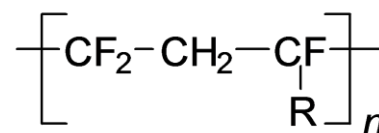


Fluorine Elastomer (FPM-FDA)

SPECIFICATIONS

Property	Spec	Value
Hardness A	ISO 868	85A ± 5
100% Modulus (MPa)	DIN 53504	≥6
Tensile Strength (MPa)	DIN 53504	≥8
Elongation at Break	DIN 53504	≥150%
Tear Strength	DIN ISO 34-1	-
Specific Gravity (kg/m ³)	ISO 1183	2440
Rebound Elasticity	DIN 53 512	7%
Abrasion (mm ³)	DIN 53 516	220
Compression Set: 24hr, 70C, 25% deflection	ISO 815	≤7%
Compression Set: 24hr, 100C, 25% deflection	ISO 815	≤4%
Compression Set: 24hr, 150C, 25% deflection	ISO 815	≤14%
Min Service Temperature		-20C -4F
Max Service Temperature		220C 428C
Max Temperature Water/Steam		-
Max Temperature Hot Air/Short		300C 572F
Color		Brown



DESCRIPTION

MF02 is a FPM material with hardness 85A, specially compounded for food use 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, 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.