Technical Data Sheet

LOCTITE® AA 3491™

Known as LOCTITE® 3491™
November 2014

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE® AA 3491™ provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Acrylic
Chemical Type	Modified acrylate
Appearance (uncured)	Transparent liquid[LMS]
Components	Onecomponent- requires no mixing
Viscosity	Medium
Cure	Ultraviolet (UV) light
Cure Benefit	Production - high speed curing
Application	Bonding, Pottingor Sealing

LOCTITE® AA 3491™cures in seconds upon exposure toultraviolet radiation of 365nm to form an impact resistant bond which exhibits excellent resistance to prolonged humidity or water immersion. Typical applications includebonding and sealing or potting applications of glass to itself or other materials, such as rough surface decorative glass, molded glass tableware items orautomotivelighting components.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.03
Refractive Index	1.48
Flash Point - See SDS	
Viscosity, Brookfield- RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle 2, speed 20 rpm,	750to 1,500[LMS]

TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

Cure can be effected with both low and high intensity ultraviolet light sources. A low UV intensity of 30 mW/cm² will cure highly transmitting substrates with <.25mm gap in 5 seconds or 1.77 to 2.28mm gaps in 10 to 20 seconds. A high UV intensity of 100 mW/cm² will cure highly transmitting substrates with .25mm gap in 2 seconds or 2.54 to 5.08mm gaps in 10 to 20 seconds. The table below represents typical fixture times for glass substrates with no induced gap. Full cure is estimated to be 6X the fixture time upon continued exposure to UV radiation.

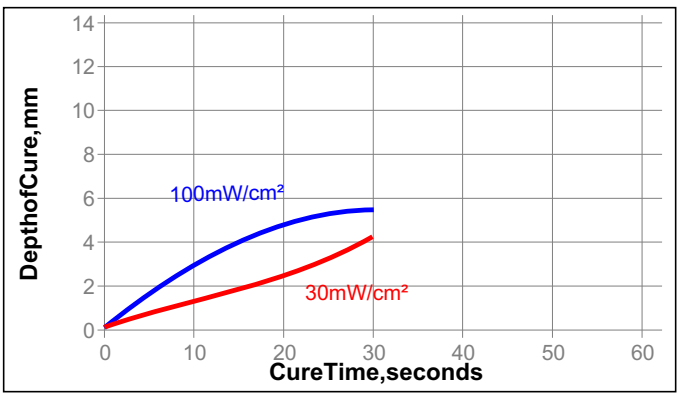
Fixture Time

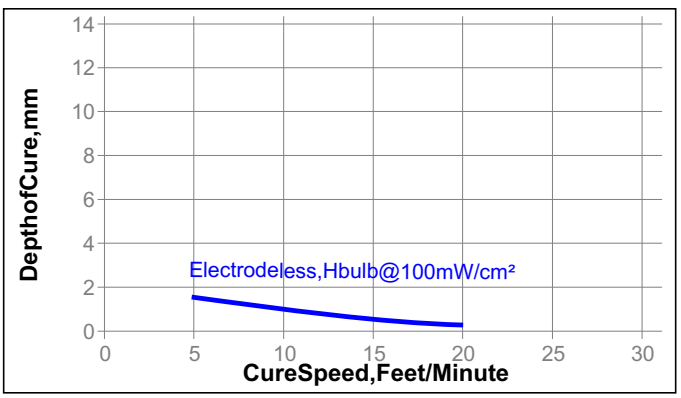
Fixture time is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm².

UV Fixture Time, Glass microscope slides, seconds:	
6mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm	5to 20
30mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm	4
100mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm	1

Depth of Cure

The following graphs show the effect of light source, light intensity and exposure time on depth of cure for LOCTITE® AA 3491™





TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

Physical Properties

Shore Hardness,ISO 868, DurometerD		75
Elongation, at yield, ISO 527-3, %		4
Elongation, at break, ISO 527-3, %		27
Tensile Strength, at yield, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	44.1
	(psi)	(6,400)
Tensile Strength, at break, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	25.5
	(psi)	(3,700)
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	1,986
	(psi)	(288,000)

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

Adhesive Properties

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:		
Glass to Glass:		
0 gap	N/mm²	4.1
	(psi)(	600)
0.5 mm gap	N/mm²	4.1
	(psi)(	600)
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:		
Steel to Glass	N/mm²	10
	(psi)	(1,450)
Aluminum to Glass	N/mm²	4.1
	(psi)	(600)
Stainless steel to Glass	N/mm²	2.6
	(psi)	(370)
G-10 Epoxyglass to Glass	N/mm²	6
	(psi)	(870)
PVC to Glass	N/mm²	2.8
	(psi)	(410)
ABS to Glass	N/mm²	1
	(psi)	(145)
Polycarbonate to Glass	N/mm²	1.2
	(psi)	(180)
Acrylic to Glass	N/mm²	1
	(psi)	(145)
135° Peel Strength:		
Glass	N/mm	6.8
	(lb/in)(	39)

Cured @ 6 mW/cm², measured@ 365 nm, for 30seconds

Torsional Shear Strength,ASTM D 3658:		
Aluminum hex button to Glass	N·m	≥61[LMS]
	(lb·ft)	(≥45)

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Heat Aging

Aged at temperature indicated and tested @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, % of initial strength:	
Glass to Glass:	
0.05 mmgap :	
Aged @ 121 °C for 500hours	100
Aged @ 121 °C for 1,000hours	100
Aged @ 149 °C for 500hours	100
Aged @ 149 °C for 1,000hours	100
0.5 mm gap:	
Aged @ 121 °C for 500hours	95
Aged @ 121 °C for 1,000hours	95
Aged @ 149 °C for 500hours	100
Aged @ 149 °C for 1,000hours	100
Torsional Shear Strength,ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength:	
Aluminum hex button to Glass:	
Aged @ 121 °C for 500hours	100
Aged @ 121 °C for 1,000hours	100
Aged @ 149 °C for 500hours	95
Aged @ 149 °C for 1,000hours	55

Humidity Resistance

Aged @ 49°C/ condensing humidityandtested@ 22 °C

Torsional Shear Strength,ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength:	
Aluminum hex button to Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	100
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, % of initial strength:	
Glassto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks:	
0.05 mmgap	100
0.5 mm gap	100
Aged 4 weeks:	
0.05 mmgap	100
0.5 mm gap	100
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445, % of initial strength:	
Aluminumto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	100
Stainless steelto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	100
G-10 Epoxyglassto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	100
PVCto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	70
Aged 4 weeks	60
ABSto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	70
Polycarbonateto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	100
Aged 4 weeks	90
Acrylicto Glass:	
Aged2 weeks	95
Aged 4 weeks	75

Dishwasher Cycle Resistance

Aged at continuous dishwasher cycling and tested at 22°C

Torsional Shear Strength,ASTM D 3658, % of initial strength:	
Aluminum hex button to Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	100
Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, % of initial strength:	
Glassto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles:	
0 gap	100
0.5 mm gap	90
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445, % of initial strength:	
Aluminum to Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	100
Stainless steelto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	100
G-10 Epoxyglassto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	100
PVCto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	50
ABSto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	65

Polycarbonateto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	60
Acrylicto Glass:	
Aged 25 Cycles	90

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 oxidizingmaterials.

For safe handling information on this product, consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Directions for use:

1. This product is lightsensitive;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.
3. 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. Recommended intensity for cure in an adhesive application (between substrates) is 40mW/cm² minimum (measured at the bondline) with an exposure time of 5-6 times the fixture time at this same intensity.
6. For tack free surface cure, as necessary in coating, potting or tacking applications, higher intensity UV is required (100mW/cm² minimum).
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).
10. Bonds should be allowed to cool before subjecting to any service loads.

Loctite Material Specification[LMS]

LMS dated February 7, 1996. 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 HenkelQuality.

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·mx8.851 =lb·in
N·m x 0.738 = lb·ft
N·mmx 0.142 = oz·in
mPa·s = cP

Reference 1.1