# SICOMET

Sicomet<sup>®</sup> 8300

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## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Sicomet<sup>®</sup> 8300 provides the following product characteristics:

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Cyanoacrylate
Ethyl cyanoacrylate
Transparent, colorless liquid
One part - requires no mixing
Low
Humidity
Bonding
Plastics, Rubbers and Metals

Sicomet<sup>®</sup> 8300 is a low viscous, very fast curing cyanoacrylate instant adhesive. The product is designed for very fast fixturing and fast bonding of rubber and plastics with high strength. The good flowing behaviour allows an optimal wetting of the surface. By the low viscosity a very thin layer thickness can be achieved during the joining. Both solid and foam rubber sections are joinable with an extensive resistance to aging. The product can be used up to +80 °C operation temperature and at short-term load up to +100 °C.

# TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Density, ISO 12185, g/cm³	1.05 to 1.1
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Viscosity, Cone & Plate rheometer, , mPa·s (cP):

Temperature: 25 °C, Shear Rate: 3,000 s<sup>-1</sup> 9 to 30

Viscosity, Brookfield, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):

Spindle 3, speed 100 rpm 25 to 40

Flash Point - See MSDS

# 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  $^{\circ}$ C / 50  $^{\circ}$ C relative humidity. This is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm².

Fixture Time, seconds:

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Aluminum	20 to 35
EPDM	<5
Rubber, nitrile	<15
ABS	2 to 10
Polycarbonate	10 to 20

# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

After 72 hours @ 22 °C

 Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

 Steel (grit blasted)
 N/mm²
 16 to 26 (psi)
 (2,320 to 3,770)

 Aluminum (grit blasted)
 N/mm²
 16 to 20

N/mm<sup>2</sup> 16 to 20 (psi) (2,320 to 2,900)

Zinc dichromate N/mm² 3 to 8 (psi) (430 to 1,160)
ABS N/mm² 4.5 to 7 (psi) (650 to 1,010)

Polycarbonate N/mm² 8 to 15 (psi) (1,160 to 2,170)

Polyamide (6.6) N/mm² 4 to 7 (psi) (580 to 1,010)

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Nitrile N/mm² >5 (psi) (720)

After 24 hours @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

EPDM N/mm² 2.1 to 2.5 (psi) (305 to 360)

After 7 days @ 70 °C Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

EPDM N/mm<sup>2</sup> 2.1 to 2.5 (psi) (305 to 360)

After 10 seconds @ 22 °C Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Nitrile N/mm² ≥4 (psi) (580)

## **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 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 wiped away with organic solvent.

## Not for product specifications

The technical data contained herein are intended as reference only. Please contact your local quality department for assistance and recommendations on specifications for this product.



## 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

 $(^{\circ}C \times 1.8) + 32 = ^{\circ}F$   $kV/mm \times 25.4 = V/mil$  mm / 25.4 = inches  $\mu m / 25.4 = mil$   $N \times 0.225 = lb$   $N/mm \times 5.71 = lb/in$   $N/mm^2 \times 145 = psi$   $MPa \times 145 = psi$   $N \cdot m \times 8.851 = lb \cdot in$   $N \cdot m \times 0.738 = lb \cdot ft$   $N \cdot mm \times 0.742 = oz \cdot in$  $mPa \cdot s = cP$ 

#### Note

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Reference 0.1