

Techsil® HTC - Heat Transfer Compound

Techsil® HTC is a non-curing heat transfer paste, designed for use as a thermal interface material. It is recommended where the efficient and reliable thermal coupling of electronic components or heat dissipation between any surfaces are required. Techsil® HTC is a non-silicone paste, suitable for applications where silicones are prohibited, thus avoiding issues with silicone and low molecular weight siloxane migration.

- General purpose thermal management paste; cost effective heat dissipation
- Based on a non-silicone oil; avoids issues with silicone and LMW siloxane migration
- Good thermal conductivity; designed for use as a thermal interface material
- Non-curing paste; allows simple and efficient rework of components if required

Approvals

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| RoHS-2 Compliant (2011/65/EU): | Yes |
| NATO Stock No. – EHTC10S: | 6850-99-775-5881 |
| NATO Stock No. – EHTC20S: | 5835-99-775-5881 |
| NATO Stock No. – EHTC35S: | 5975-99-512-1473 |

Typical Properties

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|---|------------------------------|
| Colour: | White |
| Base: | Blend of synthetic fluids |
| Thermo-conductive Component: | Powdered metal oxides |
| Density @ 20°C (g/ml): | 2.04 |
| Cone Penetration @ 20 C: | 300 |
| Viscosity @ 1rpm (Pa s): | 202-205 |
| Thermal Conductivity (Guarded Hot Plate): | 0.9 W/m.K |
| Thermal Conductivity (Heat Flow): | 0.7 W/m.K (calculated) |
| Temperature Range: | -50°C to +130°C |
| Weight Loss after 96 hours @ 100°C: | <1.0% |
| Permittivity @ 1 GHz: | 4.2 |
| Specific Resistance: | 1 x 10 ¹⁴ Ohms/cm |
| Dielectric Strength: | 42 kV/mm |

Directions for Use

Thermal pastes can be applied to the base and mounting studs of diodes, transistors, thyristors, heat sinks, silicone rectifiers and semi-conductors, thermostats, power resistors and radiators, to name but a few. When the contact surfaces are placed together, a firm metal-to-metal contact will only be achieved on 40 – 60% of the interface, depending on the smoothness of the surfaces. This means that air, which has relatively poor thermal conductivity, will account for the balance of the interface. Only a small amount of compound is required to fill these spaces and thus dramatically increase the effective surface area for heat transfer.

It is important to note that the quality of application of a thermal paste can be as important as the thermal conductivity of the material applied; best results are achieved when a uniform, thin coat is applied between the mating surfaces. Apply a thin layer of compound to one of the contact surfaces using a brush, spatula, roller, automated system or screen printing technique. Ensure that the entire interface is covered to avoid hot-spots from forming. Any excess paste squeezed out during the mounting process should be removed.

Contact Details

Techsil Ltd
Unit 34, Bidavon Industrial Estate, Waterloo Road, Bidford on Avon, Warwickshire, B50 4JN
Tel: +44(0)1789 773232 Fax: +44(0)1789 774239 Email: sales@techsil.co.uk Web: www.techsil.co.uk

DISCLAIMER

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