

## Technical Data Sheet

Page 1 of 3

**Properties:**

AKEPOX® 5000 is a liquid, solvent-free, two-component adhesive based on an epoxy resin containing a cycloaliphatic polyamine hardener. The product characterized by the following properties:

- very neutral colour
- very low tendency to yellowing
- very low shrinkage during hardening, therefore minimal tension within the bonding layer
- weather-resistant bondings
- can be excellently coloured with AKEPOX® colouring pastes
- the bonding layer retains its form well
- low tendency to fatigue
- very high stability towards alkalis and is therefore very suitable for bondings with concrete
- free of solvents, therefore it is especially suitable for bonding materials which are impermeable to gas
- suitable for bonding load-bearing constructional elements
- excellent laminating resin for making of sandwich parts
- adheres well to stone even if it is slightly damp
- suitable for bonding materials which react in contact with solvents (e.g. polystyrene, ABS)
- classification according to the Berufsgenossenschaft der Bauwirtschaft (Accident Prevention and Insurance Association of the German Building Industry): GISCODE: RE 01

**Application Area:**

AKEPOX® 5000 is mainly used in the stone-working industry for the weather-resistant bonding and gluing of natural stone (marble, granite) as well as artificial stone or building materials (terrazzo, concrete). By means of the application of high-quality raw materials it was possible to develop a system which hardly yellows. It is thus possible to use it in combination with light-coloured or even white natural stone without the usual intensive yellowing of conventional epoxy-resin systems. The low viscous consistency enables very thin adhesive joints. In combination with spun glass fabrics even lamination can be done. Other materials can also be glued with AKEPOX® 5000, e.g. plastics (hard PVC, polyester, polystyrene, ABS, polycarbonates), paper, wood, glass and many other materials. AKEPOX® 5000 is not suitable for the gluing of polyolefin (polyethylene, polypropylene), silicones, hydrocarbon fluorides (teflon), soft PVC, soft polyurethane, butyl rubber and metal.

**Instructions for Use:**

1. Thoroughly clean and slightly roughen surfaces to be bonded.
2. Two parts by weight or volume of Component A are to be thoroughly mixed with one part by weight or volume of Component B until a homogeneous shade of colour is achieved.
3. AKEPOX® colouring pastes or colouring tints can be used for colouring if required (max. 5%).
4. The mixture remains workable for approx. 20 to 30 minutes (20°C). After 6-8 hours (20°C) the bonded parts may be moved, after 12-16 hours (20°C) approx. they may be further processed. Max stability after 7 days (20°C).
5. Tools can be cleaned with AKEMI® Universal Dilution.
6. Warmth accelerates and cold retards the hardening process.
7. Empty the container fully before disposing of it.

TDS 12.15

## Technical Data Sheet

Page 2 of 3

### Special Notes:

- The optimal mechanical and chemical properties can only be attained by adhering to the exact mixing proportions; excess adhesive or hardener has the effect of a plasticizer.
- Use separate vessels when component A and B are being extracted from their containers.
- The resin is no longer to be used if it has already thickened or is jellying.
- The product is not to be used at temperatures below 10°C because it will not sufficiently harden.
- At constant temperatures above 50°C the hardened adhesive tends to yellow.
- The hardened resin can no longer be removed by means of solvents. This can only be achieved mechanically or by applying higher temperatures (> 200°C).
- If the resin has been correctly worked it presents no hazard to health when the hardening process is completed.
- Component A slightly tends to crystallize (honey effect). The product can be made workable again by warming it up.
- The stability of the bonding is highly dependent upon the natural stone which is to be bonded: silicate-bound stones react better than carbonate-bound stones.

### Technical Data:

1. Colour:
 

comp. A:	colourless to slightly yellow transparent
comp. B:	colourless to slightly yellow transparent
2. Density:
 

comp. A:	approx. 1.15 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
comp. B:	approx. 1.10 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
3. Working time:
 

a) mixture of 100 g component A + 50 g of component B:	at 10°C: 60 – 70 minutes
	at 20°C: 20 – 30 minutes
	at 30°C: 15 - 20 minutes
	at 40°C: 5 – 10 minutes
b) at 20°C and varying amounts:	
20 g comp. A + 10 g comp. B:	35 – 45 minutes
50 g comp. A + 25 g comp. B:	25 – 35 minutes
100 g comp. A + 50 g comp. B:	20 – 30 minutes
300 g comp. A + 150 g comp. B:	15 – 25 minutes
4. Hardening process (shore D-hardness) of a 2 mm layer at 20°C:
 

<u>3 hrs</u>	<u>4 hrs</u>	<u>5 hrs</u>	<u>6 hrs</u>	<u>7 hrs</u>	<u>8 hrs</u>	<u>24 hrs</u>
--	30	51	67	74	76	81
5. Mechanical properties:
 

Bending strength DIN 53452:	60 – 70 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Tensile strength DIN 53455:	30 – 40 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
E-module:	2500 – 3000 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
6. Chemical resistance:
 

Water absorption DIN 53495:	< 0.5%
Sodium chloride solution 10%:	stable
Salt water:	stable
Ammonium 10%:	stable
Soda lye 10%:	stable

TDS 12.15

## Technical Data Sheet

Page 3 of 3

Hydrochloric acid 10%:	stable
Acetic acid 10%:	conditionally stable
Formic acid 10%:	conditionally stable
Petrol:	stable
Diesel oil:	stable
Lubricating oil:	stable

**Storage:** 2 years approx. under cool conditions in the firmly closed original container.

**Health & Safety:** Read Material Safety Data Sheet before handling or using this product.

**Important Notice:** The above information is based on the latest stage of development and application technology. Due to a multiplicity of different influencing factors, this information – as well as other oral or written technical advises – must be considered as non-binding hints. The user is obliged in each particular case to conduct performance tests, including but not limited to trials of the product, in an inconspicuous area or fabrication of a sample piece.

TDS 12.15