



First Contact Application and Removal Procedure

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		see LIGO DCC record Status

1 Objective

This document outlines the procedure developed for applying and removing First Contact on LIGO optics. Application is easier on horizontal optics since there is less danger of dripping, but this is not covered here specifically since this document is focused on a method to apply and remove first contact in situ, where the optics are vertical. However, this procedure may be used for horizontal optics as well.

2 Applicable Documents

T060161 Armandula, H. FTIR and scatter measurements indicate FC leaves no residue on clean optics.

T070280 Technical information from Photonic Cleaning Technologies.

T0900351 Dannenburg, R. FC Peeling and Charging Tests

T1000137 Phelps, M. Drag Wiping and First Contact

3 Materials

List of required materials, manufacturer and part number:

1. First Contact, Photonic Cleaning Technologies Part# FCL for 1 Liter
2. First Contact thinner, Photonic Cleaning Technologies Part#TFCL for 1 Liter
3. Clean room gloves, VWR Part #79999
4. Nylon mesh, McMaster Carr
5. Nylon brushes, Purdy 100% Nylon Brushes from Home Depot
6. Flashlight, Stinger from Copquest Part#10-1552-000
7. Kapton tape, McMaster Carr part#7639A75
8. Ion gun, Terra Univeral Part#2005-55

4 Application

1. Put on [gloves](#) (LIGO approved for cleanroom use, see Materials item #3)
2. Pour some First Contact(Materials item #1) into a clean glass petri dish.(Fig.1)
3. Pour thinner (Materials item #2) or acetone into a small beaker.(Fig.1)

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Figure 1: To save having to re-clean petri dishes, wrap them in foil and then discard the foil when finished.

4. Situate your flashlight (see Materials item #6 for the [flashlight](#)) so that you can see the FC you are applying. Resituate flashlight throughout procedure if you cannot see what you are doing. This is to avoid getting FC too close to the barrel of the optic, and to avoid drips.

5. Immerse brush into First Contact. J. Hamilton at Photonics Cleaning recommends Purdy 100% nylon brushes from Home Depot, but any nylon or natural hair brushes can be used. Wipe off excess against side of petri dish.

NOTE: If the optic is vertical it is important that the brush does not drip FC onto the barrel, or let it run down to the bottom edge. If there is not too much on the brush, this should not be a problem.

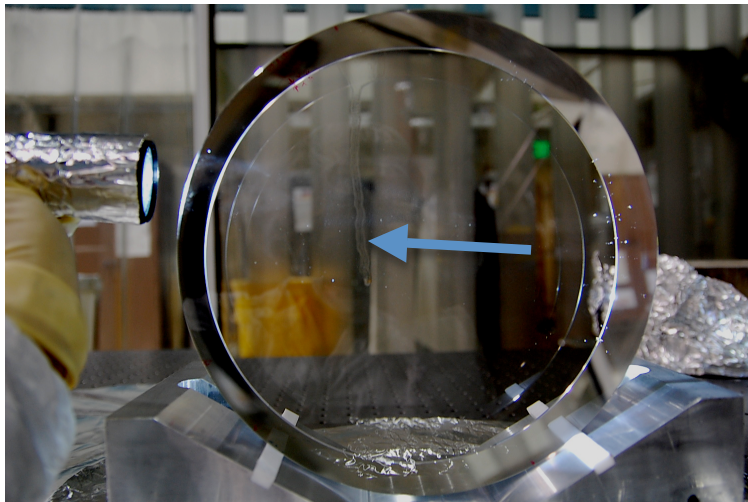


Figure 2: Avoid drips like this one. If it reaches the edge it will be hard to remove.

6. Begin slowly brushing on the FC at the top of the optic. Brush slowly and lightly, avoiding as much bristle to optic contact as possible. Brush FC on in a circle that starts at least 5mm from the



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optic's edge, taking special care that the FC does not drip or run off the optic face near the bottom. A circle helps keep dripping to a minimum.

7. After you complete the initial circle of FC, go back in and fill in the rest using slow, uniform sweeps across the face.

8. Now that one layer is done set your brush in acetone/thinner and wait 20 minutes. First Contact includes acetone, so it is easy to use acetone as a thinner to keep your brush from stiffening, however the thinner sold by Photonic Cleaning works a bit better. Do not use methanol as thinner.

9. Repeat twice for a total of 3 layers.

10. Leave to dry for as long as possible before removing, at least 12 hours.

5 Removal

1. Cut a strip of nylon mesh about 1''x 5''. (see in Fig. 3)
2. Hold mesh against the top of the optic. Leave about half the strip sticking up off the top of the optic (Fig.3).
3. With one hand hold the nylon mesh strip, and with your other hand dip your brush into FC and spread a thin layer over the part of the nylon mesh that is on the optic. Be careful to only brush FC onto the layer that is already there. Try not to spread FC all the way to the barrel! It may form a very thin layer, which will be hard to get off. Small strips that get left on by accident can be wiped off with acetone. Do not use methanol.

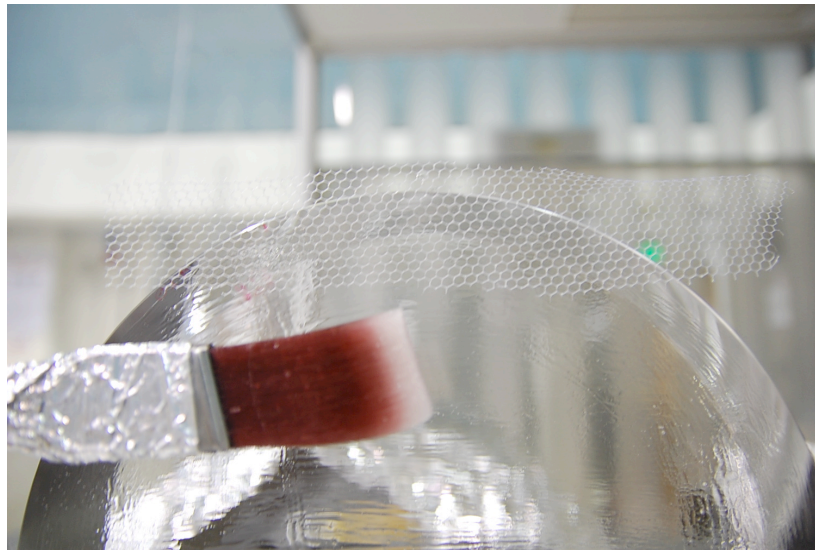


Figure 3: Leave mesh sticking up enough to grab it for removal.

4. Let the mesh dry for at least an hour. If it is really stretchy and breaks when you try to remove it, wait longer.
5. Holding the ion gun in position, begin to peel the nylon mesh. If the dried FC does not come off in one piece STOP and reapply a thicker layer. As soon as the dry FC film starts coming off, start blowing nitrogen from the [ion gun](#) (Materials item #8) onto the optic. Hold the gun parallel to the optic face, focusing most on the area where the film is detaching itself from the optic. Use

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the flashlight and pay close attention when peeling it off to make sure nothing is left behind on the optic.

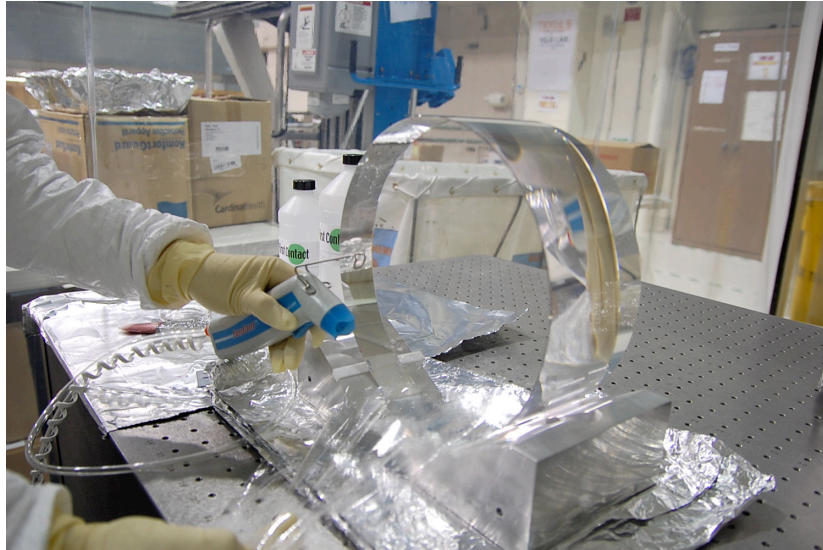


Figure 4: Keep a steady stream of nitrogen while peeling.

6. Once the film is off completely continue blowing off the optic for about 30 seconds to ensure the surface charge is zero. Try to keep the gun at the same angle and avoid waving your arm around, as you want to avoid disturbing the surrounding dust particles in the air. You can also point the ion gun towards your gloves, they tend to charge up very quickly.
7. Shine the flashlight around the outer surface of the optic face to check for any stray dried First Contact. Remove any last bits with acetone and a clean lens wipe.
8. Done!

6 Alternative Removal(not allowed in vacuum chamber)

1. Stick a piece of kapton tape (Materials item #7) against the dried first contact.
2. Wait a few seconds, and then pull sharply towards you, the film should come with the tape.
3. Do not use this to remove FC in a vacuum chamber where tape is not allowed.

7 Additional Information

DO NOT use methanol to drag wipe an optic that has been cleaned with first contact. See [First Contact wiki](#) or LIGO #T1000137 for reasons why.

Each layer of FC will take about 20 minutes to “set”, ie to be dry enough to allow for the next layer to be applied. For three layers it is good to leave them overnight to ensure it is completely dry.

Dry time is longer at cooler temperatures.

If the layer sticks or stretches enough to break while removing it is not dry.



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The dried film must leave the optic in one single INTACT piece.

If the dried film is too thin it will break while peeling. If this happens, stop peeling and brush another layer over the dry layer to make a thicker coating and allow re-drying before peeling off again.

When brushing on polymer with a brush do not allow bristles to scour the optic surface.