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SuperFix 3890



Strong moisture curing assembly mastic with sealing properties and excellent adhesion to most materials.

The unevenness in the joint can be several millimetres.

The elastic properties combine the ability to distribute forces, take up vibrations and hold large forces without tendency for cold flow.

Does not affect foamed polystyrene negatively.

- **High thixotropic and easy to apply**
- **Tough joint and high strength**
- **Excellent chemical resistant**
- **Very high ageing properties and temperature resistance**
- **No shrinkage and extremely good joint filling properties**
- **Environmentally favourable with regard to working and indoor environment as well as waste handling and life cycle aspects.**

Product	Product No.	Colour	NCS-S No.
SuperFix	3890	White	S 0502-Y
SuperFix	3891	Zinkgrey	S4502-B
SuperFix	3892	Black	S8505-R80B

It is strongly recommended to use cartridges/sausages with the same batch number, since slightly colour variations may occur from different production batches.

TECHNICAL DATA

Basis: SMP (silylated modified polymer)
Curing system: Moisture curing
Solvent: none
Consistency: Gun-grade thixotropic paste
Density: Approx. 1500 kg/m³
Solid content: Approx. 100 %
Hardness: 60-65 Shore A
Service temperature: -40°C to +100°C
Tensile strength at break (ASTM D 412): 2.3 N/mm²
Ultimate elongation (ASTM D 412): 250 %
Tear strength (ASTM D 624): : 9 N/mm
100 % Modulus: 1,5 N/mm²

APPLICATION DATA

Application temperature: +5°C - +40°C
Humidity limits: Minimum 30 % RH
Tools: Sealant gun
Tooling agent: Water
Open time: Approx. 20 minutes (23°C/50%RH)
Curing time: 3 mm the first 24 h. Approx. 10 mm after

7 days.

Storage life: 12 months for unopened cartridge storage in room temperature.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

SuperFix has very good resistance to many chemicals, for example water, rapeseed oil, naphtha, ketones, diesel oil, motor oil, sodium hypochlorite, diluted bases and acids.

PAINTABILITY

SuperFix is compatible with most dispersion based paints and many other paint types. Pre-testing is always recommended. A paint layer always stands the risk of forming cracks when applied on top of an elastic joint material

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The joint interface must be clean, dry and free from oils, loose aggregates and other contaminants.

A thorough wire brushing, grinding or solvent cleaning may be required to expose clean, sound surfaces.



Apply the adhesive in strings or dots. Thicker strings/dots are used if the surfaces are uneven. Never apply continuous film if two non-porous materials with large surfaces is glued. String or dot gluing will allow the moisture necessary for curing to pass to the centre of the joint.

Assemble the parts before skin has formed (approx. 20 minutes at room temperature, shorter time at higher temps.)

A fixation may be needed in some cases, until the cure is completed. The joint is possible to handle after 1 to 24 hours, depending on materials glued, temperature and joint thickness.

See below table for recommendation of pre-treatment on different materials.

METAL	SuperFix bonds without primer on metal surfaces such as aluminium, zinc, galvanised steel, stainless steel, brass etc. In general there is also good adhesion to painted and coated metals. It does not bond to lead.
WOOD	The adhesion is good to most woods, assuming the surface is freshly sanded. Pre-test on especially "fat" woods are recommended.
GLASS	SuperFix bonds to glass without primer. For outdoor glass constructions with high UV-exposure on the bond line through the glass, Superfix/Superset is not recommended.
PLASTICS	SuperFix bonds to un-plasticised PVC, polyester, epoxy, polyurethane, melamine, etc. Pre-testing is recommended on acrylic, ABS, styrene, polycarbonate and plasticised PVC. There is no adhesion to untreated polyolefin. The adhesion to polyethylene, polypropylene and fluorinated plastics is low.
POROUS SUBSTRATES	With an elastic adhesive it is always harder to get adhesion to porous substrates. Always consider a coating if the substrate is too weak, preferable to pre-test. The adhesion to wet concrete might be poor. If in doubt contact technical service. Adhesion to most natural stones is good.

^x It is recommended to make pre-tests.

SUPER QUICK CURE

The cure speed can be increased by blending moisture in the product. This can be useful in industrial processes.

A solvent miscible with both water and SuperFix is chosen. Ethyl alcohol is a possible choice.

The joint will have an initial cure after 15 minutes or less, sufficient to handle the assembly. The full cure will be completed as normal, by diffusing moisture.

This method can be altered with other solvents and amounts added, to give longer pot life or better initial cure. Contact R&D Sealants for support.

HANDLING AND CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Remove all excess sealant adjacent to joint and on equipment prior to cure with a rag. White spirit or technical ethanol is used if necessary. Seal Remover 3987 is recommended if the adhesive has cured, otherwise cured adhesive is removed mechanically. On skin, uncured sealant is wiped off with a rag, then

wash with soap and water.

Keep out of reach of children.

Do not empty into drains.

LIMITATIONS

SuperFix is moisture curing.

The access of moisture to the adhesive to be cured is essential. Cold and dry surroundings will slow the cure significantly.

When gluing watertight surfaces, moisture access must be secured. A combination of watertight surfaces and dry conditions can give an unacceptable slow cure.

Adhesion problems can also occur as a result of lack of moisture. If cure time is important, always pre-test the design under the worst conditions anticipated.

Over painting works well with many paint products. Pretesting of drying and adhesion of the paint is always recommended. The adhesive is elastic and can

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flex a little over the joint. This will lead to cracking of most types of paint. If SuperFix is used as a sealant, these cracks can in worst case cause cracking of the joint.

If SuperFix is used together with polyurethane systems, note the following:
SuperFix releases alcohol during cure, which can affect the curing of the polyurethane adversely. The polyurethane probably consumes water during cure. If access to water is limited, this can affect the cure and adhesion of SuperFix. It is no problem to use SuperFix in combination with polyurethane's, if the product applied first is allowed to cure fully before the second product is applied.

SuperFix doesn't bond Polyethylene, Polypropylene, Teflon and other greasy plastics.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

For additional health and safety information consult the Safety Data Sheet.

SuperFix has M1 classification.

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