

Soltabond SB 1227

Properties

Soltabond SB 1227 is a silver filled, two-component, solvent free, heat curing epoxy resin with thixotropic properties, a long pot life and excellent electrical conductivity.

Soltabond SB 1227 was designed for fully automated serial processes mainly for electrically conductive bonds in the thin-film solar module technology.

Soltabond SB 1227 can be cured at 95°C or in rapid cure cycles at higher temperatures.

The material can be applied by dispensing, jet-dispensing or manually.



Processing

- For two-component products the components A and B should be mixed carefully within the specified mixing ratio.
- For filled products both components should be homogenized carefully prior mixing, in order to prevent a possible settling of the filler.
- Processing should be carried out rapidly after mixing the components; as an indication the pot life can be used.
- Surfaces should be clean, thus free of dirt, grease, oil, dust or process chemicals.
- One-component products can be applied directly and are not subject to a pot life (except pre-mixed/frozen products).
- Please take notice of respective minimum curing temperature and time.
- For Safety information please refer to the respective Material Safety Data Sheet.

Soltabond SB 1227
Electrically Conductive Adhesive
Technical Data



Soltabond SB 1227

Properties in uncured state	Method	Unit	Technical Data
Chemical basis	-	-	Ероху
No. of components	-	-	2
Mixing ratio (weight)	Ŧ	-	100:11
Mixing ratio (volume)	-	-	-
Pot life at 23°C	TM 702	h	48
Storage Stability at 23°C Part A at 6-8°C Part A at 23°C Part B	TM 701	months	3 12 12
Consistency	TM 101	-	Creamy paste
Density Mix	TM 201.2	g/cm³	3.0
Density A-Part	TM 201.2	g/cm³	3.8
Density B-Part	TM 201.2	g/cm³	1.1
Type of filler	-	-	Silver
Max. particle size	-	μm	<40
Viscosity Mix 10 s ⁻¹ at 23°C	TM 202.4	mPa∙s	ca. 10 000
Viscosity A-Part 50 s ⁻¹ at 23°C	TM 202.2	mPa∙s	150 000
Viscosity B-Part 84 s ⁻¹ at 23°C	TM 202.1	mPa∙s	70

Properties in cured* state	Method	Unit	Technical Data
Color	TM 101	-	Silver
Hardness (Shore D)	DIN EN ISO 868	-	85
Temperature resistance continuous	TM 302	°C	-55 /+150
Temperature resistance short term	TM 302	°C	-55 /+250
Degradation Temperature	TM 302	°C	+300
Glass Transition Temperature (T_g)	TM 501	°C	-
Coefficient of thermal expansion (<t<sub>g)</t<sub>	ISO 11359-2	ppm	40
Coefficient of thermal expansion (>T _g)	ISO 11359-2	ppm	114
Thermal conductivity	-	W/m·K	-
Specific volume resistivity	DIN EN ISO 3915	Ω·cm	2 · 10-4
Electrical conductivity	DIN EN ISO 3915	S/m	-
Elasticity modulus	TM 605	N/mm²	8 600
Tensile Strength	TM 605	N/mm²	54
Lap shear strength (Al/Al)	TM 604	N/mm²	9.1
Elongation at break	TM 605	%	1.6
Water absorption 24 h, 23°C	TM 301	%	0.5

^{*}The above data has been determined with samples cured at 150°C. Please notice, by varying the curing temperature these properties can be influenced to some extend.



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Curing*	Method	Unit	Technical Data
Minimum curing temperature		°C	95
Curing time at 100°C		min	30
Curing time at 120°C		min	8
Curing time at 150°C		min	2
Curing time at 180°C		S	60

^{*}Curing temperatures refer to the temperature in the respective bond line. When choosing the respective curing conditions, the time needed to heat the substrate has to be considered. Depending on the type of heat source (convection oven, hot stamp, heating plate) the heat input may vary.

Standard pack sizes:

10 cc EFD-Cartridges

30 cc EFD-Cartridges

55 cc EFD-Cartridges

168 cc Semco-Cartridges

Please note:

The above listed information are typical data based on tests and are believed to be accurate. Polytec PT makes no warranties (expressed or implied) as to their accuracy. The above listed data do not constitute specifications. The processing (in particular the cure conditions) of the material, the process control and the variety of different applications at various customers are not under Polytec PT's control. Therefore Polytec PT will not be liable for concrete results in any specific application or in any connection with the use of this product. In particular the cure conditions do have a major effect on the properties of the cured material. Therefore it is highly recommended to keep the cure schedule – once established - under tight control. With the release of this data sheet all former data sheets will be null and void.

Subject to alteration.

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