



Manufacturer:

Dymax

Product Name:

Dymax OP-4-20632 Optical Adhesive, Optically Clear, UV Cure plus Heat Exposure -3ml Syringe

Manufacturer Part Number:

OP-4-20632-3ML

Click here for more details on the Dymax OP-4-20632 Optical Adhesive, Optically Clear, UV Cure plus Heat Exposure - 3ml Syringe

Ultra Light-Weld® OP-4-20632 High T_q Light Path Adhesive for Fiber Optic Assembly

APPLICATIONS

- Fiber Optic Coupling Assembly
- Prism Bonding
- **Optical Component Assembly**

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- **UV/Visible Light Cure**
- One Component, No Mixing Required
- Solvent Free
- Low Viscosity

OTHER FEATURES

- Optically Clear
- Bonds a Wide Variety of Substrates
- Low Shrinkage
- High Adhesion to Glass & Metals

Ultra Light-Weld® OP-4-20632 adhesive cures upon exposure to UV/Visible light and is designed for rapid bonding of fiber optic couplings and prisms. Dymax Ultra Light-Weld materials contain no nonreactive solvents and cure upon exposure to light. Their ability to cure in seconds enables faster processing, greater output, and lower processing costs. When cured with Dymax light-curing spot lamps, focused-beam lamps, or flood lamps, they deliver optimum speed and performance for optical assembly. Dymax lamps offer the ideal balance of UV and visible light for the fastest, deepest cures. 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 - Epoxy	N/A		
Appearance	Clear Liquid	N/A		
Soluble in	Organic Solvents	N/A		
Density, g/ml	1.14	ASTM D1875		
Viscosity, cP	600 (nominal)	ASTM D1084		

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, %	3	ASTM D638		
Modulus of Elasticity, Mpa [psi]	923 [134,000]	ASTM D638		
Glass Transition T _g , °C	94 ^u 122 ^{uh}	ASTM D5418		
CTEα _{1,} μm/m/°C	54	ASTM E831		
CTEα ₂ , μm/m/°C	131	ASTM E831		

UV-only cure UV plus heat (60 minutes @ 150°C) cure u uh

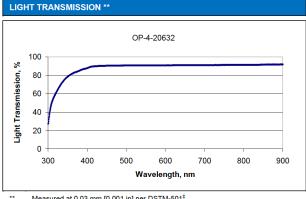
OTHER CURED PROPERTIES *				
Property	Value	Test Method		
Refractive Index (20°C)	1.55	ASTM D542		
Boiling Water Absorption, % (2 h)	4.9	ASTM D570		
Water Absorption, % (25°C, 24 h)	1.1	ASTM D570		
Linear Shrinkage, %	0.39	ASTM D2566		

Not Specifications Not Applicable

N/A

ADHESION Substrate Recommendation Glass Metals **Plastics**

o Limited Applications Requires Surface Treatment (e.g., plasma, corona treatment, etc.)



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



Effective 7/31/2021

Contact the professionals at Fiber Optic Center for a quote or to get more details.





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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 (200 mW/cm ²) ^B	<1 s
BlueWave® 75 (5.0 W/cm ²) ^B	0.2 s
BlueWave® 200 (10 W/cm ²) ^B	0.2 s
UVCS Conveyor with one 5000-EC (200 mW/cm²) ^C	7.9 m/min [26 ft/min]
UVCS Conveyor with Fusion F300S (2.5 W/cm ²) ^C	8.2 m/min [27 ft/min]

- A Curing through light-blocking substrates may require longer cure times if they obstruct wavelengths used for light curing (320-400 nm for UV light curing, 320-450 nm for UV/Visible light curing). These fixture times/belt speeds are typical for curing thin films through 100% light-transmitting substrates.
- B Intensity was measured over the UVA range (320-395 nm) using a Dymax ACCU-CAL™ 50 Radiometer.
- C 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™ 160 Radiometer.

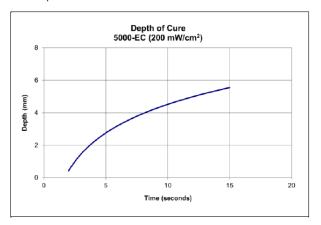
Full cure is best determined empirically by curing at different times and intensities, and measuring the corresponding change in cured properties such as tackiness, adhesion, hardness, etc. Full cure is defined as the point at which more light exposure no longer improves cured properties. Higher intensities or longer cures (up to 5x) generally will not degrade Dymax light-curable materials.

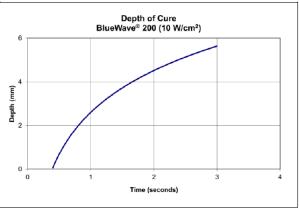
Dymax recommends that customers employ a safety factor by curing longer and/or at higher intensities than required for full cure.

each customer ultimately must determine and qualify the appropriate curing parameters required for their unique application.

DEPTH OF CURE

The graphs below show the increase in depth of cure as a function of exposure time with two different lamps at different intensities. A 9.5 mm [0.37 in] diameter specimen was cured in a polypropylene mold and cooled to room temperature. It was then released from the mold and the cure depth was measured.





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OPTIMIZING PERFORMANCE AND HANDLING

- This product cures with exposure to UV/Visible 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.
- 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 material.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Light curing generally produces some heat. If necessary, cooling fans can be placed in the curing area to reduce the heating effect on components.
- At the point of curing, an air exhaust system is recommended to dissipate any heat and vapors formed during the curing process.

CLEANUP

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.

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 has a 6-month shelf life from date of manufacture, unless otherwise specified, when stored between 10°C (50°F) and 32°C (90°F) in the original, unopened container.

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.

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