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Innovative Chemistry For High-Tech Applications

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UV-1006S ULTRAVIOLET CURABLE DIELECTRIC

UV-1006S is a 100% solids, UV cured flexible epoxy material designed for use in touch screen and electroluminescent (EL) applications. Cured films of UV-1006S exhibit excellent adhesion to glass, metal, indium tin oxide (ITO), polyester, and most other plastic substrates. UV-1006S is suitable for high temperature applications and will withstand continuous exposure up to 155° C. Cured films will withstand extreme thermal shock from +200° C to well below -60° C. This material maintains its electrical integrity over a wide temperature and frequency range, and has exceptional moisture resistance. The high temperature resistance of UV-1006S allows it to be used in wave soldering applications.

UV-1006S is excellent as a protective barrier on silver ink bus bars, and will not fracture off of ITO substrates when die cut or sheared. It is compatible with all of our silver conductive inks, carbon resistive inks, silver conductive epoxy adhesives, UV curable encapsulants and conformal coatings.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES (Uncured Liquid)

Appearance	Straw Colored Liquid (green or blue available)
Viscosity, Brookfield RVT @ 20° C #5 Spindle, 10 rpm	6,100 cps
Weight Per Gallon @ 25° C	9.7 lbs
Specific Gravity @ 25° C	1.17
Flash Point, PMCC	340°F (171°C)
Shelf Life @ 25° C	6 months

TYPICAL CURED PROPERTIES

CURED PROPERTIES – FREE FILMS

Shrinkage On Cure	2.2%
Elongation To Break	4.0%
Tensile Strength At Break	7,600 psi
Glass Transition Temperature (DMA)	157° C
Volume Resistivity @ 25° C	$3.3 \times 10^{14} \Omega\text{-cm}$
Surface Resistivity @ 25° C	$2.9 \times 10^{13} \Omega/\text{Square}$
Dissipation Factor, 60 Hz, @ 25° C	0.024
Dielectric Constant, 60 Hz @ 25° C	4.81

-More Information On Reverse Side Of Page-

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APPLICATION METHODS:

UV-1006S can be applied by all conventional methods including screen printing, dip, roll, knife over roll and curtain coating.

For screen printing, use stainless steel or monofilament polyester screens from 305 to 390 mesh, with an emulsion thickness from .001" to .003". For thicker coatings, use smaller mesh sizes and thicker emulsions. A polyurethane squeegee with a Shore 'A' durometer between 60 and 70 is recommended. Other conventional methods of application include dip, roll or knife over roll coating, curtain coating or die application. The excellent pot life and UV cure mechanism allow for the heating of the material to precisely control viscosity for consistent application weights.

METHOD OF CURE:

UV-1006S must be exposed to ultraviolet light of the proper wavelength to activate the curing mechanism. This can be done with any ultraviolet light source, which puts out wavelengths of <350 nanometers. The most common commercial light source is the medium pressure mercury vapor (MPMV lamps), electrode or microwave activated arc, with or without spectral enhancement (doped). Cure can also be accomplished with xenon or carbon arc lamp sources, UV lasers or electron beam sources. These sources are available in increasing arc lengths and varying intensities for specific applications from a large number of manufacturers. It is highly recommended that a radiometer be used to verify energy levels in any UV curing system. As a general guideline, lamp input power settings should be at the highest level (300 watts in most systems), and the belt speed should be adjusted until a reading of between 600 and 900 millijoules/square centimeter (mj/cm^2) is obtained on the radiometer. Keep in mind that some systems may require values outside of this range in order to completely cure UV materials. Always verify completeness of curing of UV materials in an initial process capability study, and then use the energy readings that provide this optimal curing as a set up parameter each time the UV line is set up to run production.

NOTE: Although the above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge, Conductive Compounds, Inc. makes no guarantees for customer specifications established in applications where this product is used. Customer assumes responsibility for determining fitness of use in their particular application.