

Technical Data Sheet



Sustason[®] PPSU MG yellow

PPSU

Typical characteristics

- Good sterilisation resistance
- High heat deflection temperature
- ISO 10993-5 tested on semi-finished product
- High impact resistance
- Chemical resistant
- High resistance to gamma and x-rays

Typical industries

- Healthcare

| | Test method | Unit | Guideline value |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| General properties | | | |
| Densité | DIN EN ISO 1183-1 | g / cm ³ | 1,29 |
| Water absorption | DIN EN ISO 62 | % | 0,6 |
| Flammability (Thickness 3 mm / 6 mm) | UL 94 | | V0 / V0 |
| Mechanical properties | | | |
| Yield stress | DIN EN ISO 527 | MPa | 77 |
| Elongation at break | DIN EN ISO 527 | % | 30 |
| Tensile modulus of elasticity | DIN EN ISO 527 | MPa | 2500 |
| Notched impact strength | DIN EN ISO 179 | kJ / m ² | 10 |
| Thermal properties | | | |
| Melting temperature | ISO 11357-3 | °C | - |
| Température de transition vitreuse | ISO 11357-3 | °C | 220 |
| Thermal conductivity | DIN 52612-1 | W / (m * K) | 0,35 |
| Coefficient of linear thermal expansion | DIN 53752 | 10 ⁻⁶ / K | 55 |
| Service temperature, long term | Average | °C | -50 ... 180 |
| Service temperature, short term (max.) | Average | °C | 210 |
| Heat deflection temperature | DIN EN ISO 75, Verf. A, HDT | °C | 205 |
| Electrical properties | | | |

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| | Test method | Unit | Guideline value |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Dielectric constant | IEC 60250 | | 3,44 |
| Volume resistivity | DIN EN 62631-3-1 | $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ | 10^{15} |
| Dielectric strength | IEC 60243 | kV / mm | 15 |

This material is not intended for the use in medical products that remain for more than 24 hours in the human body or are intended to remain in contact with internal human tissue or blood for more than 24 hours. 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 electrical properties as stated result from measurements on natural, dry material. With other colours (in particular black) or saturated material, there may be clear differences in the electrical properties. The data stated above are average values ascertained by statistical tests on a regular basis. They are in accordance with DIN EN 15860. 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.

