

Ultramid® B3ZG6 BK30564

Polyamide 6

Product Description

Ultramid B3ZG6 BK30564 is an impact-modified, pigmented black, 30% glass fiber reinforced injection molding PA6 grade for industrial items having very high impact strength and rigidity.

Applications

Typical applications include automotive airbag housings and half-shells for suitcases.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value	
Density, g/cm ³	1183	1.33	
Moisture, %	62		
(50% RH)		2	
(Saturation)		6.2	
RHEOLOGICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melt Volume Rate (275 °C/5 Kg), cc/10min.	1133	25	-
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527		
23°C		8,800	-
Tensile stress at break, MPa	527		
23°C		150	-
Tensile strain at break, %	527		
23°C		3.2	-
Flexural Modulus, MPa	178		
23°C		7,900	-
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Izod Notched Impact, kJ/m ²	180		
23°C		16	-
-30°C		8	-
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179		
23°C		15	-
-30°C		8	-
THERMAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, °C	3146	220	-
HDT A, °C	75	205	-

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.08%

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 80 degC (176 degF) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level but 2-4 hours is generally sufficient. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Material Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 270-295 degC (518-563 degF)
 Mold Temperature 80-95 degC (176-203 degF)
 Injection and Packing Pressure 35-125 bar (500-1800psi)
 Rear Zone 245-275 degC (473-527 degF)
 Center Zone 260-285 degC (500-545 degC)
 Front Zone 270-295 degC (518-563 degF)
 Nozzle 270-295 degC (518-563 degF)

Mold Temperatures

This product can be processed over a wide range of mold temperatures; however, for applications where aesthetics are critical, a mold surface temperature of 80-95 degC (176-203 degF) is required.

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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