

**Product Texts**

Rynite® 550HTE BK503 is a 50% glass reinforced modified polyethylene terephthalate resin with excellent high temperature dielectric properties

Processing/Physical Characteristics	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Melt volume-flow rate, MVR	6.5	cm <sup>3</sup> /10min	ISO 1133
Temperature	280	°C	-
Load	10	kg	-
<sup>[C]</sup> Molding shrinkage, parallel	0.2	%	ISO 294-4, 2577
<sup>[C]</sup> Molding shrinkage, normal	0.7	%	ISO 294-4, 2577
<sup>[C]</sup> Density of melt	1560	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	-

[C]: CAMPUS

Mechanical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Tensile Modulus	18000	MPa	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Stress at break	190	MPa	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Strain at break	1.8	%	ISO 527
<sup>[C]</sup> Charpy impact strength, +23°C	65	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eU
<sup>[C]</sup> Charpy notched impact strength, +23°C	11	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA

[C]: CAMPUS

Thermal properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Melting temperature, 10°C/min	251	°C	ISO 11357-1/-3
<sup>[C]</sup> Glass transition temperature, 10°C/min	95	°C	ISO 11357-1/-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Temp. of deflection under load, 1.80 MPa	235	°C	ISO 75-1/-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Coeff. of linear therm. expansion, parallel	16	E-6/K	ISO 11359-1/-2
<sup>[C]</sup> Coeff. of linear therm. expansion, normal	81	E-6/K	ISO 11359-1/-2

[C]: CAMPUS

Electrical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Electric strength	30	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1

[C]: CAMPUS

Other properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<sup>[C]</sup> Density	1750	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183

[C]: CAMPUS

Material specific properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
<b>ISO Data</b>			
<sup>[C]</sup> Viscosity number	57	cm <sup>3</sup> /g	ISO 307, 1157, 1628

[C]: CAMPUS

**Characteristics****Processing**

Injection Molding

**Delivery form**

Black

**Regional Availability**

North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, South and Central America

**Other text information**

**Injection molding**

When lower mold temperatures are used, the initial warpage and shrinkage will be lower, but the surface appearance will be poorer and the dimensional change may be greater when parts are subsequently heated.

Higher temperature settings for the rear of the barrel will minimize glass fiber attrition, though overall barrel residence time should be considered.