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NORLAND OPTICAL ADHESIVE 61

Norland Optical Adhesive 61 is a clear, colorless, liquid photopolymer that will cure when exposed to ultraviolet light. Since it is a one part system and 100% solids, it offers many advantages in bonding where the adhesive can be exposed to U.V. light. The use of NOA 61 eliminates premixing, drying or heat curing operations common to other adhesive systems. Curing time is remarkably fast, and is dependent upon the thickness applied and the amount of ultraviolet light energy available.

NOA 61 meets Federal Specification MIL-A-3920 for optical adhesives and is approved for use on all government contracts specifying such adhesives. The adhesive is designed to give the best possible optical bond to glass surfaces, metals, fiberglass and glass filled plastics. NOA 61 is recommended for bonding lenses, prisms and mirrors for military, aerospace and commercial optics as well as for terminating and splicing optical fibers.

NOA 61 also has excellent clarity, low shrinkage and a slight flexibility that make it superior to other materials for optical bonding. These characteristics are important in order for the user to produce high quality optics and achieve long term performance under changing environments.

NOA 61 is cured by ultraviolet light with maximum absorption within the range of 350-380 nanometers. The recommended energy required for full cure is 3 Joules/cm² in these wavelengths. The cure is not inhibited by oxygen, hence any areas in contact with air will cure to a non-tacky state when exposed to ultraviolet light.

In most optical applications, curing is done in two steps. A short, uniform exposure, or precure, is used first. The precure time is of sufficient duration to set the bond and allow it to be moved without disturbing alignment. This is followed by a longer cure under uv light to obtain full crosslinking and solvent resistance of the adhesive. The precure can be obtained in 10 seconds using a 100 watt mercury lamp at 6". Where longer time is required for alignment, it can be extended to a few minutes using a very low intensity light source. The final cure can be accomplished in 5 to 10 minutes using the 100 watt mercury lamp.

The precure allows the user to align and set the precision parts quickly and minimizes the number of holding fixtures required. After the precure, excess adhesive can be wiped up with an alcohol or acetone moistened cloth. Assemblies should be inspected at this time and rejects separated in methylene chloride. The bonded area must be soaked in the solvent and normally will separate overnight. The time required to break the bond depends upon the extent of the cure and the size of the bond area.

When fully cured, NOA 61 has very good adhesion and solvent resistance, but it has not reached its optimum adhesion to glass. This will come with aging over a period of about 1 week in which a

chemical bond will form between the glass and adhesive. This optimum adhesion can also be obtained by aging at 50⁰ C for 12 hours.

NOA 61 can withstand temperatures before aging from -150⁰ C to 60⁰ C when used for glass bonding. After aging, it will withstand temperatures from -150⁰ C to 125⁰ C.

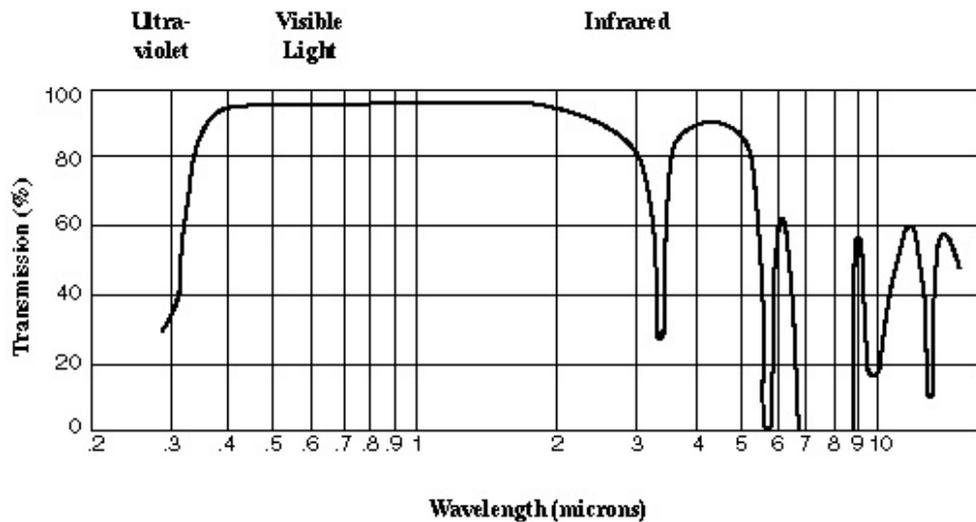
Typical Properties of NOA 61

Solids	100%
Viscosity at 25 ⁰ C	300 cps
Refractive Index of Cured Polymer	1.56
Elongation at Failure	38%
Modulus of Elasticity (psi)	150,000
Tensile Strength (psi)	3,000
Hardness - Shore D	85

Shelf life of the liquid is at least 4 months from the date of shipment if stored in a cool (5⁰ C - 22⁰ C), dark place in the original container. If refrigerated, allow the adhesive to come to room temperature prior to use.

Care should be taken in handling this material. The Material Safety Data Sheet should be read for this product as well as for any associated products such as alcohol, acetone or methylene chloride. Prolonged contact with skin should be avoided and affected areas should be thoroughly washed with copious amounts of soap and water. If the adhesive gets into the eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention. Use the material in a well ventilated area, otherwise a NIOSH approved organic vapor mask is recommended.

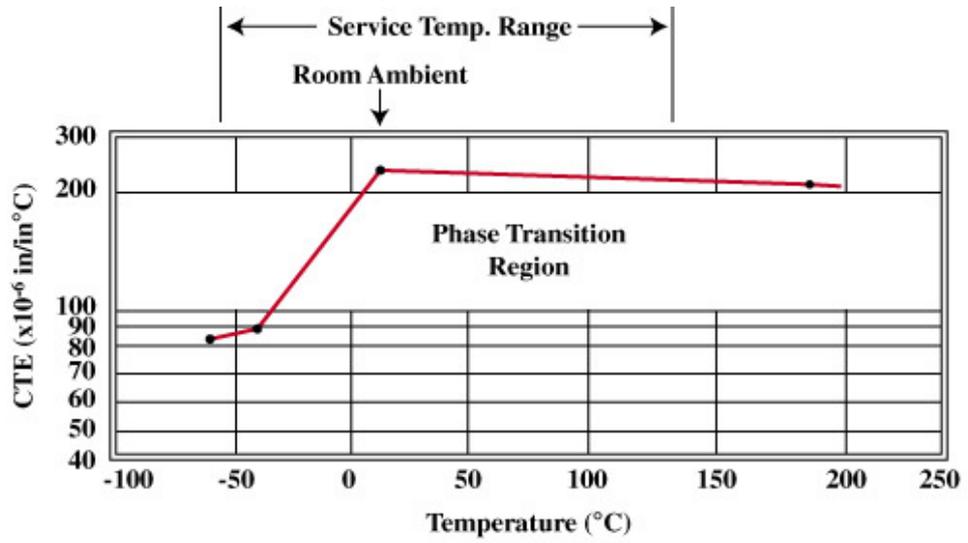
SPECTRAL TRANSMISSION OF NOA 61



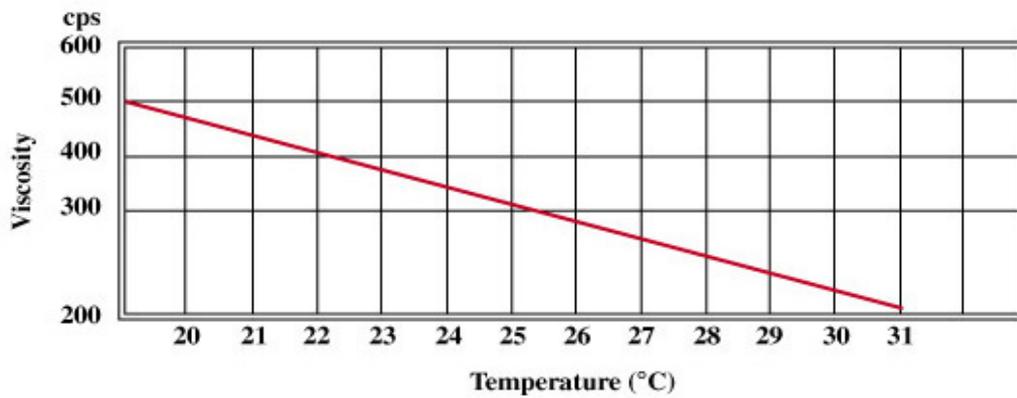
Additional Properties of NOA 61:

Liquid	
Color (APHA)	80
Viscosity at 25° C	300-450 cps
Refractive Index (liquid)	1.527
Density (gm/cc)	1.231
Surface Tension (dynes/cm)	40.0
Flash Point	175°C
Cured Film	
Modulus (psi)	135,000-160,000
Tensile (psi)	2,800-3,500
Elongation at Failure	35%
Shore D Hardness	85
Density	1.29
Water Vapor Permeability (gm/100 sq. in./24hrs/mil)	1.48
Water Absorption	0.16%
Linear Shrinkage	1.5%
Dielectric Constant (1 MHz)	4.04
Dissipation Factor (1 MHz)	0.045
Volume Resistivity (ohm-cm)	1.0 x 10 to the 15
Surface Resistivity (Megohms)	1.0 x 10 to the 9
Dielectric Strength (volts/mil)	980
Arc Resistance (sec)	95.6
Wavelength (nm.)	Index
643.8	1.5562
589.6	1.5594
546.1	1.5634
480.0	1.5691
435.8	1.5754

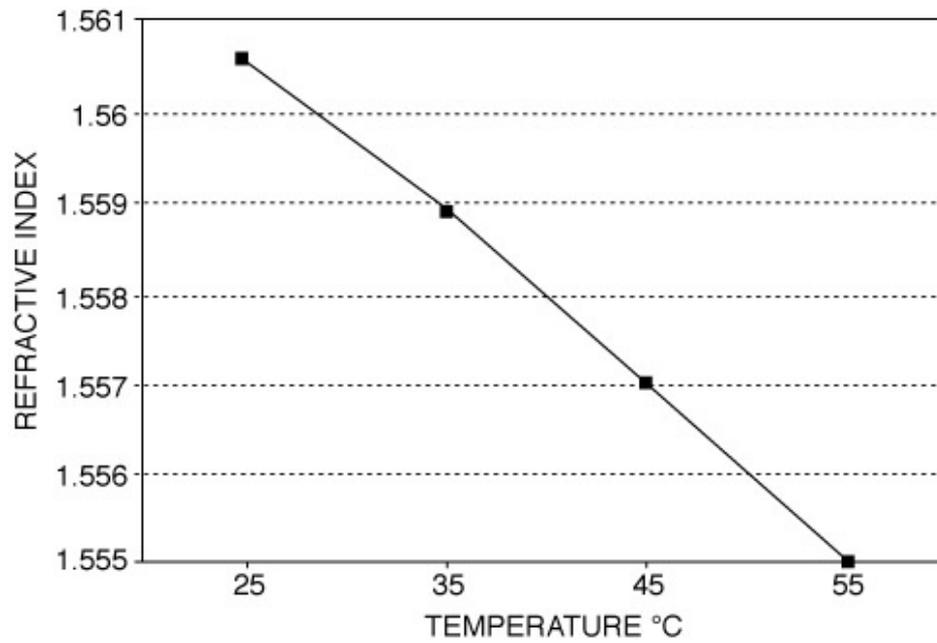
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion as a Function of Temperature



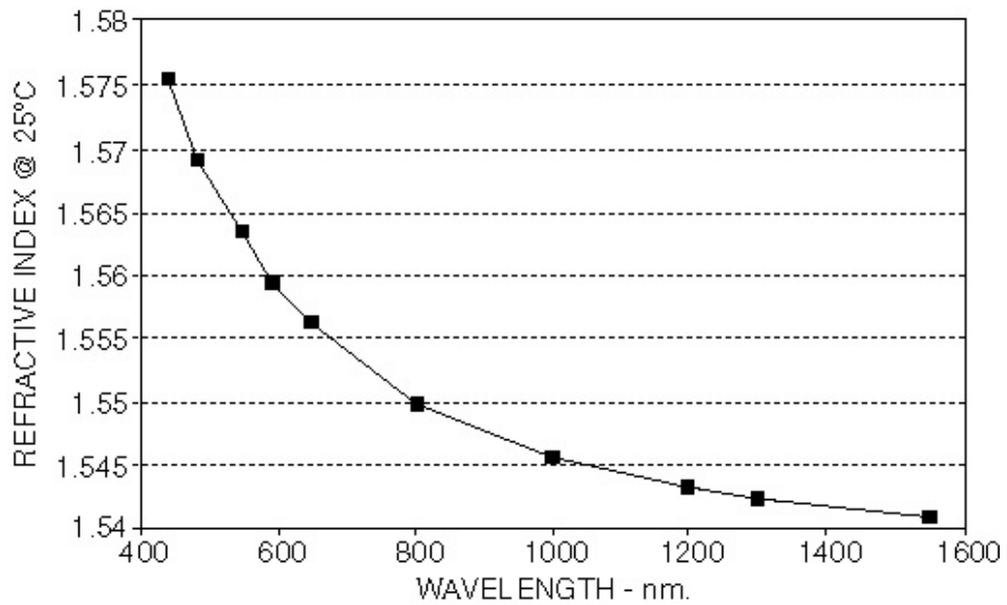
VISCOSITY vs. TEMPERATURE



TEMPERATURE vs. REFRACTIVE INDEX



REFRACTIVE INDEX vs. WAVELENGTH



The Formula for Dispersion of the Refractive Index of NOA 61

$$n_{25^{\circ}\text{C}} = 1.5375 + \frac{8290.45}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2.11046 \times 10^8}{\lambda^4}$$

n = refractive index at wavelength

λ = wavelength in nanometers

The data contained in this technical data sheet is of a general nature and is based on laboratory test conditions. Norland Products does not warrant the data contained in this data sheet. Norland does not assume responsibility for test or performance results obtained by users. It is the users responsibility to determine the suitability for their product application, purposes and the suitability for use in the user's intended manufacturing apparatus and methods. The user should adopt such precautions and use guidelines as may be reasonably advisable or necessary for the protection of property and persons. Nothing in this technical data sheet shall act as a representation that the product use or application will not infringe a patent owned by someone other than Norland Products or act as a grant of a license under any Norland Products Inc patent. Norland Products recommends that each user test its proposed use and application before putting into production.