

Industrial Technology Virtual Learning

CTE

May 13th, 2020



Machine Technology 1 Adhesive Bonding of Metals May 13th, 2020

Objective: Students will identify advantages of using adhesives to join metal.



Lesson: April, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will explain uses of adhesives in joining metal.

Adhesive Bonding of Metals

- Process of fastening parts of metal products together permanently with non-metallic materials.
- Often used as an alternative to mechanical fasteners.
- When using adhesives, the entire joint must be given even more consideration than when using mechanical fasteners.
 - Unlike a bolt or rivet, an adhesive's properties may change depending on where it is used.
- Light-gauge materials are often good candidates for adhesive bonding.

Advantages of Using Adhesives to Join Metals

- Many adhesives easily join dissimilar materials if proper surface treatments are used.
- Adhesively joined structures and products are inherently smooth.
 - Exposed surfaces are not defaced, and contours are not disturbed as with other types of fastening systems.
 - This is important both to function and appearance.
- Adhesives are sometimes used with mechanical fasteners for sealing flange joints or holding the parts together while the bond forms.
- Thin or fragile metal parts can be bonded. Adhesives do not usually impose heavy loads on materials, such as in riveting, or localized heating, such as in soldering or welding.

Cyanoacrylates (superglue)

- Adhesives developed for production situations requiring instant bonds and immediate handling strength, particularly when bonding rubber, metals and plastics.
- These adhesives are especially well-suited for trim attachment and light assembly.
- Cure through reaction with moisture held on the surface to be bonded.
- Good environmental resistance; therefore, they offer excellent resistance to weathering and aging.

Epoxies

- Synthetic adhesive made of two components, a liquid resin and the hardener to convert the liquid resin into a solid.
- Create superior bonds for a wide variety of materials including metals, rubber, and plastics.
- Widely used in the automotive industry.
 - Many cars and light- and heavy-duty trucks feature body panels bonded with epoxy adhesives.
- Excellent environmental and chemical resistance.
 - They resist the effects of dilute acids, alkalis, solvents, greases, oils, moisture, sunlight and weathering.
- Flexible cure rates.
 - Allow great versatility in formulation since amount of hardener can be adjusted to increase work time or decrease set time.
- Low shrinkage and good creep properties.

Urethanes

- Primerless adhesive that is ideal for prepared metals, rubber and fiber reinforced plastics.
- Create strong flexible bonds that bring excellent structural integrity to assemblies made of plastic, metal, foams and elastomers.

Anaerobics

- Specialty adhesives designed to cure on metals in the absence of oxygen.
- Primarily used to anchor threaded joints and shafts against breaking free due to vibration.
- Can eliminate the need for lock washers and press fitted metal joints.
- Often known as "locking compounds."
- Based on synthetic acrylic resins.

Review Questions

- 1. what joining process is redily used to join non metallic materials with metal parts?
- 1. true or false; the properties of an adhesive may change depending on where it is used.
- 1. what is a commonly used name for Cyanoacrylates?
- 1. What are the 2 components of an epoxy?

1. What is a Primerless adhesive, that is ideal for prepared metals, rubber and fiber reinforced plastics?