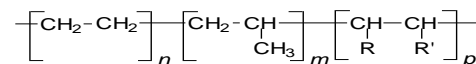


## Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer Elastomer (EPDM 70)



### SPECIFICATIONS

Property	Spec	Value
Hardness (Shore A)	ASTM D2240	70 ± 3
Tensile Strength, Mpa min.	ASTM D412	10
Elongation, % min.	ASTM D412	180%
Compression set (22h/175°C, 25% deflection) Set of deflection, % Max	ASTM D395	20%
Recovery, % Min.	ASTM D395	95%
Properties after oven aged (22h/175°C) Hardness Change (Shore A)	ASTM D573	0/+10
Tensile Change, %	ASTM D573	-15%
Elongation Change, %	ASTM D573	-30%
Properties after aged in brake fluid (22h/175°C) CCI B-060, DOW 1000 & Dow-6664 (DOT 3) or, BASF Hydraulan-404 (DOT4) Harness Change (Shore A)	ASTM D471	-8
Tensile Change, %	ASTM D471	-20
Elongation Change, %	ASTM D471	-20
Volume Change, %	ASTM D471	+2/+10
Properties after aged in brake fluid (168h/23°C) CCI B-060, DOW 1000 & DOW-6664 (DOT 3) or, BASF Hydraulan-404 (DOT4) Volume Change, %	ASTM D471	0/+10
Maximum Service Temperature		150°C
Minimum Service Temperature		-54°C
Color		Black

### DESCRIPTION

ME06 is an EPDM material with hardness 70A, specially compounded for standard applications. As a seal material, EPDM is very useful elastomer because of its wide application temperature range and unique fluid resistance that most other elastomers cannot match. EPDM provides the best resistance to hot water, steam and phosphate ester hydraulic fluids such as HFD-R and Skydrol. EPDM can be used in brake systems that use glycol-based fluid or synthetic ester lubricants that are used for low temperature applications. EPDM has resistance to some polar solvents such as ketones, esters or alcohols, some