

# Adhesive Failure: Why Double-Sided Tape Peels Off Raw Silicone and How to Guarantee 100% Adhesion

SURFACE ENERGY THERMODYNAMICS & INTERFACIAL ADHESION  
SPECIFICATION | REEMANE SILICONE

|                               |                                                             |                  |                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary Compliance Standards: | American Society for Testing and Materials D3330, ISO 29862 | Target Audience: | Assembly Engineers, Consumer Electronics Designers, Quality Assurance Directors |
| Manufacturing Framework:      | Surface Energy Modification / Spectrochemical Metrology     | Document ID:     | REEMANE-TECH-WP-315Q                                                            |

## 1. The Thermodynamic Barrier of Low Surface Energy (Dyne Level)

In the assembly of high-value consumer electronics, medical wearables, and automotive dashboards, Original Equipment Manufacturers frequently attempt to bond Liquid Silicone Rubber components to rigid plastics or metals using industrial double-sided acrylic tapes (such as 3M VHB). The standard result is disastrous: the tape peels off the silicone effortlessly, leaving absolutely no adhesive residue behind. This specific failure mode—classified as "adhesive failure" rather than "cohesive failure"—indicates that the molecular bond between the tape and the silicone surface was never established.

The root cause is a fundamental thermodynamic incompatibility. Adhesion requires the liquid adhesive to "wet out" and spread across the microscopic topography of the substrate. This wetting only occurs if the surface energy of the solid substrate is significantly higher than the surface tension of the liquid adhesive. Raw Polydimethylsiloxane (silicone) possesses an incredibly low surface energy of approximately twenty to twenty-four dynes per centimeter, making it notoriously hydrophobic and non-stick (similar to Teflon). Standard acrylic tapes require a substrate surface energy of at least thirty-eight dynes per centimeter to wet out. You cannot force a high-tension acrylic adhesive to bond to a low-energy silicone surface without aggressive chemical or physical intervention.

## 2. Chemical Bridging: The Silane Primer Mandate

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The most reliable method for overcoming this thermodynamic barrier in mass production is the application of specialized chemical adhesion promoters, industrially known as silicone primers. These primers are highly volatile, low-viscosity solutions carrying active silane coupling agents dissolved in a halogenated solvent or ethyl acetate carrier.

When Reemane process engineers apply a micro-layer of primer to the raw silicone surface, the solvent rapidly flashes off (evaporates), leaving behind a monomolecular layer of reactive silane. This coupling agent acts as an invisible chemical bridge: one end of the molecule undergoes a condensation reaction to form a permanent covalent bond with the siloxane backbone of the rubber, while the functional group on the opposite end presents a high-energy surface that aggressively cross-links with the acrylic adhesive of the double-sided tape. This transformation instantly changes the surface interaction, guaranteeing a bond so robust that the foam core of the tape will physically tear apart (cohesive failure) before the adhesive separates from the silicone.

## 3. Atmospheric Plasma and Corona Surface Modification

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In cutting-edge cleanroom applications—such as Class 100,000 medical device assembly—the use of volatile chemical solvents is strictly prohibited due to outgassing and cytotoxicity risks. To achieve 100% adhesion without chemical primers, Reemane Silicone deploys state-of-the-art Atmospheric Plasma or Corona Discharge surface modification protocols.

During this physical intervention, the raw silicone component is passed beneath a high-voltage plasma nozzle. The intense electrical corona blasts the silicone surface with ionized gas and free radicals. This high-energy bombardment physically fractures the Si-CH<sub>3</sub> (silicon-methyl) bonds on the outer nanometer of the elastomer, rapidly introducing highly reactive hydroxyl (-OH) and carboxyl groups. This transient oxidation artificially spikes the surface energy of the silicone from twenty dynes per centimeter up to over fifty dynes per centimeter, allowing standard acrylic tapes to wet out flawlessly. Because the siloxane polymer chains are highly flexible, they will eventually rotate and bury these high-energy groups, meaning the double-sided tape must be applied immediately following the plasma treatment before the silicone "recovers" its non-stick properties.

## 4. Metrology Verification: Achieving 100% Cohesive Failure

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A sub-optimized assembly line accepts temporary tackiness as proof of adhesion. Reemane Silicone enforces extreme metrological validation utilizing the American Society for Testing and Materials D3330 (Standard Test Method for Peel Adhesion of Pressure-Sensitive Tape). We subject primer-treated or plasma-treated silicone components to a destructive 180-degree peel test using calibrated dynamometers.

Our passing criteria is absolute: the assembly must exhibit one hundred percent Cohesive Failure. This means that as the dynamometer pulls the tape, the bond at the silicone interface must remain entirely unbroken; instead, the internal carrier matrix of the tape itself (the foam or the PET carrier) must physically rip apart. By validating adhesion through destructive cohesive failure, we mathematically guarantee that the silicone-to-tape interface will never be the weakest link in the Original Equipment Manufacturer's final assembly.

| Adhesion Engineering Metric | Raw Silicone + Standard Tape                          | Reemane Treated Surface + Tape                        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Surface Energy (Dyne Level) | 20 - 24 dynes/cm (Teflon-like, repels adhesive).      | > 45 dynes/cm (via Primer or Plasma excitation).      |
| Adhesive "Wetting Out"      | Zero wetting; adhesive bridges over micro-topography. | Absolute microscopic penetration and wet-out.         |
| Interfacial Bond Type       | Weak Van der Waals forces (easily broken).            | Permanent Covalent chemical bridging.                 |
| Failure Mode (ASTM D3330)   | Adhesive Failure (Tape peels off entirely clean).     | 100% Cohesive Failure (Tape rips before bond breaks). |

## Guarantee Absolute Adhesion in Your Final Assembly

Do not allow thermodynamic incompatibility to cause catastrophic peeling in the field. Partner with Reemane Silicone to deploy advanced silane primer applications, atmospheric plasma interventions, and rigorous destructive peel testing. Ensure your components bond flawlessly edge-to-edge.

**Submit your assembly specifications for a comprehensive surface energy audit:**

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**Review our precision assembly and surface modification capabilities:**

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