

## Technical Data Sheet

**Material Information:** Flame retardant PBT reinforced with 30% glass fiber, heat stabilized for injection molding.

**Notes:** Halogenated, compliance with RoHS derivatives, with rating UL94 V0 and glow-wire at 960°C, which is used in many sectors of industry and has excellent mechanical properties.

This material is available in natural and colours on request.

Properties	Test Method	Unit	Value
<b>Physical properties</b>			<b>Dry</b>
Density (23°C)	ISO 1183	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1,64
Humidity absorption (equilibrium)	ISO 62	%	0,15
Water absorption(saturation)	ISO 62	%	0,35
Mold shrinkage- parallel/normal (2mm)	ISO 294-4	%	0,3/1,0
Melt mass - flow rate (250°C/2.16Kg )	ISO 1133	g/10min	11
Melt volume - flow rate (250°C/2.16Kg)	ISO 1133	cm <sup>3</sup> /10min	7,5

## Mechanical properties

Tensile modulus (1mm/min) (23°C)	ISO 527-2	MPa	11000
Tensile stress at break (5mm/min) (23°C)	ISO 527-2	MPa	130
Tensile strain at break (5mm/min) (23°C)	ISO 527-2	%	2,5
Flexural modulus (2mm/min) (23°C)	ISO 178	MPa	9500
Flexural strength (2mm/min) (23°C)	ISO 178	MPa	185
Notched izod impact (23°C)	ISO 180/1A	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	7
Unnotched izod impact (23°C)	ISO 180/1U	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	50
Notched charpy impact (23°C)	ISO 179/1eA	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	8
Unnotched charpy impact (23°C)	ISO 179/1eU	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	55

## Thermal properties

Melting point (10°K/min)	ISO 11357/1-/3	°C	225
Temp. of deflection under load (0,45 MPa)	ISO 75-2/B	°C	200
Temp. of deflection under load (1,80 MPa)	ISO 75-2/A	°C	195

## Flammability & electrical properties

Flammability classification (1,6mm) - UL 94	EN 60695-11-10	-	V0
Glow wire flammability index - GWFI (1,6 mm)	EN 60695-2-12	°C	960
Comparative tracking index - CTI (Solution A)	EN 60112	V	200
Surface resistivity	ASTM D257	Ω/sq	1,00E+15
Flammability of interior materials	ISO 3795 / FMVSS 302	mm/min	<100

## Test conditions

Laboratory conditions are 23 ±2°C and 45-55 % RH.

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**EPIMIX PBT GRADES PROCESSING CONDITIONS**

**Injection moulding of EPIMIX PBT**

PBT is easy to mould material, with a very wide processing window. A few general guidelines are given here.

**Pre-drying**

PBT is hygroscopic and moisture sensitive, so pre-drying is recommended as a matter of rule. Material that is not pre-dried to a moisture level below 0,1 % will degrade, causing surface defects, parts that are out of dimension and brittle parts. It is recommended to dry material for 2-4 hours at 120°C to 140°C in a desiccant dryer with more than one desiccant element.

A few tips to ensure proper operation of the dryer:

- \* Ensure the thermocouple that regulates the temperature is placed immediately before the entry of the air into the dryer. There can be a significant temperature drop in the air-conveyance system.
- \* The temperature of the air going out of the dryer silo should not be more than 30°C lower than the air entering the system. If this is the case, you have insufficient air capacity.
- \* From time to time, monitor the dew point of the dry air to ensure the desiccant elements are functioning properly.
- \* Often, less air runs through the very bottom part of a dryer silo. Therefore, it is recommended that you take the material out of the bottom of the dryer and feed back into the top when you start up your process.

**Moulding temperatures**

PBT can be processed between 220 and 270°C, depending on the grade used.

The following barrel settings are recommended:

Material	Zone 1 (Hopper)	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4 (Nozzle)
Unfilled Grades	230-240°C	235-250°C	235-250°C	240-260°C
Impact M. Grades	220-235°C	225-240°C	225-240°C	235-255°C
Flame Ret. Grades	220-230°C	225-240°C	230-245°C	235-260°C
Reinforced Grades	235-260°C	240-260°C	250-265°C	260-270°C

**Tool temperature**

Mould temperature is always a compromise. Moreover, tool temperature should be as high as possible to give optimum crystallization, dimensional, good surface finish and excellent mechanical performance. On the other hand, lower tool temperature can significantly cut cycle time. For PBT, 80°C should be maintained as a minimum. For different grades values of 90-110°C are preferred.

**Pressure and speed**

Injection pressure should generally be around 70 to 100 Mpa; this results in a minimum clamping force of the moulding machine in tonnes of 0,7 times the projected surface area in cm<sup>2</sup>.

Holding pressure is generally in the area of 80 Mpa.

For glassfibre reinforced compounds, the screw speed should be kept low, a rough indication is as follows:

Screw diameter (mm)	Maximum rpm
20	100
30	95
40	70
50	60
60	50
70	40
80	35
>80	30

Back pressure should be kept to a practical minimum.

**Use of regrind**

Regrind sprues and runners can be used on most materials. It is not recommended to use regrind on FR grades. When regrind is used, observe these simple rules:

- \* Use a constant ratio of regrind and virgin material. When a material has been processed once, its viscosity and fibre length have been decreased. Using varying ratios of regrind can lead to variations in dimensions, mechanical performance and processing characteristics.
- \* Either feed the regrind straight back into the machine or pre-dry the regrind before usage.
- \* Store regrind in a dry, clean place to avoid contamination and excess moisture.
- \* Ensure sharp cutting blades to keep dust generation to a minimum; cut glass fibre reinforced material when it is still hot.
- \* Clean the grinder regularly to avoid build up of dust.
- \* Do not use splayed, discoloured or degraded parts and runners.