does not constitute a specification.

Storage & Handling

| Storage Temperature |
|---------------------|
|---------------------|

| 2 to 7°C | (35 to | 45°F) |
|----------|--------|-------|

Allow adhesive to reach room temperature before opening bottle to prevent condensation inside the bottle which can reduce shelf life.

Surface Preparation

Surfaces should be clean, dry and grease-free before applying the adhesive. Use a suitable solvent (such as acetone or isopropanol) for the degreasing of surfaces. Some metals such as aluminium, copper and its alloys will benefit from light abrasion with emery cloth (or similar), to remove the oxide layer.

Directions for Use

- 1) Apply the adhesive sparingly to one surface.
- 2) Bring the components together quickly and correctly aligned.
- 3) Apply sufficient pressure to ensure the adhesive spreads into a thin film.
- 4) Do not disturb or re-align until sufficient strength is achieved, normally in a few seconds.
- 5) Any surplus adhesive can be removed with Permabond CA solvent, nitromethane or acetone.

NB:

For difficult or porous surfaces using a Permabond activator is recommended. If bonding polypropylene, polyethylene, PTFE or silicone, prime first with Permabond Polyolefin Primer (POP).



Cyanoacrylate directions for use: <u>https://youtu.be/PiPzutdRmsk</u>



www.permabond.com

UK: 0800 975 9800
 General Enquiries: +44 (0)1962 711661

 US: 732-868-1372
 Asia: + 86 21 5773 4913
 info.europe@permabond.com
 info.americas@permabond.com
 info.asia@permabond.com

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