# Material Introduction

# PFA Polymer

PFA - Perfluoroaloxy Alkanes

#### Overview-

PFA is well recognized for its ability to maintain its integrity in extreme temperatures even when exposed to caustic chemicals. PFA also comes in high purity versions that can be extruded into tubing forms and is SEMI F-57 certified. High Purity PFA tubing is used in critical fluid transport tubing applications that demand a very low level of extractables. PFA can withstand temperature environments of up to 500 °F / 260 °C and can be extruded in convoluted tubing forms that provide a highly flexible conduit.

The qualities of PFA include excellent lubricity, clarity, flexibility, and chemical resistance. This versatility has led to PFA being a popular material selection in the semiconductor, chemical, energy, aerospace, automotive, pharmaceutical, fiber optics, and medical industries.

### Fillers available with PFA extrusions:

• Carbon









We can laser mark PFA and HP PFA tubing.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Protection for optical fiber
- Analytical and fluid management
- Wire and cable insulation
- Medical componentry

#### **AVAILABLE PRODUCTS**

- Tubina
- Heat shrink
- Monofilament
- Drawn fiber
- Multi-Lumens
- Custom profiles
- Custom insulated wire
- Co-extrusions
- Convoluted tubing
- Coated optical fiber

# QUICK SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES

- Excellent clarity and flexibility
- Maximum working temperature 500 °F / 260 °C
- Combines attributes of PTFE and FEP
- Chemically resistant to all common solvents
- Available in high purity grades
- Low gas permeability
- Ultra-low levels of ionic extractables
- ETO, e-beam, and autoclave sterilizable
- Flame resistant: UL 94 V-0



# PFA

The information presented in this publication is believed to be accurate and is not intended to constitute a specification. Property characteristics are dramatically impacted by geometry and processing method, thus properties of extruded parts may vary. In some instances, data may not be available for publication and will be notated as "na" where applicable.

These tables are meant to serve as a general guideline only. Users should evaluate the material to determine suitability for their own particular application.

PHYSI	CAL	ASTM	PFA
	Density (g/cc)	D792	2.14 - 2.16
	Water Absorption (%)	D570	< 0.03
	Oxygen Index (%)	D2863	<u>&gt;</u> 95
MECH	ANICAL	ASTM	PFA
	Hardness, Shore D	D2240	55 - 60
	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)	D638	28 - 30
$\nearrow$ $\Delta$	Elongation at Break (%)	D638	300
$\frac{   \forall   }{\Delta   \Delta}$	Modulus of Elasticity (MPa)	D638	451
	Flexural Modulus (MPa)	D790	625 - 686
	Coefficient of Friction	D1894	0.04 - 0.06
ELECT	RICAL	ASTM	PFA
A T A	FRICAL  Volume Resistivity (Ω - cm)	ASTM D257	PFA ≤ 1.0 × 10 <sup>18</sup>
A T A			
A T A	Volume Resistivity ( $\Omega$ - cm)	D257	≤ 1.0 × 10 <sup>18</sup>
A T A	Volume Resistivity ( $\Omega$ - cm)  Dielectric Constant 1 MHz  Dielectric Strength (V/mil)	D257	$\leq 1.0 \times 10^{18}$ $2.03 - 2.10$
	Volume Resistivity ( $\Omega$ - cm)  Dielectric Constant 1 MHz  Dielectric Strength (V/mil)	D257 D150 D149	≤ 1.0 × 10 <sup>18</sup> 2.03 - 2.10 508 - 2000
	Volume Resistivity (Ω - cm)  Dielectric Constant 1 MHz  Dielectric Strength (V/mil)	D257 D150 D149 ASTM	≤1.0 × 10 <sup>18</sup> 2.03 - 2.10  508 - 2000
THER	Volume Resistivity (Ω - cm)  Dielectric Constant 1 MHz  Dielectric Strength (V/mil)  MAL  Thermal Conductivity (W/m - K)	D257 D150 D149 ASTM D433	$\leq 1.0 \times 10^{18}$ $2.03 - 2.10$ $508 - 2000$ PFA $0.26$
THER	Volume Resistivity (Ω - cm)  Dielectric Constant 1 MHz  Dielectric Strength (V/mil)  MAL  Thermal Conductivity (W/m - K)  Maximum Service Temp, Air (°C)	D257 D150 D149 ASTM D433 na	$\leq 1.0 \times 10^{18}$ $2.03 - 2.10$ $508 - 2000$ PFA $0.26$ $260$

