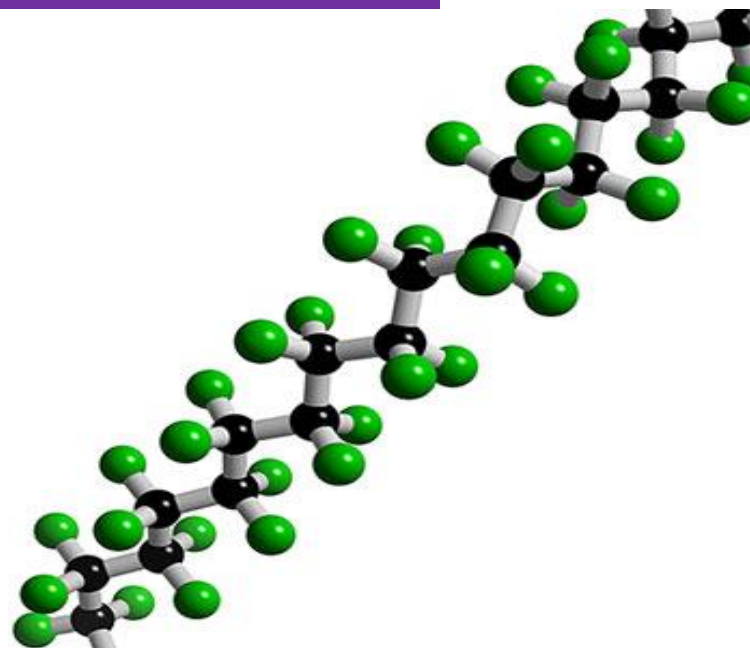


Introduction and Applications of Speciality Fluoropolymers

Dr. Ragesh Brahmhatt

3M India Ltd.



Contents

- **Synthesis of TFE Monomer**
- **Polymerization Techniques**
- **Processing Technique for fluoro polymers**
- **Properties of Fluoropolymers**
- **Applications of Fluoropolymers**
- **3M Fluoro polymer grades / FDA status / Specialty of Modified PTFE (i.e., 3M Dyneon TFM)**

HF preparation:



Chloroform preparation:



Chlorodifluoromethane preparation:



TFE Synthesis:

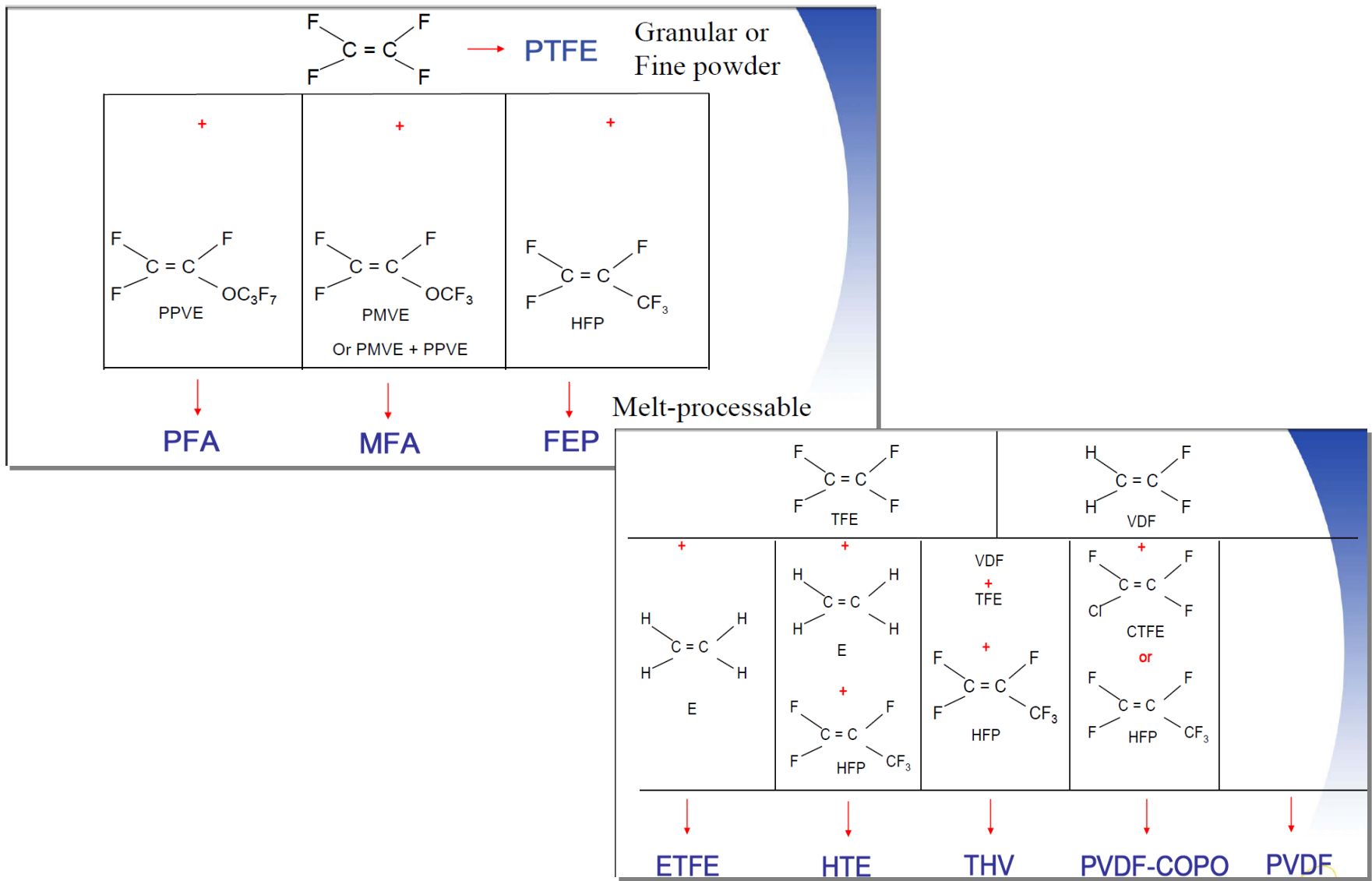


Other Monomers:



- **Suspension polymerization**
 - **Monomer, Initiator, Medium**
 - **Product in stringy and irregular shape**
 - **Converting into Free flow or fine cut**
- **Dispersion polymerization**
 - **Monomer, Initiator, Surfactant and Medium**
 - **Product in Fine Powder or Thick liquid**

Chemical structure and copolymer



Chemical structure and copolymer

$\begin{array}{c} \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{F} & & \text{F} \end{array}$ TFE		$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{H} & & \text{F} \end{array}$ VDF		
+	+	VDF +	+	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & & \text{H} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{H} & & \text{H} \end{array}$ E	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & & \text{H} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{H} & & \text{H} \end{array}$ E + $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{F} & & \text{CF}_3 \end{array}$ HFP	VDF + $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{F} & & \text{CF}_3 \end{array}$ HFP	$\begin{array}{c} \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{Cl} & & \text{F} \end{array}$ CTFE or $\begin{array}{c} \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{C} = \text{C} \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{F} & & \text{CF}_3 \end{array}$ HFP	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ETFE	HTE	THV	PVDF-COPO	PVDF

- **Non meltable PTFE (Suspension grade):**
 - Preform formation i.e., billet moulding
 - Sintering and skiving
 - Ram extrusion
- **E-PTFE (Dispersion grade):**
 - Paste Extrusion and/or spray coating
- **Isostatic moulding and Automatic moulding**
- **Melt processable Fluoropolymers:**
(FEP, PFA, ETFE, PVDF,THE,THV)
 - Extrusion, Injection molding, Transfer moulding

Fluoro polymers factsheet

POLYMER	MONOMER UNIT	MELT POINT °C ¹	MELT VISCOSITY, Pa.Sec. ²	MELT FLOW RATE, dg/min.	FABRICATION TECHNIQUE
Granular PTFE	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -	327	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹²⁽³⁾		Compression Molding
Fine Powder PTFE	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -	327	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹²⁽³⁾		Paste Extrusion
Dispersion PTFE	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -	317-337	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹²⁽³⁾		Coating Methods
FEP	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -C(CF ₃)F-CF ₂ -	260-282	10 ⁴ -10 ⁵⁽⁴⁾	0.8-18 ⁽⁵⁾	Melt Processing
PFA	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -C(O-R _f)F-CF ₂ -	302-310	4×10 ³ -3×10 ⁴⁽⁴⁾	1-18 ⁽⁶⁾	Melt Processing
ETFE	-CF ₂ -CF ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	254-279	0.7-10×10 ³⁽⁷⁾	3.7-16 ⁽⁸⁾	Melt Processing
PCTFE	-CClF-CF ₂ -	210-215	1-10 ⁽⁹⁾		Compression Molding/ Melt Processing
ECTFE	-CClF-CF ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	240	-	1-50	Melt Processing
PVDF	-CF ₂ -CH ₂ -	155-192	0.2-17×10 ³	5-180 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Melt Processing
PVF	-CHF-CH ₂ -	190	-		Melt Extrusion of Dispersion in Latent Solvent
Soluble Fluoropolymers	-[CF ₂ -CF ₂] _{n-m} -[C _f] _m ⁽¹¹⁾	305	-	-	Latex Application Methods

Properties of PTFE & Fluoroplastics

- Excellent chemical resistance against solvents, chemicals and even corrosive agents like acids, bases, cleaning solutions, oxidizing agents at high temperatures and pressures
- Superior resistance to damage and changes in performances by thermal shock during temperature cycling over a wide range
- Low dielectric constant which remains almost constant with wide range of frequency and temperature change
- Unusual stability against weathering and fire
- Resistance to property changes with time & temperature
- Low friction and self-lubricity
- Non-stick property
- Excellent sealing property
- Most fluoro polymers do not require additives to enhance performance, and therefore offer a clean surface without any contamination to the contacting liquids or other materials
- Due to low surface energy and smooth surface finish in comparison to alternate material solutions, PTFE and /or Fluoroplastics are best material suited for easy cleanability of Bio Film inside the liners. Due To low surface energy water will not stick to surface and will prevents / slow down the growth of Bio film inside the liner.

Applications of Fluoropolymers in CPI

- **Chemical Industry:**
 - Lining for vessels, columns, pipes, pumps, valves
 - Seals, O-rings, gaskets, packing materials for mechanical seals and other rotating parts
 - Internal components for fractionating columns and other equipment
 - Heat exchangers, Hoses and expansion joints
- **Pharma and Laboratory:**
 - Hose chemical lining for pipe, valves and fitting, reactor lining, agitator, injector, addition devices
 - Fluoro polymer based Tubes, Bottles, Beakers, Vacuum-DK, Stirrers, Sheets, Sampling device, Adopter, Joints, Head bush **etc.**

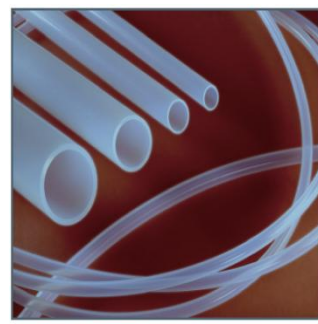
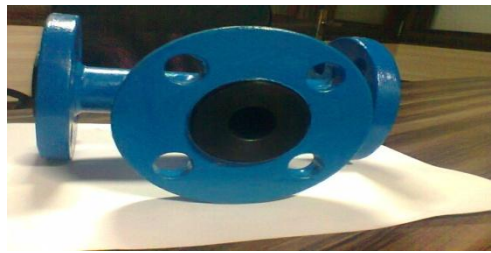
Diaphragm : Compression Molded



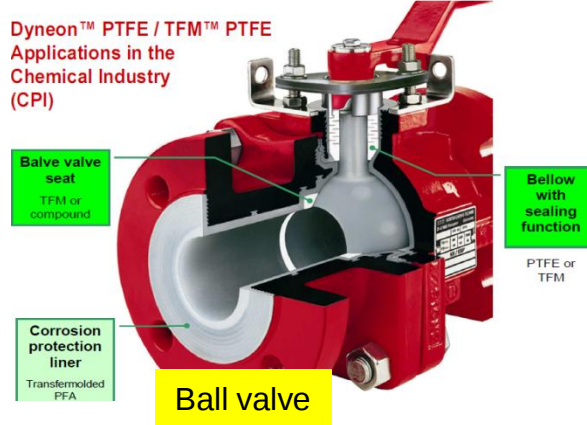
TFM liners



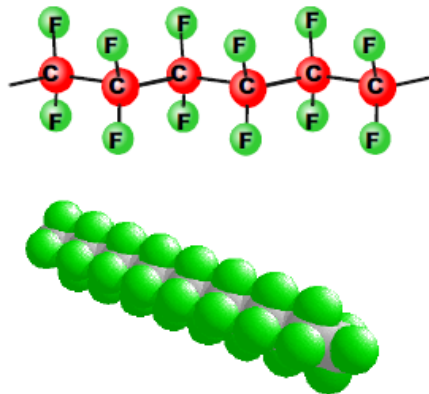
Antistatic PFA



Dyneon™ PTFE / TFM™ PTFE
Applications in the
Chemical Industry
(CPI)



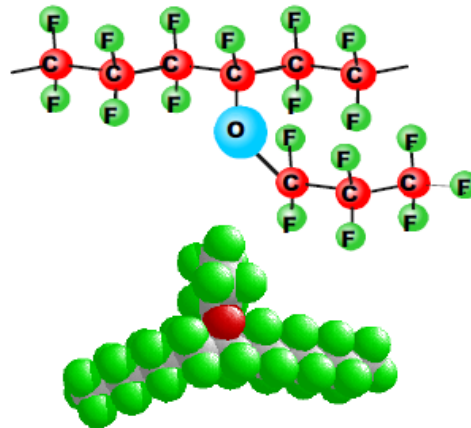
Dyneon™ PTFE



Molecular weight: ca. 100 Mio
Melt viscosity: 10^{12}
Comonomer PPVE: ---
Melt-/gel point: 347 / 327 °C

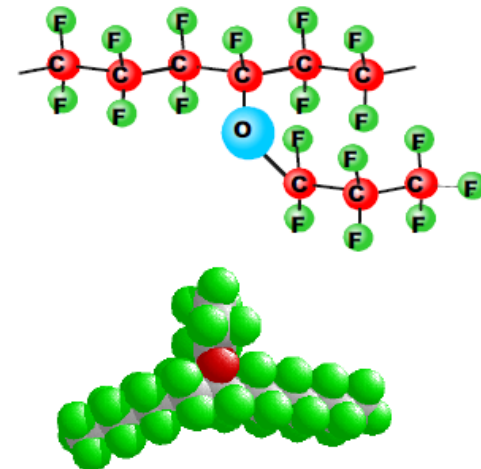
PTFE and TFM are not melt processable fluoroplastics

Dyneon™ TFM™ PTFE



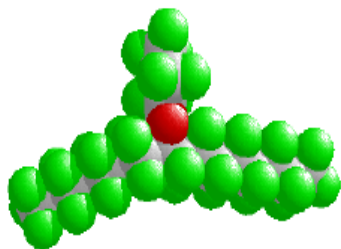
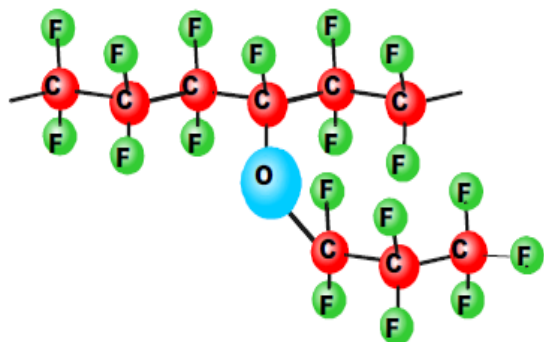
Molecular weight: ca. 20 Mio
Melt viscosity: 10^9 - 10^{10}
Comonomer PPVE: <1%
Melt-/gel point: : 347 / 327 °C

Dyneon™ PFA



Molecular weight: ca. 1 Mio
Melt viscosity: 10^8
Comonomer PPVE: 3-4%
Melting point: 290-308 °C

PFA is a melt processable fluorothermoplastic



Molecular weight: ca. 20 mio g/mol
Melt viscosity: 10^9 - 10^{10} Pas
Comonomer PPVE: <1%
Melt-/gel point: 347 / 327 °C

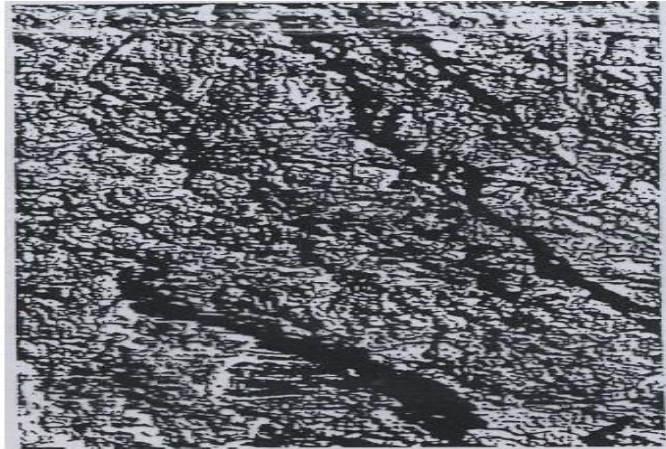
- Large Service temperature range: -200 to 260 °C
- High purity /free of additives
- No embrittlement or aging
- Excellent Mechanical properties:
 - High elongation at break
 - Reduced SVI,
 - Low deformation under load,
 - Good recovery after deformation
- Dense polymer structure due to improved particle fusion
- Very low pore content and reduced permeation
- Improved surface quality and easy cleaning
- Good weldability by special welding technique

Crystallite structure of PTFE and TFM and Particle Fusion in TFM

SEM photographs of fractured surfaces (-196 °C)



Dyneon PTFE

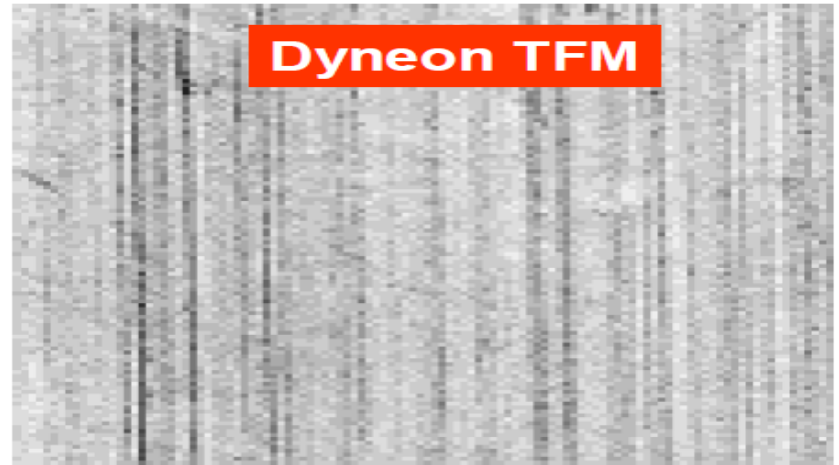


Dyneon TFM



Dyneon PTFE

Visible particle structure



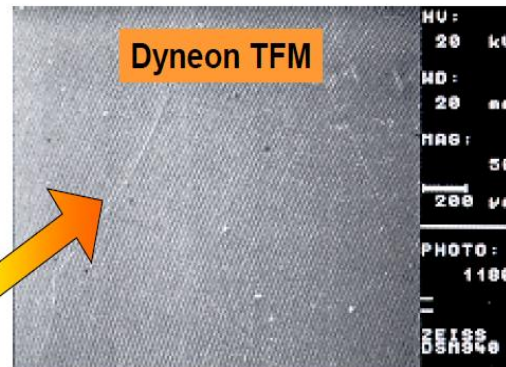
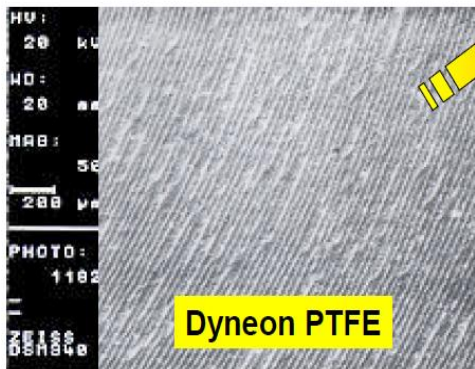
Dyneon TFM

Homogeneous particle structure

TFM – Improved Transparency and Surface Quality

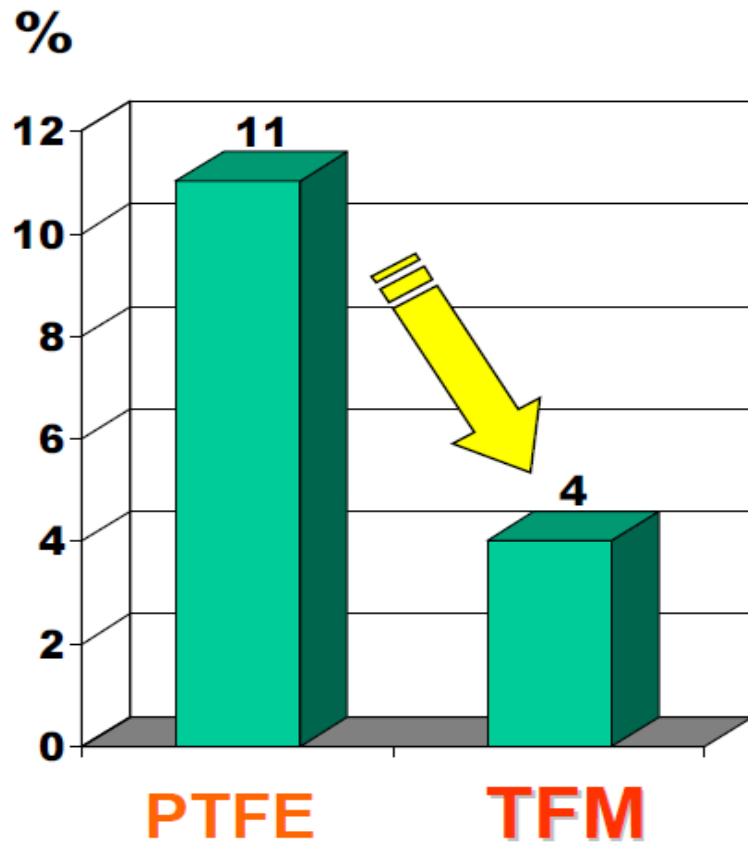


Reduced surface roughness after machining



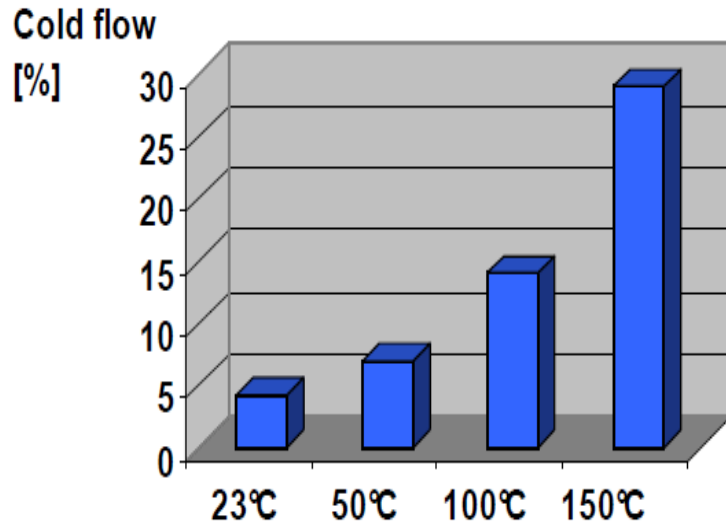
(magnification 50x)

TFM - Improved Cold Flow property

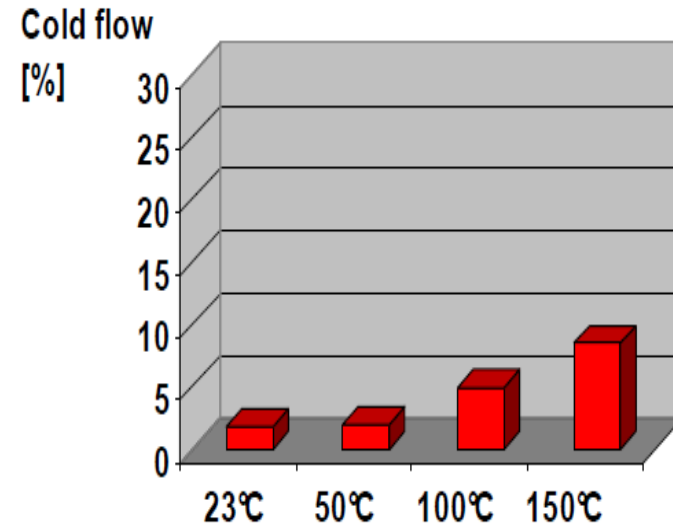


- Increased stability
- For sealing applications
 - Reduced loss of surface pressure
 - Improved recovery behavior at alternating load
 - Better sealing vs. time
- Assembly
 - Shorter assembly time
 - Reduced effort for tightening
- Conditions:
 - Load: 15 MPa
 - Duration: 100 h
 - Remaining deformation after 24 h recovery

Deformation under load (cold flow) at various temperatures



Standard PTFE



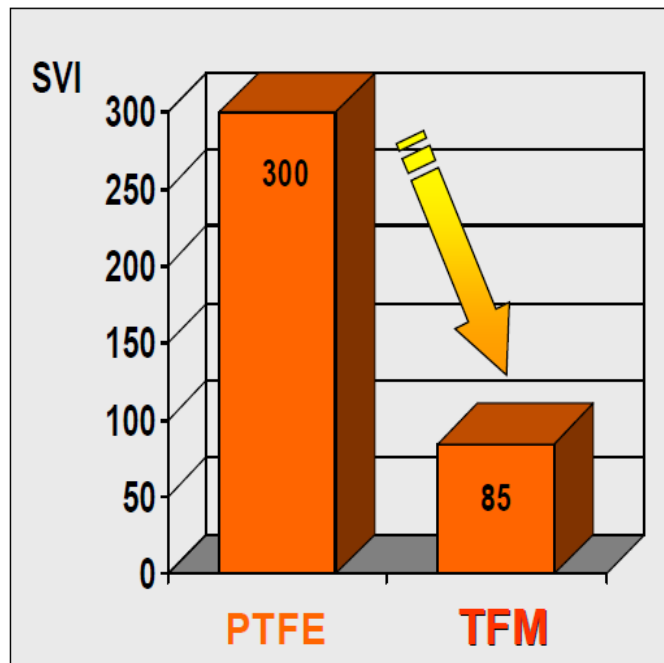
TFM™ PTFE

Conditions:

Load: 10 MPa

Duration: 100 h

Remaining deformation after 24 h recovery



SVI = Index for void formation during stretching of PTFE

The better particle coalescence reduces the stretch void index (SVI) of TFM PTFE by a factor of more than 3.

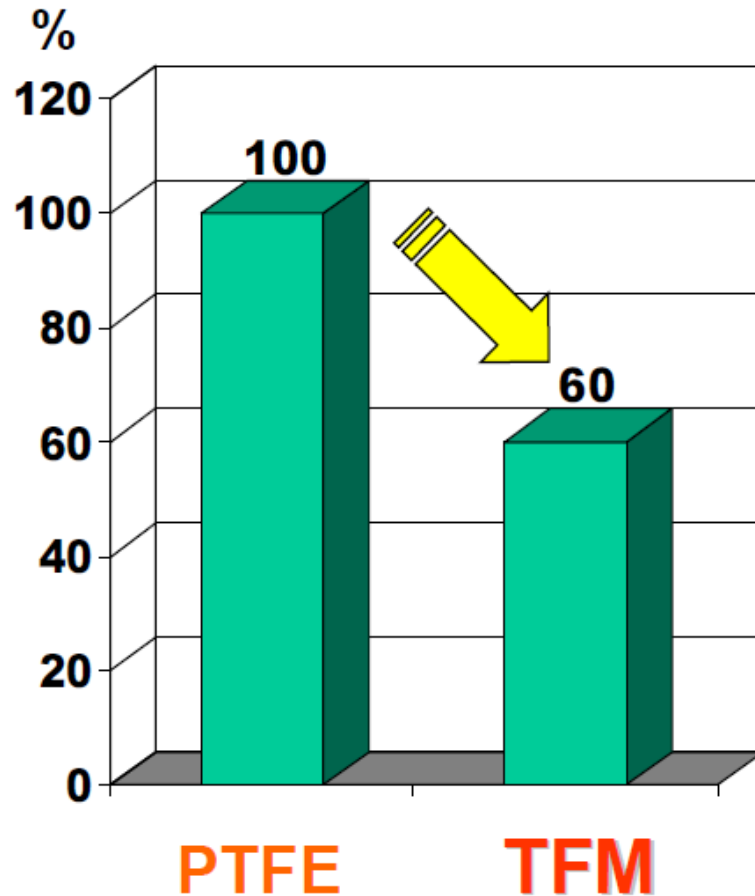
- The smaller the SVI-value, the lower the void formation during stretching
- Materials with low SVI-values (Dyneon TFM PTFE) have low void content, even in the stretched condition: i.e. the product is more dense and less permeable !

$$SVI = (USG - SSG) \times 1000$$

USG = unstrained spec. gravity

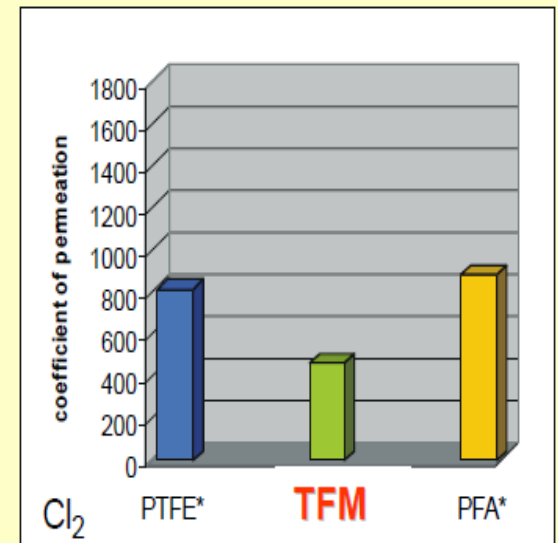
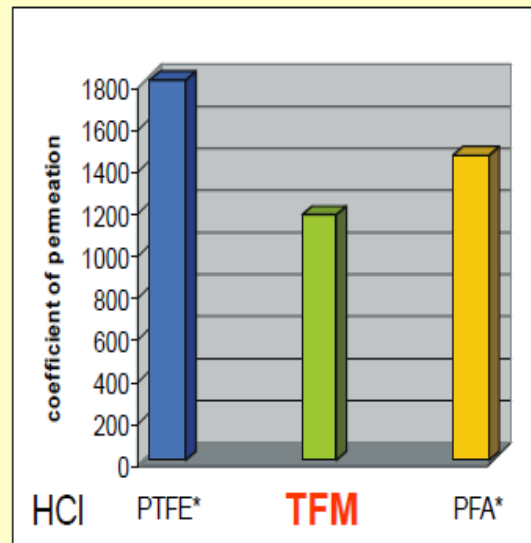
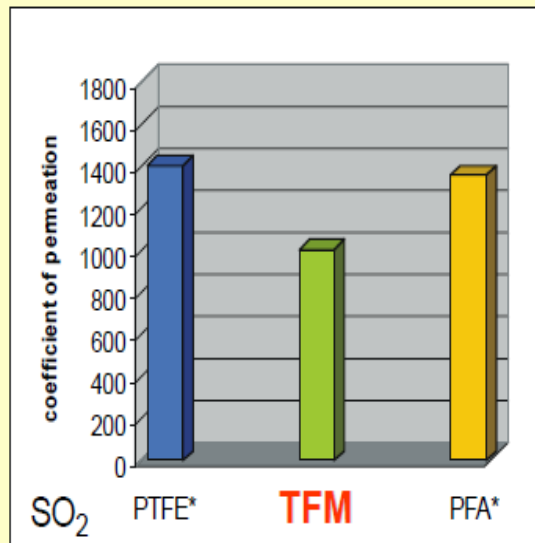
SSG = strained spec. gravity

TFM - Improved Permeation property



- Improved barrier properties
- Reduced emission at same wall thickness
- Reduced wall thickness at same emission
- Reduced permeation also after shaping (SVI effect)

Permeation of SO₂, HCl and Chlorine through fluoropolymers (100 °C – 1mm film)



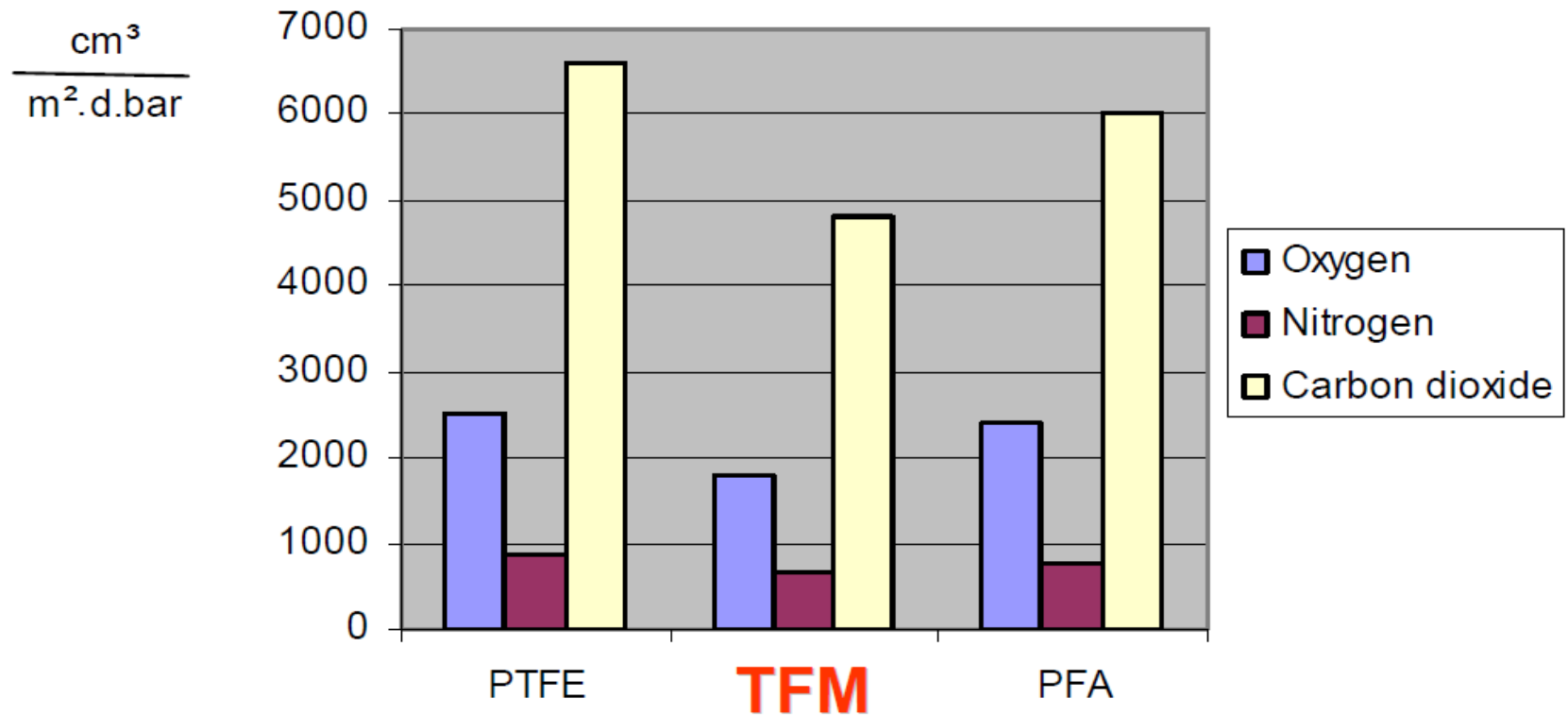
results in $\frac{\text{cm}^3 \cdot 1000 \mu\text{m}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d} \cdot \text{bar}}$

* PTFE = Dyneon™ TF 1750 PTFE

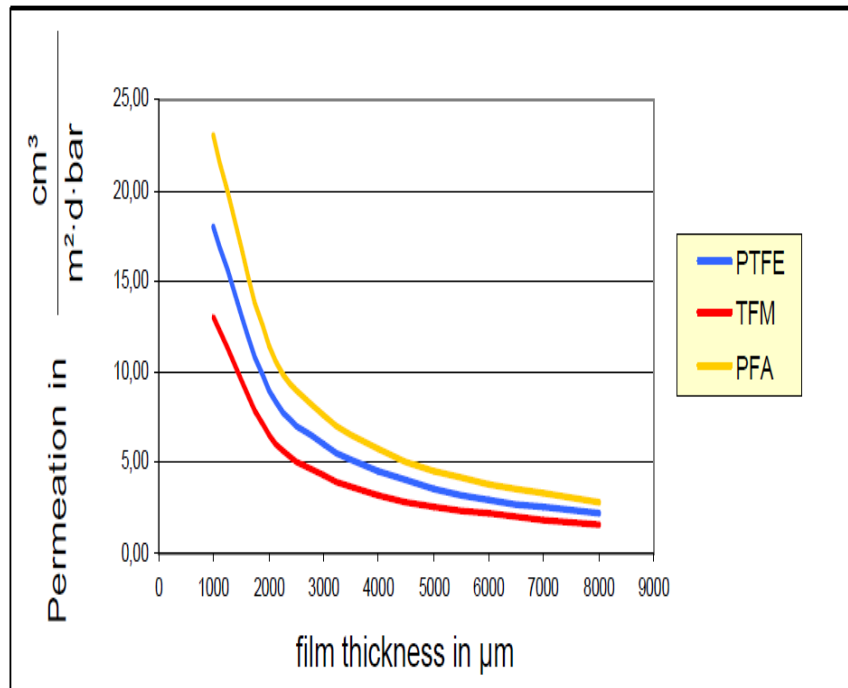
* TFM = Dyneon™ TFM™ 1700 PTFE

* PFA = Dyneon™ PFA 6502 N

Permeation of inert gases through fluoropolymers (20 °C – 100 micron film)

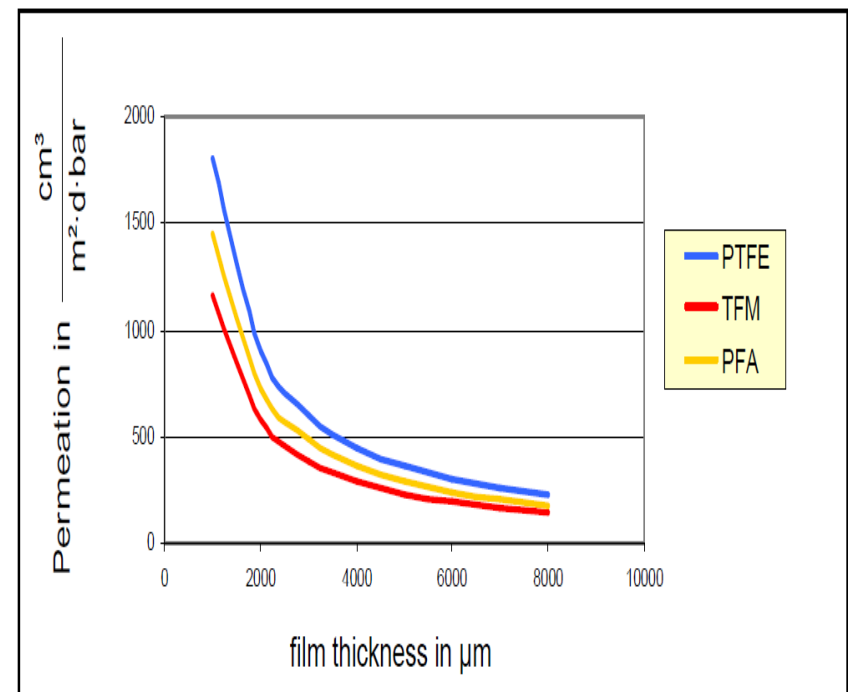


Permeation of water vapor Vs. film thickness (100 °C)



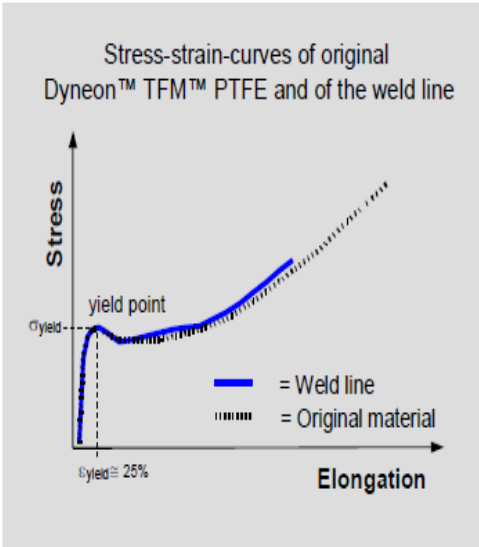
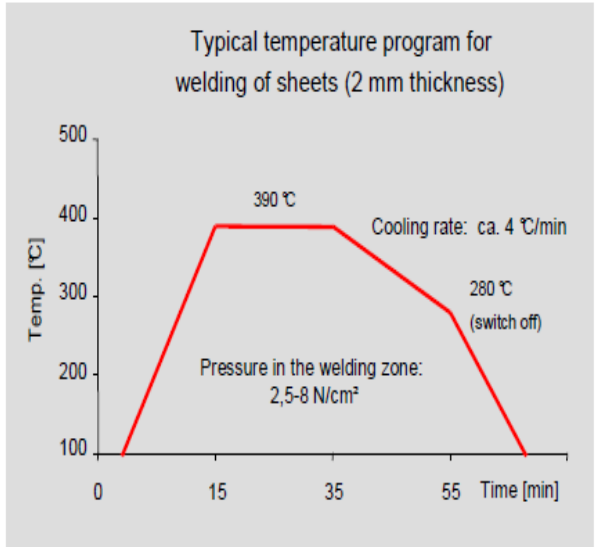
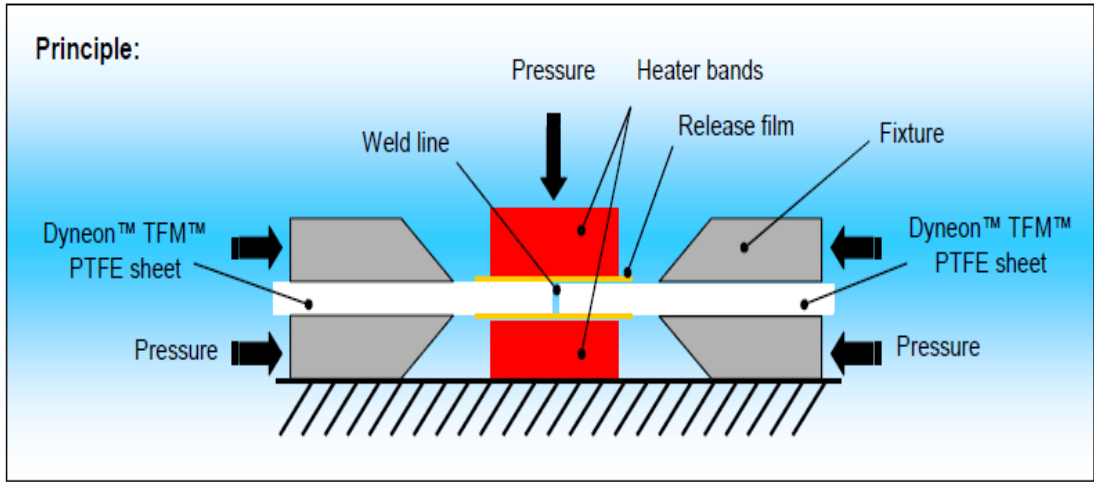
PTFE = TF 1750
TFM = TFM 1700
PFA = PFA 6502 N

Permeation of HCl gas Vs. film thickness (100 °C)



PTFE = TF 1750
TFM = TFM 1700
PFA = PFA 6502 N

Welding techniques for TFM PTFE

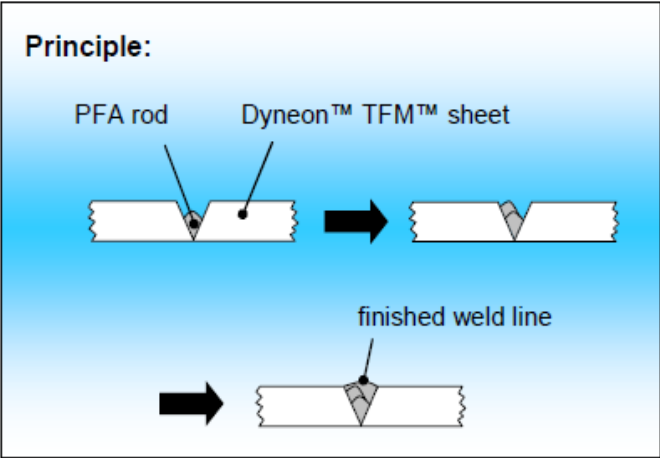


Butt welding by heater band

- Applications:
Welding of Sheets,
Pipes or Tubes

-Results:
Excellent weld strength
Best welding technique
for TFM-TFM

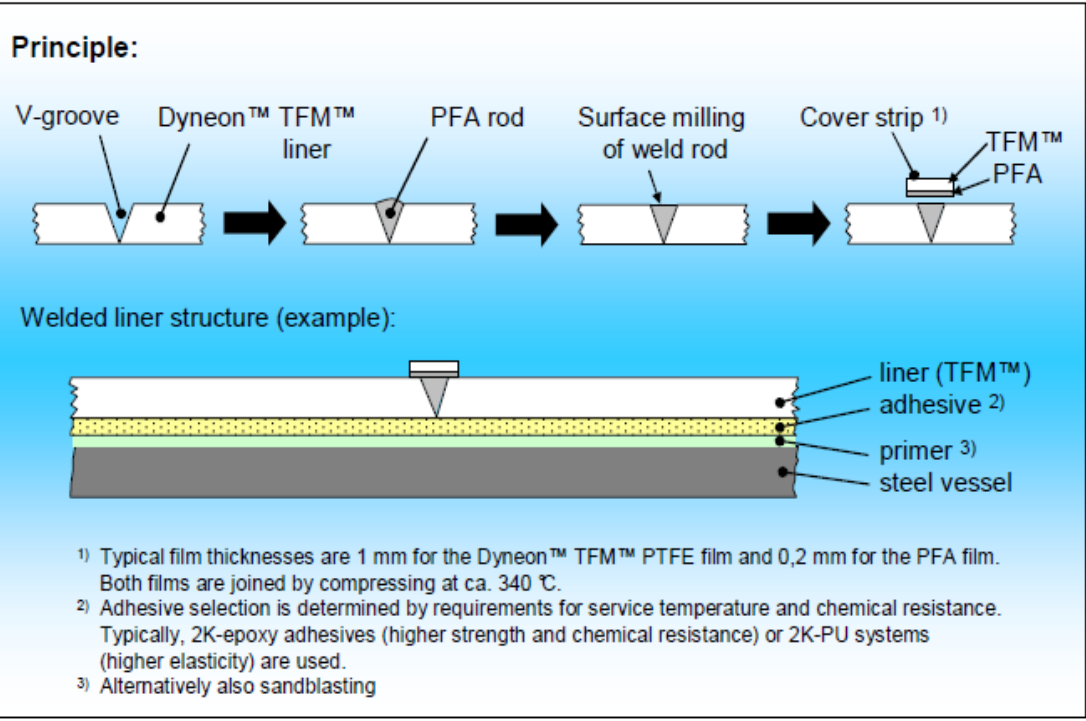
Hot air welding with PFA rods



Applications:

Sheet welding of Dyneon™ TFM™ PTFE for lining applications in the chemical processing industry (CPI). Quality control by dielectric strength measurement.

Cover strip welding with PFA



Chemical resistivity of Dyneon Fluoro products

Chemicals			Concen.	Temp.	PTFE &TFM™ PTFE	PFA	FEP	ETFE	THV 500	HTE 1705	
			%	°C							
Acids	Organic	Trichloroacetic Acid		23	+	n/a**	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	
		Trichloroacetic Acid		50	+	n/a**	+	●	—	●	
		Trichloroacetic Acid		100	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
	Inorganic	Hydrochloric Acid	36	23	+	n/a**	+	+	+	+	
		Hydrochloric Acid	36	100	+	—	n/a**	●*	+	+	
		Hydrochloric Acid	36	155	+	—	●	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Sulfuric Acid	96	23	+	n/a**	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	
		Sulfuric Acid	96	100	+	+	n/a**	+	+	+	
		Sulfuric Acid	96	155	+	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Phosphoric Acid	conc.	100	+	+	n/a**	+	+	+	
		Phosphoric Acid	conc.	165	+	+	●	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Hydrofluoric Acid	40	100	+	+	+	n/a**	●	+	
		Hydrofluoric Acid	40	155	●	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Hydrofluoric Acid	49	35	+	n/a**	+	n/a**	+	+	
		Hydrofluoric Acid	49	155	●	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Nitric Acid	conc.	23	+	n/a**	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	
		Nitric Acid	conc.	100	+	n/a**	n/a**	+	+	●	
		Nitric Acid	conc.	155	+	●	●	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
		Fluorosulfonic Acid		100	●	●	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**	
		Chlorosulfonic Acid		100	+	+	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**	
		Chromosulfonic Acid		100	+	+	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**	
Alcohols	Ethylene Glycol			100	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
	Methanol			23	+	+	+	+	●	+	
	Methanol			50	+	+	n/a**	+	●	+	
	Amides	Dimethylacetamide			50	+	n/a**	+	—*	—	—
	Dimethylacetamide			100	+	+	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**	
	Dimethylformamide			23	+	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	
	Dimethylformamide			50	+	n/a**	+	+	—	—	
	Dimethylformamide			100	+	●	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**	
	N-methylpyrrolidone			23	n/a**	n/a**	+	n/a**	—	+	
	N-methylpyrrolidone			50	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	—	n/a**	
	N-methylpyrrolidone			100	+	+	+	n/a**	—	—	
	Amines	Benzyl Amine			23	+	n/a**	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**
	Benzyl Amine			100	+	n/a**	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**	
	N-Butyl Amine			100	+	n/a**	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**	

Chemical resistivity of Dyneon Fluoro products

	Chemicals	Concen. %	Temp. °C	PTFE &TFM™ PTFE	PFA	FEP	ETFE	THV 500	HTE 1705
Bases	Ammonia	25	23	+	+	+	n/a**	—	+
	Sodium Hydroxide	25	23	+	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**
	Sodium Hydroxide	50	23	+	+	+	n/a**	+	+
	Potassium Hydroxide	50	23	+	+	+	n/a**	+	+
	Potassium Hydroxide	50	100	+	+	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
Esters	Ethyl Acetate		23	+	n/a**	●	●	—	—
	Ethyl Acetate		50	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	—	—
	Ethyl Acetate		100	+	n/a**	n/a**	●	n/a**	n/a**
Ethers	Tetrahydrofuran		23	+	+	+	—	—	—
	Tetrahydrofuran		50	n/a**	●	—	—	—	—
Halogens	Chlorine gas		23	+	●	n/a**	—*	+	+
	Iodine		23	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**
	Bromine		23	+	+	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
Halogenated Hydrocarbons	1,1 - Dichloroethane		23	●	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,1 - Dichloroethane		50	●	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,2 - Dichloroethane		23	●	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,2 - Dichloroethane		50	●	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,2 - Dichloroethane		100	●	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,4 - Dichlorobutane		23	+	n/a**	n/a**	—*	n/a**	n/a**
	1,1,2 - Trichloroethane		23	●	n/a**	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**
Hydrocarbons	Aliphatic Iso Octane		23	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Iso Octane		50	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	+	+
	Hexane		23	+	n/a**	●	n/a**	+	n/a**
	Aromatic Toluene		23	+	+	+	●	●	+
Ketones	Acetone		23	+	+	+	—*	—	—
	Acetone		50	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	—	—
	Acetone		100	+	n/a**	n/a**	●*	n/a**	n/a**
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone		23	+	n/a**	+	n/a**	—	—
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone		50	+	n/a**	n/a**	—	n/a**	—
Other Heterocycles	Methyl Ethyl Ketone		80	+	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**
	Benzyl Chloride		23	●	n/a**	+	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**
	Pyridine		23	+	n/a**	+	—	n/a**	●



3M recommended grades and FDA Status

-Normal PTFE:

-TF-1750,TF-1620, TF-1641, TF-1645

-Modified PTFE:

-TFM-1700, TFM-1705, TFM-1600

- PTFE/TFM based compound:

-various composition available e.g., 25% carbon, 25% Glass & 23%carbon+2% graphite ect.

-PTFE Paste extrusion:

-TF-2021, TF-2025, TFM-2033 , TF-2029, TF-2071/72/73 ect.

-PTFE Dispersion:

-TF-5135, TF-5050, TF-5060, TF-5070

-Fluoro Thermoplastics:

- PFA - 6502TZ, 6515TZ, 6525TZ (UHP grades)
- FEP – 6301Z, 6303Z, 6307Z, 6309Z, 6322Z
- ETFE, THV, THE, PVDF

1000 Series	FDA	3A	USP	2000 Series	FDA	3A	USP	9000 Series	FDA	USP
TF 1750	Y	P	P	TF 2021	Y	P	P	TF 9201	Y	NT
TF 1620	Y	P	P	TF 2025	Y	P	P	TF 9202	Y	NT
TF 1641	Y	P	P	TF 2029	Y	P	P	TF 9205	N	NT
TF 1645	Y	P	P	TF 2071	Y	P	P	TF 9207	Y	NT
TFR 1105	Y	P	NT	TF 2072	Y	P	P			
TFR 1502	Y	P	NT	TFM 2001	Y	P	P			
TFM 1700	Y	P	P							
TFM 1705	Y	P	P							
TFM 1600	Y	P	P							
TFM 1605	Y	P	P							
TFM 1610	Y	P	P							
TFM 1635	Y	P	P							

Legend: Y = Compliant | N = Not compliant |
P = Representative Samples Tested and Passed | NT = Not Tested



Thanks