



# STYCAST 1217

## Low Viscosity Epoxy Encapsulant And Impregnant

Key Feature:	Benefit:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low viscosity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ease of dispensing and use</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good electrical and physical properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliable electrical and electronic assemblies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used in a wide variety of applications</li> </ul>

### Product Description:

STYCAST 1217 is an unfilled, low viscosity, general purpose, epoxy encapsulating and impregnating resin. It yields good electrical and physical properties and can be cured with a wide variety of catalysts.

### Applications:

STYCAST 1217 is designed to pot or impregnate small coils and electrical devices.

### Instructions For Use:

Thoroughly read the information concerning health and safety contained in this bulletin before using. Observe all precautionary statements that appear on the product label and/or contained in individual Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

To ensure the long term performance of the potted or encapsulated electrical / electronic assembly, complete cleaning of components and substrates should be performed to remove contamination such as dust,

### Properties of Material As Supplied:

Property	Test Method	Unit	Value
Chemical Type			Epoxy
Appearance	Visual		Clear, amber liquid
Density	ASTM-D-792	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.17
Brookfield Viscosity	ASTM-D-2393	Pa.s cP	0.75 750

moisture, salt, and oils which can cause electrical failure, poor adhesion or corrosion in an embedded part.

Accurately weigh resin and hardener into a clean container in the recommended ratio. Weighing apparatus having an accuracy in proportion to the amounts being weighed should be used.

Blend components by hand, using a kneading motion, for 2-3 minutes. Scrape the bottom and sides of the mixing container frequently to produce a uniform mixture. If possible, power mix for an additional 2-3 minutes. Avoid high mixing speeds which could entrap excessive amounts of air or cause overheating of the mixture resulting in reduced working life.

To ensure a void-free embedment, vacuum deairing should be used to remove any entrapped air introduced during the mixing operation. Vacuum deair mixture at 1-5 mm mercury. The foam will rise several times the liquid height and then subside. Continue vacuum deairing until most of the bubbling has ceased. This usually requires 3-10 minutes.

To facilitate deairing in difficult to deair materials, add 1-3 drops of an air release agent, such as ANTIFOAM 88, into 100 grams of mixture. Gentle warming will also help, but working life will be shortened.

Pour mixture into cavity or mold. Gentle warming of the mold or assembly reduces the viscosity. This improves the flow of the material into the unit having intricate shapes or tightly packed coils or components. Further vacuum deairing in the mold may be required for critical applications.

### Choice of Curing Agents

Curing agent	Catalyst 9	Catalyst 11
Description	General purpose with good chemical resistance and physical strength.	Long pot life, excellent chemical resistance, good physical and chemical properties at elevated temperatures.
Type of cure	Room	Heat
Viscosity	Pa.s cP	0.080 to 0.105 80 to 105
		0.035 to 0.060 @ 65 °C 35 to 60 @ 65 °C

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Americas  
+1.888.943.6535

Europe  
+44.1442.278.000

Asia  
+86.21.3898.4800



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