



# LOCTITE® 409

December 2008

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE® 409 provides the following product characteristics:

<b>Technology</b>	Cyanoacrylate
<b>Chemical Type</b>	Ethyl cyanoacrylate
<b>Appearance (uncured)</b>	Clear to slightly cloudy 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>	Plastics, Rubbers and Metals

LOCTITE® 409 is a general purpose cyanoacrylate adhesive gel. The gel consistency prevents adhesive flow even on vertical surfaces.

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.05
Flash Point - See MSDS	
Casson Viscosity, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone and plate rheometer	≥4,000 <sup>LMS</sup>
Viscosity, Brookfield - RVF, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle TC, speed 20 rpm, Helipath	*15,000 to 40,000 <sup>LMS</sup>

\* Applies to material made in N. America

## 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:	
Steel (degreased)	50 to 100
Aluminum	5 to 30
Neoprene	15 to 25
Rubber, nitrile	15 to 25
ABS	20 to 60
PVC	50 to 100
Polycarbonate	40 to 80
Phenolic	20 to 50

## 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.

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

After 24 hours @ 22 °C

### Physical Properties:

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2, K <sup>-1</sup>	80×10 <sup>-6</sup>
Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity, ISO 8302, W/(m·K)	0.1
Glass Transition Temperature, ASTM E 228, °C	120

### Electrical Properties:

Dielectric Constant / Dissipation Factor, IEC 60250:	
0.05 kHz	2.3 / <0.02
1 kHz	2.3 / <0.02
10 kHz	2.3 / <0.02
Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω·cm	10×10 <sup>15</sup>
Dielectric Breakdown Strength, IEC 60243-1, kV/mm	25

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

### Adhesive Properties

After 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 (etched)	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 11 to 19 (psi) (1,595 to 2,755)
ABS	N/mm <sup>2</sup> >6 (psi) (>870)
PVC	N/mm <sup>2</sup> >6 (psi) (>870)
Polycarbonate	N/mm <sup>2</sup> >5 (psi) (>725)
Phenolic	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 5 to 15 (psi) (725 to 2,175)
Neoprene	N/mm <sup>2</sup> >10 (psi) (>1,450)
Nitrile	N/mm <sup>2</sup> >10 (psi) (>1,450)
Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:	
Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 12 to 25 (psi) (1,740 to 3,625)

After 30 seconds @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

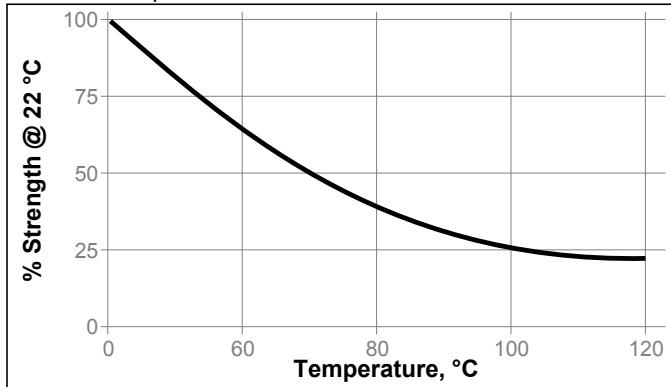
Buna-N	N/mm <sup>2</sup> ≥7.0 <sup>LMS</sup> (psi) (≥1,015)
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**TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE**

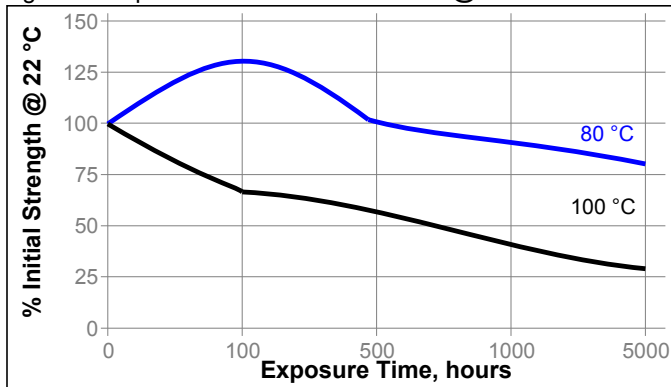
Cured for 1 week @ 22 °C  
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:  
Mild Steel (grit blasted)

**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
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	22	100	100	100
Freon TA	22	100	100	100
Heat/humidity 95% RH	40	80	75	65

**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<sup>LMS</sup>**

LMS dated December 02, 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**

$(^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8) + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$   
 $\text{kV/mm} \times 25.4 = \text{V/mil}$   
 $\text{mm} / 25.4 = \text{inches}$   
 $\mu\text{m} / 25.4 = \text{mil}$   
 $\text{N} \times 0.225 = \text{lb}$   
 $\text{N/mm} \times 5.71 = \text{lb/in}$   
 $\text{N/mm}^2 \times 145 = \text{psi}$   
 $\text{MPa} \times 145 = \text{psi}$   
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \times 8.851 = \text{lb}\cdot\text{in}$   
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \times 0.738 = \text{lb}\cdot\text{ft}$   
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{mm} \times 0.142 = \text{oz}\cdot\text{in}$   
 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s} = \text{cP}$

**Note**

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Reference 1.1