

SUSTAMID® 6G PLUS

Product characteristics

- Excellent rigidity
- Low deformation under pressure load
- High wear resistance

Typical fields of application

- Mechanical engineering
- Steel industry
- Electronic industry

	Test method	Unit	Value
General properties			
Density	DIN EN ISO 1183-1	g/cm ³	1,19
Water absorption	DIN EN ISO 62	%	2,0
Flammability (Thickness 3 mm / 6 mm)	UL 94		HB / V2
Mechanical properties			
Yield stress	DIN EN ISO 527	MPa	76
Elongation at break	DIN EN ISO 527	%	≥7
Tensile modulus of elasticity	DIN EN ISO 527	MPa	4000
Notched impact strength (charpy)	DIN EN ISO 179	kJ/m ²	≥2,5
Ball indentation hardness	DIN EN ISO 2039-1	MPa	190
Shore hardness	DIN EN ISO 868	scale D	82
Thermal properties			
Melting temperature	ISO 11357-3	°C	218
Thermal conductivity	DIN 52612-1	W / (m * K)	0,27
Thermal capacity	DIN 52612	kJ / (kg * K)	1,7
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	DIN 53752	10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹	60
Service temperature, long term	Average	°C	-40 ... 110
Service temperature, short term (max.)	Average	°C	170
Heat deflection temperature	DIN EN ISO 75, method A	°C	100

The following applies to Polyamides: Under the influence of moisture absorption, the mechanical properties change. The material becomes tougher and more resistant to impact, the modulus of elasticity declines. Depending on the environmental atmosphere, the temperature and the period of moisture absorption, only the surface layer is affected by alterations of property to a certain depth. On thick-walled parts, the center area remains unaffected. The short-term maximum application temperature only applies to very low mechanical stress for a few hours. The long-term maximum application temperature is based on the thermal ageing of plastics by oxidation, resulting in a decrease of the mechanical properties. This applies to an exposure to temperatures for at least 5.000 hours causing a 50% loss of the tensile strength from the original value (measured at room temperature). This value says nothing about the mechanical strength of the material at high application temperatures. In case of thick-walled parts, only the surface layer is affected by oxidation from high temperatures. With the addition of antioxidants, a better protection of the surface layer is achieved. In any case, the center area of the material remains unaffected. The minimum application temperature is basically influenced by possible stress factors like impact and/or shock under application. The values stated refer to a minimum degree of impact stress. The values indicated result from numerous individual measurements for an approximation of the values and are to our today's knowledge. They serve as information about our products and are presented as a guide to choose from our range of materials. This, however, does not include an assurance of specific properties or the suitability for particular application purposes that are legally binding. Since the properties also depend on the dimension of the semi-finished products and the degree of crystallization (e.g. nucleating by pigments), the actual values of the properties of a particular product may differ from the indicated values.