



LOCTITE® 3926™

December 2008

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE® 3926™ provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Acrylic
Chemical Type	UV acrylic
Appearance (uncured)	Transparent to hazy liquid and Free of undissolved solids ^{LMS}
Fluorescence	Positive under UV light ^{LMS}
Components	One component - requires no mixing
Viscosity	Medium
Cure	Ultraviolet (UV)/ visible light
Cure Benefit	Production - high speed curing
Application	Bonding

LOCTITE® 3926™ is suitable for a wide variety of applications that require fast cure, flexibility, high adhesion and autoclave resistance. LOCTITE® 3926™ cures in seconds when exposed to light of the proper wavelength and intensity and achieves excellent adhesion to glass, plastics and metal. The ability of this product to fluoresce under black light facilitates inspection of bonded assemblies for adhesive presence. LOCTITE® 3926™ was specifically designed for bonding stainless steel cannulae into hubs, syringes and lancets for needle assemblies. The viscosity of this product makes the adhesive well suited for applications where the adhesive will be dispensed on the cannulae before assembly with the hub, needles with large gaps, or cannulae that end in the core pinbore to minimize the potential for blocking cannulae. Suitable for use in the assembly of **disposable medical devices**.

ISO-10993

An ISO 10993 Test Protocol is an integral part of the Quality Program for LOCTITE® 3926™. LOCTITE® 3926™ has been qualified to Loctite's ISO 10993 Protocol as a means to assist in the selection of products for use in the medical device industry. Certificates of Compliance are available at www.loctite.com or through the Henkel Loctite Quality Department.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.08
Flash Point - See MSDS	
Viscosity, Brookfield - RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle 4, speed 20 rpm	3,000 to 8,000 ^{LMS}

TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

Fixture Time

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

UV Fixture Time, Glass, seconds:

Black light:

6 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm ≤5^{LMS}

Zeta® 7410 light source:

30 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm <5

Electrodeless, D bulb:

100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm <5

Tack Free Time

Tack Free Time is the time required to achieve a tack free surface

Tack Free Time, seconds:

Zeta® 7410:

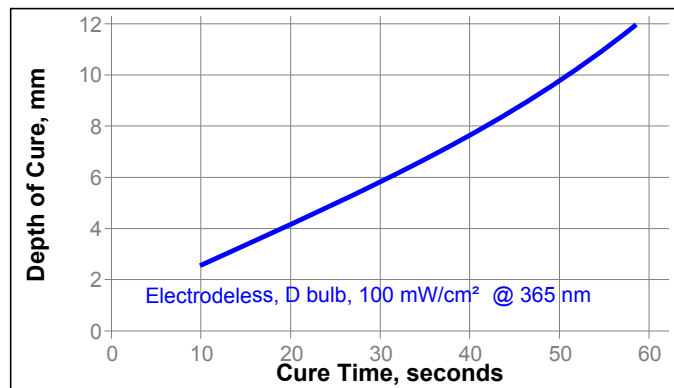
30 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, >60

Electrodeless, D bulb:

100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm >60

Depth of Cure

The graph below shows the increase in depth of cure with time at 100mW/cm² as measured from the thickness of the cured product formed in an aluminum weighing dish.



TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

Cured @ 100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, for 30 seconds per side using an Electrodeless system, D bulb

Physical Properties:

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2, K ⁻¹ :	
Pre Tg	130
Post Tg	220
Glass Transition Temperature, ISO 11359-2, °C	58
Water Absorption, ISO 62, %:	
2 hours in boiling water	5.1
7 days in water @ 22 °C	5.1
Linear Shrinkage, %	1.9
Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Durometer D	57
Elongation, at break, ISO 527-3, %	331
Tensile Strength, ISO 527-3	N/mm ² 19
	(psi) (2,740)
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-3	N/mm ² 143
	(psi) (20,700)



UV Depth of Cure, mm:

Cured @ 100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, ≥2.2^{LMS}
for 10 seconds, using
an Electrodeless system, D bulb

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

Adhesive Properties

Cured @ 1,000 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, for 10 seconds
using an Electrodeless system, D bulb

Needle Pullout Strength:

Material	22 Gauge Cannula	27 Gauge Cannula
ABS	N 80	N 53
	(lb) (18)	(lb) (12)
Acrylic	N 85	N 58
	(lb) (19)	(lb) (13)
Polycarbonate	N 107	N 44
	(lb) (24)	(lb) (10)
Polyethylene	N 18	N 18
	(lb) (4)	(lb) (4)
Polyethylene (plasma treated)	N 85	N 71
	(lb) (19)	(lb) (16)
Polypropylene	N 18	N 36
	(lb) (4)	(lb) (8)
Polypropylene (plasma treated)	N 89	N 76
	(lb) (20)	(lb) (17)
Polystyrene	N 67	N 27
	(lb) (15)	(lb) (6)
Polyurethane	N 85	N 49
	(lb) (19)	(lb) (11)

Cured @ 100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, for 30 seconds
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:

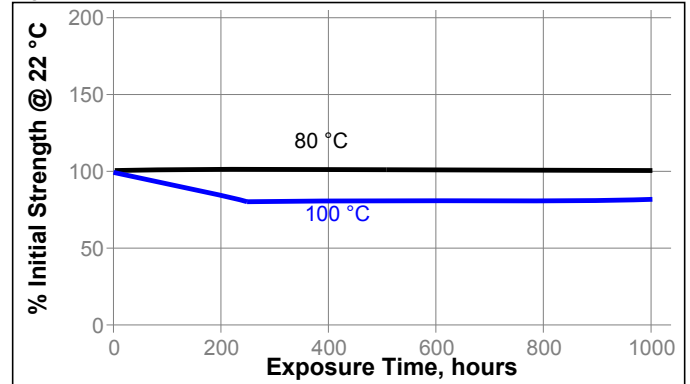
Acrylic to Glass	N/mm ² 4.3 (psi) (630)
Acrylic to Acrylic	N/mm ² 6.7 (psi) (970)
G-10 Epoxyglass to Glass	N/mm ² 7.4 (psi) (1,070)
Nylon to Glass	N/mm ² 4.1 (psi) (590)
Polybutylene Terephthalate to Glass	N/mm ² 5.9 (psi) (850)
Polycarbonate to Polycarbonate	N/mm ² 20.1 (psi) (2,910)
Polyvinylchloride to Glass	N/mm ² 4.4 (psi) (640)
Aluminum (grit blasted) to Glass	N/mm ² 9.4 (psi) (1,360)
Steel (grit blasted) to Glass	N/mm ² 9.2 (psi) (1,330)

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Cured @ 100 mW/cm², measured @ 365 nm, for 30 seconds
Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:
Polycarbonate

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			
		24 h	100 h	500 h	1000 h
95% RH	40	-----	95	85	55
Water immersion	22	-----	80	70	75
Isopropanol	22	115	-----	-----	-----
Heptane	22	80	-----	-----	-----

Thermal Stability of Needle Assemblies

Aged @ 60°C and tested @ 22 °C

Needle Pullout Strength, % of initial strength	4 weeks	8 weeks:
Polycarbonate:		
22 Gauge Cannula	115	80
27 Gauge Cannula	105	100
Polypropylene (plasma treated):		
22 Gauge Cannula	80	75
27 Gauge Cannula	105	80
Polystyrene:		
22 Gauge Cannula	90	85
27 Gauge Cannula	150	120

Sterilization Resistance of Needle Assemblies

Sterilized as indicated and tested @ 22 °C

Needle Pullout Strength, % of initial strength:

	Gamma 30kGy	ETO 1 Cycle	Autoclave 1 Cycle 5 Cycles	
Polycarbonate:				
22 Gauge Cannula	115	90	85	80
27 Gauge Cannula	95	105	85	105
Polypropylene (plasma treated):				
22 Gauge Cannula	115	105	90	75
27 Gauge Cannula	125	110	85	70
Polystyrene:				
22 Gauge Cannula	110	120	---	---
27 Gauge Cannula	100	165	---	---

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:

1. This product is light sensitive; 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. Cooling should be provided for temperature sensitive substrates such as thermoplastics.
6. Plastic grades should be checked for risk of stress cracking when exposed to liquid adhesive.
7. Excess uncured adhesive can be wiped away with organic solvent (e.g. Acetone).
8. Bonds should be allowed to cool before subjecting to any service loads.

Loctite Material Specification^{LMS}

LMS dated June 2, 2003. 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 Quality.

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

$(^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8) + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$
 $\text{kV/mm} \times 25.4 = \text{V/mil}$
 $\text{mm} / 25.4 = \text{inches}$
 $\mu\text{m} / 25.4 = \text{mil}$
 $\text{N} \times 0.225 = \text{lb}$
 $\text{N/mm} \times 5.71 = \text{lb/in}$
 $\text{N/mm}^2 \times 145 = \text{psi}$
 $\text{MPa} \times 145 = \text{psi}$
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \times 8.851 = \text{lb}\cdot\text{in}$
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \times 0.738 = \text{lb}\cdot\text{ft}$
 $\text{N}\cdot\text{mm} \times 0.142 = \text{oz}\cdot\text{in}$
 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s} = \text{cP}$

Note

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For reuse

Reference 1.2