



# Brute Strength. Professional Grade.™

## GorillaPro™ Retaining Compound Frequently Asked Questions

### **Can you ever remove a green retaining compound?**

Yes. If you heat up the bonded assembly above the working temperature of the compound, it will soften and can be easily removed without damaging the assembled parts.

### **What is an active metal and an inactive metal?**

Active metals are metals that easily rust, such as brass, bronze, iron and steel. Inactive metals are aluminum, stainless steel and some plated metals like chrome. The retaining compound will set up slower on inactive metals due to their need of reduction/oxidation equations on the metal surface. Retaining compounds rely on these equations to initiate/catalyze the cure of the adhesive once oxygen is removed.

### **When it comes to retaining compounds, what is the difference between a press fit and a slip fit?**

A press fit is where you have some metal to metal contact between the parts, and a slip fit is where you do not. A light press fit, and the use of an anaerobic retaining compound, is ideal to create a good assembly without distorting the mating parts. A heavy press fit may damage parts or lose proper alignment of the joined assembly. Retaining compounds do lower the force of friction, so they will assist in easing press fits.

### **Why are the bottles only half filled?**

Anaerobic adhesives, such as retaining compounds, do not harden when exposed to air. There is a large air space in the bottles preserve the integrity of the product and maintain its shelf life in storage. Therefore, a 50ml bottle of an anaerobic adhesives contains 50mls of adhesive and 50mls (by volume) of air.

### **Why do retaining compounds come in different colors?**

The color coding goes back to the original military specifications that were created for classifying the different product's values and characteristics.



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