

#### Technical Data Sheet

### **DOWSIL™ X3-6211 Encapsulant**

One-part, clear, UV cure, low temperature gel

## Features & Benefits

- One-part
- UV cure gel with no mixing required
- Suitable for very low temperatures

#### Composition

- No mixing required
- UV curable for extremely fast processing speeds
- Gel remains flexible in very low temperature applications

#### **Applications**

 DOWSIL™ X3-6211 Encapsulant is designed for very fast UV cure over relatively flat and less complicated circuit boards

#### **Typical Properties**

Specification Writers: These values are not intended for use in preparing specifications.

Property	Unit	Result
Viscosity	сР	925
	mPa-sec	925
	Pa-sec	0.9
Gel Hardness	grams	105
Penetration	1/10 mm	50
UV Cure Time (to 90% Gel Hardness)	seconds	5 at > 3000 mJ/sq cm
Refractive Index		1.41
Dielectric Strength	volts/mil	425
	kV/mm	17
Shelf Life at 25°C	months	12

#### **Description**

This group of gels addresses special needs to enable your designs in a reliable and cost effective manner. This family include thixotropic gels that provide controlled flow, fluorogels with resistance to some solvents and fuels, controlled volatility gels for sensitive applications, and UV curing gels for very fast and low temperature cure. Gels are a special class of encapsulants that cure to an extremely soft material. Gels cure in place to form cushioning, self-healing, resilient materials. Cured gels retain much of the stress relief and self-healing qualities of a liquid while providing the dimensional stability of an elastomer which is increasingly needed for delicate components.

#### **Description (Cont.)**

Gels have been used to isolate circuits from the harmful effects of moisture and other contaminants and provide electrical insulation for high voltages. Another use is providing stress relief to protect circuits and interconnections from thermal and mechanical stresses. Gels are usually applied in thick layers to totally encapsulate higher architectures. More recently, gels have found application in optoelectronics due to their stress relieving capability and high refractive index, as well as the stability of these properties over time.

### Mixing and De-airing

Some gels are supplied in bladder packs that avoid direct air contact with the liquid gel components, allowing use of air pressure over the pack in a pressure pot for dispensing. Do not apply air pressure directly to the liquid gel surface (without the bladder pack) as the gel can become supersaturated with air and bubbling can occur when the material is dispensed and cured. Use of bladder packs prevents bubbling, maintains cleanliness and avoids gel contamination. Gels can be dispensed manually or by using one of the available types of meter mix equipment. If possible, the potential for entrapment and incorporation of gas (typically air) should be considered during design of the part and selection of a process to dispense the gel. This is especially important with higher-viscosity and faster curing gels. Degassing at > 28 inches (10–20 mm) Hg vacuum may be necessary to ensure a void-free, protective layer.

## Useful Temperature Ranges

For most uses, silicone elastomers should be operational over a temperature range of -45 to 200°C (-49 to 392°F) for long periods of time. However, at both the low and high temperature ends of the spectrum, behavior of the materials and performance in particular applications can become more complex and require additional considerations. For low-temperature performance, thermal cycling to conditions such as -55°C (-67°F) may be possible, but performance should be verified for your parts or assemblies. Factors that may influence performance are configuration and stress sensitivity of components, cooling rates and hold times, and prior temperature history. At the high-temperature end, the durability of the cured silicone elastomer is time and temperature dependent. As expected, the higher the temperature, the shorter the time the material will remain useable.

#### Repairability

In the manufacture of PCB system assemblies, salvage or rework of damaged or defective units is often required. Removal of Dow dielectric gels to allow necessary repairs can be assisted by using Dow OS fluids. Additional information regarding these products is available from Dow. Digestive stripping agents, such as SU100 Silicone Sealant/Adhesive from Silicones Unlimited, can also be used. In addition, if only one component needs to be replaced, a soldering iron may be applied directly through the gel to remove the component. After work has been completed, the repaired area should be cleaned with forced air or a brush, dried, and patched with additional silicone gel.

## Handling Precautions

PRODUCT SAFETY INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SAFE USE IS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT. BEFORE HANDLING, READ PRODUCT AND SAFETY DATA SHEETS AND CONTAINER LABELS FOR SAFE USE, PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION. THE SAFETY DATA SHEET IS AVAILABLE ON THE DOW WEBSITE AT DOW.COM, OR FROM YOUR DOW SALES APPLICATION ENGINEER, OR DISTRIBUTOR, OR BY CALLING DOW CUSTOMER SERVICE.

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## Usable Life and Storage

Storage conditions and shelf life ("Use By" date) are indicated on the product label.

### Packaging Information

In general, Dow dielectric gels are available in batch-matched kits containing both Part A and Part B components. Packages that are typically available include 210 mL dual cartridges, one gallon pails, five gallon pails and 55 gallon drums. Not all gels may be available in all packages, and some additional packages and package sizes may be available.

#### Limitations

This product is neither tested nor represented as suitable for medical or pharmaceutical uses.

### Health and Environmental Information

To support customers in their product safety needs, Dow has an extensive Product Stewardship organization and a team of product safety and regulatory compliance specialists available in each area.

For further information, please see our website, dow.com or consult your local Dow representative.

## **Disposal Considerations**

Dispose in accordance with all local, state (provincial) and federal regulations. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. This material and its container must be disposed in a safe and legal manner.

It is the user's responsibility to verify that treatment and disposal procedures comply with local, state (provincial) and federal regulations. Contact your Dow Technical Representative for more information.

## Product Stewardship

Dow has a fundamental concern for all who make, distribute, and use its products, and for the environment in which we live. This concern is the basis for our product stewardship philosophy by which we assess the safety, health, and environmental information on our products and then take appropriate steps to protect employee and public health and our environment. The success of our product stewardship program rests with each and every individual involved with Dow products - from the initial concept and research, to manufacture, use, sale, disposal, and recycle of each product.

#### **Customer Notice**

Dow strongly encourages its customers to review both their manufacturing processes and their applications of Dow products from the standpoint of human health and environmental quality to ensure that Dow products are not used in ways for which they are not intended or tested. Dow personnel are available to answer your questions and to provide reasonable technical support. Dow product literature, including safety data sheets, should be consulted prior to use of Dow products. Current safety data sheets are available from Dow.

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To discuss how we could work together to address your specific needs, go to **dow.com** for a contact close to your location. Dow has customer service teams, science and technology centers, application support teams, sales offices, and manufacturing sites around the globe.

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