## **Technical Datasheet**

## Vitralit® MID-002



#### **Product Description**

#### Modified acrylate | 1 part | solvent-free | UV / Visible light curing | fluorescent

- PEEK and Polycarbonate bonding
- Medical applications
- Electronics, optics and fixing parts
- Applications requiring high peel strength and resistance to thermal cycling
- Clear, tack-free
- Resistant to moisture, aging and thermal cycling
- ► High elongation flexibility
- Medium viscosity
- Formulated to pass USP Class VI biocompatibility testing
- Compatible with common sterilization methods
- Easily detectable by vision system or through manual inspection

#### **Curing Properties**

UV-A	LED 365nm	LED 405nm	Secondary heat cure
✓	<b>✓</b>	✓	-

<sup>✓</sup> suitable

If applicable, heat may only be used as a secondary cure for shadowed areas after the product has been cured with UV.

UV-curing (Hoenle Bluepoint 4 Spot, 320-450nm)				
Intensity [mW/cm²]*	Layer thickness [mm] Time [sec]			
2000	0.05	2		

<sup>\*</sup>measured by Hoenle UV-Meter 3.0 / UV-A F0

LED-curing (Hoenle Bluepoint 4 LED ECO, 405nm)				
Intensity [mW/cm²]**	Layer thickness [mm] Time [sec]			
2000	0.05	2		

<sup>\*\*</sup>measured by Hoenle UV-Meter 3.0 / LED F2

To obtain full cure at least one substrate must be transparent to the recommended wavelength. The curing speed depends on the wavelength spectrum of the light source, the intensity of light, the distance to the light source, the component geometry and the amount of adhesive. The final strength is reached after 12 hours.

not suitable

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Resin urethane acrylate/monomer blend Appearance transparent, liquid Fluorescence orange  Uncured Material  Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 10s-1)  PE-Norm 064  Density [g/cm³] PE-Norm 064  Density [g/cm³] PE-Norm 069  Flash point [°C] PE-Norm 050  Cured Material  Hardness shore D PE-Norm 060  Temperature resistance [°C]  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus - DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%] PE-Norm 014	Technical Data	
Fluorescence     orange       Uncured Material     Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 10s¹¹)     3,000 – 5,000       Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)     20,000 – 40,000       PE-Norm 064     20,000 – 40,000       Density [g/cm³]     1.1       Flash point [°C]     > 93       PE-Norm 050     39       Refractive index (nD20]     1.4695       PE-Norm 023     30 – 50       Cured Material     40 – 140       Hardness shore D     30 – 50       PE-Norm 006     30 – 50       Temperature resistance [°C]     -40 – 140       Shrinkage [%]     < 3	Resin	urethane acrylate/monomer blend
Uncured Material           Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 10s¹)         3,000 − 5,000           Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)         20,000 − 40,000           PE-Norm 064         1.1           Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)         20,000 − 40,000           PE-Norm 064         1.1           Flash point [°C]         > 93           PE-Norm 004         1.4695           Refractive index [nD20]         1.4695           PE-Norm 023         1.4695           Cured Material         1.4695           Hardness shore D         30 − 50           PE-Norm 006         30 − 50           Temperature resistance [°C]         -40 − 140           Shrinkage [%]         <3		transparent, liquid
Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 10s¹)         3,000 – 5,000           PE-Norm 064         20,000 – 40,000           Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)         20,000 – 40,000           Pe-Norm 064         1.1           Density [g/cm³]         1.1           Flash point [°C]         > 93           PE-Norm 050         > 93           Refractive index [nD20]         1.4695           PE-Norm 023         30 – 50           Cured Material         440 – 140           Hardness shore D         30 – 50           PE-Norm 006         30 – 50           Shrinkage [%]         < 3	Fluorescence	orange
PE-Norm 064         3,000 – 3,000           Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)         20,000 – 40,000           PE-Norm 064         1.1           Pender Mode         1.1           Flash point (°C)         > 93           PE-Norm 050         Refractive index [nD20]           PE-Norm 023         1.4695           Cured Material         4           Hardness shore D         30 – 50           PE-Norm 006         30 – 50           Temperature resistance [°C]         -40 – 140           Shrinkage [%]         < 3	Uncured Material	
Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)         20,000 – 40,000           PE-Norm 064         1.1           PE-Norm 004         1.1           Flash point [°C]         > 93           PE-Norm 050         1.4695           Refractive index [nD20]         1.4695           PE-Norm 023         30 – 50           Cured Material         4           Hardness shore D         30 – 50           PE-Norm 006         30 – 50           Temperature resistance [°C]         -40 – 140           Shrinkage [%]         < 3		3,000 – 5,000
Density [g/cm³]	Viscosity [mPas] (Kinexus Rheometer, 25 °C, 1s-1)	20,000 – 40,000
## PE-Norm 004   Flash point [°C]		
Refractive index [nD20] PE-Norm 023  Cured Material Hardness shore D PE-Norm 006  Temperature resistance [°C]  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		1.1
Refractive index [nD20]       1.4695         PE-Norm 023       1.4695         Cured Material       30 – 50         Hardness shore D       30 – 50         PE-Norm 006       -40 – 140         Shrinkage [%]       <3	Flash point [°C]	>03
Cured Material Hardness shore D PE-Norm 006  Temperature resistance [°C]  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus - DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		7 55
Cured Material Hardness shore D PE-Norm 006  Temperature resistance [°C]  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		1.4695
Hardness shore D PE-Norm 006  Temperature resistance [°C]  -40 – 140  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	PE-Norm 023	
Temperature resistance [°C]  Temperature resistance [°C]  Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	Cured Material	
Temperature resistance [°C] -40 – 140  Shrinkage [%] -3  Water absorption [%] -3  Water absorption [%] -3  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] -20 –30  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg -20 –30  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg -20 –30  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] -20 –30  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] -20 –30  Tensile strength [MPa] -20 –30  Elongation at break [%] -329	Hardness shore D	30 – 50
Shrinkage [%] PE-Norm 031  Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus - DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	PE-Norm 006	30 30
Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	Temperature resistance [°C]	-40 – 140
Water absorption [%] PE-Norm 016  Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C] PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		< 3
Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C]  PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg  PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg  PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa]  PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa]  PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		(3
Glass transition temperature - DSC [°C]  PE-Norm 009  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg  PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg  PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa]  PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa]  PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		< 3
Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	PE-Norm 016	
Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] below Tg PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		20 – 30
PE-Norm 017  Coefficient of thermal expansion [ppm/K] above Tg PE-Norm 017  Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		70
Young's modulus – DMA [MPa] PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	PE-Norm 017	79
Young's modulus – DMA [MPa]  PE-Norm 022  Tensile strength [MPa]  PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		396
Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	PE-Norm 017	
Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	Voung's modulus DMA [MDs]	
Tensile strength [MPa] PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]		100
PE-Norm 014  Elongation at break [%]	I L-NOITH V22	
Elongation at break [%]	Tensile strength [MPa]	A
179		4
3/9	Elongation at break [%]	330
	PE-Norm 014	329

# **Technical Datasheet**Vitralit® MID-002



#### **Transport/Storage/Shelf Life**

Package type	Transport	Storage	Shelf life*
Syringe/Cartridge	At room temperature	At room temperature	For delivery
Other packages	max. 25 °C	max. 25 °C	min. 6 months max. 12 months

<sup>\*</sup>Store in original, unopened containers!

#### **Instructions for use**

#### **Surface preparation**

The surfaces to be bonded should be free of dust, oil, grease, mold release, or other contaminants in order to obtain an optimal and reproducible bond. For cleaning we recommend the cleaner IP® from Panacol, or a solution of Isopropyl Alcohol at 90% or higher concentration. Substrates with low surface energy (e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene) must be pretreated in order to achieve sufficient adhesion.

#### **Application**

Our products are supplied ready to use. Depending on the packaging, our adhesives may be dispensed by hand directly from the package, or they can be applied using dispensing systems and automation that is compatible with light-curable adhesive chemistry. Vitralit® adhesives can begin to cure slowly in daylight and with longer term exposure under indoor lighting. We therefore recommend that adhesive exposure to ambient light must be kept to a minimum. Fluid lines and dispense tips must be 100% light blocking. For assistance with dispensing options, please contact our Application Engineering department. Adhesive and substrate should not be cold for proper bonding. They must be allowed to warm to room temperature prior to processing. After dispensing the adhesive, bonding of the parts should be done promptly. It is recommended that curing stations be equipped with air exhaust systems to evacuate vapors and heat generated during the curing process. After curing, the adhesive must be allowed to cool to ambient temperature before testing the product's performance. For safety information refer to our Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

#### Storage

This is light sensitive material. Containers must remain covered when not in use. Minimize exposure of uncured material to daylight, artificial light, and UV light during storage and handling. Store uncured product in its original, closed container in a dry location. Any material removed from the original container must not be returned to the container as it could be contaminated. Panacol cannot assume responsibility for products that were improperly stored, contaminated, or repackaged into other containers.

#### Handling and Clean-up

For safe handling information, consult this product's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) prior to use. Uncured material may be wiped away from surfaces with organic solvents. Do not use solvents to remove material from eyes or skin!

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### Vitralit® MID-002



#### **Disclaimer**

The product is free of heavy metals, PFOS and Phthalates and is conform to the current EU-Directive RoHS.

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