

PTFE MODIFIED DFL

SOLID FILM LUBRICANT: HEAT CURE SERIES E874

ROHS COMPLIANT



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DESCRIPTION

Sandstrom PTFE Modified Dry Film Lubricant is a heat curing, single component epoxy / phenolic coating formulated with PTFE. It lubricates with excellent corrosion protection and fluid resistance. This coating shares the same resin system as Sandstrom 9A, a material with a proven track record through over 50 years of military and industrial applications worldwide.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES/BENEFITS

- Proven resin system (matches Sandstrom's 9A)
- Provides corrosion protection and fluid resistance
- Lead-free

TYPICAL USES

- Moving parts, such as cylinder walls for pumps
- · Areas where lubrication and protection from corrosion and fluids are desired

NOTICE

Before using this product, read all warnings, limitations and safety information printed on the product label, Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Technical Data Sheet. The properties listed on this sheet are not intended for use as a specification. Please contact our Technical Service Team.

*Refer to our website for answers to common questions:** https://www.sandstromproducts.com/resources/FAQs/

LIMITATIONS

- · Currently not certified for use in areas where contact with food may occur
- Do not use where contact with liquid oxygen may occur

COMPOSITION AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES				
Net Weight per Gallon^ Per ASTM D1475	8.0 ± 0.5 lbs./gallon	Vehicle	Epoxy - Phenolic	
Weight Solids^ per ASTM D2369	40.0% ± 5.0%	Lubricating Pigment	PTFE	
Volume Solids	30.0% ± 1.0% (Theoretical)	Color	Black	
voc	5. lbs./gallon (Theoretical)	Color Stability	Not for Exterior Use	
Odor	Solvent	Finish	Matte	
Viscosity^ ASTM D562	50 – 60 KUs @ 77°F Stormer Viscometer	Coverage Rate*	592 sq. ft./gallon @ 1.0 mil DFT	
Shelf Life	12 Months from Date of Manufacture	Recommended Coats	1	
Storage Conditions	≤ 100°F	Dry Film Thickness	0.0005 in. – 0.001 in.	
Freeze/Thaw Stability	Stable			
Flash Point	23°F (Theoretical)			

*Actual figures do not include spray loss. Also allow for surface irregularities and porosity, as well as material loss when mixing. ^ Property tested with each production batch.

PERFORMANCE AND FUNCTIONAL PROPETIES					
Chemical/Fluid Resistance Table 1 Fluids per MIL-PRF-46010 ASTM D2510C	PASS	Coefficient of Friction ASTM D2714	0.0961		
CORROSION PROTECTION ASTM B117 over Manganese Phosphate	650 Hours				
ABBRASION RESISTNACE ASTM D4060 Taber Abrasion	20-30mg/1000 Cycles CS17 Wheel 1000 gm load				
PENCIL HARDNESS	5H				

GENERAL

For maximum service, the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED CLOSELY. This product is flammable and the safety precautions followed when using any flammable material must be observed.

FILM THICKNESS & ENGINEERING TOLERANCE

As supplied, this product will yield a film thickness of about 0.0005 inches per spray application. Usually engineering tolerances will permit necessary minimum film buildup of 0.0005 to 0.001 inches without interference. Whenever possible, the proper tolerances should be designed into the part.

COVERAGE

One gallon of this material will cover 348 sq. ft. with a dry film thickness of 0.001 inches. Coverage depends upon methods of application and other variables such as overspray and type of surface to be coated. Above coverage rates are based on 100% efficiency.

SURFACE PREPARATION

Please contact Sandstrom Products Company for substitute surface preparations if recommended steps cannot be followed.

Application on steel. Pre-clean surface with aliphatic naphtha or any other EPA compliant cleaner that sufficiently cleans surface to pass ASTM F22. Abrasive blast surface with 180-220 grit aluminum oxide (25-50 RMS optimum). Phosphate IAW MIL-DTL-16232 (weight should be 11-22 g/m²), type M, class 3 (optimal performance) or type Z, class 3.

Application on stainless steels. Pre-clean surface with aliphatic naphtha or any other EPA compliant cleaner that sufficiently cleans surface to pass ASTM F22. Abrasive blast surface with 180-220 grit aluminum oxide (25-50 RMS optimum). Passivate surface with ASTM A967, types nitric 1, nitric 2 or nitric 3, as applicable.

Application on aluminum and aluminum alloys. Pre-clean surface with aliphatic naphtha or any other EPA compliant cleaner that sufficiently cleans surface to pass ASTM F22. Sulfuric acid anodize IAW MIL-A-8625 and seal surface with hot deionized water (>180°F for 30 minutes).

Application on titanium and titanium alloys. Degrease surface to be coated with aliphatic naphtha or any other EPA compliant cleaner that sufficiently cleans surface to pass ASTM F22. Abrasive blast surface with 180-220 grit aluminum oxide (25-50 RMS optimum) and alkaline anodize.

Application on copper and copper alloys. Pre-clean surface with aliphatic naphtha or any other EPA compliant cleaner that sufficiently cleans surface to pass ASTM F22. Abrasive blast surface with 180-220 grit aluminum oxide (25-50 RMS optimum). Form a black oxide finish on surface.

STIRRING

IMPORTANT! STIR THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE AND INTERMITTENTLY DURING APPLICATION.

THINNING (RECOMMENDED RATIOS)

None required for most spray applications. If needed use 2 parts coating to 1 part PM solvent (Sandstrom D106 Thinner) by volume.

APPLICATION

Coating designed for application by spraying only.

Coating should be sprayed to the desired film thickness (0.0005 to 0.001 inches). Allow parts to flash off at least 30 minutes at 77°F ± 5°F and ≤ 70% relative humidity. Lower temperatures and/or higher humidity may require a longer dry time to prevent film defects.

It is important to keep container closed when not in use to keep loss of solvents at a minimum and avoid a change in volume solids.

BAKING

Bake for 60 minutes @ 400°F in a forced draft oven to yield optimum corrosion protection and wear life.

IMPORTANT! The time starts when the part reaches temperature, not when placed in a Class A oven. In cases of very thick metals, an extra hour may be required to bring the part up to the proper temperature. Thermocouples may be used to determine the true temperature of the metal.

CLEANUP

Use the same solvents for cleaning tools as are recommended for thinning.

REMOVAL

In the event it is necessary to remove cured coating, physical removal is best (such as grit blasting, sanding, or grinding).

WARNINGS: Frequent stirring is imperative for best results.

DANGER! USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION.

IMPORTANT! DO NOT TOUCH CLEAN SURFACE WITH FINGERS - OIL FROM THE HANDS WILL INTERFERE WITH PROPER COATING ADHESION. Whenever possible, treat both contact surfaces (i.e., the shaft and the bearing).