

ID Material: 18/04  
 J. Thompson  
 Revision: 0  
 Date: 11/19/18

# TF2000

The TF2000 is our standard formulation at ProTec Friction and is principally intended for automotive clutch applications. Under normal operating conditions, TF2000 is a very reliable, hard wearing and economic material. The glass fiber reinforcement yarn is spiral woven with a fine copper core to produce a strong material with good heat transfer characteristics. TF2000 facings combines high resistance of bursting with smooth behaviour. ProTec Friction clutch facings are suitable for automobiles and trucks. TF2000 is a medium high friction material with stable performance, low rate of wear and guarantees a long life performance.

## Material Data

### Friction Properties (according to graphics)

Static Friction Coefficient (15bar, from box):	0.55±0.05	μ
Static Friction Coefficient (15bar, 100oC):	0.60±0.05	μ
Dynamic Friction Coefficient (10bar, 10m/s):	0.55±0.05	μ
Wear Rate (10bar, 15m/s):	70±10	mm <sup>3</sup> /Kwh
T° Fading (10bar, 10m/s):	>572°	°F

### Physical Properties

Hardness (DIN53505):	85±5	Shore-D
Specific Gravity (ASTM D792-91):	1.87±0.05	gr/cm3
Ignition Loss (ASTM D-2524):	40±2	%
Thermal Conductivity (ASTM E1952-01):	0.244±0.03	W/m°K

### Mechanical Properties

Compressive Strength (UNE 53205):	120±10	N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Burst Resistant (200 x 137 x 3,5) 200°C:	8500±100	RPM

### Recommended Working Values

T° Max. Continuous Operation:	482	°F
T° Max. Intermittent Operation:	662	°F

### Material Type : Woven yarn

### Appearance / Formats



### Applications

Industrial clutches - Truck clutches - Vehicle clutches

Price Level : \$\$\$\$

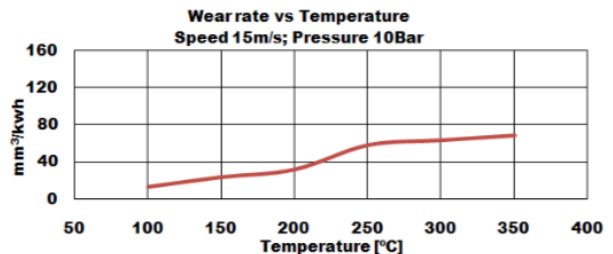
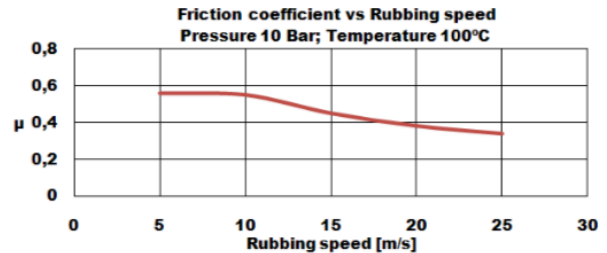
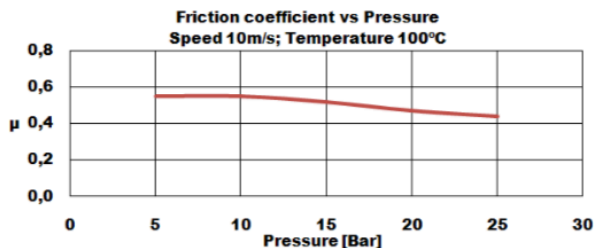
Reach (EC) 1907/2006 - RoHS 2011/65/EU : Compliance

### Others

Recommended Mating Surface: Perlitic cast iron, hardness HB150-200

Recommended Adhesives: Thermosetting adhesive

Oil Resistant: Yes



Rubbing speed, temperature and pressure are related. Changing any values will change other. The values shown represent typical conditions, but are not ultimate limits of the material.