



## Safety Data Sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

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LOCTITE 454 GEL ADHESIVE known as Loctite 454

SDS No. : 427527  
V004.0

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Replaces version from: 24.03.2015

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

LOCTITE 454 GEL ADHESIVE known as Loctite 454

#### Contains:

Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use:  
Adhesive

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Henkel Ltd  
Wood Lane End  
HP2 4RQ Hemel Hempstead

Great Britain

Phone: +44 1442 278000  
Fax-no.: +44 1442 278071

ua-productsafety.uk@uk.henkel.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

24 Hours Emergency Tel: +44 (0)1442 278497

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (CLP):

Skin irritation	Category 2
H315 Causes skin irritation.	
Serious eye irritation	Category 2
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Category 3
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.	
Target organ: respiratory tract irritation	

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Label elements (CLP):

Hazard pictogram:



<b>Signal word:</b>	Warning
<b>Hazard statement:</b>	H315 Causes skin irritation. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Supplemental information</b>	EUH202 Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.
<b>Precautionary statement: Prevention</b>	P261 Avoid breathing vapours. P280 Wear protective gloves/eye protection.
<b>Precautionary statement: Response</b>	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Precautionary statement: Disposal</b>	P501 Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

**2.3. Other hazards**

None if used properly.

Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients****3.2. Mixtures****General chemical description:**

Cyanoacrylate Adhesive

**Declaration of the ingredients according to CLP (EC) No 1272/2008:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	EC Number REACH-Reg No.	content	Classification
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	230-391-5 01-2119527766-29	50- 100 %	Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H335 Skin Irrit. 2 H315
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	204-327-1 01-2119496065-33	0,1- < 1 %	Repr. 2 H361
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	204-617-8 01-2119524016-51	0,01- < 0,1 %	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Carc. 2 H351 Muta. 2 H341 Acute Tox. 4; Oral H302 Eye Dam. 1 H318 Skin Sens. 1 H317 M factor (Acute Aquat Tox): 10

For full text of the H - statements and other abbreviations see section 16 "Other information".

Substances without classification may have community workplace exposure limits available.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:**

Move to fresh air, consult doctor if complaint persists.

**Skin contact:**

Do not pull bonded skin apart. It may be gently peeled apart using a blunt object such as a spoon, preferably after soaking in warm soapy water.

Cyanoacrylates give off heat on solidification. In rare cases a large drop will generate enough heat to cause a burn.

Burns should be treated normally after the adhesive has been removed from the skin.

If lips are accidentally stuck together apply warm water to the lips and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth.

Peel or roll lips apart. Do not try to pull the lips apart with direct opposing action.

**Eye contact:**

If the eye is bonded closed, release eyelashes with warm water by covering with wet pad.

Cyanoacrylate will bond to eye protein and will cause periods of weeping which will help to debond the adhesive.

Keep eye covered until debonding is complete, usually within 1-3 days.

Do not force eye open. Medical advice should be sought in case solid particles of cyanoacrylate trapped behind the eyelid cause any abrasive damage.

**Ingestion:**

Ensure that breathing passages are not obstructed. The product will polymerise immediately in the mouth making it almost impossible to swallow. Saliva will slowly separate the solidified product from the mouth (several hours).

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

RESPIRATORY: Irritation, coughing, shortness of breath, chest tightness.

EYE: Irritation, conjunctivitis.

SKIN: Redness, inflammation.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

See section: Description of first aid measures

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media:**

water, carbon dioxide, foam, powder

Fine water spray

**Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:**

None known

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In the event of a fire, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) can be released.

In case of fire, keep containers cool with water spray.

carbon oxides.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**Additional information:**

In case of fire, keep containers cool with water spray.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

Do not empty into drains / surface water / ground water.

**6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Do not use cloths for mopping up. Flood with water to complete polymerization and scrape off the floor. Cured material can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

**6.4. Reference to other sections**

See advice in section 8

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage****7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Ventilation (low level) is recommended when using large volumes

Use of dispensing equipment is recommended to minimise the risk of skin or eye contact

Avoid skin and eye contact.

See advice in section 8

Hygiene measures:

Good industrial hygiene practices should be observed.

Wash hands before work breaks and after finishing work.

Do not eat, drink or smoke while working.

**7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

For optimum shelf life store in original containers under refrigerated conditions at 2 - 8°C (35.6 - 46.4 °F)

Do not store together with food or other consumables (coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.).

**7.3. Specific end use(s)**

Adhesive

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****8.1. Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits**

Valid for

Great Britain

Ingredient [Regulated substance]	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Value type	Short term exposure limit category / Remarks	Regulatory list
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0 [ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE]	0,3	1,5	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL):		EH40 WEL

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

Valid for

Ireland

Ingredient [Regulated substance]	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Value type	Short term exposure limit category / Remarks	Regulatory list
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0 [ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE]	0,2		Time Weighted Average (TWA):		IR_OEL

**Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC):**

Name on list	Environmental Compartment	Exposure period	Value				Remarks
			mg/l	ppm	mg/kg	others	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	aqua (freshwater)					0,114 µg/L	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	aqua (marine water)					0,0114 µg/L	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sediment (freshwater)					0,98 µg/kg	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sediment (marine water)					0,097 µg/kg	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	aqua (intermittent releases)					0,00134 mg/L	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	soil					0,129 µg/kg	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sewage treatment plant (STP)					0,71 mg/L	

**Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL):**

Name on list	Application Area	Route of Exposure	Health Effect	Exposure Time	Value	Remarks
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		9,25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		9,25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		9,25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		9,25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Workers	dermal	Long term exposure - systemic effects		128 mg/kg bw/day	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		7 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Workers	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	dermal	Long term exposure - systemic effects		64 mg/kg bw/day	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - systemic effects		1,74 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	General population	Inhalation	Long term exposure - local effects		0,5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

**Biological Exposure Indices:**

None

**8.2. Exposure controls:**

Respiratory protection:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

An approved mask or respirator fitted with an organic vapour cartridge should be worn if the product is used in a poorly ventilated area

Filter type: A (EN 14387)

**Hand protection:**

Chemical-resistant protective gloves (EN 374).

Suitable materials for short-term contact or splashes (recommended: at least protection index 2, corresponding to > 30 minutes permeation time as per EN 374):

nitrile rubber (NBR;  $\geq$  0.4 mm thickness)

Suitable materials for longer, direct contact (recommended: protection index 6, corresponding to > 480 minutes permeation time as per EN 374):

nitrile rubber (NBR;  $\geq$  0.4 mm thickness)

This information is based on literature references and on information provided by glove manufacturers, or is derived by analogy with similar substances. Please note that in practice the working life of chemical-resistant protective gloves may be considerably shorter than the permeation time determined in accordance with EN 374 as a result of the many influencing factors (e.g. temperature). If signs of wear and tear are noticed then the gloves should be replaced.

Polyethylene or polypropylene gloves are recommended when using large volumes.

Do not use PVC, rubber or nylon gloves.

Please note that in practice the working life of chemical resistant gloves may be considerably reduced as a result of many influencing factors (e.g. temperature). Suitable risk assessment should be carried out by the end user. If signs of wear and tear are noticed then the gloves should be replaced.

The use of chemical resistant gloves such as Neoprene or Natural Rubber is recommended

**Eye protection:**

Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical safety goggles should be worn if there is a risk of splashing.

Protective eye equipment should conform to EN166.

**Skin protection:**

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Protective clothing should conform to EN 14605 for liquid splashes or to EN 13982 for dusts.

**Advices to personal protection equipment:**

The information provided on personal protective equipment is for guidance purposes only. A full risk assessment should be conducted prior to using this product to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment to suit local conditions. Personal protective equipment should conform to the relevant EN standard.

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties****9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	liquid liquid Colorless
Odor	irritating
Odour threshold	No data available / Not applicable
pH	No data available / Not applicable
Initial boiling point	> 149 °C (> 300.2 °F)
Flash point	80 - 93 °C (176 - 199.4 °F); Tagliabue closed cup
Decomposition temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Vapour pressure (50 °C (122 °F))	< 700 mbar
Density ( )	1,05 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Bulk density	No data available / Not applicable
Viscosity	No data available / Not applicable
Viscosity (kinematic)	No data available / Not applicable
Explosive properties	No data available / Not applicable
Solubility (qualitative)	Polymerises in presence of water.
Solidification temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Melting point	No data available / Not applicable
Flammability	No data available / Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available / Not applicable
Explosive limits	No data available / Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available / Not applicable
Evaporation rate	No data available / Not applicable
Vapor density	No data available / Not applicable
Oxidising properties	No data available / Not applicable

## 9.2. Other information

No data available / Not applicable

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Rapid exothermic polymerization will occur in the presence of water, amines, alkalis and alcohols.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section reactivity

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

See section reactivity.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None if used for intended purpose.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### General toxicological information:

The mixture is classified based on the available hazard information for the ingredients as defined in the classification criteria for mixtures for each hazard class or differentiation in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Relevant available health/ecological information for the substances listed under Section 3 is provided in the following.

#### STOT-single exposure:

May cause respiratory irritation.

#### Oral toxicity:

Cyanoacrylates are considered to have relatively low toxicity. Acute oral LD50 is >5000mg/kg (rat). It is almost impossible to swallow as it rapidly polymerises in the mouth.

#### Inhalative toxicity:

May cause respiratory irritation.

Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapours may lead to chronic effects in sensitive individuals

In dry atmosphere with < 50% humidity, vapours may irritate the eyes and respiratory system

#### Skin irritation:

Causes skin irritation.

Bonds skin in seconds. Considered to be of low toxicity: acute dermal LD50 (rabbit)>2000mg/kg

Due to polymerisation at the skin surface allergic reaction is unlikely to occur

#### Eye irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Liquid product will bond eyelids. In a dry atmosphere (RH<50%) vapours may cause irritation and lachrymatory effect

**Acute oral toxicity:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Route of application	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	LD50	> 5.000 mg/kg	oral		rat	OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity) not specified
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	LD50	> 10.000 mg/kg	oral		rat	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	LD50	367 mg/kg	oral		rat	OECD Guideline 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)

**Acute dermal toxicity:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Route of application	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	LD50	> 2.000 mg/kg	dermal		rabbit	OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity) not specified
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	LD50	> 10.000 mg/kg	dermal		rat	

**Skin corrosion/irritation:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	slightly irritating	24 h	rabbit	OECD Guideline 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation / Corrosion)

**Serious eye damage/irritation:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	irritating	72 h	rabbit	OECD Guideline 405 (Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion)

**Respiratory or skin sensitization:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Test type	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	not sensitising		guinea pig	
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	sensitising	Guinea pig maximisation test	guinea pig	

**Germ cell mutagenicity:**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Type of study / Route of administration	Metabolic activation / Exposure time	Species	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)			OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
	negative	mammalian cell gene mutation assay	with and without		OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)
	negative	in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test	with and without		OECD Guideline 473 (In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)	with and without		OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	negative	bacterial reverse mutation assay (e.g Ames test)	with and without		EU Method B.13/14 (Mutagenicity)



**Reproductive toxicity:**

Hazardous substances CAS-No.	Result / Classification	Species	Exposure time	Species	Method
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	NOAEL P = 12,5 mg/kg	screening oral: gavage		rat	OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)

**Repeated dose toxicity**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Route of application	Exposure time / Frequency of treatment	Species	Method
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOAEL=>= 250 mg/kg	oral: gavage	14 days 5 days/week. 12 doses	rat	OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	LOAEL=<= 500 mg/kg	oral: gavage	14 days 5 days/week. 12 doses	rat	OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents)

**SECTION 12: Ecological information****General ecological information:**

Biological and Chemical Oxygen Demands (BOD and COD) are insignificant.

The mixture is classified based on the available hazard information for the ingredients as defined in the classification criteria for mixtures for each hazard class or differentiation in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Relevant available health/ecological information for the substances listed under Section 3 is provided in the following.

**12.1. Toxicity****Ecotoxicity:**

Do not empty into drains / surface water / ground water.

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Value type	Value	Acute Toxicity Study	Exposure time	Species	Method
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	EC 50	> 10.000 mg/l	Bacteria	3 h		OECD Guideline 209 (Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	LC50	0,638 mg/l	Fish	96 h	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD Guideline 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC50	0,134 mg/l	Daphnia	48 h	Daphnia magna	OECD Guideline 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC50	0,335 mg/l	Algae	72 h	Selenastrum capricornutum (new name: Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)	OECD Guideline 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	EC 50	0,038 mg/l	Bacteria	30 min		
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	NOEC	0,0057 mg/l	chronic Daphnia	21 d	Daphnia magna	OECD 211 (Daphnia magna, Reproduction Test)

**12.2. Persistence and degradability****Persistence and Biodegradability:**

No data available.

Hazardous components CAS-No.	Result	Route of application	Degradability	Method
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Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0		aerobic	57 %	OECD Guideline 301 D (Ready Biodegradability: Closed Bottle Test)
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	under test conditions no biodegradation observed	aerobic	0 %	OECD Guideline 301 C (Ready Biodegradability: Modified MITI Test (I))
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	readily biodegradable	aerobic	75 - 81 %	EU Method C.4-E (Determination of the "Ready" Biodegradability Closed Bottle Test)

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential / 12.4. Mobility in soil****Mobility:**

Cured adhesives are immobile.

**Bioaccumulative potential:**

No data available.

Hazardous components CAS-No.	LogKow	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Exposure time	Species	Temperature	Method
Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate 7085-85-0	0,776				22 °C	EU Method A.8 (Partition Coefficient)
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	6,25				20 °C	OECD Guideline 107 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), Shake Flask Method)
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	0,59					EU Method A.8 (Partition Coefficient)

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Hazardous components CAS-No.	PBT/vPvB
Bis(2-hydroxy-3-tert-butyl-5-methylphenyl)methane 119-47-1	Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.
Hydroquinone 123-31-9	Not fulfilling Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT), very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) criteria.

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

No data available.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Product disposal:

Cured adhesive: Dispose of as water insoluble non-toxic solid chemical in authorised landfill or incinerate under controlled conditions.

Dispose of in accordance with local and national regulations.

Contribution of this product to waste is very insignificant in comparison to article in which it is used

Disposal of uncleaned packages:

After use, tubes, cartons and bottles containing residual product should be disposed of as chemically contaminated waste in an authorised legal land fill site or incinerated.

Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

Waste code

08 04 09 waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents and other dangerous substances

The valid EWC waste code numbers are source-related. The manufacturer is therefore unable to specify EWC waste codes for the articles or products used in the various sectors. The EWC codes listed are intended as a recommendation for users. We will be happy to advise you.

**SECTION 14: Transport information****14.1. UN number**

ADR	Not dangerous goods
RID	Not dangerous goods
ADN	Not dangerous goods
IMDG	Not dangerous goods
IATA	3334

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

ADR	Not dangerous goods
RID	Not dangerous goods
ADN	Not dangerous goods
IMDG	Not dangerous goods
IATA	Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. (Cyanoacrylate ester)

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR	Not dangerous goods
RID	Not dangerous goods
ADN	Not dangerous goods
IMDG	Not dangerous goods
IATA	9

**14.4. Packing group**

ADR	Not dangerous goods
RID	Not dangerous goods
ADN	Not dangerous goods
IMDG	Not dangerous goods
IATA	III

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

ADR	not applicable
RID	not applicable
ADN	not applicable
IMDG	not applicable
IATA	not applicable

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

ADR	not applicable
RID	not applicable
ADN	not applicable
IMDG	not applicable
IATA	Primary packs containing less than 500ml are unregulated by this mode of transport and may be shipped unrestricted.

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code**

not applicable

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

VOC content (VOCV 814.018 VOC regulation CH)	0 %
VOC content (2010/75/EC)	< 3 %

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

The labelling of the product is indicated in Section 2. The full text of all abbreviations indicated by codes in this safety data sheet are as follows:

- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Further information:

This information is based on our current level of knowledge and relates to the product in the state in which it is delivered. It is intended to describe our products from the point of view of safety requirements and is not intended to guarantee any particular properties.

### Label elements (DPD):

Xi - Irritant



### Risk phrases:

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

### Safety phrases:

- S23 Do not breathe vapour.
- S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

### Additional labeling:

Cyanoacrylate. Danger. Bonds skin and eyes in seconds. Keep out of the reach of children.

**Relevant changes in this safety data sheet are indicated by vertical lines at the left margin in the body of this document. Corresponding text is displayed in a different color on shadowed fields.**

## Annex - Exposure Scenarios:

Exposure Scenarios for ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate can be downloaded under the following link:  
[http://mysds.henkel.com/mysds/.470833.en.ANNEX\\_DE.15743123.0.DE.pdf](http://mysds.henkel.com/mysds/.470833.en.ANNEX_DE.15743123.0.DE.pdf)  
Alternatively they can be accessed on the internet site [www.mysds.henkel.com](http://www.mysds.henkel.com) by entering number 470833.



# LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup>

(TDS for new formulation of Loctite<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup>) February 2012

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup> provides the following product characteristics:

<b>Technology</b>	Cyanoacrylate
Chemical Type	Ethyl cyanoacrylate
Appearance (uncured)	Clear to slightly cloudy gel <sup>LMS</sup>
Components	One part - requires no mixing
Viscosity	High, thixotropic
<b>Cure</b>	Humidity
<b>Application</b>	Bonding
Key Substrates	Metals, Plastics and Elastomers

This Technical Data Sheet is valid for LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup> manufactured from the dates outlined in the "Manufacturing Date Reference" section.

LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup> is designed for the assembly of difficult-to-bond materials which require uniform stress distribution and strong tension and/or shear strength. The product provides rapid bonding of a wide range of materials, including metals, plastics and elastomers. The gel consistency prevents adhesive flow even on vertical surfaces. LOCTITE<sup>®</sup> 454<sup>™</sup> is also suited for bonding porous materials such as wood, paper, leather and fabric.

## NSF International

**Registered to NSF Category P1** for use as a sealant where there is no possibility of food contact in and around food processing areas. **Note:** This is a regional approval. Please contact your local Technical Service Center for more information and clarification.

## TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C	1.1
Flash Point - See SDS	
Casson Viscosity, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Cone and Plate Rheometer	150 to 450 <sup>LMS</sup>
Viscosity, Brookfield - RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP):	
Spindle TC, speed 2.5 rpm, Helipath	*100,000 to 300,000 <sup>LMS</sup>
Spindle TC, speed 20 rpm, Helipath	*18,000 to 40,000 <sup>LMS</sup>

\* Applies to material made in N. America

## 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 °C / 50 % relative humidity. This is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

Fixture Time, seconds:

Steel	30 to 60
Aluminum	2 to 10
Neoprene	10 to 15
Rubber, nitrile	<5
ABS	<5
PVC	5 to 10
Polycarbonate	10 to 15
Phenolic	<5
Wood (balsa)	<5
Wood (oak)	30 to 60
Wood (pine)	15 to 30
Chipboard	5 to 10
Fabric	10 to 20
Leather	5 to 15
Paper	5 to 10

## Cure Speed vs. Bond Gap

The rate of cure will depend on the bondline gap. Thin bond lines result in high cure speeds, increasing the bond gap will decrease the rate of cure.

## Cure Speed vs. Humidity

The rate of cure will depend on the ambient relative humidity. The best results are achieved when the relative humidity in the working environment is 40% to 60% at 22°C. Lower humidity leads to slower cure. Higher humidity accelerates it, but may impair the final strength of the bond.

## Cure Speed vs. Activator

Where cure speed is unacceptably long due to large gaps, applying activator to the surface will improve cure speed. However, this can reduce ultimate strength of the bond and therefore testing is recommended to confirm effect.

**TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL****Adhesive Properties**

Cured for 30 seconds @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Buna-N	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	≥6.0 <sup>LMS</sup>
	(psi)	(≥870)

Cured for 72 hours @ 22 °C

Tensile Strength, ISO 6922:

Buna-N	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	15.1
	(psi)	(2,190)

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Steel (grit blasted)	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	20.9
	(psi)	(3,030)

Aluminum (etched)	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	17.1
	(psi)	(2,480)

Zinc dichromate	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	11.5
	(psi)	(1,670)

ABS	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	8.3
	* (psi)	(1,200)

PVC	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	7.1
	* (psi)	(1,030)

Phenolic	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	12.3
	* (psi)	(1,780)

Polycarbonate	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	7.7
	(psi)	(1,120)

Nitrile	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	1.3
	* (psi)	(190)

Neoprene	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	1.1
	* (psi)	(160)

Block Shear Strength, ISO 13445:

Polycarbonate	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	9.6
	(psi)	(1,390)

ABS	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	23.3
	(psi)	(3,380)

PVC	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	3.3
	(psi)	(480)

Phenolic	* N/mm <sup>2</sup>	6.7
	* (psi)	(970)

\* substrate failure

**TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE**

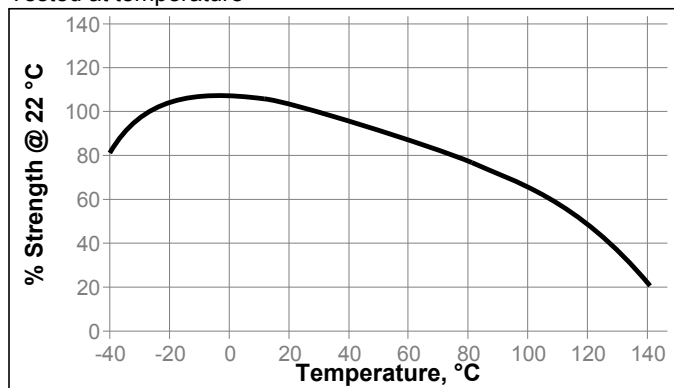
Cured for 1 week @ 22 °C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

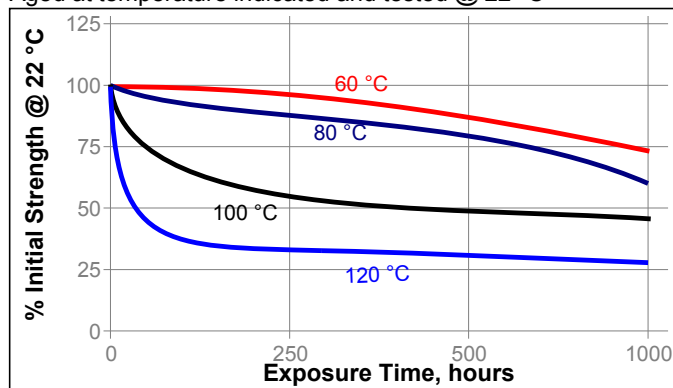
Steel (grit blasted)

**Hot Strength**

Tested at temperature

**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		
		100 h	500 h	1000 h
Motor oil	40	105	85	80
Unleaded gasoline	22	95	120	125
Water	22	75	70	75
Water/glycol	22	90	85	85
Ethanol	22	120	125	120
Isopropanol	22	100	130	135
98% RH	40	70	55	55

**Chemical/Solvent Resistance**

Aged under conditions indicated and tested @ 22 °C.

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587, Polycarbonate

Environment	°C	% of initial strength		
		100 h	500 h	1000 h
Air	22	105	105	105
98% RH	40	105	105	105

**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 Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

**Directions for use:**

1. Bond areas should be clean and free from grease. Clean all surfaces with a Loctite® cleaning solvent and allow to dry.
2. To improve bonding on low energy plastic surfaces, Loctite® Primer may be applied to the bond area. Avoid applying excess Primer. Allow the Primer to dry.
3. LOCTITE® Activator may be used if necessary. Apply it to one bond surface (do not apply activator to the primed surface where Primer is also used). Allow the Activator to dry.

4. Apply adhesive to one of the bond surfaces (do not apply the adhesive to the activated surface). Do not use items like tissue or a brush to spread the adhesive. Assemble the parts within a few seconds. The parts should be accurately located, as the short fixture time leaves little opportunity for adjustment.
5. LOCTITE® Activator can be used to cure fillets of product outside the bond area. Spray or drop the activator on the excess product.
6. Bonds should be held fixed or clamped until adhesive has fixtured.
7. Product should be allowed to develop full strength before subjecting to any service loads (typically 24 to 72 hours after assembly, depending on bond gap, materials and ambient conditions).

#### Loctite Material Specification<sup>LMS</sup>

LMS dated December 22, 2011. 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: 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

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

#### Manufacturing Date Reference

This Technical Data Sheet is valid for LOCTITE® 454™ manufactured from the dates below:

<u>Made in:</u>	<u>First manufacturing date:</u>
EU	December 2011
China	Pending
India	Pending
U.S.A.	March 2012
Brazil	February 2013

The manufacturing date can be determined from the batch code on the pack. For assistance please contact your local Technical Service Center or Customer Service Representative.

#### Note:

The information provided in this Technical Data Sheet (TDS) including the recommendations for use and application of the product are based on our knowledge and experience of the product as at the date of this TDS. The product can have a variety of different applications as well as differing application and working conditions in your environment that are beyond our control. Henkel is, therefore, not liable for the suitability of our product for the production processes and conditions in respect of which you use them, as well as the intended applications and results. We strongly recommend that you carry out your own prior trials to confirm such suitability of our product.

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Reference 2.7