

LOCTITE[®] 3525™

February 2008

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE[®] 3525™ provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Acrylic		
Chemical Type	Modified acrylic		
Appearance (uncured)	Transparent liquid ^{LMS}		
Fluorescence	Positive under UV light ^{LMS}		
Components	One component - requires no mixing		
Viscosity	Medium		
Cure	Ultraviolet (UV)/ visible light		
Cure Benefit	Production - high speed curing		
Application	Bonding		

LOCTITE[®] 3525™ is suitable for bonding a wide variety of materials. Cures fast to form clear, colorless bonds. When cured, it offers excellent flexibility, toughness and durability to moisture exposure. It is used to bond glass, metals and plastics for industrial applications. LOCTITE[®] 3525™ is suitable for use in electric motor balancing applications.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C 1.08
Refractive Index 1.48
Flash Point - See MSDS

Viscosity, Brookfield - RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):

Spindle 6, speed 20 rpm 9,500 to 21,000^{LMS}

Color, APHA ≤250^{LMS}

TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

LOCTITE[®] 3525™ can be cured by exposure to UV and/or visible light of sufficient intensity. The speed and depth of cure will depend on the UV intensity measured at the product surface.

Tack Free Time

Tack Free Time is the time required to achieve a tack free surface

Tack Free Time, seconds:

Zeta® 7200:

50 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm 10 to 15

Tack Free Time, minutes:

Zeta® 7400:

50 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm >5

Fixture Time

Fixture time is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of $0.1\ N/mm^2$.

≤5^{LMS}

UV Fixture Time, Glass microscope slides, seconds:

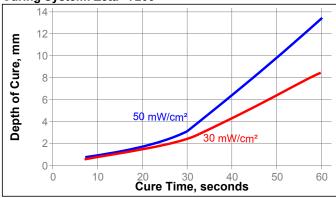
Black light, Zeta® 7500 light source:

6 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm

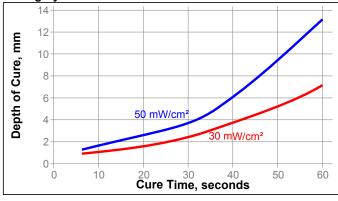
Depth of Cure vs. Irradiance (365 nm)

Cure depth depends both on external factors including the type of light source, light intensity and exposure time and on internal factors including composition of the adhesive . The following graphs show the effect of light source, light intensity and exposure time on depth of cure for LOCTITE $^{\!0}$ 3525 $^{\rm TM}$.

Curing System: Zeta® 7200



Curing System: Zeta® 7400





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TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATE	RIAL		Acrylic to Glass:	
Physical Properties			Aged 2 weeks	100
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2, K-1		4.8×10 ⁻⁴	Aged 4 weeks	85
Glass Transition Temperature, ISO 11359-2, °	C:		Aluminum to Glass:	
(Tg) by TMA	0.	43	Aged 2 weeks	90
Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Durometer D		60	Aged 4 weeks	95
Refractive Index, ASTM D542		1.51	G-10 Epoxyglass to Glass:	
Elongation, ISO 527-3, %		260	Aged 2 weeks	120
Tensile Strength, at break, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	24	Aged 4 weeks	130
renoite outrigui, at break, 100 027 0	(psi)	(3,500)	Aged 4 Weeks	130
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	175	Polycarbonate to Glass:	
	(psi)	(25,000)	Aged 2 weeks	60
	. ,	, , ,	Aged 4 weeks	50
			PVC to Glass:	
			Aged 2 weeks	135
			Aged 4 weeks	100
			· ·	
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL			Steel to Glass:	0.5
Adhesive Properties			Aged 2 weeks	65 65
			Aged 4 weeks	65
Cured @ 50 mW/cm ² , measured @ 365 nm, fo	r 30 seco	ondsusing a	Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, % of initial strength:	
Zeta [®] 7200 light source			Glass:	
135° Peel Strength:			Aged 2 weeks:	
20 mesh stainless steel screen to Glass	N/mm	2.3	0 gap	125
	(lb/in)	(13)	0.5 mm gap	115
Torsional Shear Strength, ASTM D 3658:			Aged 4 weeks:	
Aluminum hex button to Glass	N·m	≥70 ^{LMS}	0 gap	105
	(lb·ft)	(≥51.6)	0.5 mm gap	100
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:				
Glass:			Torsional Shear Strength, ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength,	ngth:
0 gap	N/mm²	4.7	Aluminum hex button to Glass:	
o gap	(psi)	(700)	Aged 2 weeks	70
0.5 mm gap	N/mm²	` '	Aged 4 weeks	65
0.0 gap	(psi)	(725)	Aged 6 weeks	65
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:			A 10.40400 H 1 1 0.0000	
ABS to Glass		3.6	Aged @ 121°C and tested @ 22 °C	
0 10 0.000	N/mm² (psi)	(520)	Torsional Shear Strength, ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength	ngtn:
Acrylic to Glass	N/mm²	4.3	Aluminum hex button to Glass:	40-
	(psi)	(630)	Aged 2 weeks	105
Aluminum to Glass	N/mm²	9.8	Aged 4 weeks	105
	(psi)	(1,420)	Aged 6 weeks	115
G-10 Epoxyglass to Glass	N/mm²	8.6		
	(psi)	(1,250)		
Polycarbonate to Glass	N/mm² (psi)	7.7	Aged @ 149°C and tested @ 22 °C	
		(1,110)	Torsional Shear Strength, ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength,	ngth:
PVC to Glass	N/mm²	7.1	Aluminum hex button to Glass:	
041 4- 01	(psi)	(1,030)	Aged 2 weeks	85
Steel to Glass	N/mm²	10.2	Aged 4 weeks	85
	(psi)	(1,480)	Aged 6 weeks	80
TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANC	E			

Cured @ 50 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, for 30 secondsusing a Zeta® 7200 light source

Humidity Resistance

Aged @ 49°C / condensing humidity and tested @ 22 °C Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445, % of initial strength: ABS to Glass:

Aged 2 weeks 120 Aged 4 weeks 115

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. This product is light sensitive; exposure to daylight, UV light and artificial lighting should be kept to a minimum during storage and handling.

- 2. The product should be dispensed from applicators with black feedlines.
- For best performance bond surfaces should be clean and free from grease.
- 4. Cure rate is dependent on lamp intensity, distance from light source, depth of cure needed or bondline gap and light transmittance of the substrate through which the radiation must pass.
- 5. Full cure is estimated to be four to five times the fixture time.
- For dry curing of exposed surfaces, mercury arc () or Electrodeless system, D or H bulbs are recommended.
- 7. Cooling should be provided for temperature sensitive substrates such as thermoplastics.
- 8. Plastic grades should be checked for risk of stress cracking when exposed to liquid adhesive.
- 9. Excess uncured adhesive can be wiped away with organic solvent (e.g. Acetone).
- Bonds should be allowed to cool before subjecting to any service loads.

Loctite Material Specification^{LMS}

LMS dated April 8, 1999. 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: 8 °C to 21 °C. Storage below 8 °C or greater than 28 °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 1.1