

Designing a Light-Curing Process

Get to know the key components required for light curing, all of which must be optimized to work together.

LIGHT-CURABLE MATERIALS

There are a variety of light-curable materials (LCMs) that manufacturers use to bond components.

Facts:



EXAMPLES INCLUDE
EPOXIES, SILICONES,
AND ACRYLATE
SYSTEMS

LCMS CAN HAVE 1 OR 2
COMPONENTS

WILL CURE
WITH UV AND/OR
VISIBLE
LIGHT

MAY NEED
SECONDARY HEAT
OR MOISTURE
CURE



DISPENSING EQUIPMENT

To apply an LCM to a component or substrate surface, a dispensing system is required.

Facts:

TYPES OF
DISPENSERS
INCLUDE:



- HAND-HELD
- MACHINE-MOUNTED
- ROBOTIC
- ROTARY

APPLICATION METHODS
INCLUDE MANUAL OR
AUTOMATED DISPENSE THROUGH:



OR



- SYRINGES
- VALVES
- SPRAY GUNS

LIGHT-CURING EQUIPMENT

In order to bond components together with an LCM, you'll need a light-curing source.

Facts:

TRADITIONAL BROAD-SPECTRUM
SYSTEMS USE
BULBS FOR CURING



THE MOST POPULAR
CONFIGURATIONS
FOR LIGHT-CURING
SYSTEMS ARE:



NEWER LED SYSTEMS
CURE WITH
LED ARRAYS

- SPOT
- FLOOD
- CONVEYOR-STYLE



Dymax manufactures curing equipment and compatible adhesives, coatings and resins.

We focus on creating materials that cure clean, green, and fast, helping engineering teams accomplish more in less time and with less negative impact on the environment.

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