60-242

APOLLO 2004 Cyanoacrylate Adhesive

Cyberbond APOLLO 2004 is an extremely fast setting, wicking grade adhesive for bonding all types of preassembled parts. APOLLO 2004 was developed for bonding rubber and other products with varying acidity levels.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MONOMER (Liquid)

Base Compound
Appearance
Viscosity (cps @ 68F)
Specific Gravity (g/cc)
Flash Point (TCC)
Shelf Life @ 40F

Setting Time:(68F, 65%R.H.)

Metal/Metal
Plastic/Plastic
Rubber/Rubber

Military Specifications

POLYMER (Cured)

Appearance
Service Temperature Range
Softening Point
Refractive Index (ND 20)
Full Cure Time
Dielectric Strength KV/mm
Dielectric Constant @ 1Kc

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion (in./in./F)

Tensile Strength: Steel / Steel

Solubility

Ethyl Cyanoacrylate Colorless Liquid

15-20 cP 1.06 185F°

One year in unopened

containers

5 Seconds

3 Seconds

2 Seconds

Mil-A-46050C Type II, Class 1

Colorless Solid

-65F° to 225F° 322F° 1.49

24 Hours 11.6 5.4

.000114

2700 psi

Nitromethane, Acetone, Dimethylformamide

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Cyberbond L.L.C., 401 North Raddent Road, Batavia, Illinois 60510 Phone 630-761-8900 Fax 630-761-8989

A. DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Make sure the surfaces to be bonded are clean and dry.

2. Dispense a drop or drops to one surface only. Apply only enough to leave a thin film after compression.

3. Press parts together and hold firmly for a few seconds. Good contact is essential. An adequate bond develops in less than one minute. (Maximum strength is achieved in 24 to 48 hours.)

4. Wipe off excess adhesive from the top of the container and recap. APOLLO 2004, if left uncapped, may deteriorate by contamination from moisture in the air.

5. Because APOLLO 2004 condenses by polymerization, sometimes a whitening will occur on the surface of the container or the bonded materials. Should this happen, wipe surfaces well with acetone.

B. BOND STRENGTH

(Tensile shear strength, cured for 48 hours at 20-25°C	(68-77 ⁰ F)
Rigid PVC to Rigid PVC	N/mm ² ^5.39
ABS to ABS	^6.37
Polycarbonate to Polycarbonate	^11.17
Polystyrene to Polystyrene	^4.41
Natural rubber to Natural rubber	^O.71
*Neoprene to Neoprene	^O.71
NBR to NBR	^O.64

SBR to SBR	^O.64
Steel to Steel	21.17
Stainless steel to Stainless steel	16.95
Aluminum to Aluminum	18.13
Copper to Copper	15.97
Steel to Rigid PVC	^5.39
Stainless Steel to Neoprene	^O.69
ABS to SBR	^O.69

^{^=} substrate failure

• T.M. Du Pont

C. CURE SPEED (Seconds) 2004

		SBR to SBR	3-5
Rigid PVC to Rigid PVC	3-5	Steel to Steel	7-14
ABS to ABS	3-5	Aluminum to Aluminum	7-14
Polycarbonate to Polycarbonate	5-10	Stainless steel to Stainless steel	7-14
Polystyrene to Polystyrene	5-10		
Natural rubber to Natural rubber.	3-5	Copper to Copper	2-4
*Neoprene to Neoprene	3-5	ABS to SBR	3-5
NBR to NBR	3-5	Steel to Rigid PVC	5-10

^{* =} T.M. Du Pont

D. CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

Steel to Steel Tensile Shear Strength

	Before soak	After 12 months soak
	N/mm²	N/mm²
Trichlorocthylene	21.17	21.17
Gasoline	21.17	21,17
Motor Oil	21.17	21.17
Water	21,17	0
10% NaOH	21.17	0
10% Hcl	21.17	0

E. PRECAUTION

Use with proper ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. If contact with skin occurs, rinse with warm water or dissolve gradually with solvent such as acctone, dimethylformamide, or nitromethane. Do not try to remove forcibly. If adhesive gets into eye, keep eye open and rinse thoroughly. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep out of reach of children. Keep adhesive in a cool, dry place 20-25C (68-77F). For long term storage, refrigeration (5C or 41F) is recommended.

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Emergency Tel: 800-535-5053

Material Safety Data Sheet

1- Chemical Product and Company Identification:

Product Name: Apollo 2004

Product Type: Cyanoacrylate Ester

Date revised:

02/28/02

2- Composition/Information on Ingredients;

Hazardous Component Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate CAS Number 7085-85-0 <u>%</u> 80-95

Poly Methyl Methacrylate

9011-14-7

10-15

Exposure Limits (TWA)

ACGIH (TLV)

OSHA (PEL)

OTHER

Ethyl-2 Cyanoacrylate

0.2 ppm

None

None

Exposure Limits (STEL)

3- Hazards Identification:

Toxicity:

Skin contact may cause burns. Bonds rapidly and strongly to skin. Skin and eye irritant. Estimated oral LD50 more than 5000mg/kg.

Primary routes of Entry:

Inhalation

Signs of exposure:

Vapor is irritating to eyes and mucous membranes above TLV. Prolonged and /or repeated overexposure to vapors may produce symptoms of non-

allergic asthma in sensitive individuals.

4- First Aid Measures:

Ingestion:

Inhalation:

Innalation: Skin contact:

Eye contact:

Ingestion is unlikely. See supplemental section for emergency action. Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Soak in warm water. See supplemental section for emergency action. Flush with warm water. See supplemental section for emergency action.

5- Fire Fighting Measures:

Flash Point:

150-200F, Tag Closed Cup

Extinguishing Media:

Foam, Dry Chemical or Carbon Dioxide

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:

Vapors exceeding the flash point will ignite when exposed to flame.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

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6-Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken in case of spill or leak: Flood with water to polymerize. Soak up with inert absorbent.

7- Handling and Storage:

Safe storage:

Store away from heat and direct sunlight to maximize shelf life. Store inside in a dry

location.

Handling:

Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors.

8- Protective Equipment:

Respiratory protection:

Ventilation:

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor level below TLV.

Not applicable with good local exhaust.

Skin:

Polyethylene or non reactive gloves. Do not use cotton or wool. See supplemental

page for more information.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses or goggles with side shields.

9- Physical and Chemical Properties:

Appearance:

Clear liquid

Odor:

Sharp, pungent

Boiling Point:

Greater than 300F

Vapor Pressure:

Less than .2mmHg @20C

Vapor Density:

Approximately 3 (Air =1)
Not applicable

Evaporation rate:

(OU SPPI)

Specific Gravity:

1.09

Solubility in water:

Negligible, Polymerized by water.

Volatile Organic Compound:

(EPA Method 24)

98.5%

1025.4 grams per liter

(SCQAMD Method 316B)

)

0.48% 5.0 grams per liter

10- Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Stable

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur

Incompatibility:

Polymerized by contact with water, alcohols, amines, and alkalis.

11- Toxicological Information

See Section 3

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12-Ecological Information

No Data

13- Disposal Considerations;

Spill or accidental release: Disposal procedures: Flood with water to cure (harden) adhesive. Soak up with an inert absorbent. Incinerate or dispose of in an approved landfill in accordance with local and EPA

regulations. Not a RCRA hazardous waste.

14- Transportation Information:

Domestic Ground Transport:

Proper shipping name:

Unrestricted (not more than 450 liters)

Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (more than 450 liters)

Hazard class or division:

Unrestricted (Not more than 450 liters)

Combustible liquid (more than 450 liters)

Identification number:

None (Not more than 450 liters) NA 1993 (More than 450 liters

Marine pollutant:

No

15- Regulatory Information

CA Proposition 65:

No information

16- Other Information

Hazard	NFPA Hazard Code®	HMIS Hazard Code®
Health Fire Reactivity Specific Hazard	2 2 2 No water	2 2 2 Personal protection: See Section 8

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First Aid Supplement

Cyanoacrylate adhesive is a very fast setting and strong adhesive. It bonds human tissue and skin in seconds. Experience has shown that accidents due to Cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid. Treatment of specific types of accidents are suggested as follows:

Skin Contact- Remove excess adhesive. Soak in warm, soapy water. The adhesive will come loose from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard even when bonded to the skin. Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags or tissue. Contact with these materials may cause polymerization. The polymerization of large amounts of adhesive will generate heat causing smoke, skin burns, and strong, irritating vapors. Wear rubber or polyethylene gloves and an apron when handling large amounts of adhesive.

Skin Adhesion- First immerse the bonded surfaces in warm, soapy water. Peel off or roll the surfaces open with the end of a blunt edge, such as a spatula or a spoon handle, then remove adhesive from the skin with soap and water. Do not try to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action.

Eyelid Adhesion- In the event that eyelids are stuck together or bonded to the eyeball, wash thoroughly with warm water and apply a gauze patch. The eye will open without further action, typically in one to two days. There will be no residual damage. Do not try to open the eyes by manipulation.

Adhesive in eye- Adhesive introduced into the eyes will attach itself to the eye protein and will disassociate from it over intermittent periods, usually in several hours. This will cause periods of weeping until clearance is achieved. It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours, even with gross contamination.

Mouth- If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. Peal or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips with direct opposing action. It is almost impossible to swallow Cyanoacrylate. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lift the adhesive in one to two days.

Burns- Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases, large drops will increase in temperature enough to cause a burn. Burns should be treated normally after the lump of Cyanoacrylate is released from the tissue as described above.

Surgery- It should never be necessary to use such drastic action to separate accidentally bonded skin.

Prepared by:

Fred W Cain

Company:

Cyberbond LLC

Revision Date:

02/28/02