Product: PTFE Fine Powder Resin PF-F49 is a polytetrafluoroethylene fine powder resin used primarily for paste extrusion.

Applications: Heat exchange tube, pressure-resistant tube, chemical tube

Packing: It is packed in a sealed PVC bag, and loaded in water content proof paper barrel. The net weight is (20±0.1) kg per barrel.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF PTFE Fine Powder Resin PF-F49 (Data not for specification purposes)

Properties	Test Method	Unit	PF-F49
Appearance			White loose powder, no impurities
Tensile Strength, MPa ≥		MPa ≥	25.0
Elongation at Break, % ≥		% ≥	300
Moisture content, % ≤		% ≤	0.030
Bulk Density, g/L	ASTM D4895	g/L	400±100
Average Particle Size, μm	ASTM D4895	μm	400-575
Standard Relative Density			2.140 - 2.160
Melting Point, °C		°C	327±5
Thermal Instability Index, ≤		≤	10
Max Reduction Ratio			1000:1
Extrusion Pressure (RR 100:1) MPa	ASTM D4895	(RR 400:1) MPa	20.0 - 40.0
Extrusion Appearance			Continuous, straight, smooth ring

CERTIFICATION

- ROHS Certification
- REACH Certification
- SVHC Certification

PROCESS

Paste extrusion process

STORAGE AND HANDLING

PTFE fine powder resins must be handled carefully to avoid shearing the powder prior to extrusion. Fibrillation by shearing is not reversible, and damaged particles can appear as defects in the finished product. As temperature is reduced below the transition point of 19 °C (66 °F), the powder becomes progressively less sensitive to mechanical damage or compaction in its containers.

The Fine powder compacted during shipping and storage be restored to its optimum condition by cooling it for one or two days below 19 °C (66 °F), followed by screening through a 2–4.76 mm opening sieve (4–10 mesh). Lumps that are retained on the sieve that can be broken up by shaking at temperatures below 19 °C (66 °F) may be used; however, harder lumps that cannot be broken up should be discarded.

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