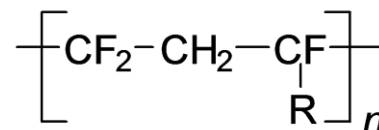


Fluorine Elastomer (FPM)

SPECIFICATIONS

Property	Spec	Value
Hardness A	DIN 53505	85A ± 5
Hardness D	DIN 53505	-
Density (g/cm ³)	DIN 53479	2.51
Tensile Strength (N/mm ²)	DIN 53504	10.0
Ultimate Elongation	DIN 53504	200 %
20% Modulus	DIN 53504	-
100% Modulus (N/mm ²)	DIN 53504	10.0
300% Modulus	DIN 53504	-
Elasticity	DIN 53512	7%
Tear Strength (N/mm ²)	DIN 53507	6
Abrasion (mm ³)	DIN 53516	200
Impact Resilience	DIN 53512	-
Compression Set 70C; 24hrs	DIN 53517	7%
Compression Set 100C; 24hrs	DIN 53517	8%
Brittle Point	DIN 53479	-
Minimum Service Temp.		-20° C- -4° F
Maximum Service Temp.		220° C 428° F
Maximum Service Temp. - Water		-
Maximum Service Temp- Water/Glycol		-
Color		Rust



DESCRIPTION

MF01 is a FPM material with hardness 85A, specially compounded for standard grade applications. FKM typically has 65 to 70% fluorine content. There are five types of FKM, and they are differentiated either by trade names or specific end-use characteristics. The higher the fluorine content, the better fluid resistance they have. On the downside, higher fluorine content can reduce physical properties of an elastomer in regards to being prone to compression set or extrusion problems. In general FKM has good resistance to mineral oils, greases and some phosphate esters (HFD), silicon oils or grease, chlorinated solvents, air, ozone and fuels. The general grade FKM is not recommended for steam and hot water that is above 100°C, phosphate esters like Skydrol, polar solvents, fuels containing methanol, gear lubricants with EP additives, engine oils with amine additives, amines, alkalis, organic acids, and brake fluids. For special applications including the above incompatible environments, specialty types of FKM are available and need to be prudently selected. FKM can be molded by compression, transfer and injection molding processes. FKM can be a cost-effective material when its expected life time exceeds that which many other elastomers can provide.