



Product Information Sheet

Product : SV Mat 13 : 125 micron
SV Mat 14 : 175 micron

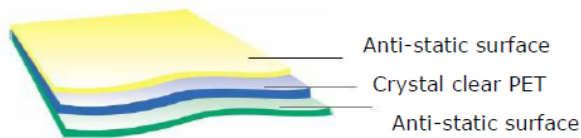
This material is a crystal clear polyester film which is chemically treated with an antistatic coating on both sides. It is designed for use in applications where high transparency and optimum anti-static properties are paramount. Making it ideal for cover visor applications

Available in 2 thicknesses 125 micron for cabinets and paint applications - this has slightly better anti static properties as the proportion of coated surface area to volume is highest.

175 micron is for shotblasting where the material is slightly tougher for better resistance.

This material is packed to customer requirements and is tissue interwoven.

Structure of PR172



Property	Test Method	Unit	Value
Film Thickness	-	micron	100 125
Film Yield	-	M ² /Kg	7.4 5.7
Unit Weight	-	g/m ²	141 175
Haze	ASTM D 1003	%	1.5
Tensile strength at break MD	ASTM D 822	daN/mm ²	20
Elongation at break MD	ASTM D 822	%	145
Roughness Rz	DIN 4287	nm	250
Roughness Ra Value	DIN 4287	nm	10
Shrinkage MD TD	at 150°C	%	1.5 0.5

'MD' - Machine direction. 'TD' - Transverse direction

Applications

SV Mat 13 and 14 polyester films perform well in optical tests and have extremely high optical transmission, coupled to that an excellent anti static coating makes it ideal where conductivity is required and for dust and overspray areas found in shot blasting and paint spraying

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This information is given in good faith and is to be used only as a guide.

Safe Handling of Mat 13 and 14 Polyester Films

Status under REACH

Not dangerous. The REACH regulation (1907/2006) does not require an EU safety data sheet or other communication in the supply chain concerning substances of very high concern (SVHC list of 13 January, 2010). As these films are "articles" under REACH, rather than a "substance" or "preparation", this document is not a "safety data sheet" as defined in the regulation.

Main chemical component

Polyethylene terephthalate, "PET" CAS # 25038-59-9.

Physical-chemical data

(general information, see technical data sheets or specification for data on specific Mat 13 and 14 Polyester Films)

The odorless film is chemically stable and resistant to attack by oils, solvents, weak acids and weak alkalis. The film melts in the range of 250°- 265° C and decomposes above 300° C. In the melt and especially upon decomposition, acetaldehyde (CAS # 75-07-0) may form. The density is in the range of 1.3 – 1.6 g/cm³, depending on product. The appearance (colour, transparency) varies according to film type.

Physical hazards

Heavy gauges of polyester film can contain sharp edges. Proper protective gear, such as gloves, is recommended. Polyester film can create a slip hazard. Walking areas should be kept clear of the film and scrap. Unwinding, winding and passage of polyethylene terephthalate film through and over rollers will tend to generate a strong electrostatic charge on the web. Static discharge devices should be properly positioned at such points to eliminate the charge and to prevent uncontrolled discharge from the web. This is particularly important to protect personnel from the effect of a static discharge and to prevent sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres. When the film is machined, milled or ground, dust can be formed, particularly in the case of heavily pigmented opaque film types. Such operations should be monitored and respirable dust and particulate exposure maintained below established exposure limits.

Health hazard data

No adverse health effects have been attributed to polyester film.

In case of fire

The film will burn if exposed to flame. Fire fighters should protect themselves from combustion and decomposition products that may include carbon monoxide, acetaldehyde and other toxic gases. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and complete personal protective equipment when potential for exposure to products of combustion exists. Fire fighting extinguishing media include carbon dioxide, water spray, foam or dry chemical.

Dealing with molten film

If the film could be subjected to conditions releasing acetaldehyde, then adequate ventilation should be used to stay below the exposure limit. Skin contact with molten film causes burns (due to the heat). Appropriate clothing and heat resistant gloves can be used as protection. If contact occurs accidentally, cool quickly with cold water and have the burn treated by a physician.

Disposal and shipping information

Polyester film is not classified as a hazardous waste under Directives 91/689/EEC and 91/156/EEC. It can be disposed of or incinerated with normal household waste, after consultation with site operator and local authorities. However, locally applicable regulations must be followed. Mechanical recycling would be possible, provided a suitable collection scheme etc. were set up. Polyester film is not classified as hazardous material for the purposes of transport by road, inland waterway, sea, air or mail.

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