

OUR EXPERTISE : Mastering technologies

BONDING VS OVERMOLDING

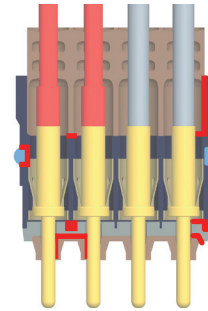
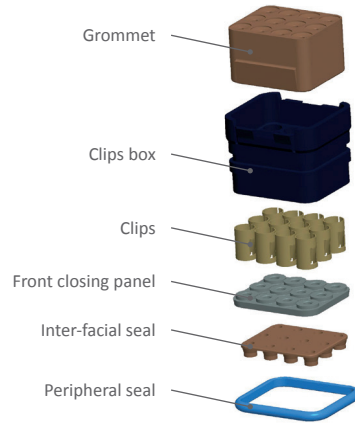
Comparison of 2 generations of SIM series as an example

- Traditional concept requiring multiple operations of assembly
- Each step is a different process
(plasma, primary, gluing, bonding, curing)
= Multiple causes for potential problems

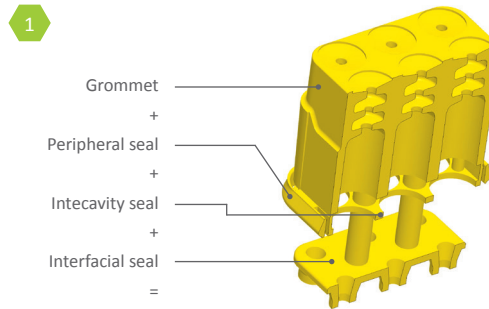
**Traditional
gluing method**
and associated
factors of risks

Humidity ingress

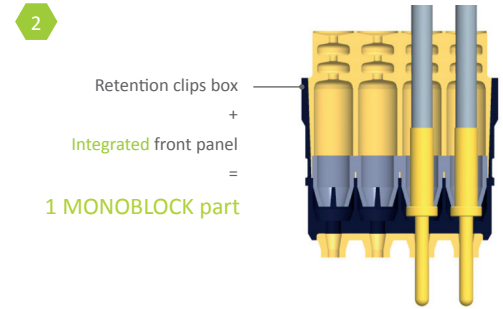
Arcing



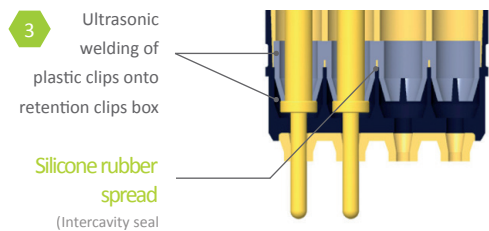
- Molding problems
- Polishing problems
- Plasma problems
- Primary problems
- Gluing problems
- (Migration of glue into cavities under pressure during process may lead to cavities partially filled)
- Polymerisation of gluing
- Risk of humidity ingress leading to arcing



1 overmolded element
in 1 single operation



1 MONOBLOCK part



Silicone rubber
spread
(Intercavity seal)

1 overmolded element
+
1 monoblock element
+
Plastic clips

END RESULT :
Optimized design for second to none
performances



Key features

- Full control of processes
- Simplified manufacturing processes

- 1 monobloc element

- 1 overmolded process
 - No weak point
 - No layers of glue
 - No creepage
 - No added-after peripheral seal

- Silicon rubber spread

- Use of sealing plugs optional

Second to none performances

- Most of risks associated to production such as molding, polishing, plasma, primary, gluing, compression and curing become non existent

- No risk of disbonding under mechanical stress
- Possible cavity fill during gluing process becomes irrelevant

- No risk of cavity humidity ingress
- No risk of arcing
- Optimum sealing of module inside connector shell
- Peripheral seal overmolded from inside/out : up to 75 cycles guaranteed

- No sealing problem between cavities : no creepage
- "Full material" overall performances : 1 shot overmolding
- Improved dielectric performances : 2 to 3 times superior to current standards

- Time saving during cable harness wiring
- Cost saving
- Quick implementation