

# Verrillon®

## Handling Procedures for Silicone Mid-Temp Acrylate Fibers

### Stripping

Mechanical strippers, such as the “Miller Stripper,” typically work well. In the case of carbon-coated fiber, mechanical stripping can be more difficult because the fiber can be more brittle. A new stripper is sometimes ‘too sharp’ and it is very easy to break the fiber instead of stripping it.

Miller No-Nik stripper, 203 µm, also works very well for this fiber.

Whatever method is used—the carbon coating will not be removed from the fiber.

### Cleaning/Cleaving

Clean the exposed glass by using a lint free tissue lightly moistened with 99% isopropyl alcohol. This will remove any excess coating, and will extend the life of your cleaver. There is no difference between cleaving a carbon versus a non-carbon coated fiber.

### Fusion Splicing

Once a standard single-mode or multimode fiber splicing program has been chosen, ensure that the pre-fuse portion (“cleaning arc”) of the program is performed at an early stage, before the fiber alignment step takes place. Generally, there is no need to change the detailed current settings of the pre-fuse step; however, the pre-fuse portion must remove the carbon from the fiber ends. If it does not, you will need to change the pre-fuse step time. The rest of the splicing process proceeds exactly as for non-carbon coated fibers. Because some of the vaporized carbon re-deposits on the surface of the electrodes, frequent cleaning of the electrodes is advised in order to have low-loss, high-strength, spliced fibers.