



# LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> H8000™

March 2009

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> H8000™ provides the following product characteristics:

<b>Technology</b>	Acrylic
<b>Chemical Type</b>	Methacrylate
<b>Appearance (Part A)</b>	Yellow
<b>Appearance (Part B)</b>	Blue
<b>Appearance (Mixed)</b>	Green <sup>LMS</sup>
<b>Cure</b>	Room temperature cure
<b>Components</b>	Two component - requires mixing
<b>Mix Ratio, by volume - Part A: Part B</b>	10 : 1
<b>Product Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superior impact and peel strength</li> <li>• Little or no surface preparation</li> <li>• Rapid room temperature cure</li> <li>• Excellent environmental resistance</li> </ul>
<b>Application</b>	Bonding

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> H8000™ is a non-sag, two component, room temperature curing methacrylate adhesive system. The product is designed to have fast fixture time and excellent bond strength on multiple substrates including metals and composites. The product also provides high elongation and excellent cold temperature impact strength. LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> H8000™ forms resilient bonds and maintains its strength over a wide range of temperatures. Recommended substrates include steel, aluminum, stainless steel, FRP, xenoy, RTM, gelcoat and ABS.

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

### Part A:

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	0.97
Viscosity, Cone & Plate, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone CP50-1 @ shear rate 50 s <sup>-1</sup>	6,700
Viscosity, Brookfield - HBD, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle 6, speed 10 rpm	160,000 to 250,000

Flash Point - See MSDS

### Part B:

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.2
Viscosity, Cone & Plate, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone CP50-1 @ shear rate 50 s <sup>-1</sup>	6,530
Viscosity, Brookfield - HBD, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle 5, speed 20 rpm	20,000 to 50,000

Flash Point - See MSDS

### Mixed:

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	0.98
Viscosity, Cone & Plate, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone CP50-1 @ shear rate 50 s <sup>-1</sup>	8,850
Working Time @ 25 °C, minutes (maximum time before assembly):	
Steel	30
Aluminium	30
Polyethylene	30

Flash Point - See MSDS

## TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

### Fixture Time

Fixture time is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

Fixture Time, ISO 4587, minutes:	
Grit Blasted Mild Steel	25 to 30

### Peak Exotherm Temperature

Peak Exotherm Temperature, 10 gram mass:	
Peak Temperature Time, minutes	29
Peak Temperature, °C	128

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

### Physical Properties:

Glass Transition Temperature (T <sub>g</sub> ), ISO 11359-2, °C	71
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2 K <sup>-1</sup> :	
Pre T <sub>g</sub>	136×10 <sup>-06</sup>
Post T <sub>g</sub>	223×10 <sup>-06</sup>
Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Durometer D	70
Linear Shrinkage, ISO 1675 %	5
Volume Shrinkage, ISO 1675 %	14
Elongation, at break, ISO 527-2, %	13
Elongation, at yield, ISO 527-2, %	12
Tensile Strength, at yield, ISO 527-2	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 15 (psi) (2,215)
Tensile Strength, at break, ISO 527-2	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 15 (psi) (2,150)
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-2	N/mm <sup>2</sup> 1,080 (psi) (157,090)

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

### Adhesive Properties

Cured for 24 hours @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:	
Steel	N/mm <sup>2</sup> ≥19.31 <sup>LMS</sup> (psi) (≥2,800)

Cured for 72 hours @ 22 °C.

Impact Strength, ISO 9653, J:

Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS)	23
Aluminum (abraded)	15
Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS) @ -40 °C	13

"T" Peel Strength, ISO 11339:

Steel	N/mm	8
	(lb/in)	(45)
Aluminum	N/mm	2
	(lb/in)	(12)

Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:

Ferrite Magnet to Steel	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	17
	(psi)	(2,460)
Glass	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	12
	(psi)	(1,820)
Acrylic	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	4.5
	(psi)	(670)
Epoxy	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	14
	(psi)	(2,060)
ABS	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	3
	(psi)	(480)
PVC	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	8
	(psi)	(1,140)
Polycarbonate	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	4.5
	(psi)	(660)

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS)	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	24
	(psi)	(3,500)
Aluminum	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	21
	(psi)	(3,140)
Stainless Steel	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	18
	(psi)	(2,690)
Galvanized Steel	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	1.4
	(psi)	(200)
FRP	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	10
	(psi)	(1,470)
Gelcoat	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	6.5
	(psi)	(960)

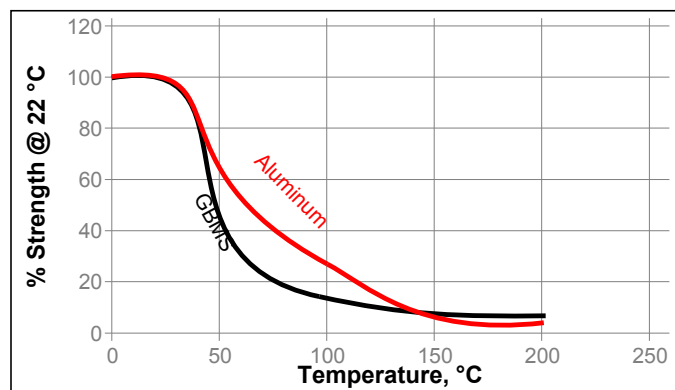
## TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Cured for 72 hours @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

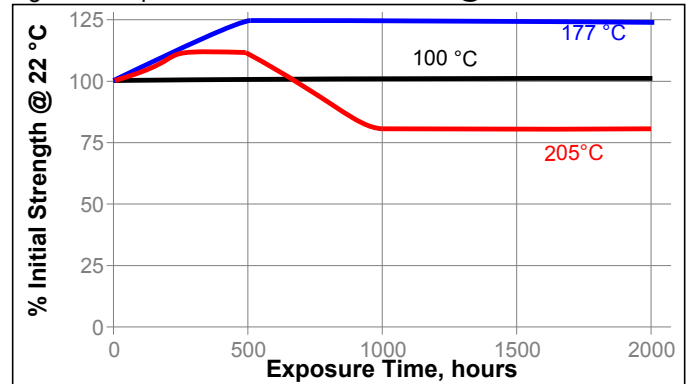
Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS)

### Hot Strength



### 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	
		500 h	1000 h
Air	87	100	100
Motor oil (10W30)	87	45	45
Unleaded gasoline	87	20	20
Water/glycol 50/50	87	40	40
Water	22	100	100
Acetone	22	15	15
Isopropanol	22	80	80
Salt fog	35	75	75
Condensing Humidity	49	75	75
95% RH	40	95	75

### 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:

- For high strength structural bonds, remove surface contaminants such as paint, oxide films, oils, dust, mold release agents and all other surface contaminants.
- Use gloves to minimize skin contact. DO NOT use solvents for cleaning hands.
- Dual Cartridges:** To begin using a new cartridge, remove cartridge cap and dispense a small amount of adhesive, making sure both parts A&B are extruding. Attach nozzle and dispense approximately 25 to 50mm, before applying onto part to be bonded. Partially used cartridges can be stored with the mixing nozzle attached. To reuse, remove and discard old nozzle, attach the new nozzle, dispense approximately 25 to 50mm, before applying onto part to be bonded.  
**Bulk Containers:** Normally material is dispensed through volumetric metered mixing equipment, attached to static mix nozzles.
- For maximum bond strength apply adhesive evenly to both surfaces to be joined.

5. Application to the substrates should be made as soon as possible. Larger quantities and/or higher temperatures will reduce the working time.
6. Join the adhesive coated surfaces and allow to cure. Higher temperatures will speed up curing.
7. Keep assembled parts from moving during cure. The bond should be allowed to develop full strength before subjecting to any service load.
8. Excessive uncured adhesive can be cleaned up with ketone type solvents.

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

LMS dated February 26, 2009 (Part A) and LMS dated September 26, 2009 (Part B). 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 Loctite Quality.

#### Storage

The product is classified as flammable and must be stored in an appropriate manner in compliance with relevant regulations. Do not store near oxidizing agents or combustible materials. Store product in the unopened container in a dry location. Storage information may also be indicated on the product container labelling.

**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 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 0.1