

Ultramid® A3HG7 UN00002

Polyamide 66



Product Description

Ultramid A3HG7 UN00002 is a 35% glass fiber reinforced injection molding PA66 grade.

Applications

Typical applications include machinery components and housings of high stiffness and dimensional stability such as gears, solenoid valve housings, electrical flow heaters, trailing cable attachments, as well as electrically insulating parts.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value	
Density, g/cm ³	1183	1.40	
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527		
23C		11,200	-
Tensile stress at break, MPa	527		
23C		204	-
Tensile strain at break, %	527		
23C		3.2	-
Flexural Strength, MPa	178		
23C		300	-
Flexural Modulus, MPa	178		
23C		10,500	-
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Izod Notched Impact, kJ/m ²	180		
-40C		12	-
23C		14	-
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179		
-40C		12	-
23C		13	-
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ²	179		
-30C		68	-
23C		89	-
THERMAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, C	3146	260	-
HDT A, C	75	253	-
HDT B, C	75	262	-

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.15%

Product is supplied in sealed containers and drying prior to molding is not required. If drying becomes necessary, a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer operating at 80C (176F) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level, However 2-4 hours is generally sufficient.

Recommended moisture levels for achieving optimum surface qualities and mechanical properties is 0.05% - 0.12%. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 280-305C (536-581F)

Mold Temperature 80-90C (176-194F)

Injection and Packing Pressure 35-125 bar (500-1500 psi)

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 80-90C (176-194F) is recommended, however temperatures of as low as 45C (113F) and as high as 105C (221F) can be used where applicable.

Pressures

Injection pressure controls the filling of the part and should be applied for 90% of ram travel.

Packing pressure affects the final part and can be used effectively in controlling sink marks and shrinkage. It should be applied and maintained until the gate area is completely frozen off.

Back pressure can be utilized to provide uniform melt consistency and reduce trapped air and gas. Minimal back pressure should be utilized to prevent glass breakage.

Fill Rate

Fast fill rates are recommended to ensure uniform melt delivery to the cavity and prevent premature freezing. Surface appearance is directly affected by injection rate.

Note

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