PRODUCT OVERVIEW

PFA Dispersion PF-4D05 is an off-white aqueous perfluoroalkoxy (PFA) dispersion stabilized with a non-ionic surfactant. It is a general-purpose dispersion that can be used to impart some of the unique properties of PFA to end products that would be difficult to make using traditional melt extrusion processes. It can be used to coat or impregnate porous structures or to make thin films.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS: Mainly for Polyimide film coating, metallic coating and non-stick coating.

AVAILABILITY: 25kg drum, 1250kg IBC tank.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF PFA Dispersion PF-4D05 (Data not for specification purposes)

Properties	Test Method	Unit	PF-4D05
Appearance	Visual inspection	/	White or yellowish liquid
Solid, %	ASTM D4441	%	55.0±5.0
Surfactant concentration, %	ASTM D4441	%	4-7
PH Value	ASTM E 70	/	8.0-10.0
MFR(g/10min)	ASTM D 2116		3.0-5.0
Average particle size, ≤		nm	190-230
Viscosity (25±1℃)	ASTM D 2196		(10-30)*10 $^{-3}$
Surface tensile mN/m		mN/m	20-30

CERTIFICATION

- ROHS Certification
- REACH Certification
- SVHC Certification

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

1. Peflon PF-4D05 must be properly stored to maximize the stability of the dispersion.
2. The PFA particles will settle on prolonged standing and/or on prolonged heating; temperatures above 40 °C (104 °F) should be avoided. The dispersion must be protected from freezing, which will cause irreversible settling. The optimum storage temperature range is 7–24 °C (45–75 °F).
3. If dispersions are to be stored for extended periods, lower-temperature storage is desirable.
4. For optimal performance. Peflon PF-4D05 should be gently mixed or rolled monthly and prior to use.
5. Ammonium hydroxide is set the pH to 9.5-11.0 at the time of shipment. High ambient temperatures can deplete the ammonium hydroxide level and reduce the pH.
6. Declining pH eventually favors bacterial growth, which causes odor and scum. The pH of opened containers should be measured and maintained between 9.5 and 11.0. High-speed stirring, pumping, or any other violent agitation should be minimized to prevent coagulation and to minimize foaming.
7. Ideally, the dispersion should Storage and handling areas should be clean. Keep dispersion drums closed and clean to avoid both contamination and coagulation by drying at the liquid surface.
8. High processing temperatures will cause even very small foreign particles to become visible or to make defects in finished products.
9. Good housekeeping and careful handling are essential.

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