DuPont Packaging & Industrial Polymers



DuPont™ Surlyn® 1601

Surlyn® resins Product Data Sheet

Surlyn® 1601 is available for use	in conventional blown east film	and choot	
surlyn® 1601 is available for use in conventional blown, cast film, and sheet extrusion equipment. It is also used in coextrusion equipment designed to proce polyethylene and ethylene copolymer type resins.			
Commercial: Active			
Sodium Ionomer			
Nominal Values	Test Met	hod (s)	
0.94 g/cm ³	ASTM D792	ISO 1183	
1.3 g/10 min	ASTM D1238	ISO 1133	
Nominal Values	Test Met	Test Method (s)	
98°C (208°F)	ASTM D3417	ISO 3146	
68°C (154°F)	ASTM D3417		
74°C (165°F)	ASTM D1525	ISO 306	
285°C (545°F)			
Surlyn® 1601 is normally processed at melt temperatures ranging from 160°-260 (320°-500°F) in blown and flat die equipment. Typical extruder profiles are show below. Actual processing temperatures will usually be determined by either the specific equipment or substrate or one of the other polymers in a coextrusion.			
Materials of construction used in the processing of this resin should be corrosion resistant. Stainless steels of the types 316, 15-5PH, and 17-4PH are excellent, a is quality chrome or nickel plating, and in particular duplex chrome plating. Type 410 stainless steel is satisfactory, but needs to be tempered at a minimum temperature of 600°C (1112°F) to avoid hydrogen-assisted stress corrosion cracking. Alloy steels such as 4140 are borderline in performance. Carbon steel are not satisfactory. While stainless steels can provide adequate corrosion protection, in some cases severe purging difficulties have been encountered. Nickel plating has been satisfactory, but experiments have shown that chrome surfaces have the least adhesion to acid based polymers. In recent years, the quality of chrome plating has been deteriorating due to environmental pressures and the corrosion protection has not always been adequate. Chrome over top of stainless steel seems to provide the best combination for corrosion protection an ease of purging.			
	extrusion equipment. It is also us polyethylene and ethylene copoly • Commercial: Active Sodium Ionomer Nominal Values 0.94 g/cm ³ 1.3 g/10 min Nominal Values 98°C (208°F) 68°C (154°F) 74°C (165°F) 285°C (545°F) Surlyn® 1601 is normally process (320°-500°F) in blown and flat did below. Actual processing temper specific equipment or substrate of Materials of construction used in resistant. Stainless steels of the is quality chrome or nickel plating 410 stainless steel is satisfactory temperature of 600°C (1112°F) to cracking. Alloy steels such as 41 are not satisfactory. While stainl protection, in some cases severe Nickel plating has been satisfactor surly of chrome plating has been satisfactory and the corrosion protection has stainless steel seems to provide	polyethylene and ethylene copolymer type resins. • Commercial: Active Sodium lonomer Nominal Values Test Meth 0.94 g/cm³ ASTM D792 1.3 g/10 min ASTM D1238 Nominal Values Test Meth 98°C (208°F) ASTM D3417 68°C (154°F) ASTM D3417 74°C (165°F) ASTM D1525 285°C (545°F) Surlyn® 1601 is normally processed at melt temperatures ranging (320°-500°F) in blown and flat die equipment. Typical extruder probelow. Actual processing temperatures will usually be determined specific equipment or substrate or one of the other polymers in a conditional statiless steels of the types 316, 15-5PH, and 17-4PH ais quality chrome or nickel plating, and in particular duplex chrome 410 stainless steels of the types 316, 15-5PH, and 17-4PH ais quality chrome or nickel plating, and in particular duplex chrome 410 stainless steels of the types 316, 15-5PH, and 17-4PH ais quality chrome or nickel plating, and in particular duplex chrome are not satisfactory. While stainless steels can provide at a memperature of 600°C (1112°F) to avoid hydrogen-assisted stress cracking. Alloy steels such as 4140 are borderline in performance are not satisfactory. While stainless steels can provide adequate an memperature of 600°C (1112°F) to avoid bydrogen-assisted stress cracking. Alloy steels such as 4140 are borderline in performance are not satisfactory. While stainless steels can provide adequate and the corrosion protection has not always been adequate. Chrois tainless steel seems to provide the best combination for corrosion stainfactory. Suth as been satisfactory, but n	

Resins product information guide.

After processing Surlyn®, purge the material out using a polyethylene resin, preferably with a lower melt flow rate than the Surlyn resin in use. The "Disco Purge Method" is suggested as the preferred purging method, as this method usually results in a more effective purging process. Information on the Disco Purge Method can be obtained via your DuPont Sales Representative.

Never shut down the extrusion system with Surlyn® in the extruder and die. Properly purge out the Surlyn® with a polyethylene, and shut down the line with polyethylene or polypropylene in the system.

Blown Film Processing	Nominal Values
Blown Film Processing Information	A suggested initial extruder temperature set profile.
Feed Zone	135°C (275°F)
Second Zone	160°C (320°F)
Third Zone	185°C (365°F)
Fourth Zone	185°C (365°F)
Fifth Zone	185°C (365°F)
Adapter Zone	185°C (365°F)
Die Zone	185°C (365°F)
Cast Film / Sheet Processing	Nominal Values
Cast Film Processing Information	A suggested initial extruder temperature set profile.
Feed Zone	160°C (320°F)
Second Zone	210°C (410°F)
Third Zone	235°C (455°F)
Fourth Zone	235°C (455°F)
Fifth Zone	235°C (455°F)
Adapter Zone	235°C (455°F)
Die Zone	235°C (455°F)
FDA Status Information	Surlyn® 1601 conforms to the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Paragraph 177.1330 covering its use as a food contact surface subject to the extractives limitations on the finished food contact article as described in the regulation.
Regulatory Information	For information on regulatory compliance outside of the U.S., consult your local DuPont representative.
Safety & Handling	Surlyn® 1601 resins as supplied by DuPont are not considered hazardous materials. As with any hot material, care should be taken to protect the hands and other exposed parts of the body when handling molten polymer. At recommended processing temperatures, small amounts of fumes may evolve from the resins. When resins are overheated, more extensive decomposition may occur. Adequate ventilation should be provided to remove fumes from the work area. Disposal of scrap presents no special problems and can be by landfill or incineration in a properly operated incinerator. Disposal should comply with local, state, and federal regulations. Resin pellets can be a slipping hazard. Loose pellets should be swept up promptly to prevent falls. For more detailed information on the safe handling and disposal of DuPont resins, a Material Safety Data Sheet can be obtained from the DuPont Packaging and Industrial Polymers website or by contacting your sales representative.

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This data sheet is effective as of 01/05/2010 9:38 AM and supersedes all previous versions.