

LOCTITE[®] 5970™

November 2012

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE[®] 5970™ provides the following product characteristics:

characteristics.					
Silicone					
Alkoxy silicone					
Black paste ^{LMS}					
One component -					
requires no mixing					
Reduced migration of liquid product after application to substrate					
Room temperature vulcanizing (RTV)					
Gasketing					
Excellent resistance to automotive engine oils					

LOCTITE[®] 5970™ has been designed specifically for gasketing applications. It withstands on line, low pressure tests carried out before product begins to cure. Typical applications include stamped sheet metal covers (timing covers and oil sumps) where good oil resistance and the ability to withstand high joint-movement is required.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C 1.38 to 1.44LMS
Flash Point - See MSDS
Extrusion Rate, g/min:
Pressure 0.62 MPa, time 15 seconds, temperature 25 °C:
Semco Cartridge 40 to 80LMS

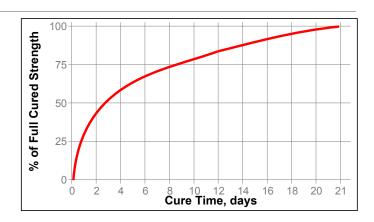
TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

Surface Cure

LOCTITE® $5970^{\,\text{TM}}$ becomes tack free on exposure to atmospheric moisture within 25 minutes at $23\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ / $50\pm5\%\text{RH}$.

Cure Speed

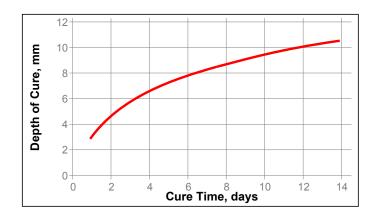
The graph below shows shear strength developed with time on Aluminum lapshears at a bond gap of 0.5 mm. Cure condition 23 \pm 2 °C, 60 \pm 5% RH. Strength is determined according to ISO 4587.



Depth of Cure

The depth of cure depends on temperature and humidity. Depth of cure was measured on strip pulled from a ramped PTFE mold (maximum depth 10 mm).

The graph below shows the increase in depth of cure with time at 23 ± 2 °C / 50 ± 5 % RH.



TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

Physical Properties:

Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Durometer A $\pm 200^{LMS}$ Elongation, ISO 37, % $\pm 21.5^{LMS}$ (psi) (± 278)

Electrical Properties:

Surface Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω 1.4×10¹⁶



Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, $\Omega\cdot$ cm 1.8×10¹⁵ Dielectric Constant / Dissipation Factor, IEC 60250:

1 kHz 3.44 / 3.25×10³ 100 kHz 3.41 / 2.63×10³ 1 MHz 3.4 / 2.51×10³ 10 MHz 3.45 / 3.97×10³

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL Adhesive Properties

Cured for 21 days @ 23 °C / 50±5 % RH and 0.5 mm gap Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

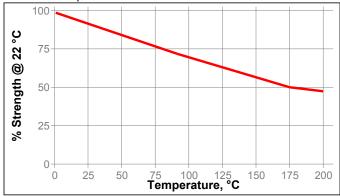
-	-ap eea. eeg, .ee .ee		
	Mild steel	N/mm²	1.3 to 2.0
		(psi)	(190 to 290)
	Aluminum 2024-T3	N/mm²	0.7 to 1.3
		(psi)	(100 to 190)
	Alclad	N/mm ²	1.0 to 1.8
		(psi)	(145 to 260)
	Zinc dichromate	N/mm ²	1.5 to 2.0
		(psi)	(220 to 290)
	Thermoset plastic(Novalac resin	N/mm²	0.8 to 1.5
	based)	(psi)	(120 to 220)
	Nylon 66 (30% Glass filled)	N/mm²	0.1 to 0.2
		(psi)	(15 to 30)
	Polyphenylene sulphide	N/mm²	0.8 to 1.1
		(psi)	(120 to 160)

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Cured for 21 days @ 23±2 °C / 50±5% RH and 0.5 mm gap Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587: Alclad

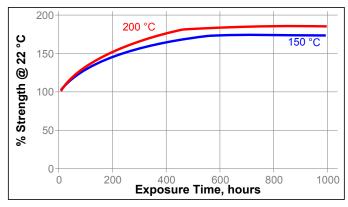
Hot Strength

Tested at temperature



Heat Aging

Aged at temperature indicated and tested @ 22 °C



Environmental Aging - Effect on bulk properties

Cured for 21 days @ 23±2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 50±5% RH, tested @ 22 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 mm thick film

Tensile strength, ISO 37, N/mm² (Elongation, at break, %):

Environment	100 h	500 h	1000 h
22 °C	2.0(225)	2.0(230)	2.0(225)
5W30 oil, 150 °C	1.5(140)	1.9(170)	1.9(180)
Water/glycol 50/50, 120°C	0.4(180)	0.9(55)	1.3(55)
Water/OAT 50/50, 105 °C	0.7(120)	0.9(40)	1.1(40)

Environmental Aging

Alclad

		% of initial strength		
Environment	°C	100 h	500 h	1000 h
Air	150	130	170	170
Motor oil (5W30)	150	70	70	70
Water/glycol 50/50	120	60	70	70
Water/OAT 50/50	105	55	60	75

Zinc dichromate

		% of initial strength		
Environment	°C	100 h	500 h	1000 h
Motor oil (5W30)	150	55	55	55
Water/glycol 50/50	120	45	45	45
Water/OAT 50/50	105	50	50	70

Novalac Thermoset

		% of initial strength		
Environment	°C	100 h	500 h	1000 h
Motor oil (5W30)	150	35	45	55
Water/glycol 50/50	120	50	50	60

Polyphenylene sulphide

		% of initial strength		
Environment	°C	100 h	500 h	1000 h
Motor oil (5W30)	150		100	
Water/glycol 50/50	120		100	

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.
- Moisture curing begins immediately after the product is exposed to the atmosphere, therefore parts to be assembled should be mated within a few minutes after the product is dispensed.
- 3. The bond should be allowed to cure (e.g. seven days), before subjecting to heavy service loads.
- Excess material can be easily wiped away with non-polar solvents.

Loctite Material Specification^{LMS}

LMS dated May 15, 2001. 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. Storage conditions are for long term product storage. Transit and interim storage situations (i.e. receiving) are not encompassed by Henkel's storage requirements. It should be noted however that all efforts should be made to store material as required, as soon as possible. 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 x 25.4 = V/mil mm / 25.4 = inches μ m / 25.4 = mil N x 0.225 = lb N/mm x 5.71 = lb/in N/mm² x 145 = psi MPa x 145 = psi MPa x 145 = lb·in N·m x 0.738 = lb·ft N·mm x 0.742 = oz·in mPa·s = cP

Note

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Reference 1.2