

**LOCTITE® 401™**

February 2012

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

LOCTITE® 401™ provides the following product characteristics:

|                             |                                                               |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Technology</b>           | Cyanoacrylate                                                 |
| <b>Chemical Type</b>        | Ethyl cyanoacrylate                                           |
| <b>Appearance (uncured)</b> | Transparent, colorless to straw colored liquid <sup>LMS</sup> |
| <b>Components</b>           | One part - requires no mixing                                 |
| <b>Viscosity</b>            | Low                                                           |
| <b>Cure</b>                 | Humidity                                                      |
| <b>Application</b>          | Bonding                                                       |
| <b>Key Substrates</b>       | Metals , Plastics and Elastomers                              |

**This Technical Data Sheet is valid for LOCTITE® 401™ manufactured from the dates outlined in the "Manufacturing Date Reference" section.**

LOCTITE® 401™ is designed for the assembly of difficult-to-bond materials which require uniform stress distribution and strong tension and/or shear strength. The product provides rapid bonding of a wide range of materials, including metals, plastics and elastomers. LOCTITE® 401™ is also suited for bonding porous materials such as wood, paper, leather and fabric.

**NSF International**

**Registered to NSF Category P1** for use as a sealant where there is no possibility of food contact in and around food processing areas. **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                                                                      | 1.1                      |
| Flash Point - See SDS                                                                         |                          |
| Viscosity, Cone & Plate, mPa·s (cP):<br>Temperature: 25 °C, Shear Rate: 3,000 s <sup>-1</sup> | 70 to 110 <sup>LMS</sup> |
| Viscosity, Brookfield - LVF, 25°C, mPa·s (cP):<br>Spindle 1, speed 30 rpm                     | 100 to 120               |

**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           | <5       |
| Aluminum        | <5       |
| Neoprene        | <5       |
| Rubber, nitrile | <5       |
| ABS             | <5       |
| PVC             | <5       |
| Polycarbonate   | 5 to 10  |
| Phenolic        | <5       |
| Wood (balsa)    | <5       |
| Wood (oak)      | 15 to 30 |
| Wood (pine)     | 15 to 20 |
| Chipboard       | <5       |
| Fabric          | 10 to 20 |
| Leather         | 15 to 30 |
| Paper           | <5       |

**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. Humidity**

The rate of cure will depend on the ambient relative humidity. Higher relative humidity levels result in more rapid speed 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 PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL****Adhesive Properties**

Cured for 10 seconds @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Buna-N

N/mm<sup>2</sup> ≥6.9<sup>LMS</sup>  
(psi) (≥1,000)

Cured for 72 hours @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Buna-N

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 13.7  
(psi) (1,900)

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Steel (grit blasted)

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 20  
(psi) (2,900)

Aluminum (etched)

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 12.4  
(psi) (1,800)

Zinc dichromate

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 2.5  
(psi) (360)

ABS

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 7.5  
\* (psi) (1,090)

PVC

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 10  
\* (psi) (1,450)

Phenolic

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 12.6  
\* (psi) (1,820)

Polycarbonate

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 9.6  
\* (psi) (1,400)

Nitrile

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 1.2  
\* (psi) (170)

Neoprene

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 1.1  
\* (psi) (160)

Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:

Polycarbonate

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 11  
(psi) (1,600)

ABS

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 23  
\* (psi) (3,340)

PVC

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 2.6  
(psi) (380)

Phenolic

\* N/mm<sup>2</sup> 21.3  
\* (psi) (3,090)

\* substrate failure

**TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE**

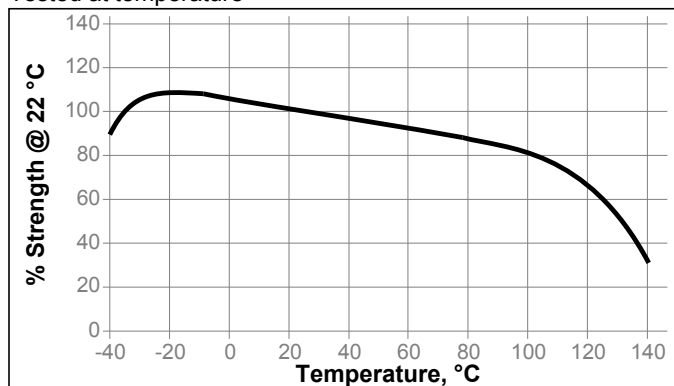
Cured for 1 week @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

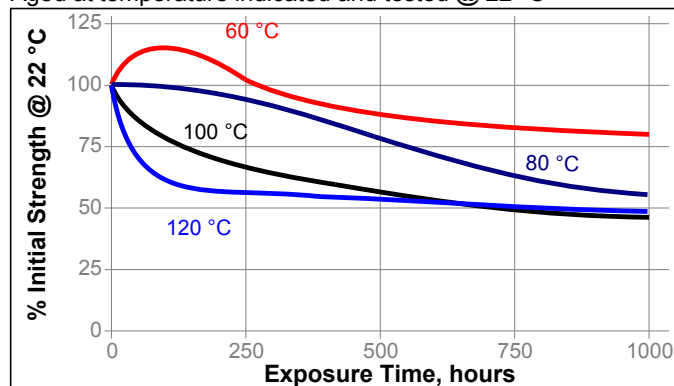
Steel (grit blasted)

**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

| Environment       | °C | % of initial strength |       |        |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-------|--------|
|                   |    | 100 h                 | 500 h | 1000 h |
| Motor oil         | 40 | 115                   | 85    | 85     |
| Unleaded gasoline | 22 | 85                    | 90    | 95     |
| Water             | 22 | 75                    | 80    | 75     |
| Water/glycol      | 22 | 85                    | 75    | 65     |
| Ethanol           | 22 | 100                   | 110   | 130    |
| Isopropanol       | 22 | 115                   | 100   | 120    |
| 98% RH            | 40 | 80                    | 65    | 65     |

**Chemical/Solvent Resistance**

Aged under conditions indicated and tested @ 22 °C.

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, Polycarbonate

| Environment | °C | % of initial strength |       |        |
|-------------|----|-----------------------|-------|--------|
|             |    | 100 h                 | 500 h | 1000 h |
| Air         | 22 | 110                   | 120   | 115    |
| 98% RH      | 40 | 110                   | 120   | 105    |

**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 Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

**Directions for use:**

1. Bond areas should be clean and free from grease. Clean all surfaces with a Loctite® cleaning solvent and allow to dry.
2. To improve bonding on low energy plastic surfaces, Loctite® Primer may be applied to the bond area. Avoid applying excess Primer. Allow the Primer to dry.
3. LOCTITE® Activator may be used if necessary. Apply it to one bond surface (do not apply activator to the primed surface where Primer is also used). Allow the Activator to

dry.

4. Apply adhesive to one of the bond surfaces (do not apply the adhesive to the activated surface). Do not use items like tissue or a brush to spread the adhesive. Assemble the parts within a few seconds. The parts should be accurately located, as the short fixture time leaves little opportunity for adjustment.
5. LOCTITE® Activator can be used to cure fillets of product outside the bond area. Spray or drop the activator on the excess product.
6. Bonds should be held fixed or clamped until adhesive has fixtured.
7. Product should be allowed to develop full strength before subjecting to any service loads (typically 24 to 72 hours after assembly, depending on bond gap, materials and ambient conditions).

### 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.

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

LMS dated December 22, 2011. 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.

### 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:

The information provided in this Technical Data Sheet (TDS) including the recommendations for use and application of the product are based on our knowledge and experience of the product as at the date of this TDS. The product can have a variety of different applications as well as differing application and working conditions in your environment that are beyond our control. Henkel is, therefore, not liable for the suitability of our product for the production processes and conditions in respect of which you use them, as well as the intended applications and results. We strongly recommend that you carry out your own prior trials to confirm such suitability of our product.

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### Reference 2.7