

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

RELIOBOND 1636

DESCRIPTION

Ruscoe's Reliobond 1636 friction adhesive is a lower cost alternative to Reliobond 1635. This amber colored nitrile and phenolic resin adhesive is designed for bonding friction material to metal.

SUGGESTED USES

Used heavily in brake, paper, clutch and transmission part applications.



METHOD OF APPLICATION

Bonding surfaces must be free of moisture, oils, dirt, and other contaminants. Adhesive is typically applied to the friction material surface. In drum brake applications, the adhesive is usually extruded in a "ribbon" or "bead" pattern on the back of the lining. The channels between the beads or ribbons allow water vapor, which is formed during the curing process, to escape the bond line. Beads or ribbons of 8-15 mils (0.2-0.4mm) dry adhesive thickness is a good starting point for drum brakes. Experimentation is necessary to determine the optimum adhesive thickness and coating pattern for each part design.

STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Reliobond 1600 series adhesives are flammable and should be stored in tightly sealed containers away from direct sunlight, heat, sparks or other potential sources of ignition. Shelf life is 12 months when stored 40-60°F (4-16°C) in unopened containers. Storage at temperatures above 60°F will cause eventual loss of adhesive performance. Parts that have been coated and dried can be bonded within 12 months if stored in a clean, dry area at temperature below 100°F (30°C).

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Health and safety data sheets available upon request at The Ruscoe Company.

DRYING

Reliobond 1636 must be fully dried before curing. Residual solvent in the adhesive can cause a weak, "spongy", "blown" bond. It is difficult to recommend exact drying parameters. Environmental conditions, coating thickness and drying equipment type all significantly affect dry time. Here are some general guidelines for drying:

- Drying oven temperatures can range from 100°F-250°F. Do not exceed 250°F as higher temperatures can prematurely cure the adhesive or cause blistering of the adhesive film.
- Air flow in the drying oven is crucial to achieving fast dry times. More air flow will reduce dry time.

CURING

The phenolic resins in Reliobond 1636 generate water vapor during cure. This water vapor must be forced out of the adhesive using pressure during the cure cycle. Most bonding problems with this type of adhesive are related to inadequate or uneven pressure. At least 100 psi must be continuously and uniformly applied during the curing process to ensure a good bond.

Reliobond 1600 adhesive will cure in the temperature range of 300°F-450°F. Keep in mind that this is the temperature that the adhesive must reach, not the oven setting. The adhesive will take longer to cure at lower temperatures but will allow more time for water vapor to escape and for adhesive to flow and wet the metal surface. Curing at too high of a temperature can cause the adhesive to gel quickly which will trap water vapor in the adhesive and cause a weak bond. A good starting point is to cure for 30 minutes at 400°F at 200 psi.

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RELIOBOND 1636 (cont'd)



TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Color	Amber / Tan
Solids, by Weight %	39%
Solvent Formulation	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Viscosity, Brookfield, Spindle #	#4
Viscosity, Brookfield, Test RPM	4 rpm
Viscosity, Brookfield, Test Result, CPS	30,000 – 40,000
Pounds Per Gallon @77°F (25°C)	7.5 – 7.7
Shelf Life	12 Months

PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES

Shear Strength (ambient)	>3,500 psi
Shear Strength (@400°F)	> 500 psi
Drying Temp	100°F - 250°F

CLEANING

Reliobond 1636 can be cleaned prior to cure using methyl ethyl ketone, acetone, n-butyl acetate, methyl acetate or t-butyl acetate solvents. If the adhesive is fully cured the only practical methods of removal are abrasion, burning, heating above 600°F for many hours, or soaking in a highly caustic solution.