

425

Multi-Purpose, Light-Curable Optical Adhesive

APPLICATIONS

- Tacking
- Bonding
- Sealing
- Potting

FEATURES

- UV Light Cure
- One Component, No Mixing Required
- Medium Viscosity for Gap Filling
- Solvent Free

OTHER FEATURES

- · Resists Yellowing
- · Low Stress
- Flexible
- · Optically Clear
- Resilient

Dymax 425 forms water-white bonds in seconds to glass substrates upon exposure to longwave (365 nanometer) UV light. These durable bonds are dishwasher safe and exhibit exceptional tensile strength as well as vibration and impact resistance. Acceptable bonds form to a variety of other substrates such as ceramic, ferrite, and metal surfaces. 425 should be evaluated for applications where exceptional moisture resistance is required. This product is in full compliance with RoHS directives 2015/863/EU.

UNCURED PROPERTIES *		
Property	Value	Test Method
Solvent Content	No Nonreactive Solvents	N/A
Chemical Class	Acrylated Urethane	N/A
Appearance	Clear Liquid	N/A
Soluble in	Organic Solvents	N/A
Viscosity, cP	4,000 (nominal)	ASTM D1084

OTHER CURED PROPERTIES *			
Property	Value	Test Method	
Refractive Index (20°C)	1.50	Bausch & Lomb Refractometer	
Boiling Water Absorption, % (2 h)	0.7	ASTM D570	
Linear Shrinkage, %	1.9	ASTM D2566	

CURED MECHANICAL PROPERTIES *			
Property	Value	Test Method	
Durometer Hardness	D80	ASTM D2240	
Tensile at Break, MPa [psi]	43 [6,200]	ASTM D638	
Elongation at Break, %	7.3	ASTM D638	
Tensile at Yield, MPa [psi]	50 [7,300]	ASTM D638	
Elongation at Yield, %	3.5	ASTM D638	
Tensile (Compression) Glass-to- Glass, MPa [psi]	28 [4,000]	DSTM D250	
Modulus of Elasticity, MPa [psi]	3,450 [500,000]	ASTM D638	

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[‡] DSTM Refers to Dymax Standard Test Method









CURING GUIDELINES

Fixture time is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 N/mm² [10 psi] between glass slides. Actual cure time typically is 3-to-5 times fixture time.

Dymax Curing System (Intensity)	Fixture Time or Belt Speed ^A
2000-EC (50 mW/cm ²) ^B	1 s
5000-EC (250 mW/cm ²) ^B	30 s
UVCS Conveyor with Fusion F300S (2,500 mW/cm ²) ^D	2 s

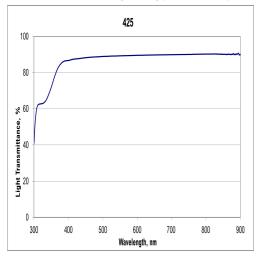
- A Fixture times/belt speeds are typical for curing thin films through 100% UV and light-transmitting substrates. Light-obstructing substrates may require longer cure times.
- B Intensity was measured over the UVA range (320-395 nm) using a Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 50 Radiometer.
- D At 53 mm [2.1 in] focal distance. Maximum speed of conveyor is 8.2 m/min [27 ft/min]. Intensity was measured over the UVA range (320-395 nm) using the Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 150 Radiometer.

Full cure is best determined empirically by curing at different times and intensities, and measuring the corresponding change in cured properties such as tackiness, adhesion, hardness, etc. Full cure is defined as the point at which more light exposure no longer improves cured properties.

Dymax recommends that customers employ a safety factor by curing longer and/or at higher intensities than required for full cure. Although Dymax Application Engineering can provide technical support and assist with process development, each customer must ultimately determine and qualify the appropriate curing parameters required for their unique application.

LIGHT TRANSMISSION

** Measured at 0.03 mm [0.001in] per DSTM-501‡



OPTIMIZING PERFORMANCE AND HANDLING

- 1. This product cures with exposure to UV light. Exposure to ambient and artificial light should be kept to a minimum before curing. Dispensing components including needles and fluid lines should be 100% light blocking, not just UV blocking.
- 2. All surfaces in contact with the material should be clean and free from flux residue, grease, mold release, or other contaminants prior to dispensing the
- 3. Cure speed is dependent upon many variables, including lamp intensity, distance from the light source, required depth of cure, thickness, and percent light transmission of components between the material and light source.
- 4. Oxygen in the atmosphere may inhibit surface cure. Surfaces exposed to air may require high-intensity (>100 mW/cm²) UV light to produce a dry surface cure. Flooding the curing area with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, can also reduce the effects of oxygen inhibition.
- 5. Parts should be allowed to cool after cure before testing and subjecting to any loads or electrical testing.
- 6. In rare cases, stress cracking may occur in assembled parts. Three options may be explored to eliminate this problem. One option is to heat anneal the parts to remove molded-in stresses. A second option is to open any gap between mating parts to reduce stress caused by an interference fit. The third option is to minimize the amount of time the liquid material remains in contact with the substrate(s) prior to curing.
- 7. Light curing generally produces some heat. If necessary, cooling fans can be placed in the curing area to reduce the heating effect on components.
- 8. At the point of curing, an air exhaust system is recommended to dissipate any heat and vapors formed during the curing process.





DISPENSING SUPPORT

The Dymax Application Engineering team is ready to discuss your application requirements to provide the most appropriate dispensing and/or spraying solution. Visit our current dispensing equipment portfolio here or consult our global contact phone numbers and online chat feature (available in North America only) during normal business hours for instant support.

STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Store the material in a cool, dark place when not in use. Do not expose to light. This product may polymerize upon prolonged exposure to ambient and artificial light. Keep covered when not in use. This material shelf life noted on page 1 of this document, when stored between 10°C (50°F) and 32°C (90°F) in the original, unopened container.

CLEAN UP

Uncured material may be removed from dispensing components and parts with organic solvents. Cured material will be impervious to many solvents and difficult to remove. Cleanup of cured material may require mechanical methods of removal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is intended for industrial use only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear impervious gloves. Repeated or continuous skin contact with uncured material may cause irritation. Remove material from skin with soap and water. Never use organic solvents to remove material from skin and eyes. For more information on the safe handling of this material, please refer to the Safety Data Sheet before use.

The data provided in this document are based on historical testing that Dymax performed under laboratory conditions as they existed at that time and are for informational purposes only. The data are neither specifications nor guarantees of future performance in a particular application. Dymax does not guarantee that this product's properties are suitable for the user's intended purpose.

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