Technical Data Sheet

LOCTITE® EA 3473

Known as NORTH AMERICA - FIXMASTER FAST SET STEEL PUTTY
May 2017

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

LOCTITE® EA 3473 provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Epoxy
Chemical Type	Epoxy
Appearance (Mixed)	Steel Colored Paste
Mix Ratio, by volume - Resin : Hardener	1 : 1
Mix Ratio, by weight - Resin : Hardener	100 : 56.5
Cure	Room temperature cure after mixing
Application	North America - Metal Repair
Specific Benefit	• Hardens in ten minutes • Non sagging • Steel filled system - cures to metal-like finish • Bonds to steel, cast iron, stainless steel, concrete, copper, aluminum, and clean and abraded bronze

LOCTITE® EA 3473 is a fast curing, steel reinforced, two-part epoxy designed for making fast and curable repairs to a variety of metals. This product is typically used in applications with an operating range of -30 °C to 95 °C (-22F to 200F). Typical applications include stripped threads, repairing leaks on pipes and elbows, rebuilding worn shafts and work surfaces in pumps and coating metal surfaces subject to wear.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Resin:

Weight per volume	kg/L (lbs/gal)	2.5 to 2.64 (20.9 to 21.99[LMS])
Flash Point - See SDS		

Hardener:

Weight per volume	kg/L (lbs/gal)	1.5 to 1.54 (12.5 to 12.8[LMS])
Flash Point - See SDS		

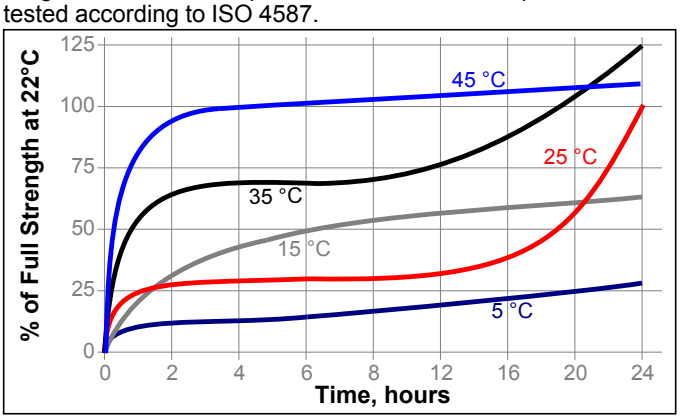
TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

Curing Properties

Gel Time @ 21 °C, minutes	3.5 to 4

Cure Speed vs. Temperature

The graph below shows the shear strength developed with time on grit blasted steel lap shears at different temperatures and tested according to ISO 4587.



TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

Cured @ 25 °C except where noted

Physical Properties:

Tensile Strength, ISO 527-2	N/mm² (psi)	27 (3,970)
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-2	N/mm² (psi)	6,710 (972,830)
Compressive Strength, ISO 604	N/mm² (psi)	51 (7,380)
Compressive Modulus, ISO 604	N/mm² (psi)	2,075 (300,820)
Flexural strength , ASTM D790	N/mm² (psi)	32 (4,660)
Flexural modulus , ASTM D790	N/mm² (psi)	1,655 (240,130)
Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Shore D		80
Glass Transition Temperature, ASTM E 1640, °C		24
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, ISO 11359-2 K^{-1}:		
Below Tg		33×10^{-06}
Above Tg		120×10^{-06}
Elongation, ISO 527-2, %		0.56
Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity ASTM F 433, W/(m·K)		0.511

Abrasion Resistance, ASTM D4060: mg 1 Kg load, CS-10 wheels, Weight of Material Lost	149

Electrical Properties:

Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, ohm-cm	120×10^{12}
Surface Resistivity, IEC 60093, ohms	3.3×10^{15}

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

Shear Strength

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS)	N/mm²	15
	(psi)	(2,190)

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

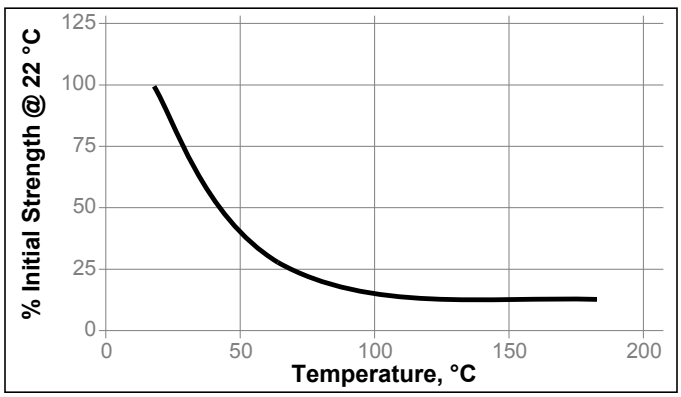
Cured for 72 hours @ 21°C

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Grit Blasted Mild Steel (GBMS)

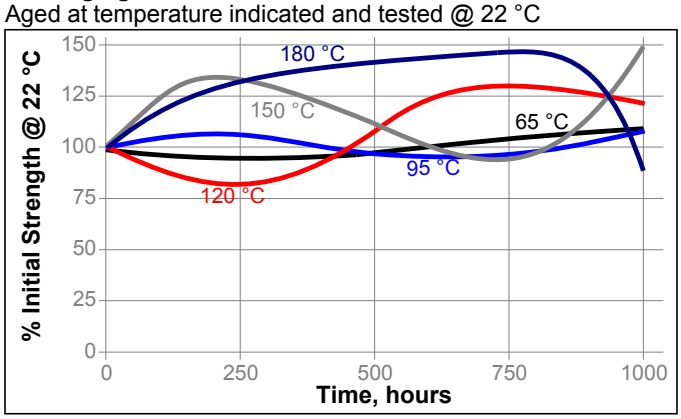
Hot Strength

Tested at temperature



Heat Aging

Aged at temperature indicated and tested @ 22 °C



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).

Surface Preparation

Proper surface preparation is critical to the long-term performance of this product. The exact requirements vary with severity of the application, expected service life, and initial substrate conditions

Directions for use:

1. Remove dirt, oil, grease, etc. with a suitable cleaner, e.g. high pressure water cleaning system using Loctite® SF 7840™ (Loctite® Natural Blue® cleaner/degreaser).

2. Blast all surfaces to be coated with a sharp edged angular grit to a depth of profile of 75 to 100 microns and a degree of cleanliness of Near White Metal (SIS SA 2½ /SSPC-SP 10).

3. After blasting, metal surfaces should be cleaned with waterless cleaner, e.g. with Loctite® SF 7611™ (Loctite® Pro Strength Parts Cleaner), and be coated before any oxidation or contamination takes place.

4. Metal that has been in contact with salt solutions, e.g. seawater, should be grit blasted, high-pressure water blasted, and left for 24 hours to allow any salts in the metal to sweat to the surface. A test for chloride contamination should be performed. The procedure should be repeated until chloride concentration on the surface is below 40 ppm.

Application

1. Mix resin and hardener according to mix ratios listed or transfer entire kit onto a clean and dry mixing surface and mix material vigorously until a uniform color is obtained.
2. Apply material to prepared surface by first forcing a thin layer deep into the texture of the substrate.
3. Then Immediately build up to the desired finished thickness.
4. If using to rebuild shaft, the following applies:
   - Machine the worn area down 3 mm (0.125 in) to produce a square shoulder on part. The material is stronger with a square edge versus a feathered edge.
   - Machine a spiral cut in bottom of area to be repaired to provide mechanical keying into surface.
   - Apply excess product to ensure small shrinkage during cure does not produce depression.
   - Machine the surface to original dimensions prior to full cure, as the product is very wear resistant.

Inspection

- Visually inspect for pinholes and misses just after application.
- Once the coating has cured, repeat visual inspection to confirm it is free from pinholes, misses and mechanical damages.
- Control thickness of the coating, especially in the critical points.

- Perform a test with a holiday detector to confirm coating continuity.

Coverage

To achieve a 6 mm (.25 in) thickness, the coverage rate will be 370cm² (57in²) for 0.45kg (1lb), excluding overthickness, repairs, etc.

Repairs

Any voids, pinholes, or low thickness areas found in the coating should be repaired by lightly abrading, cleaning, and applying further product.

Clean-up

Immediately after use clean tools with suitable cleaner, e.g. Loctite® 7070™ or a solvent such as acetone or isopropyl alcohol. Once cured, the material can only be removed mechanically

Technical Tips for Working With Epoxies

Environmental Conditions

- Relative humidity: <85%
- Ambient temperature: >15°C (60F) and rising
- Substrate temperature must always be 3°C (7F) higher than the dew point to avoid condensing moisture on parts.

Working time and cure depends on temperature and mass:

- The higher the temperature, the faster the cure.
- The larger the mass of material, the faster the cure.

To speed the cure of epoxies at low temperatures:

- Store epoxy at room temperature.
- Pre-heat repair surface until warm to the touch.

To slow the cure of epoxies at high temperatures:

- Mix epoxy in small masses to prevent rapid curing.
- Cool resin/hardener component(s).

Loctite Material Specification[LMS]

LMS dated February 13, 2003 (Resin) and LMS dated July 3, 2001 (Hardener). 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 Loctite 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

(°C x 1.8) + 32 = °F
kV/mm x 25.4 = V/mil
mm / 25.4 = inches
µm / 25.4 = mil
N x 0.225 = lb
N/mm x 5.71 = lb/in
N/mm² x 145 = psi
MPa x 145 = psi
N·m x 8.851 = lb·in
N·m x 0.738 = lb·ft
N·mm x 0.142 = oz·in
mPa·s = cP

Reference N/A