

Ultraform® N 2320 C AT BK110

Polyoxymethylene (POM)



Product Description

Ultraform N 2320 C AT BK110 is a pigmented black, Electro Statically Dissipative (ESD) POM for injection molding applications.

Applications

Typical applications include gas filler caps, fuel pump housings/caps, fuel flanges, reservoirs, and rollover valves, where dissipation of electrostatic charge is desired.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Density, g/cm ³	1183	1.41
Moisture, %	62	
(50% RH)		0.2
(Saturation)		0.8
RHEOLOGICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Melt Volume Rate (190 C/10 Kg), cc/10min.	1133	20
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527	
23C		3,000
Tensile stress at yield, MPa	527	
23C		69
Tensile strain at yield, %	527	
23C		6.5
Nominal strain at break, %	527	
23C		9
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179	
23C		3.5
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ²	179	
23C		70
THERMAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Melting Point, C	3146	170
HDT A, C	75	100
ELECTRICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Surface Resistivity (Ohm)	IEC 60093	1E06

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.15%

Product is supplied in polyethylene bags and drying prior to molding is not required. However, after relatively long storage or when handling material from previously opened containers, preliminary drying is recommended in order to remove any moisture which has been absorbed. If drying is required, a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer operating at 80 - 110C (176 - 230F) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level, however 2-4 hours is generally sufficient. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 190-220C (375-428F)
Mold Temperature 60-120C (140-248F)
Injection and Packing Pressure 35-70 bar (500-1000psi)

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 60-120C (140-248F) is recommended, however temperatures of as low as 45C (113F) can be used where applicable.

Pressures

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits. 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.

Fill Rate

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits.

Note

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