

Solef® PVDF

A Remarkable Combination of Properties

Solef® PVDF is a fluorinated semi-crystalline thermoplastic which is obtained by polymerizing vinylidene fluoride. This fluorinated polymer has been manufactured and marketed for more than 30 years, using both suspension and emulsion process developed and perfected by Solvay Specialty Polymers. Solef® PVDF, without any additives, has the intrinsic stability inherent to fluoropolymers, even when exposed to harsh environments. It provides the user with a unique combination of properties leading to longer equipment life. The most important properties of Solef® PVDF are listed below:

- Excellent chemical resistance to most aggressive substances and solvents
- Excellent mechanical strength and toughness
- High abrasion resistance
- High temperature capabilities: continuous use service temperature up to 150 °C (302 °F)
- Excellent ageing resistance
- High purity
- Resistance to UV and nuclear radiations
- Excellent intrinsic fire resistance
- Low permeability to most gases and liquids
- Easily melt-processed by standard methods of extrusion and molding
- Wide range of rigid and flexible grades available

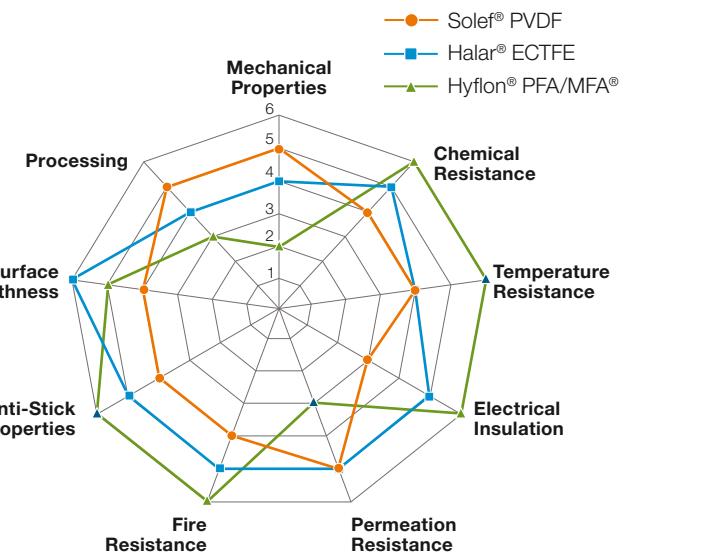
Besides the PVDF homopolymers, Solvay Specialty Polymers offers a wide products range of VF2-HFP copolymers, and VF2-CTFE copolymers which stand out for their better cold temperature behavior. The VF2-CTFE range comprises the Solef® 60000 series, which offers an improved balance between good cold temperature properties and thermomechanical properties of the homopolymers.

PVDF is extensively used in the general chemical processing industry, the high purity semiconductor market, and the wire and cable industry. Solvay Specialty Polymers today offers a growing choice of PVDF grades which are associated with new applications such as the Oil & Gas industry, Automotive, Building industry, Electronics, Chimney linings, Lithium Batteries, Fuel cells, Food and Pharmaceutical industries.

In addition to the Solef® resins, Solvay Specialty Polymers offers a wide range of other fluoropolymers which are also easily processable by injection, extrusion, and all conventional processing techniques:

- Halar® ECTFE (copolymer of ethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene)
- Hyflon® PFA/MFA® (copolymer of tetrafluoroethylene and perfluoralkylvinylethers)
- Hylar® PVDF for coating applications

Relative performance of melt processable fluoropolymers



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Typical Properties



Solef® PVDF

Typical properties

			6008	6010	6012	1015	6020	Homopolymers	5130	9007	9009	460	41308	Copolymers	11010	21510	31508	60512	
P = powder, G = granules	Test Method	Units	P & G	P & G	P & G	P	P	P	P	P & G	P & G	P & G	P & G	P & G	Flexible PVDF copolymer	Very flexible PVDF copolymer	Improved low-temperature flexibility PVDF copolymer	Special PVDF grade for high-pressure flexible piping	
Physical properties																			
Density @ 23°C (73°F)	ASTM D792	g/cm³ (lb/ft³)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	1.75–1.80 (110–112)	
Water absorption (24h at 23°C/73.4°F)	ASTM D570	%	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.2	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04		
Melt flow index (230°C/446°F)																			
21.6 kg	ASTM D1238	g/10 min	—	—	—	2.8–4.6	≤ 0.2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10 kg			—	—	4–6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5–4		
5 kg			16–30	4–8	—	—	—	20–38	10–20	—	18–24	4–8	3–9	—	—	—	—		
3.8 kg			—	—	—	—	—	16–26	7–13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.16 kg			5.5–11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6–8	—	—	3–8	—		
Mechanical properties																			
Tensile @ 23°C (73.4°F)																			
Stress at yield (50 mm/min)	ASTM D638	MPa (psi)	50–60 (7,200–8,700)	50–60 (7,200–8,700)	50–60 (7,200–8,700)	50–60 (7,200–8,700)	—	—	45–60 (6,500–8,700)	45–60 (6,500–8,700)	35–55 (5,000–8,000)	45–50 (6,500–7,200)	20–35 (2,900–5,000)	15–18 (2,175–2,610)	14–35 (2,030–5,075)	34–40 (4,930–5,800)			
Stress at break (50 mm/min)			30–50 (4,400–7,300)	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	—	—	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	30–50 (4,400–7,300)	20–40 (2,900–5,800)	20–40 (2,900–5,800)	20–40 (2,900–5,800)	14–30 (2,030–4,350)	34–40 (4,930–5,800)			
Elongation at yield (50 mm/min)	Type IV specimen, 2 mm thick	%	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	—	—	5–10	5–10	10–15	5–10	10–12	12–15	10–12	9–12			
Elongation at break (50 mm/min)			20–300	20–300	20–300	20–300	—	—	20–300	20–300	20–300	20–300	200–600	600–750	350–600	100–300			
Modulus (1 mm/min)	ASTM D6110	MPa (kpsi)	1,800–2,500 (260–360)	1,700–2,500 (250–360)	1,700–2,500 (250–360)	1,700–2,500 (188–290)	1,300–2,000 (250–360)	1,000–1,500 (145–218)	1,400–2,200 (200–320)	1,400–2,200 (145–218)	1,000–1,500 (200–320)	1,600–2,200 (230–320)	800–1,200 (120–180)	360–480 (52–70)	400–600 (58–87)	1,250–1,400 (181.3–203)			
Notched Charpy strength (4 mm thick, 2 m/s, 23°C/73°F)			40–120 (0.7–2.0)	100–200 (2–4)	150–250 (3–5)	400–500 (7.5–10)	—	—	40–120 (0.7–2.0)	40–120 (0.7–2.0)	—	40–120 (0.7–2.0)	150–200 (3–5)	—	—	400–1,000 (7.5–18.7)***			
IZOD impact (notched V 10 mm, 23°C/73.4°F, 4 mm thick)	ASTM D256	J/m (ft-lbf/in)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 (2)	—	—	180 (3.37)	1,000 (18.7)***	—			
Shore D hardness (2 mm thick)	ASTM D2240	—	73–80	73–80	72–78	72–78	—	—	73–80	73–80	73–80	73–80	70–75	58–62	50–55	70			
Abrasion resistance	TABER CS 17, 1 kg	mg/1,000 rev	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	—	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–15	5–15	5–10	5–10			
Friction coefficient: static/dynamic	ASTM D1894	—	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	—	—	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.25–0.35/0.25–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.15–0.35	0.2–0.4/0.2–0.3			
Thermal properties																			
Crystallinity by DSC																			
Melting point	ASTM D3418	°C (°F)	170–175 (338–347)	170–175 (338–347)	170–175 (338–347)	170–175 (338–347)	171–175 (340–347)	158–166 (316–331)	162–168 (324–334)	162–168 (324–334)	155–160 (311–320)	167–171 (333–339)	158–162 (316–324)	130–136 (266–277)	167–171 (333–339)	170–174 (338–345)			
Heat of fusion (80°C/176°F to end of melting)	ASTM D3417	J/g (BTU/lb)	58–67 (25–29)	58–66 (25–28)	55–65 (23–28)	57–66 (24–28)	55–65 (23–28)	40–48 (17–21)	53–60 (22–26)	53–60 (22–26)	42–50 (17–21)	50–55 (21–23)	35–40 (15–18)	20–24 (9–10)	23–29 (8.2–14.2)	41–50 (18–21.5)			
Cristallizing point	ASTM D3418	°C (°F)	134–144 (273–291)	137–144 (279–291)	137–145 (279–293)	137–144 (279–291)	133–138 (271–280)	124–130 (255–266)	133–140 (271–284)	133–140 (271–284)	128–135 (262–275)	130–140 (266–284)	115–130 (239–266)	89–93 (192–199)	125–131 (259–265)	142–146 (288–295)			
Cristallization heat	ASTM D3417	J/g (BTU/lb)	54–60 (23–26)	54–60 (23–26)	50–60 (21–26)	50–56 (21–24)	48–55 (21–24)	37–45 (16–19)	53–60 (22–26)	53–60 (22–26)	42–50 (17–21)	48–54 (20–23)	30–40 (13–18)	20–24 (9–10)	22–28 (7–13)	42–50 (18–21.5)			
VICAT point	ASTM D1525 2A	°C (°F)	135–145 (275–295)	135–145 (275–295)	135–145 (275–295)	135–145 (275–295)	135–145 (275–295)	—	—	—	—	—	90–105 (194–220)	155 (239)	110 (230)	167 (333)			
Glass transition (Tg)	ASTM D4065	°C (°F)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–40 (–40)	–39 (–38)	–40 (–40)	–35 (–31)	–40 (–40)	–28 (–18)	–40 (–40)			
Molding shrinkage (linear)		%	2–3	2–3	2–3	—	—	—	2–3	2–3	—	—	2–3	2–3	2–3	2–3			
Thermal stability	TGA. T° for 1% w loss in air	°C (°F)	375–400 (707–752)	>400 (>752)*	375–400 (707–752)	375–400 (707–752)	>375 (>707)	375–400 (707–752)	375–400 (707–752)	375–400 (707–752)	>375 (>707)	330–350 (626–662)	340–375 (644–707)	320–340 (608–644)	320–340 (608–644)				
Linear thermal expansion coefficient	ASTM D696	10⁻⁶/K (10⁻⁶/°F)	140 (78)	140 (78)	140 (78)	140 (78)	140 (78)	—	140 (78)	140 (78)	126 (70)	140 (78)	180 (100)	180 (10					