

# ACRYLITE® EndLighten T

## Technical Information



# Contents

ACRYLITE® EndLighten T	
Product . . . . .	3
Applications	
Transparent applications . . . . .	4
Non-transparent applications . . . . .	5
Mode of operation	
Operating principle . . . . .	6
Material properties	
Recommended grades for the area to be illuminated . . . . .	7
Luminance . . . . .	8
Efficiency and homogeneity . . . . .	8
Forming ACRYLITE® EndLighten T . . . . .	9
Indications for optimal use of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T	
Transparent applications . . . . .	10
Non-transparent applications . . . . .	11
Edge lighting with LEDs . . . . .	12
Treating surface scratches . . . . .	12
Optimal use of light with ACRYLITE® EndLighten T	
Important information at a glance . . . . .	13
Frequently asked questions (FAQs) . . . . .	14

# ACRYLITE® EndLighten T

## Product

ACRYLITE® EndLighten T is the perfect solution for edge-lit applications.

Light is fed in via the edge of the highly transparent material and **evenly emitted across the surface.**

Unlike the familiar grade of ACRYLITE® EndLighten, the new material shows no clouding and **emits light at a much more vertical angle to the surface.**

Viewed from the front, the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T sheet is **250% brighter.**



Example of a non-transparent application



Transparent application with and without light

# Applications

## Transparent applications

ACRYLITE® EndLighten T is the ideal material for evenly illuminating a transparent surface with LEDs. The surface glows in the same color as the chosen LED.



### Transparent

If no light is fed in, the material offers a clear view without any disturbing optical effects due to clouding, halftone printing or inscribed textures. This makes it perfectly suited for architecture and design, furniture, store fixtures or exhibition booths. It can be used for example as an illuminated partition or door infill panel, or for ambient lighting.



## Non-transparent applications

In non-transparent applications, ACRYLITE® EndLighten T is the ideal material for very slim, large-scale luminous displays and picture frames, luminous ceilings and walls, citylight posters and many other uses. In the application shown here (counter), light is fed in via the edge of the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T sheet. ACRYLITE® RADIANT is used as the patterned sheet.

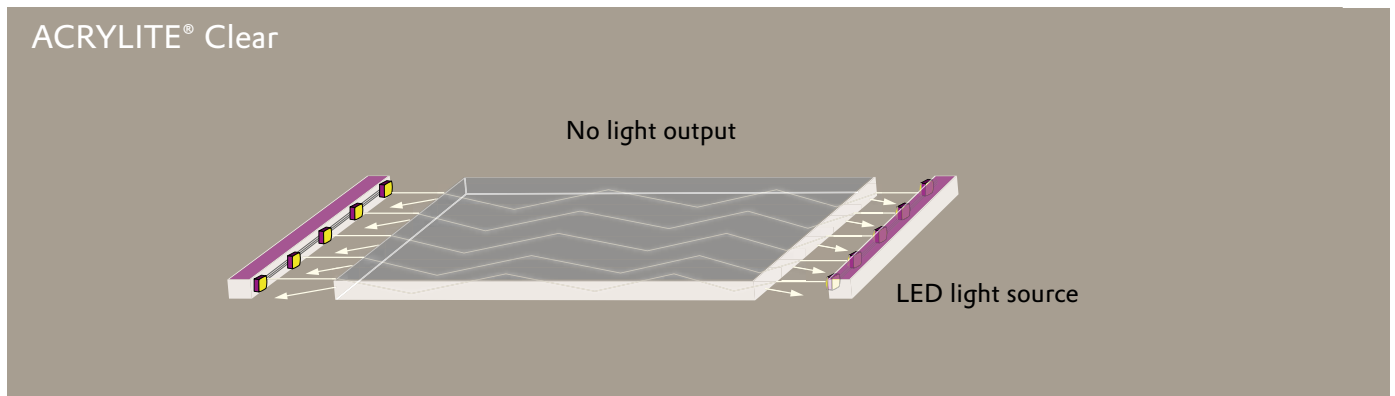


In this non-transparent application, light is fed in via the edge of the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T sheet and emitted across the surface. ACRYLITE® Satin Ice is used as the diffuser sheet. The color of the surface is determined by the color of the LEDs.

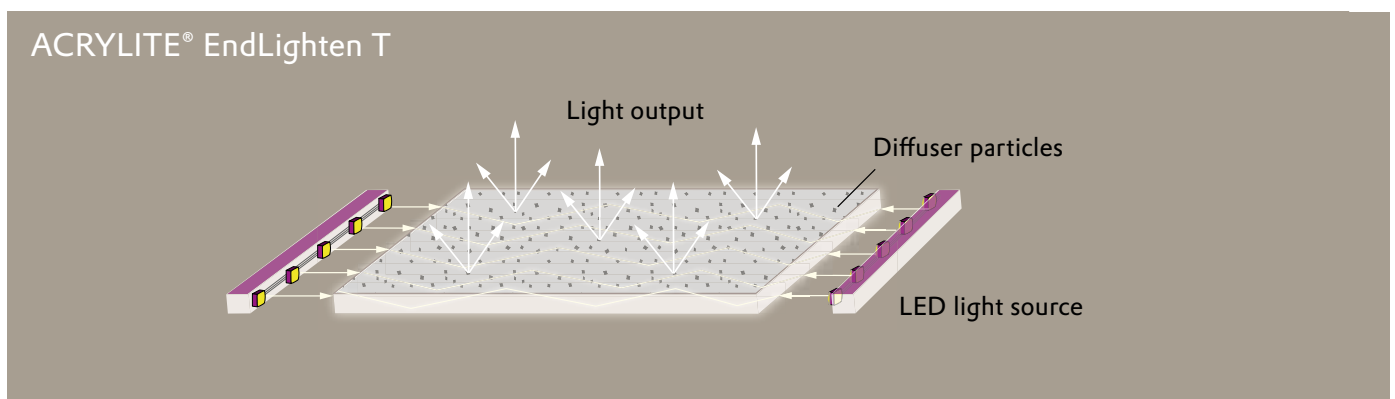
# Mode of operation

## Operating principle

The clear light-diffusing particles embedded in the PMMA deflect the light rays entering the sheet edge. Total internal reflection in the light guide is suppressed, allowing light rays to exit the sheet via the surfaces in a controlled manner. This effect provides a uniformly glowing surface.



Clear ACRYLITE® conducts light by means of total internal reflection. Light rays remain inside the sheet and only exit via the edges



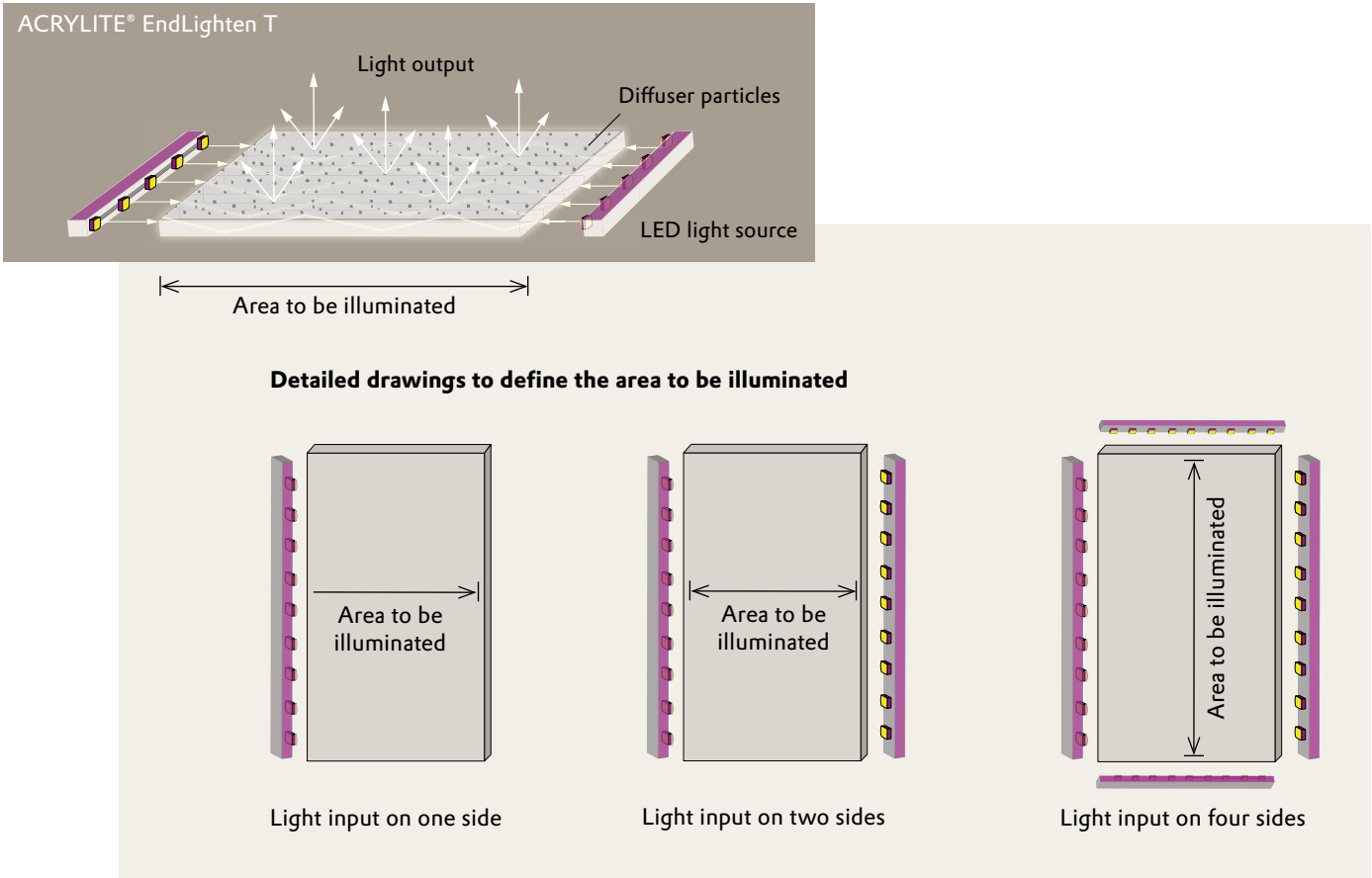
The diffuser particles embedded in ACRYLITE® EndLighten T deflect light rays and suppress total internal reflection. Light rays can exit the sheet via the surfaces too.

# Material properties

## Area to be illuminated

In order to determine the size of the light guide, it has proved useful to define the area to be illuminated. This is:

- the largest distance between several light sources
- or, if only one light source is used, the distance between the light source and the opposite unlit edge



### Recommended grades for brightest and most uniform illumination

Area to be illuminated, lighting on two sides, in inches	Area to be illuminated, lighting on one side, in inches	Thickness in mm	Recommended grade of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T
Up to 12"	Up to 6"	4	OF10 SM
12"–24"	6"–12"	4, 6, 8, 10	OF11 L
24"–48"	12"–24"	4, 6, 8, 10	OF12 XL
48"–78"	24"–40"	8, 10	OF13 XXL

## Luminance

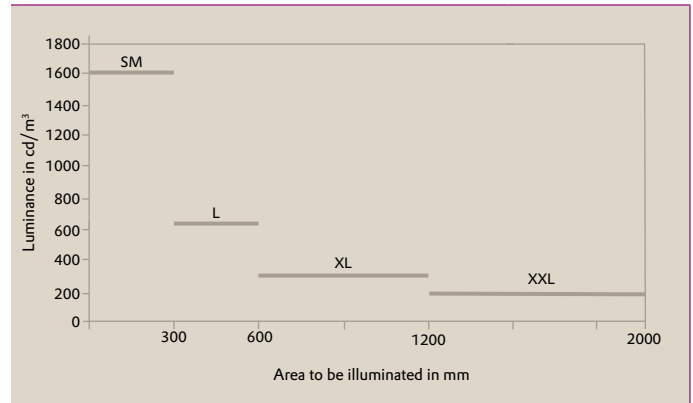
Depending on the size of the light guide, various grades of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T are offered. The diagram on the right shows the average luminance values\*.

Grades SM and L provide higher luminance than grades XL or XXL, since the same amount of light that is fed in at the edge is distributed across a smaller surface.

In order to achieve optimal and uniform luminous efficiency, it is very important to use the recommended grade of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T (SM to XXL). See also page 7.

\*with lighting on both sides (light input on one side: 1,734 lm/m), using a reflector and a white poster

Average luminance of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T grades



## Efficiency and homogeneity

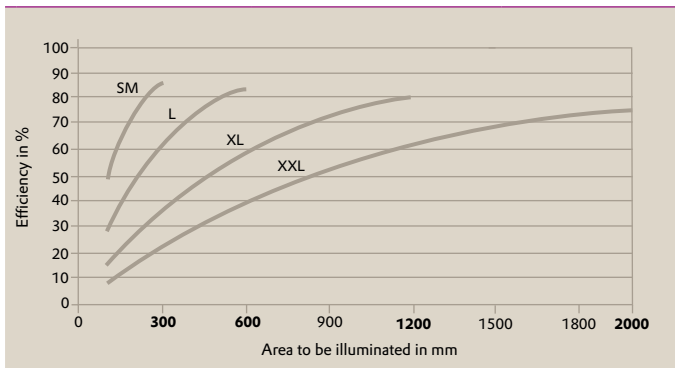
Efficiency describes how much input light is emitted across the surface.

Homogeneity refers to uniform illumination of the sheet, i.e. the relationship between minimal and maximal luminance.

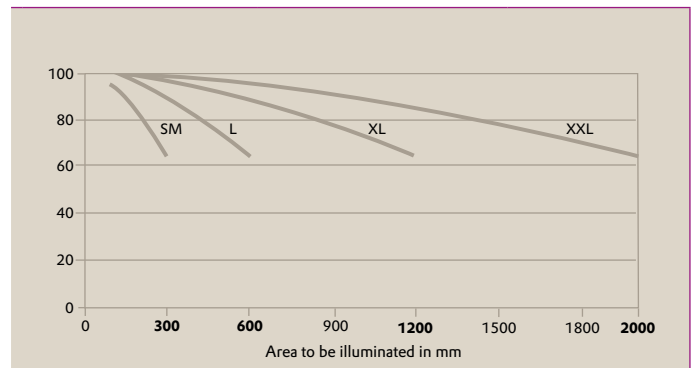
The diagrams below show the values measured at the recommended maximum lengths of the respective grades. Measurements show that homogeneity and efficiency move in opposite directions, and the grades were optimized correspondingly. Since the human eye perceives brightness logarithmically, it cannot recognize differences in homogeneity of about 20–30%.

\* the graphs in the diagrams below are based on values measured with a one-sided light input of about 1,734 lm/m.

Efficiency



Homogeneity L\_min/L\_max





## Forming ACRYLITE® EndLighten T

ACRYLITE® EndLighten T can be thermoformed, e.g. curved (see figure below).

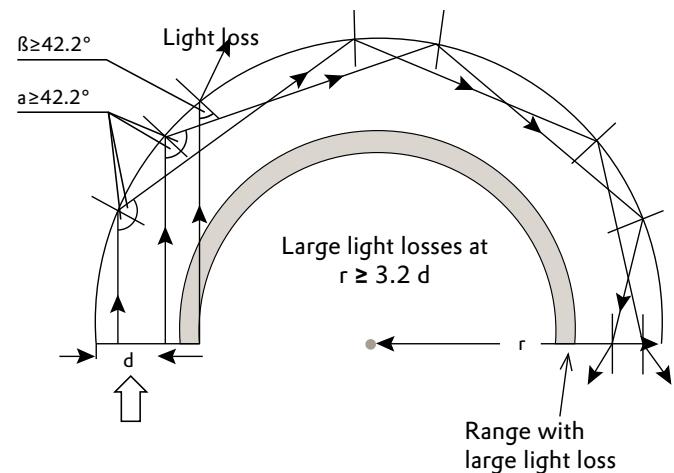
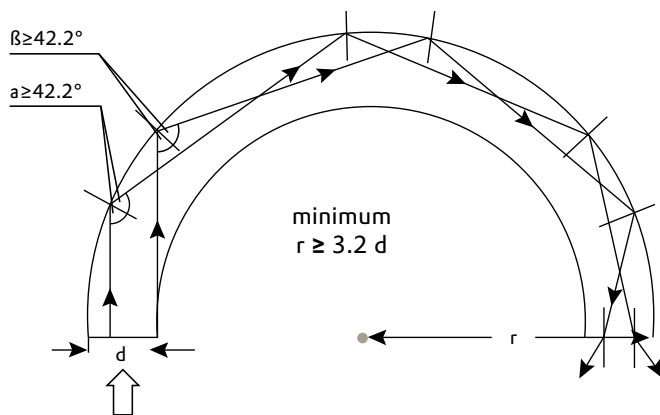
The lighting properties remain more or less intact. It should be ensured that the radius of curvature  $r$  does not fall below the critical value for the given material thickness  $d$ . Light rays that are fed into the edge closer to the center of the curvature impinge on the surface at an angle that is smaller than the critical angle of total internal reflection, due to the curved surface.

This means the light is not conducted into the sheet at this point, but involuntarily passes across the surface to the outside. At this point, the surface shines brightly, whereas this light is missing further from the point of light input and can no longer reach the surface via the diffuser particles. This may result in an unevenly lit surface.

The following formula therefore has to be borne in mind:

**Critical math. value:**  $r \geq 3.2 \cdot d$

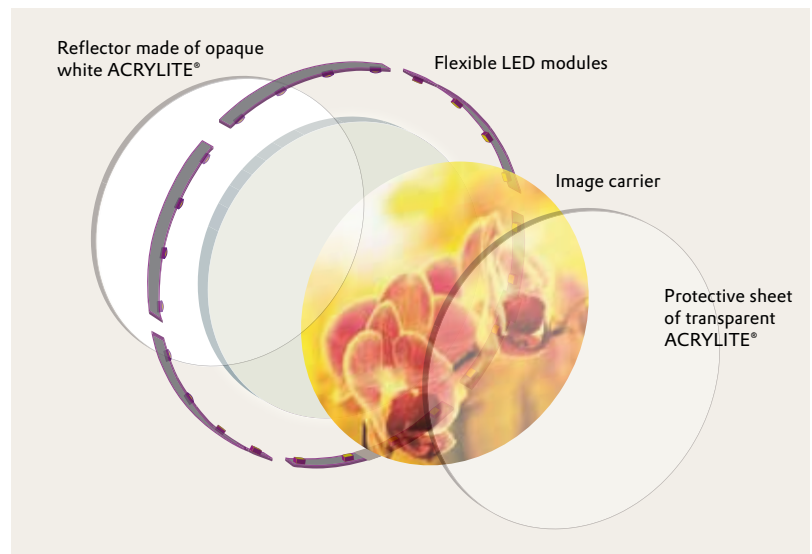
**In practice, we recommend a radius of curvature of**  
 $r \geq 6x$  material thickness



## Free forming

Both rectangular and round displays can be fabricated. Consideration should be given, however, to the mechanism used by the light guide to conduct and distribute the light so that it is uniformly emitted towards the front. This is easy to establish with ACRYLITE® EndLighten T because the material does not use any patterns in order to achieve the diffusion effect, and the direction of light input is therefore irrelevant. The diffuser sheet only has to be cut in the same shape as the front display (see page 11 for recommended materials).

In these cases, it is best to use LED modules as the light source. These are mounted on flexible strips to follow the contour of the sheet. This makes it possible to simply feed the light into the edge of the diffuser sheet.



# Indications for optimal use of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T

## Transparent applications

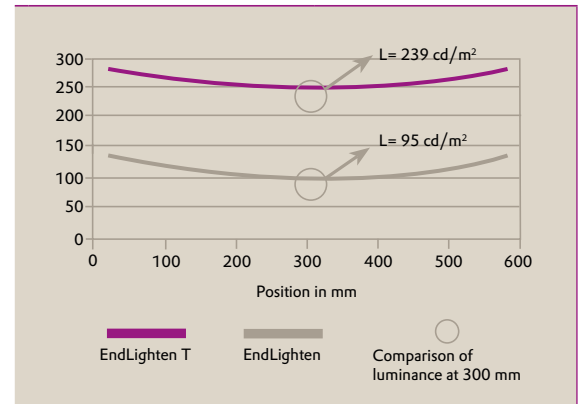
### Greater brightness in transparent applications

ACRYLITE® EndLighten T contains specially optimized diffuser particles that deflect light rays much more effectively than other diffuser particles. This causes light rays to exit the sheet surface of the light guide at a much more vertical angle. The frontal brightness is therefore 250%\* higher than with conventional ACRYLITE® EndLighten, so the sheet appears two and a half times as bright.

\*This comparison applies to transparent applications, i.e. using ACRYLITE® EndLighten T without a reflector and/or diffuser.

### Comparison of luminance

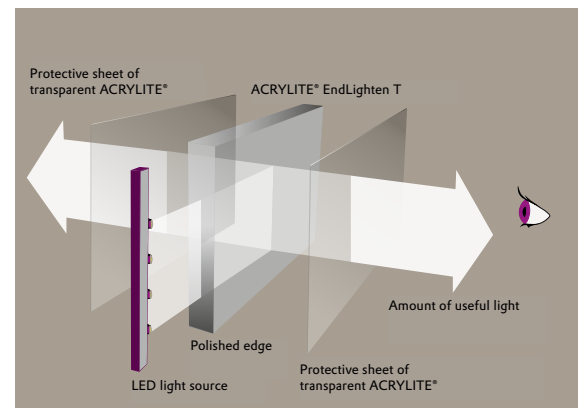
(grade L; lighting on both sides)



### Light emission and structure

For transparent applications, all the edges of the illuminated sheet can be clamped in an aluminum frame, for example. The sheet must be covered especially at the points where light is fed in so that the LED strips cannot be seen.

There is no need to use a reflector or diffuser in transparent applications. The light therefore exits both sheet surfaces.



Optimized structure of a transparent application

The light-guiding function of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T may be disturbed by soiling on the sheet, e.g. finger marks, but also by surface scratches.

Light is refracted at these points and is therefore emitted more strongly. To prevent this, an abrasion resistant coating can be added to one or both sides of the sheet. Since this protective coating does not influence the light-guiding function of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T, soiling or scratches do not show through!

## Non-transparent applications

### Light emission on one or both sides

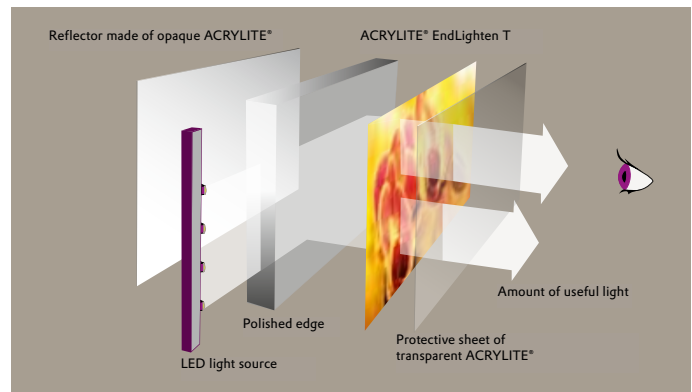
Luminous signs can be built with one or two light-emitting sides. If the sign is to emit light on one side only, the backing panel should be as light-proof and light-reflecting as possible. Both mirror and diffusely reflecting materials can be used. If both sides are to emit light, both covers or image carriers should be made of the same material, if possible.

The use of diffusers directs the light more strongly towards the viewer and thus increases the impression of brightness.

### Structure

The figure on the right shows the optimized structure of an illuminated advertising sign that emits light on one side.

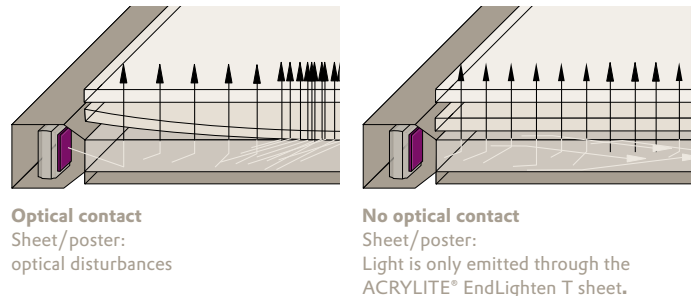
This type of structure maximizes the amount of useful light, i.e. the light that is not lost by premature emission at the edges or the surface, in non-transparent applications.



Optimized structure of an illuminated sign (opaque application)

### Application of the image carrier

The covers or image carriers must not be bonded or laminated onto the entire surface of the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T sheet, because optical contact would produce disturbing brightening or darkening effects. The correct spacing should therefore be observed during construction.



Even a drop of water (see picture on right) can impair light emission and lead to irregular brightening. The light output is always balanced, i.e. to achieve uniform distribution, light is lost in other places. That means a poster may be placed on the sheet, but should not be bonded to it!



**Recommended materials for a rear reflector:** ACRYLITE® GP WM30  
ACRYLITE® FF WTO30

**Diffusers:** ACRYLITE® Satin Ice 0D010 DF  
ACRYLITE® Crystal Ice 0M001 SE

**Transparent protective sheet:** ACRYLITE® AR (mar-resistant) Clear 0A000MR2

## Indications on edge lighting with LEDs

Unlike fluorescent tubes, LEDs are spot-shaped light sources. This means that the points at which light is fed in are brighter, though this brightness fades again after a few millimeters. The frame system should therefore cover this area.

### A practical rule for using LEDs:

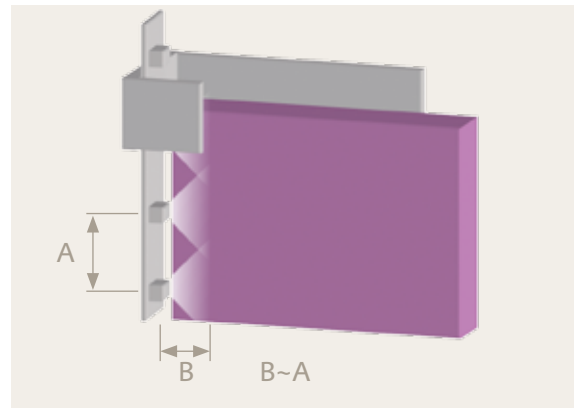
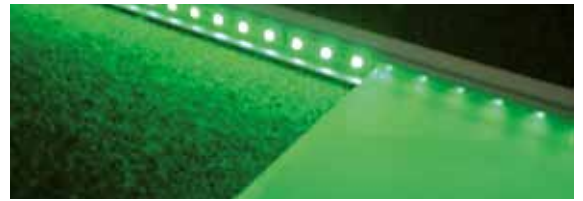
The cover should be as wide as the spacing between the LEDs.

As a rule, LEDs emit light at an angle of 120–140°.

#### Example:

If the space between the LEDs is 25 mm, the frame should be about 25 mm wide to cover the light source.

The LEDs should be installed as close to the edge as possible to ensure optimal light input.



Typical structure of a ACRYLITE® EndLighten T frame system

### Polishing the material edges:

All edges should be polished.

To minimize diffusion losses during light input, rough edges are smoothed by means of diamond milling cutters or flame polishing. Laser-cut edges require no further polishing.

## Treating surface scratches

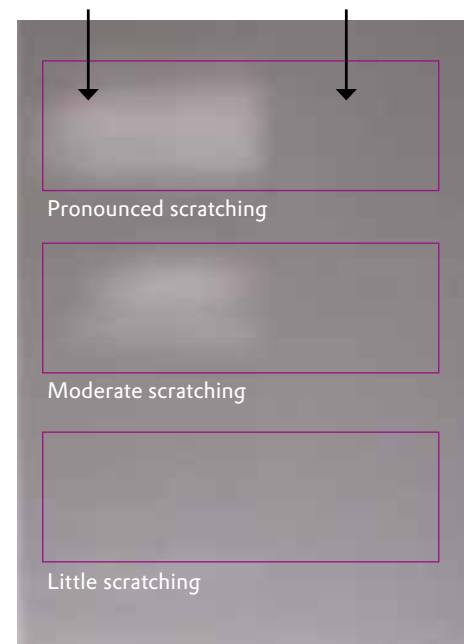
Scratches can be completely removed from ACRYLITE® EndLighten T by polishing.

If the surface is damaged due to external influences, more light is emitted and uniform light distribution is impaired (see lighter spots in the picture on the right).

Polishing makes it possible to completely restore the optical properties of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T. Light is once again uniformly distributed in the sheet.

Unpolished  
Lighting properties  
are impaired

Polished  
Lighting properties  
are restored



# Optimal use of light with ACRYLITE® EndLighten T

## Important information at a glance

- To achieve optimal luminous efficiency, the suitable grade of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T (SM to XXL) should be used for the desired area to be illuminated – see page 7.
- Bonding, laminating and printing impair the lighting properties of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T – see page 11.
- All edges should be polished to minimize diffusion losses – see page 12.
- To avoid light losses via the unlit edges, they should be provided with a reflective surface, e.g. by painting the inside surfaces of the clamping profiles white.
- The LEDs should be placed as close to the edge as possible for optimal light input.
- In transparent applications, it is advisable to use transparent cover sheets to protect against surface scratching – see page 10.
- In non-transparent applications, it is advisable to use a white reflective sheet – see page 11.



# FAQs

## Frequently asked questions

### What are the advantages of LED technology?

LEDs are energy-efficient and save electricity. Their service life is over four times longer than that of fluorescent tubes. When their service life is over, all that happens is that their brightness diminishes. There is no display failure. RGB-LEDs allow various color programs to be run. The light can simply be fed into the edge, and almost all the light passes into the sheet.

### What happens if I use the larger grade (XXL) instead of the recommended grade (XL)?

Illumination is less homogeneous. Since the smaller grade was optimized for smaller surfaces, light no longer reaches the depths of the sheet. Brightness would decrease in the center. See page 8.

### What happens if I use the smaller grade (L) instead of the recommended grade (XL)?

Illumination is less homogeneous. Since the smaller grade was optimized for smaller surfaces, light no longer reaches the depths of the sheet. Brightness would decrease in the center. See page 8.

### What can be the cause of undesired brightening at the edges? (Corona effect)

It should be ensured that light is only fed into the edge of the ACRYLITE® EndLighten T sheet, not into the image carrier, the cover sheet, diffuser sheet or reflective sheet.

### What happens if I use ACRYLITE® EndLighten for a transparent application rather than ACRYLITE® EndLighten T?

The application appears duller because of the lacking transparency. Also, ACRYLITE® EndLighten is not as bright when viewed from the front. Homogeneous illumination is still provided.

### What happens if I use ACRYLITE® EndLighten instead of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T for a non-transparent application?

Hardly any difference is noticeable. The illumination is still uniform even if ACRYLITE® EndLighten is used, and the brightness will correspond roughly to that of ACRYLITE® EndLighten T.

### ACRYLITE® EndLighten T has been completely installed, but is not uniformly illuminated when the light is switched on.

The masking film is still in place to protect the sheet.

The masking film must be completely removed, then the light will be properly distributed. The masking film impairs light guiding because of its optical contact with the surface.



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