

## DCB Modified Alkyd Conformal Coating (SCC3)

DCB is a flexible, black opaque version of DCA designed for the protection of electronic circuitry. It has been formulated to meet the highest defence standards in both Europe and the United States.

- Black opaque coating; provides camouflage of PCB design
- Heat-cured coating is resistant to many solvents used within aerospace and automotive industries
- Suitable for use at temperature extremes; very wide operating temperature range
- Can be reworked using specialist removal product, Electrolube CCRG

<b>Approvals</b>	<b>RoHS-2 Compliant (2011/65/EU):</b> <b>IPC-CC-830:</b> <b>UL746C-QMJU2:</b>	<b>Yes</b> <b>Meets approval</b> <b>Meets approval</b>
<b>Liquid Properties</b>	Appearance: Density @ 20°C (g/ml): VOC Content: Flash Point: Solids content: Viscosity @ 20°C (mPa s): Touch Dry: Recommended Curing Schedule*:  *(Maximum Solvent Resistance Achieved @ 120°C; Ambient Curing Schedule: 24 Hours @ 20-25°C) Coverage per litre @ 25µm:	Black Opaque 0.95 53% 27°C 47% 180 – 240 50 - 55 minutes 2 Hours @ 20°C followed by: 2 - 24 Hours @ 90°C to 120°C  18.8 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cured Film Coating</b>	Colour: Operating Temperature Range: Flammability: Thermal Cycling (MIL-1-46058C): Coefficient of Expansion: Dielectric Strength: Dielectric Constant: Surface Insulation Resistance: Dissipation Factor (@ 1MHz 25°C): Moisture Resistance (MIL-1-46058C):	Black Opaque -70°C to +200°C Meets UL94 V-1 Meets approval 85ppm 90 kV/mm 4.75 @ 1MHz 1 x 10 <sup>15</sup> Ω 0.044 Meets approval

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Electrolube cannot be held responsible for the performance of its products within any application determined by the customer, who must satisfy themselves as to the suitability of the product.

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BS EN ISO 9001:2008  
Certificate No. FM 32082

<u>Description</u>	<u>Packing</u>	<u>Order Code</u>	<u>Shelf Life</u>
<u>DCB Conformal Coating</u>	1 Litre Bulk	DCB01L	48 Months
	5 Litre Bulk	DCB05L	48 Months
<u>Conformal Coating Thinners</u>	1 Litre	DCT01L	36 Months
	5 Litre Bulk	DCT05L	36 Months
<u>Conformal Coating Removal Gel</u>	1 Litre Bulk	CCRG01L	36 Months

### **Directions for Use**

DCB can be sprayed, dipped or brushed. The thickness of the coating depends on the method of application (typically 25-75 microns). Temperatures of less than 16°C or relative humidity in excess of 75% are unsuitable for the application of DCB. As is the case for all solvent based conformal coatings, adequate extraction should be used (refer to MSDS for further information).

Substrates should be thoroughly cleaned before coating. This is required to ensure that satisfactory adhesion to the substrate is achieved. Also, all flux residues must be removed as they may become corrosive if left on the PCB. Electrolube manufacture a range of cleaning products using both hydrocarbon solvent and aqueous technology. Electrolube cleaning products produce results within Military specification.

### **Spraying – Bulk**

DCB needs to be diluted with the appropriate thinners (DCT) before spraying. In addition, DCB should be stirred thoroughly allowing for air bubbles to disperse before application. The optimum viscosity to give coating quality and thickness depends on the spray equipment and conditions, but normally a dilution ratio of around 1:1 (DCB:DCT) is required. Suitable spray viscosity is typically 50-80mPa s.

DCB is suitable both for use in manual spray guns and selective coating equipment. The selected nozzle should enable a suitable even spray to be applied in addition to suiting the prevailing viscosity. The normal spray gun pressure required is 274 to 413 kPa (40 – 60 lbs/sq.inch). After spraying, the boards should be placed in an air-circulating drying cabinet following the curing schedule highlighted on page 4.

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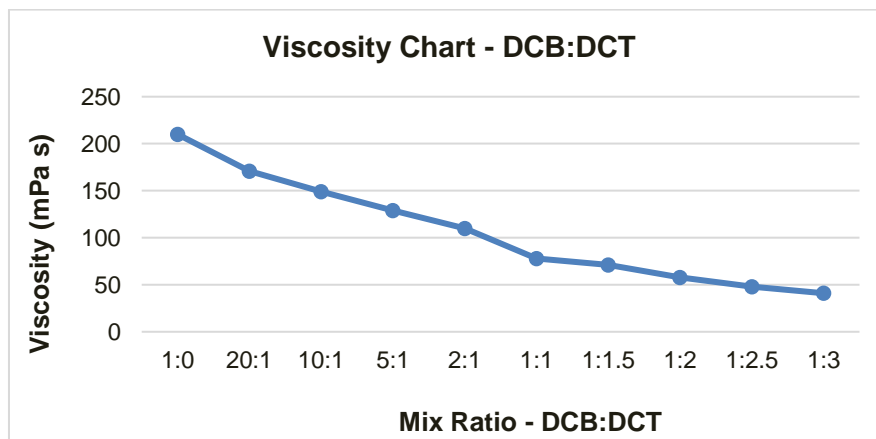
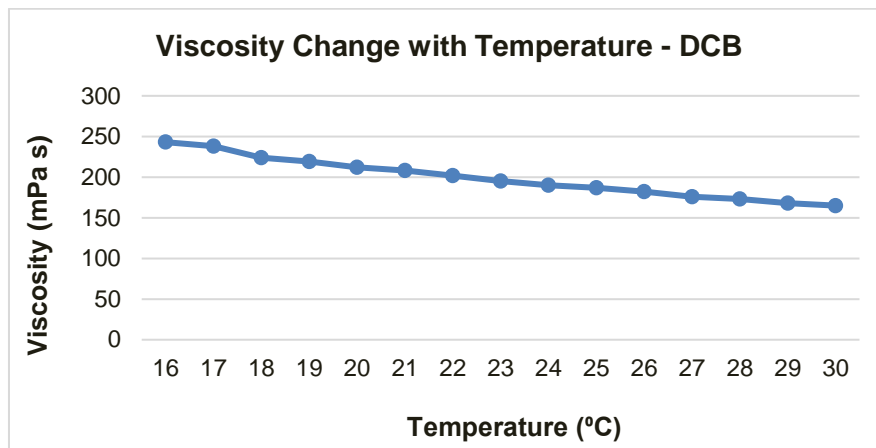
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### Dip Coating

Ensure that the coating material in the container has been stirred thoroughly and has been allowed to stand for at least 2 hours for all the air bubbles to disperse. Conformal Coating Thinners (DCT) should be used to keep the DCB coating at a suitable viscosity for dipping (180 – 250mPa s @ 20°C). DCT is added periodically as the solvent evaporates. The viscosity should be checked using a viscosity meter or "flow cup". The board assemblies should be immersed in the DCB dipping tank in the vertical position, or at an angle as close to the vertical as possible. Connectors should not be immersed in the liquid unless they are very carefully masked. Electrolube Peelable Coating Masks (PCM/PCS) is ideal for this application. Leave submerged for approximately 10 seconds until the air bubbles have dispersed. The board or boards should then be withdrawn slowly (1 to 2 s/mm) so that an even film covers the surface. After withdrawing, the boards should be left to drain over the tank or drip tray until the majority of residual coating has left the surface.

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After the draining operation is complete, the boards should be placed in an air-circulating drying cabinet following the curing schedule highlighted on page 4.

### **Brushing**

Ensure that the coating material has been agitated thoroughly and has been allowed to settle for at least 2 hours. The coating should be kept at ambient temperature. After the brushing operation is complete, the boards should be placed in an air-circulating drying cabinet following the curing schedule highlighted on page 4.

### **Drying Times and Curing Conditions**

The properties gained from DCB are dependent on the curing schedule employed. It is essential that the coating be allowed a minimum of two hours drying time at ambient temperature prior to any heat curing. This is necessary to allow the solvent system to evaporate.

**Ambient** Ambient curing is via solvent evaporation only. Eliminating the heat curing step will reduce solvent resistance. Other properties, such as resistance to humid and corrosive environments, may also reduce but still meet the requirements of many industry standards. Coated boards should be left at room temperature for the solvent to evaporate; extraction is required in the curing area.

**Commercial** Most commercial users will gain satisfactory performance from this coating by curing for two hours at 90°C after the two-hour ambient cure. This will give limited resistance to solvents.

**Military** If the assemblies are to be used under conditions of high temperature or be exposed to extremes of thermal cycling, the coating should be cured for 12 hours at ambient followed by 24 hours at 90°C. For maximum solvent resistance cure at 2 hours at ambient followed by 24 hours @ 120°C. This curing schedule will give resistance to the more aggressive solvents.

It is recommended that the coating be thoroughly cured on circuits, which have design areas of very high impedance that require adjustment after application.

Revision 2: Oct 2017