

Hyflon®



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# Hyflon® PFA and MFA® Aqueous Dispersions

Processing Guide

**SPECIALTY  
POLYMERS**

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Hyflon® PFA and MFA® resins are thermo-processable perfluorinated polymers. They are composed from semi-crystalline copolymers of TetraFluoroEthylene (TFE) and perfluorinated vinyl ethers.

Due to their very low surface energy and coefficient of friction, Hyflon® PFA and MFA® resins are known for providing superior long-term non-stick and release properties.

Compared to PTFE, Hyflon® PFA and MFA® are fully melt-processable without any reduction of thermal or chemical properties.

Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions provide remarkable improvements to the applied substrate such as:

- Exceptional chemical inertness
- Outstanding thermal resistance
- High gloss
- Outstanding smoothness and surface finish
- Good rub and abrasion resistance
- High moisture repellency
- Good permeation resistance
- Excellent weathering resistance
- High surface cleanability
- Very good weldability in case of heat sealing or lamination
- Excellent dielectric properties

## Hyflon® PFA and MFA® Product Range

Solvay Specialty Polymers supplies the following white water-based APFO-free Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersion grade:

- Hyflon® MFA® D5510
- Hyflon® PFA D3512

Both exhibit excellent wetting properties and high shear stability. They have a very good film forming behavior and are especially suited for top-coat applications to produce final items with superior gloss.

**Table 1:** Typical properties of Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions

Property	Units	Nominal Value		Standard Test Method
		Hyflon® MFA® D5510	Hyflon® PFA D3512	
Polymer content (on the mixture)	% by weight	55	55	ASTM D4441
Non ionic surfactant (on the mixture)	% by weight	3.5	3.8	ASTM D4441
pH		> 9	> 9	ASTM D4441
Density	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.41	1.41	ASTM D4441
Melting point	°C	310	310	ASTM D4591
Melt Flow Index (372 °C, 5 kg)	g/10'	6.5	6.5	ASTM D1238
Brookfield viscosity (20 °C)	mPa·s	20	22	ASTM D2196
Average particle size	µm	0.18	0.20	Solvay Method
Critical thickness	µm	7÷10	10÷15	Solvay Method
APFO content	ppm by weight	0	0	Solvay Method

# Markets and Applications

Hyflon® PFA and MFA® aqueous dispersions are mainly used for, but not limited to:

- Coating cookware, bakeware and industrial items
- Impregnation of fabrics and clothes (made of glass or other high temperature resistant fibers)

Hyflon® PFA and MFA® resins can be applied neat without a need to use them in a formulation. Several passes may be required to obtain the desired Hyflon® load and build up coating thickness without defects.

Common substrates include:

- Carbon steel
- Stainless steel
- Aluminized steel
- Aluminum
- Glass
- CeramicsGlass
- Ceramics



Typical industries include:

- Chemical processing
- Food processing
- Packaging
- Pharmaceutical
- Pulp and paper
- Electrical and Semiconductor
- Textile



## Coating Processing

Metal, ceramic and other surfaces are coated with Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions to protect them from corrosion and to improve their non-stick and chemical resistance characteristics. Of course substrates must be able to resist the high temperature of PFA and MFA® sintering. Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersion grades can be used in their original form, in suitable formulation, and/or suitable primers to improve adhesion to the substrate.

Typical methods for coating application include spray coating, roller coating, or curtain coating.

The coating processing includes six major passes:

- Substrate preparation
- Paint formulation
- Paint application
- Drying
- Sintering
- Forming

## Substrate Preparation

Good coating adhesion greatly depends on substrate roughness. Roughening can be obtained either by sand blasting or by chemical etching. Sand blasting is commonly used for general purpose applications and chemical etching is advised for high quality applications. Special formulations can be applied on untreated surfaces as well.

The residual dust from blasting and abrasion should be blown off with clean, dry air. It is then advisable to clean the blasted surface to assure good coating adhesion to the substrate. This can be accomplished with a light cleaning using a solvent (i.e. toluene or MEK) or alternatively with a chlorinated solvent using a clean rag. Using paper towels should be avoided to prevent contamination.

All possible care should be taken to avoid depositing lint onto the part.

To avoid surface contamination, only wear clean gloves or use tongs while handling the substrate.

## Paint Formulation

For best results, dispersions must be formulated according to the specific end use and application technology. It is recommended to use spraying equipment to apply the primer and finish coat. In the case of one-coat painting systems, a roller application is recommended. This system could be used to apply both primer and finish coatings.

In the formulation of primers, adhesion promoters are required to obtain a good bond to the substrate. Primers can be based on either inorganic compounds, such as lithium and silicon salts mainly used in industrial coating applications, or organic compounds, mainly polyamide-imide derivatives (Torlon® PAI).

To formulate the finish coat, various additives such as organic solvents, resins, inorganic fillers, pigments, etc., can be used.

Effects on coating characteristics of some suggested additives are reported on Table 2.

**Table 2:** Main improvement effects of additives in coatings

Characteristic	Suggested Additives	Potential Drawbacks
Surface homogeneity (no mud-cracking)	High boiling organic solvents Wetting agents	Foaming
Coating critical thickness	Silicon or acrylic resins	Discoloration
Coating hardness	Mica Metallic powders Thermosetting resins	Dispersion settling Dispersion settling Discoloration
Coating appearance	Mica Inorganic pigments	Dispersion settling Dewetting

## Paint Application

The paint is applied in two passes:

- Priming
- Finishing

The parts should be coated immediately after cleaning the substrate. A primer can be used to improve the bond between the coating and the substrate and also help in providing better surface finish and coverage.

The prepared surface can be primed with a substrate primer so as to improve the bonding of the coating to the substrate, to better cover up the substrate surface, and provide a more uniform appearance for the final coating. In general, only one layer of primer is needed.

Usually the finish coat is applied in several layers to achieve the desired final thickness of the coating. Often the paint formulation includes two finishing layers:

- Intermediate coat
- Top coat

The intermediate coat can be applied on both wet and dry primer, and the top coat can be applied on wet or dry intermediate.

## Drying

The coating must be carefully oven dried in order to avoid mud cracking. Recommended drying temperature is above 100 °C according to working conditions. Ovens equipped with extractor cowls are recommended.

## Sintering

Sintering time and temperature profile must be experimentally fixed depending on the dimensions of the item and oven characteristics. Usual sintering temperature is in the range of 350 °C to 400 °C for about 5–10 minutes. Due to possible evolution of thermal decomposition vapors, which could contain surfactant and polymer degradation products, ovens equipped with extractor cowls are used.

## Forming

To obtain pans and special shapes, the sintered semi-finished items are molded in suitable drawing dies.

# Impregnation Processing

The impregnation of fabrics is a complex procedure that includes several passes to obtain the desired final Hyflon® PFA and MFA® deposition. Further, there are slight differences according to the kind of substrate chosen (glass fiber, woven glass cloth, and polyaramide or other high temperature resistant fibers or fabrics).

Yarn impregnation is similar to that of fabric impregnation, but simpler and faster. In this case squeezing and sintering are not necessary and only one impregnation step is usually sufficient to achieve the desired Hyflon® PFA and MFA® deposition.

The top layer can be prepared from any Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersion for the purpose of:

- Improving surface finish and gloss
- Enhancing rub and abrasion resistance
- Providing better weldability in case of heat sealing or lamination processes

The impregnation process includes seven major passes:

- Substrate preparation
- Dispersion formulation
- Dipping
- Squeezing
- Drying
- Sintering
- Manufacturing

## Substrate Preparation

A fabric roll is positioned on the delivery spool of the impregnation machine. The free end of the fabric is coupled to a driving belt to run through the machine. The glass fabrics are usually sized in order to protect the twisting of strand filaments. The size is often removed by heating in the oven of the impregnation machine.

## Dispersion Formulation

Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions can be diluted in order to promote penetration of polymeric particles through the fabric meshes. The final thickness of Hyflon® PFA and MFA® is reached by several passes at different dispersion dilutions.

Effects on impregnation surface characteristics of some suggested additives are given in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Effects of additives on impregnated surface characteristics

Characteristic	Suggested Additives	Potential Drawbacks
<b>Wettability</b>		
No fish-eyes	Wetting agents	Foaming
<b>Surface homogeneity</b>		
No mud-cracking	Silicon resins, acrylic resins	Discoloration
No bubbles	Antifoaming agents	Dewetting
<b>Surface hardness</b>		
	Mica	Dispersion settling
	Glass beads	Dispersion settling
<b>Antistatic surface</b>		
	Superconductive Carbon	Dispersion settling and dewetting

## Dipping

The properly formulated Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersion is poured into the bath of the impregnation machine. The fabric is dipped by passing it through the bath.

Applicators may have to optimize the number of passes and relevant dispersion formulations according to their specific needs.

## Squeezing

The operation is done to eliminate excess dispersion at each pass. Suitable devices for squeezing are squeeze rollers or blade systems.

## Drying

The impregnated fabric must be carefully oven dried in order to avoid mud cracking and bubbles due to flash evaporation of water. Recommended drying temperature is 100 – 150 °C according to working conditions. Ovens equipped with extractor cowls are advised.

## Sintering

The first section of the oven is devoted to heating the fabric to remove additives. The maximum temperature in this section is 300 °C. The second section of the oven is devoted to sintering Hyflon® PFA and MFA®. Sintering time and temperature profile must be experimentally fixed depending on fabric speed and oven characteristics. Usual sintering temperature is in the range of 350–400 °C. Due to possible evolution of vapors, ovens equipped with extractor cowls are used. The fabric is then wound on a crabbing spool.

## Manufacturing

Impregnated fabrics are mainly utilized as conveyor belts and tapes. Cloths of suitable length are cut from crabbing spools and finished. Conveyor belt edges are reinforced by sewing or sticking, similarly tapes and bosses are inserted.

# Additional Technical Information

## Storage and Handling

The usual precautions for safe storage and handling of fluoropolymer dispersions must be enforced according to material safety documentation and experience. Please contact Solvay Specialty Polymers for a copy of the relative Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions must be stored under suitable temperature conditions to ensure prolonged stability. Temperatures lower than 5 °C must be avoided to prevent irreversible settling. Also, some settling may occur on prolonged standing and/or heat exposure. It is therefore strongly recommended that the product is always kept at temperatures below 35 °C. The optimum storage temperature range is 10–25 °C. It is also advisable that the product be gently rolled or stirred once per month and prior to use.

Prolonged exposure of the liquid to air could lead to some coagulation at the surface due to water evaporation. For this reason and also to avoid contamination, keep the containers closed when not in use.

Ammonium hydroxide is used by Solvay Specialty Polymers to set pH to approximately 9.0 at the time of shipment. High ambient temperatures can deplete the ammonia level and reduce pH. Declining pH eventually favors bacterial growth, which causes odor and scum. The pH should be measured and maintained between 9 and 10.

See SDS for detailed advice on waste disposal methods.

## Safety and Toxicology

Before using Hyflon® PFA and MFA® dispersions consult the product Safety Data Sheet and follow all label directions and handling precautions.

As with all fluoropolymer materials, handling and processing should only be carried out in well ventilated areas. Vapor extractor units should be installed above processing equipment. Fumes must not be inhaled and eye and skin contact ought to be avoided. In case of skin contact, wash with soap and water. In case of eye contact, flush with water immediately and seek medical help. Do not smoke in areas contaminated with powder, vapor or fumes.

“Guide to the Safe Handling of Fluoropolymers Resins”, published by the Fluoropolymers Division of the Society of the Plastic Industry.

For the Safety Data Sheet or additional technical information, consult your Solvay Specialty Polymers sales representative or the website:

**[www.solvayspecialtypolymers.com](http://www.solvayspecialtypolymers.com)**



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Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available by emailing us or contacting your sales representative. Always consult the appropriate SDS before using any of our products.

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