

**Product Texts**

Car industry, Household appliances, Electrical devices.

Flammability @3.2mm nom. thickn.	HB	-
Flammability @1.6mm nom. thickn.	HB	-
Flammability @0.8mm nom. thickn.	HB	-
Flammability @0.4mm nom. thickn.	HB	-

<b>Processing/Physical Characteristics</b>	<b>dry / cond</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Test Standard</b>
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Melt volume-flow rate, MVR	<b>24 / *</b>	cm <sup>3</sup> /10min	ISO 1133
Temperature	<b>270 / *</b>	°C	-
Load	<b>5 / *</b>	kg	-
<sup>[C]</sup> Molding shrinkage, parallel	<b>0.3 / *</b>	%	ISO 294-4, 2577
<sup>[C]</sup> Molding shrinkage, normal	<b>0.8 / *</b>	%	ISO 294-4, 2577

[C]: CAMPUS

<b>Mechanical properties</b>	<b>dry / cond</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Test Standard</b>
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Tensile Modulus	<b>10800 / -</b>	MPa	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Stress at break	<b>175 / -</b>	MPa	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Strain at break	<b>3 / -</b>	%	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Charpy impact strength, +23°C	<b>90 / -</b>	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eU
<sup>[C]</sup> Charpy notched impact strength, +23°C	<b>13.5 / -</b>	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA

[C]: CAMPUS

<b>Thermal properties</b>	<b>dry / cond</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Test Standard</b>
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Temp. of deflection under load, 1.80 MPa	<b>210 / *</b>	°C	ISO 75-1/-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Temp. of deflection under load, 0.45 MPa	<b>220 / *</b>	°C	ISO 75-1/-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Burning Behav. at 1.5 mm nom. thickn.	<b>HB / *</b>	class	IEC 60695-11-10
Thickness tested	<b>1.6 / *</b>	mm	-

[C]: CAMPUS

<b>Electrical properties</b>	<b>dry / cond</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Test Standard</b>
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Volume resistivity	<b>&gt;1E13 / -</b>	Ohm*m	IEC 62631-3-1
<sup>[C]</sup> Surface resistivity	<b>* / 1E14</b>	Ohm	IEC 62631-3-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Electric strength	<b>21 / -</b>	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1

[C]: CAMPUS

<b>Other properties</b>	<b>dry / cond</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Test Standard</b>
<sup>[C]</sup> Water absorption	<b>6 / *</b>	%	Sim. to ISO 62
<sup>[C]</sup> Humidity absorption	<b>1 / *</b>	%	Sim. to ISO 62
<sup>[C]</sup> Density	<b>- / 1410</b>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183

[C]: CAMPUS

**Characteristics**

**Processing**

Injection Molding

**Applications**

Automotive, Electrical and Electronical

**Delivery form**

Granules, Black

**Regional Availability**

North America, Europe, Asia Pacific

**Special Characteristics**

Heat stabilized or stable to heat

**Other text information****Injection molding**

PA materials, stocked in a moisture-proof packaging, can be processed without drying; however, it is always recommended drying the product that comes from a large package (e.g. Octabin). The moisture content suggested for the injection molding process should be lower than 0.15%, according to the grade and to the molded part characteristics. The materials containing flame retardants should have moisture content below 0.10%. Red phosphorous containing grades must always be dried below 0.08%. The drying time depends on the moisture content and the drying conditions. Typically, 4-8 hours at 80-90°C using dehumidified air (dew point of -20°C) are suitable conditions for a starting moisture content of 0.20%-0.40%.

The following conditions apply to a standard injection molding process. Machine temperatures: barrel 265-290°C (PA66), 235-270°C (PA6), nozzle and hot runners up to 300°C (up to 290°C products with flame retardants). Mold temperatures: 60-80°C, (80-100°C highly reinforced grades). Back pressure: typically, 5-10 bar (hydraulic pressure). Temperatures exceeding 300°C and long residence time could lead to additives degradation and brittleness of the material. In case of gas generation in the melt, please verify moisture content and processing temperatures. Usage of regrind is possible depending on the molded part characteristics. For further details, please refer to the document 'Instructions for injection molding' or contact our technical support team.

PA materials reach their final performance with a water content of about 1.5 to 3.5% by weight, depending on the type. This percentage corresponds to the point of equilibrium between the rates of absorption and desorption of moisture. After molding, in favorable environmental conditions, a part can quickly absorb moisture up to 0.5-1.0%, while the equilibrium will be reached during its life. A conditioning treatment can accelerate further the initial water absorption of the molded parts. Conditioning is usually carried out in hot and humid environment (for example 50°C, 100% RH), inside climatic chambers. Slight dimensional variations (increase in volume due to the water absorbed) must be considered, especially in unfilled grades. Post-treatments of parts may also include the annealing (60-80°C in oven, up to four hours). This procedure can be useful to relax any internal stresses.

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