

UV1041

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

UV1041 provides the following product characteristics:

Technology	Acrylic			
Chemical Type	Acrylated urethane			
Appearance (uncured)	Transparent liquid			
Components	One component - requires no mixing			
Viscosity	Low			
Cure	Ultraviolet (UV)/ visible light			
Cure Benefit	Production - high speed curing			
Application	Bonding			
	Enhances load bearing & shock absorbing characteristics of the			
Flexibility	bond area.			

UV1041 is primarily designed for bonding rigid or flexible PVC to polycarbonate, while not inducing stress cracking under typical molded stress levels. It enables easy assembly of components with close fitting tolerances (i.e.joining polycarbonate to flexible PVC tubing), and is recommended for applications involving small gaps less than 0.25mm. It has also shown excellent adhesion to a wide variety of substrates including glass, many plastics and most metals. Suitable for use in the assembly of disposable medical devices.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF UNCURED MATERIAL

Specific Gravity @ 25 °C Flash Point - See SDS Viscosity, Brookfield - RVT, 25 °C, mPa·s (cP): Spindle 1, speed 20 rpm,

1.1

 $100 \sim 300$

TYPICAL CURING PERFORMANCE

UV1041 can be cured by exposure to UV and/or visible light of sufficient intensity. To obtain full cure on surfaces exposed to air, radiation @ 220 to 260 nm is also required. The speed of cure will





depend upon the UV intensity and spectral distribution of the light source, the exposure time and the light transmittance of the substrates.

Stress Cracking

Liquid adhesive is applied to a medical grade polycarbonate bar 6.4 cm by 13 mm by 3 mm which is then flexed to induce a known stress level.

Stress Cracking, ASTM D 3929), minutes:
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7 N/mm ² stress on bar	>15
12 N/mm ² stress on bar	3 to 4

Fixture Time

Fixture time is defined as the time to develop a shear strength of 0.1 $\ensuremath{\text{N/mm^2}}$.

UV Fixture Time, Glass microscope slides, seconds:	
Black light, Zeta ® 7500 light source:	
6 mW/cm ² , measured @ 365 nm	≤15
UV Fixture Time, Polycarbonate, seconds:	
Metal halide bulb:	
30 mW/cm ² , measured @ 365 nm,	<5
Electrodeless, H & V bulbs:	
50 mW/cm ²	<5
Electrodeless, D bulb:	
50 mW/cm ²	<5

Depth of Cure vs. Irradiance (365 nm)

The graphs below show the increase in depth of cure with time at 30 mW/cm² - 100 mW/cm² as measured from the thickness of the cured product formed in a 9.5mm trough.

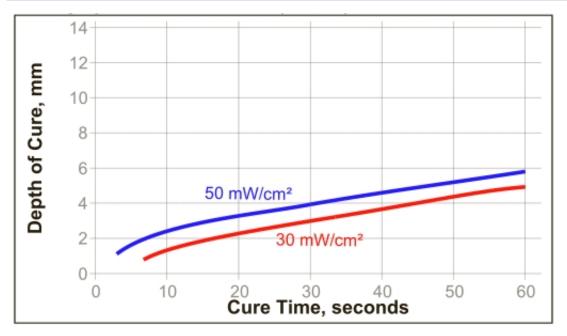
Note: When exposed to a V Bulb at irradiances of 50 and 100 mW/cm² for 30 seconds, a depth of cure greater than 13 mm was achieved. The performance for medium pressure Hg will be similar to Electrodeless system, H bulb

Curing System: Metal Halide (Doped)

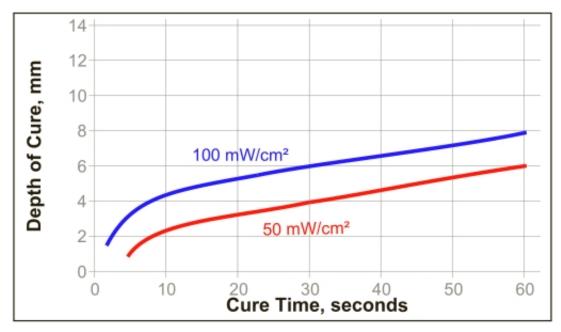


Technica Data Sheet





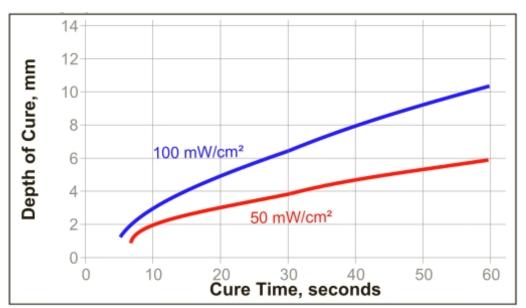
Curing System: Electrodeless, D bulb



Curing System: Electrodeless, H bulb







TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF CURED MATERIAL

 $30\ mW/cm^2$, measured @ 365 nm, for 80 seconds using a glass filtered metal halide light source

Physical Properties

Shore Hardness, ISO 868, Durometer D		64
Refractive Index		1.5
Water Absorption, ISO 62, %:		
2 hours in boiling water		5.36
Elongation, at break, ISO 527-3, %		265
Tensile Modulus, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	669
	(psi)	(97,000)
Tensile Strength, at break, ISO 527-3	N/mm²	23
	(psi)	(3,300)
Electrical Properties		
Surface Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω		1.0×10 ¹⁵
Volume Resistivity, IEC 60093, Ω·cm		8.4×10 ¹⁴
Dielectric Breakdown Strength, , kV/mm		31
Dielectric Constant / Dissipation Factor	, IEC 60250:	



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100-Hz	4.56 / 0.05
1-kHz	4.41 / 0.02
1-MHz	4.02 / 0.03

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE OF CURED MATERIAL

Adhesive Properties

Cured @ 30 mW/cm² , measured @ 365 nm, for 80 seconds using a metal halide light source

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Polycarbonate:

0.5 mm gap	N/mm²	*5.2
	(psi)	(750)

* substrate failure

TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE

Cured @ 30 mW/cm² , measured @ 365 nm, for 80 seconds using a metal halide light source

Lap Shear Strength, ISO 4587:

Polycarbonate:

0.5 mm gap

Chemical/Solvent Resistance

Aged under conditions indicated and tested @ 22 °C.

		% of initial strength		
Environment	°C	2 h	24 h	170 h
Boiling water	100	* 100		
Water immersion	49			* 100
Isopropanol immersion	21		* 100	
Heat/humidity	38			* 100

Heat Aging