CELANEX® 2000-3

PBT — Celanese

Mechanical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
ISO Data			
[C] Tensile Modulus	**2700**	MPa	ISO 527
[C] Yield stress	**60**	MPa	ISO 527
[C] Yield strain	**4**	%	ISO 527
[C] Charpy impact strength, +23°C	**100**	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU
[C] Charpy notched impact strength, +23°C	**4**	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA

[C]: CAMPUS

Thermal properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
ISO Data			
[C] Temp. of deflection under load, 1.80 MPa	**55**	°C	ISO 75-1/-2
[C] Temp. of deflection under load, 0.45 MPa	**155**	°C	ISO 75-1/-2

[C]: CAMPUS

Electrical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
ISO Data			
[C] Relative permittivity, 1MHz	**3.2**	-	IEC 62631-2-1
[C] Volume resistivity	**>1E13**	Ohm*m	IEC 62631-3-1
[C] Electric strength	**15**	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1

[C]: CAMPUS

Other properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
[C] Water absorption	**0.45**	%	Sim. to ISO 62
[C] Humidity absorption	**0.2**	%	Sim. to ISO 62

[C]: CAMPUS

Processing Recommendation Injection Molding	Value	Unit	Test Standard
Pre-drying - Temperature	**121**	°C	-
Pre-drying - Time	**4**	h	-
Processing humidity	**≤0.02**	%	-
Melt temperature	**235 - 260**	°C	-
Mold temperature	**65 - 93**	°C	-

Characteristics

Processing
Injection Molding

Additives
Lubricants, Release agent

Delivery form
Pellets

Regional Availability
North America, Europe, Asia Pacific

Other text information

Injection molding

To avoid hydrolytic degradation during processing, CELANEX resins have to be dried to a moisture level equal to or less than 0.02%.
Drying should be done in a dehumidifying hopper dryer capable of dewpoints <-30°F (-34°C) at 250°F (121°C) for 4 hours.
Rear Temperature 450-470(230-240) deg F (deg C)
Center Temperature 460-480(235-250) deg F (deg C)
Front Temperature 470-500(240-260) deg F (deg C)
Nozzle Temperature 480-500(250-260) deg F (deg C)
Melt Temperature 460-500(235-260) deg F (deg C)
Mold Temperature 150-200(65-93) deg F (deg C)
Back Pressure 0-50 psi
Screw Speed Medium
Injection Speed Fast

Injection speed, injection pressure and holding pressure have to be optimized to the individual article geometry. To avoid material degradation during processing low back pressure and minimum screw speed have to be used. Overheating of the material has to be avoided, in particular for flame retardant grades. Up to 25% clean and dry regrind may be used.