

Product Data - ESD Polycarbonate



Description

ESD polycarbonate sheets are coated with a transparent metal/plastic material that will permanently prevent formation of static electricity on the surface. The surface has excellent mar and abrasion resistance. Resistance to charge generation, and superior static decay characteristics and cannot be tribocharged. The product displays excellent control of both electrostatic discharge (ESD) and particulate attraction. Permanent characteristics are not affected by humidity.

Products Features and Benefits

- Electrostatic decay less than 0.05 seconds per Federal Test Standard 101C, Method 4046-1
 - *Static decay is only 25% of the standards 2-second maximum. Indicates that product performance will meet or exceed all generally accepted industry specifications.*
- Standard surface resistivity of 10^6 to 10^8 ohms per square plus optional availability of a greater range if needed.
 - *Assures ESD control in a wide range of applications without the need for ionization.*
- Permanent static dissipation performance.
 - *Save high costs of periodic application of temporary topical anti-static coatings.*
- Static charge control not affected by humidity.
 - *Reduces costs of humidification - and costs of damage if the humidifier system fails.*
- Uniform surface treatment.
 - *No conductive discontinuities, typical in topical anti-static treatments or inferior sheet products that may cause charged "hot spots".*
- Superior impact resistance.
 - *Minimizes damage from handling and physical abuse.*
- Excellent optical properties.
 - *Excellent clarity for see through applications.*
- Tough abrasion resistance surface.
 - *The coated surface is harder than the base plastic while protecting the sheet surface.*
- Powerful chemical resistance.
 - *Reduces surface damage from solvents and other chemicals.*
- Extremely rigid even under heat.
 - *High thermal resistance features self-extinguishing capabilities equivalent to UL rating 94 V-O and a flash point of 480°F and self-ignition of 700°C.*

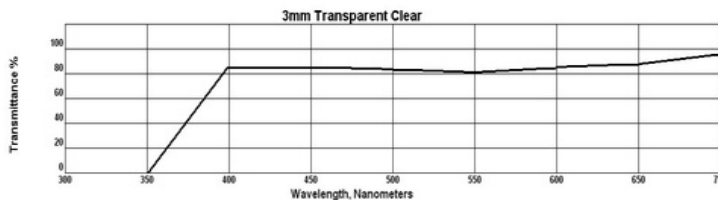
These data are presented only as typical properties of the base resins which, to our best knowledge, are true and accurate. However, since conditions of use are beyond our control, all recommendations or suggestions are presented without guaranty or responsibility on our part. We disclaim all liability in connection with the use of information contained herein or otherwise. All risks of such use are assumed by the user. Furthermore, nothing contained herein shall be construed as an inducement or recommendation to use any process or to manufacture or use any product in conflict with existing or future patents.

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Light Transmission Analysis

By allowing up to 90% of solar energy and 88% of visible light through, clear Polycarbonate sheet is an excellent glazing material for uses designated to maximize solar gain. Tinted Polycarbonate should be substituted for requirements where shading or privacy is required.



Hardness

Polycarbonate coated with static dissipative will perform on the pencil hardness scale at 2B, clearly the hardest coating available today.

Solvent Resistance

Solvent resistance of the test surfaces was determined using ASTM D 1308 (3.3.3 Spot Test, Covered). The solvent was placed on the substrate surface and immediately covered with a watch glass. Solvents were repeatedly applied to keep them in contact with the surface. Tests were conducted at 77°F (25°C).

The surface was examined at intervals of 1, 4, 8 and 16 hours for signs of attack such as blistering, peeling, or discoloration. The test was terminated at 16 hours. The table indicates the time at which the visual attack of the surface becomes evident.

Solvent	Time to Visual Attack (hours)		
	ESD PC	Lexan® 9030	Margard® FMR
Acetone	> 16	< 1 min	< 1 min
Chlorine Bleach	> 16	> 16	> 8
Fantastic®	> 16	> 16	> 16
Gasoline	> 16	> 16	> 4
Methanol	> 16	> 16	> 16
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	> 16	< 1	< 1
Methylene Chloride	> 16	< 1 min	< 1 min
10% Sodium Hydroxide	> 16	< 1	> 1 min
40% Sulphuric Acid	> 16	> 16	< 1

Stain Resistance

Stain resistance of the test surfaces was determined using ASTM D 1308 (3.3.3 Spot Test, Covered). The stain was applied to the substrate surface (a saturated one inch piece of tissue paper was used for the liquid stains) and immediately covered with a watch glass. The test was conducted at 122°F (50°C).

The stain was allowed to remain in contact with the surface for 16 hours. At the end of this period excess stain was removed with dry tissue. The degree of staining was observed and recorded based on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 represents no staining and 5 represents severe staining. The table shows the results of this evaluation.

Stain	Degree of Staining		
	ESD PC	Lexan® 9030	Margard® FMR
DuPont Yellow Dye N (#4957)	0 - 1	0 - 1	2
Ink (blue/black)	0	0	0 - 1
Ketchup	0	0	0
Kiwi® Cordovan Shoe Polish	0	0	1
Mustard	0	1	2 - 3
1% Potassium Permanganate	0 - 1	0	2 - 3
Tincture of Iodine	2 - 3	5	3 - 4

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