## Symalit® 1000 PVDF



Symalit 1000 PVDF is a highly crystalline unreinforced fluoropolymer combining good mechanical, thermal and electrical properties with excellent chemical resistance. It also shows good resistance to high-energy radiation (considerably better than other fluoropolymers). Symalit 1000 PVDF is a versatile engineering material especially suitable for the manufacture of components for the petro-chemical, chemical, metallurgical, food, paper, textile, pharmaceutical and nuclear industries.

Physical properties (indicative values \*)

PROPERTIES	Test methods	Units	VALUES
Colour	-	-	natural (white)
Density	ISO 1183-1	g/cm³	1.78
Water absorption:	100 1100 1	grom	1.70
- after 24/96 h immersion in water of 23 °C (1)	ISO 62	mg	1/3
and 24/30 if initial stor in water of 20 'O (1)	ISO 62	/// %	0.01 / 0.03
- at saturation in air of 23 °C / 50 % RH	-	%	0.017 0.03
- at saturation in water of 23 °C		%	< 0.10
Thermal Properties (2)	-	70	V 0.10
Melting temperature (DSC, 10 °C/min)	ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	175
Glass transition temperature (DSC, 20 °C/min) - (3)	ISO 11357-1/-2	°C	-
Thermal conductivity at 23 °C	130 11337-17-2	W/(K.m)	0.19
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion:	-	vv/(rx.iii)	0.19
- average value between 23 and 100 °C		m/(m.K)	190 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
- average value between 23 and 100 °C - average value between 23 and 150 °C	-	m/(m.K)	220 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
- average value between 23 and 150 °C - average value above 150 °C	-	. ,	220 X 10
·	-	m/(m.K)	
Temperature of deflection under load:	100 75 4/ 0	°C	105
- method A: 1.8 MPa	ISO 75-1/-2	U	105
Max. allowable service temperature in air:		.,<<	100
- for short periods (4)	-	°C	160
- continuously : for min. 20,000 h (5)	-	°C °	150
Min. service temperature (6)	-	*C	-50
Flammability (7):	100 4500 4/0	0/	44
- "Oxygen Index"	ISO 4589-1/-2	<b>%</b>	
- according to UL 94 (1.5 / 3 mm thickness)	- 13	V	V-0 / V-0
Mechanical Properties at 23 °C (8)	U	0	
Tension test (9):	100 507 41 0		100
- tensile stress at yield / tensile stress at break (10)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	60/-
- tensile strength (10)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	60
- tensile strain at yield(10)	ISO 527-1/-2	%/2	9
- tensile strain at break (10)	ISO 527-1/-2	/%	30
- tensile modulus of elasticity (11)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa /	2200
Compression test (12): - compressive stress at 1 / 2 / 5 % nominal strain (11)	JSO 604	MPa	20 / 36 / 62
- compressive stress at 17275 % nominal strain (11)  Charpy impact strength - unnotched (13)	ISO 179-1/1eU	kJ/m²	20 / 36 / 62 no break
	ISO 179-1/1eA	kJ/m²	10 break
Charpy impact strength - notched		100	110
Ball indentation hardness (14)	ISO 2039-1	N/mm²	M 78
Rockwell hardness (14)	/ISO 2039-2	-	IVI /ŏ
Electrical Properties at 23 °C	IEC 60343 4	c\	18
Electric strength (15)	IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	
Volume resistivity	IEC 60093	Ohm.cm	> 10 14
Surface resistivity	ANSI/ESD STM 11.11	Ohm/sq.	> 10 <sup>13</sup>
Relative permittivity ε <sub>r</sub> : - at 100 Hz	IEC 60250	-	7.4
e permittivity ε <sub>ε</sub> :- at 1 MHz	IEC 60250	-	6.0
Dielectric dissipation factor tan δ: - at 100 Hz	IEC 60250	-	0.025
ssipation factor tan δ: - at 1 MHz	IEC 60250	-	0.165
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	IEC 60112	-	600

## Legend:

- (1) According to method 1 of ISO 62 and done on discs Ø 50 mm x 3
- The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications.
- Values for this property are only given here for amorphous materials and for materials that do not show a melting temperature
- Only for short time exposure (a few hours) in applications where no or only a very low load is applied to the material.
- Temperature resistance over a period of min. 20,000 hours. After this period of time, there is a decrease in tensile strength measured at 23 °C - of about 50 % as compared with the original

The temperature value given here is thus based on the thermaloxidative degradation which takes place and causes a reduction in properties. Note, however, that the maximum allowable service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the duration and the magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subjected.

- Impact strength decreasing with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is practically mainly determined by the extent to which the material is subjected to impact. The value given here is based on unfavourable impact conditions and may consequently not be considered as being the absolute practical limit.
- These estimated ratings, derived from raw material supplier data and other publications, are not intended to reflect hazards presented by the material under actual fire conditions. There is no 'UL File Number' available for Symalit 1000 PVDF stock shapes.
- Most of the figures given for the mechanical properties are average values of tests run on test specimens machined out of rod Ø 40 -60 mm. Except for the hardness tests, the test specimens were then taken from an area mid between centre and outside diameter, with their length in longitudinal direction (parallel to the extrusion direction).
- Test specimens: Type 1 B
  Test speed: 50 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function
- of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)]
- Test speed: 1 mm/min.
- Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm
- Pendulum used: 4 J.
- Measured on 10 mm thick test specimens (discs), mid between centre and outside diameter
- Electrode configuration:  $\varnothing$  25 mm /  $\varnothing$  75 mm coaxial cylinders ; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296; 1 mm thick test specimens.
- This table, mainly to be used for comparison purposes, is a valuable help in the choice of a material. The data listed here fall within the normal range of product properties. However, they are not guaranteed and they should not be used to establish material specification limits nor used alone as the basis of design.

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