





TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

FLUONOX® FFR75PC is a fully fluorinated fluoroelastomer (FFKM) copolymer consisting of PMVE and TFE. It does not contain curatives. It can be cross-linked using organic peroxides in combination with a coagent. FLUONOX® FFR75PC shows best chemical resistance among all elastomers. It can be used in a temperature range from -10°C to 250°C.

It is suitable for organic as well as inorganic acids, caustic, amines (e.g. hot amines at high temperatures above 65°C) ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, fuels, solvents, sour gases, hydrocarbons, steam, hot water, ethylene and propylene oxide and mixed process streams.

In addition, the elastomer matrix of FFR75PC has been developed to improve its resistance to extrusion and rapid gas decompression resistance as requested by the oil and gas industry.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Test Method	Unit	Nominal Value
Appearance	-	-	Translucent slab
Specific gravity at 23°C (73°F)	ASTM D792	g/cm³	1.99
Mooney viscosity ML (1+10) at 121°C (250°F)	ASTM D1646	MU	75
Shelf stability at room temp.	-	-	Excellent
Fluorine content	Internal NMR Method	%	72.3

Note: These are typical properties and not to be used for specification purposes.

PACKAGING

FLUONOX® FFR75PC is available in 250 grams, 500 grams and 1 kg box.

STANDARD FORMULATION OF COMPOUND

FLUONOX® FFR75PC		100
Luperox 101 XL45	phr	1.5
TAIC 100%	phr	1.5
N990 MT	phr	15

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 1 of 7

PHYSICAL AND GENERAL PROPERTIES

Compound Mooney viscosity	Test Method	Unit	Values
ML (1+10) at 121°C	ASTM D1646	MU	75
MDR (12 min at 160°C)			
ML		in x lb	1.0
MH		in x lb	20.0
ts2	ASTM D6601	min	0.7
t_50		min	1.1
t_90		min	3.3
MDR (6 min at 177°C)			
ML		in x lb	1.2
MH		in x lb	19.3
ts2	ASTM D6601	min	0.5
t_50		min	0.6
t_90		min	1.1
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AFTER POST Press-cure 10 min at 160°C/Post cure 4			
100% Modulus		MPa	8.0
Tensile Strength	ASTM D412C	MPa	22.8
Elongation at Break		%	180
Hardness Shore A	ASTM D2240	points	70
Heat aging 70 h at 250°C			
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-39
Δ Elongation at Break	ACTA DE 70	%	21
Δ Hardness Shore A	ASTM D573	points	-2
Δ Weight		%	+0.8
Heat aging 70 h at 275°C			
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-64
Δ Elongation at Break		%	110
Δ Hardness Shore A	ASTM D573	points	-2
Δ Weight		%	-1.2
Compression set			
70 h at 200°C	ASTM D395	%	22
70 h at 250°C	Method B	%	32
Low Temperature Retraction			
TR10	ASTM D1329	°C	-2
Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC	<u> </u>		
T _e onset		°C	-2.9
T _e midpoint		°C	-3.0

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 2 of 7

FLUID RESISTANCE OVERVIEW PROPERTIES

Acetonitrile $168h @ 23^{\circ}C$ $+1.2\%$ Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) $168h @ 23^{\circ}C$ $+0.4\%$ Ethyl acetate $168h @ 23^{\circ}C$ $+2.1\%$ H_2SO_4 , 98% $70h @ 60^{\circ}C$ $+0.6\%$ Ammonia, 28% solution $72h @ 70^{\circ}C$ -0.2%	
Ethyl acetate 168h @ 23°C +2.1% H ₂ SO ₄ , 98% 70h @ 60°C +0.6%	
H ₂ SO ₄ , 98% 70h @ 60°C +0.6%	
2 7	
Ammonia, 28% solution 72h @ 70°C -0.2%	
Toluene 168h @ 70°C +6.2%	
HNO ₃ 168h @ 80°C +4.2%	
Ethylenediamine 72h @ 100°C +9.7%	
Diethanolamine 72h @ 100°C +1.4%	
Glacial acetic acid 336h @ 100°C +5.0%	
Diethanolamine 168h @ 150°C +9.6%	
Diethanolamine 72h @ 150°C +5.9%	
Dimethylformamide 168h @ 150°C +3.5%	
1,2 - Dichlorobenzene 168h @ 180°C +5.6%	
Ageing in Steam 168h @ 200°C +3.1%	
Ageing in Water 168h X 200°C +3.2%	

STEAM & HOT WATER RESISTANCE PROPERTIES

Ageing in Steam 168h at 200°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-29
Δ Elongation at Break		%	+1
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-4
Δ Weight		%	+1.6
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+3.1
Compression Set 168h at 200°C	ISO 815-1 Method A	%	40
Ageing in Water 168h at 200°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Ageing in Water 168h at 200°C Δ Tensile Strength	Test Method	Unit %	Values -22
	Test Method		
Δ Tensile Strength	Test Method	%	-22
Δ Tensile Strength Δ Elongation at Break	Test Method	%	-22 -3
Δ Tensile Strength Δ Elongation at Break Δ Hardness Shore A	Test Method ASTM D471	% % points	-22 -3 -3

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 3 of 7

ACID FLUIDS

H ₂ SO ₄ , 98%, 70 h at 60°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-11
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-12
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-2
Δ Weight		%	+0.1
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+0.6
HNO ₃ , 65%, 168 h at 80°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-54
Δ Elongation at Break		%	0
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-2
Δ Weight		%	+2.2
ΔVolume	ASTM D471	%	+4.2
Glacial acetic acid, 336 h at 100°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-34
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-11
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-1
Δ Weight		%	+1.9
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+5.0

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 4 of 7

ALKALINE FLUIDS AND AMINES

Ethylenediamine, 72 h at 100°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-41
Δ Elongation at Break		%	+23
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-5
Δ Weight		%	+3.9
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+9.7
Diethanolamine, 168 h at 150°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-59
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-18
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-6
Δ Weight		%	+4.9
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+9.6
Diethanolamine, 72 h at 150°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-29
Δ Elongation at Break		%	+5
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-5
Δ Weight		%	+3.4
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+5.9
Diethanolamine, 72 h at 100°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-4
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-1
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-1
Δ Weight		%	+0.4
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+1.4
Ammonia, 28% solution, 72 h at 70°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-6
Δ Elongation at Break		%	+3
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-1
Δ Weight		%	+0.2
A Meight		70	0.2

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 5 of 7

PAINT SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), 168 h at 23°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-28
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-8
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	0
Δ Weight		%	+0.3
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+0.4
Ethyl acetate, 168 h at 23°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-41
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-18
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	0
Δ Weight		%	+0.6
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+2.1
Toluene, 168 h at 70°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-25
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-8
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-3
Δ Weight		%	+1.8
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+6.2

POLAR SOLVENTS

Acetonitrile, 168 h at 23°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-18
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-2
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	0
Δ Weight		%	+0.3
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+1.2
Dimethylformamide, 168 h at 150°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Dimethylformamide, 168 h at 150°C Δ Tensile Strength	Test Method	Unit %	Values -29
•	Test Method		
Δ Tensile Strength	Test Method	%	-29
Δ Tensile Strength Δ Elongation at Break	Test Method	% %	-29 -7

FLUID RESISTANCE (MISCELLANEOUS)

1,2 - Dichlorobenzene, 168 h at 180°C	Test Method	Unit	Values
Δ Tensile Strength		%	-30
Δ Elongation at Break		%	-10
Δ Hardness Shore A		points	-3
Δ Weight		%	+3.4
Δ Volume	ASTM D471	%	+5.6

Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 6 of 7

SAFETY AND HANDLING

Handling and processing of fluoroelastomer must be done in ventilated areas to prevent personnel exposure to the fumes liberated during curing or use of cured rubber at high temperatures. During the process, some fumes may generate at high temperatures which are harmful to human beings. Fumes should not be inhaled; eye and skin contact must be avoided. In case of skin contact flush skin with cold water immediately. In case of eye contact, flush with water immediately and seek medical help. Smoking tobacco or cigarettes should not be allowed in the working area. Mixing agents that contain metallic particulate such as powdered Aluminium can rapidly decompose at high temperatures; therefore do not use metallic particulate as a mixing agent. Fluoroelastomer should be stored away from heat. It should be kept in a clean and dry area where it can be protected until it is used. Please read the Material Safety Data Sheet before handling the product.

FLUONOX® is the brand name of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (GFL) used for its brand of fluoroelastomer. FLUONOX® can be used in applications duly approved by GFL. Customers who plan to use the word FLUONOX® as the trade mark on or relation to their own fluoroelastomer parts and other products in any style or combination or in any manner whatsoever must contact GFL for prior permission for such use. No consumer/user of GFL fluoropolymer resin is permitted to claim that their products contain FLUONOX® without prior permission from GFL.

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Note warning: Do not use any of FLUONOX® Fluoroelastomer in medical devices that are designed for permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical uses, prior permission of GFL may be sought.

SALES AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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Updated on: 13.11.2024 Page 7 of 7