

Technical Data Sheet

DOWSIL™ 3-6265 Thixotropic Adhesive

One-part, black, non-flowing adhesive with high tensile strength, and UV indicator for inspection

Features & Benefits

- Non-flowing
- Heat cure
- High tensile strength
- UV indicator for inspection
- Non-flowing version of DOWSIL™ Q3-6611 Adhesive
- No mixing required
- Rapid, versatile cure processing controlled by temperature
- UV indicator allows for automated inspection

Composition

One-part adhesive

Applications

 DOWSIL™ 3-6265 Thixotropic Adhesive is suitable for use in automotive and industrial assembly areas including sealing lids and housings, attaching base plates gasket, and connector sealing.

Typical Properties

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

Property	Unit	Result	
One or Two-part		One	
Color		Black	
Extrusion Rate	g/min	218	
Viscosity (Low Shear)	сР	1,020,000	
	Pa-sec	1020	
Viscosity (High Shear)	сР	235,000	
	Pa-sec	235	
Heat Cure Time at 125°C	minutes	60	
Heat Cure Time at 150°C	minutes	30	
Specific Gravity (Cured)		1.34	

Typical Properties (Cont.)

Property	Unit	Result
Tensile Strength	psi	700
	MPa	4.8
	kg/cm ²	48
Elongation	%	165
Tensile Modulus	psi	420
	MPa	2.9
	kg/cm ²	29
Durometer Shore A		60
Linear CTE (by TMA)	ppm/°C	275
Unprimed Adhesion - Lap Shear to Aluminum	psi	611
Dielectric Strength	volts/mil	550
	kV/mm	21
Volume Resistivity	Ohm-cm	4.7 E+14
Dielectric Constant at 100 Hz		2.94
Dielectric Constant at 100 kHz		2.89
Dissipation Factor at 100 Hz		0.009
Dissipation Factor at 100 kHz		< 0.001

Description

Dow one-part heat cure (addition-curing) adhesives cure rate is rapidly accelerated with heat (see cure schedules in table) and an optimum cure schedule will balance processing performance and costs. For thicker sections or if voiding is observed the use of a 30-minute pre- cure at 70°C (158°F) or the use of an adhesive with low-void technology may reduce voids. Addition-cure silicones are formulated with all necessary ingredients for cure and there are no by-products generated during the cure process. Deep-section or confined cures are possible as cure reactions progress evenly throughout the material. These adhesives generally have long working times so users can enjoy the greatest manufacturing flexibility and reduce waste. Dow silicone adhesives retain their original physical and electrical properties over a broad range of operating conditions which enhance the reliability of and service life of PCB system assemblies.

Application Methods

Automated or manual needle dispense

Mixing and De-airing

Upon standing, some filler may settle to the bottom of the liquid containers after several weeks. To ensure a uniform product mix, the material in the container should be thoroughly mixed prior to use. Automated airless dispense equipment can be used to reduce or avoid the need to de-air. If de-airing is required to reduce voids in the cured elastomer, consider a vacuum de-air schedule of > 28 inches Hg for 10 minutes or until bubbling subsides.

Adhesion

Dow silicone adhesives are specially formulated to provide unprimed adhesion to many reactive metals, ceramics and glass, as well as to selected laminates, resins and plastics. However, good adhesion cannot be expected on non-reactive metal substrates or non-reactive plastic surfaces such as Teflon®, polyethylene or polypropylene. Special surface treatments such as chemical etching or plasma treatment can sometimes provide a reactive surface and promote adhesion to these types of substrates. Dow primers can be used to increase the chemical activity on difficult substrates. Poor adhesion may be experienced on plastic or rubber substrates that are highly plasticized, because the mobile plasticizers act as release agents. Small-scale laboratory evaluation of all substrates is recommended before production trials are made.

Compatibility

Certain materials, chemicals, curing agents and plasticizers can inhibit the cure of addition cure adhesives. Most notable of these include: organotin and other organometallic compounds, silicone rubber containing organotin catalyst, sulfur, polysulfides, polysulfones or other sulfur containing materials, unsaturated hydrocarbon plasticizers, and some solder flux residues. If a substrate or material is questionable with respect to potentially causing inhibition of cure, it is recommended that a small scale compatibility test be run to ascertain suitability in a given application. The presence of liquid or uncured product at the interface between the questionable substrate and the cured gel indicates incompatibility and inhibition of cure.

Preparing Surfaces

All surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned and/or degreased with Dow OS fluids, naphtha, mineral spirits, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) or other suitable solvent. Solvents such as acetone or isopropyl alcohol (IPA) do not tend to remove oils well, and any oils remaining on the surface may interfere with adhesion. Light surface abrasion is recommended whenever possible, because it promotes good cleaning and increases the surface area for bonding. A final surface wipe with acetone or IPA is also useful. Some cleaning techniques may provide better results than others; users should determine the best techniques for their particular applications.

Substrate Testing

Due to the wide variety of substrate types and differences in substrate surface conditions, general statements on adhesion and bond strength are impossible. To ensure maximum bond strength on a particular substrate, cohesive failure of the product in a lap shear or similar test is needed to ensure compatibility of the adhesive with the substrate being considered. Also, this test can be used to determine minimum cure time or to detect the presence of surface contaminants such as mold release agents, oils, greases and oxide films.

Useful Temperature Ranges

For most uses, silicone adhesives 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.

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Solvent Exposure

The silicone adhesive discussed in this literature is intended only to survive splash or intermittent exposures. It is not suited for continuous solvent or fuel exposure. Testing should be done to confirm performance of the adhesives under these conditions.

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.

Usable Life and Storage

Refer to product label for storage temperature conditions. Containers should be kept tightly closed and kept in cold storage at all times to extend shelf life. The product should be stored in its original packaging with the cover tightly attached to avoid any contamination. Store in accordance with any special instructions listed on the product label. The product should be used by its Use Before date as indicated on the product label.

Packaging Information

Multiple packaging sizes are available for this product.

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.

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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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