

Product Description

Ultramid A3W2G6 BK20560 is a developmental 30% glass fiber reinforced, pigmented black, injection molding PA66+PA6 with high heat aging resistance.

Applications

Applications include automotive powertrain applications like charge air coolers.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value	
Density, g/cm ³	1183	1.36	
Moisture, %	62		
(50% RH)		1.5	
(Saturation)		5.4	
RHEOLOGICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melt Volume Rate (275 °C/5 Kg), cc/10min.	1133	20	-
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527		
23°C		9,500	5,200
Tensile stress at break, MPa	527		
23°C		180	100
Tensile strain at break, %	527		
23°C		3.5	6.0
Flexural Strength, MPa	178		
23°C		280	-
Flexural Modulus, MPa	178		
23°C		8,700	-
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179		
-30°C		9	-
23°C		10	18
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ²	179		
-30°C		70	-
23°C		90	110
THERMAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, °C	3146	260	-
HDT A, °C	75	230	-

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 80°C (176°F) 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 280-305°C (536-581°F)

Mold Temperature 80-90°C (176-194°F)

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

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 80-90°C (176-194°F) is recommended, however temperatures of as low as 45°C (113°F) and as high as 105°C (221°F) 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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