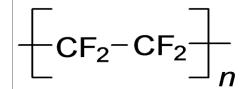
Polytetrafluoroethylene

(PTFE Graphite Filled)

SPECIFICATIONS

Property	Spec	Value
Specific Gravity	ASTM D-792-66	2.13
Tensile Strength*	axial ASTM D-1708- 95	1900 psi
transverse	ASTM D-1708-95	2700 psi
Elongation* axial transverse	ASTM D-1708-95	140% 210%
Deformation a) 78°F, 2000psi, 24hrs		
Total Deformation	ASTM D-621-64	10%
Permanent Deformation b) 500°F, 600psi, 24hrs	ASTM D-621-64	6%
Total Deformation	ASTM D-621-64	18%
Permanent Deformation	ASTM D-621-64	12%
Flexural Strength		
a) 1% Strain	ASTM D-790-80	900 psi
b) 3% Strain	ASTM D-790-80	1800 psi
Flexural Modulus	ASTM D-790-80	1-2 x 105 psi
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion		
a) 78°F to 200°F	ASTM D-696-79	5.8 in/in/F x 10-5
b) 78°F to 300°F	ASTM D-696-79	6.5 in/in/F x 10-5
c) 78°F to 400°F	ASTM D-696-79	7.0 in/in/F x 10-5
d) 78°F to 500°F	ASTM D-696-79	7.7 in/in/F x 10-5
Hardness	Shore D	58
Limiting PV		
a) 10 fpm		12,000 psi * fpm
b) 100 fpm		15,000 psi * fpm
c) 1000 fpm		13,000 psi * fpm



DESCRIPTION

MT69 is a PTFE material, specially compounded with graphite fillers. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) has exceedingly strong carbon-fluoride bonds (C-F). PTFE has a simple, linear, flexible and regular molecular structure, which makes it highly crystalline. Commercial PTFE is a high molecular weight polymer. Fluorine atoms form a tight sheath of protection providing PTFE with extreme molecular and physical properties. The sheath prevents PTFE from external influences upon the carbon-carbon backbone. It also results in weak interactions/bindings between polymer chains. These molecular structure properties make PTFE extremely resistant to chemicals or solvents even at very high temperatures and high pressures. PTFE also has very low friction and good anti-stick characteristics. PTFE is tough and flexible even at very low temperatures. However the same molecular structure properties result in mediocre mechanical properties with low stiffness and strength among thermoplastics. PTFE articles cannot be formed with conventional processes for thermoplastics because it does not flow above its crystalline melting point. Parts can be formed by a sintering process under high temperatures.