

**Polyamide 6**

**Technical Data Sheet**

**Material Information:** Reinforced with 15% of glass fiber and modified polyamide 6, with improved impact resistance, heat stabilized for injection moulding.

**Notes:** Eplamid 6 glass fiber and impact modified grades are used in all sectors of industry, offering a good impact strength for mechanical properties and ensures an outstanding performance even at low temperatures (up to -40°C). This material is available in natural and colours on request.

| Properties                                      | Test Method    | Unit              | Value    |      |
|---|----------------|-------------------|----------|------|
|   |                |                   | Dry      | Cond |
| <b>Physical properties</b>                      |                |                   |          |      |
| Density (23°C)                                  | ISO 1183       | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 1,20     |      |
| Humidity absorption (equilibrium)               | ISO 62         | %                 | 2        |      |
| Water absorption(saturation)                    | ISO 62         | %                 | 6,8      |      |
| Mold shrinkage- parallel/normal (2mm)           | ISO 294-4      | %                 | 1,1/1,3  |      |
| <b>Mechanical properties</b>                    |                |                   |          |      |
| Tensile modulus (1mm/min) (23°C)                | ISO 527-2      | MPa               | 5000     | 3100 |
| Tensile stress at break (5mm/min) (23°C)        | ISO 527-2      | MPa               | 100      | 60   |
| Tensile strain at break (5mm/min) (23°C)        | ISO 527-2      | %                 | 5        | 15   |
| Flexural modulus (2mm/min) (23°C)               | ISO 178        | MPa               | 4400     | 2700 |
| Flexural strength (2mm/min) (23°C)              | ISO 178        | MPa               | 155      | 90   |
| Notched izod impact (23°C)                      | ISO 180/1A     | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 15       | 20   |
| Unnotched izod impact (23°C)                    | ISO 180/1U     | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 80       | 90   |
| Notched charpy impact (23°C)                    | ISO 179/1eA    | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 17       | 22   |
| Unnotched charpy impact (23°C)                  | ISO 179/1eU    | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 90       | 100  |
| Notched izod impact (-40°C)                     | ISO 180/1A     | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 8        |      |
| Notched charpy impact (-30°C)                   | ISO 179/1eA    | kJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 11       |      |
| <b>Thermal properties</b>                       |                |                   |          |      |
| Melting point (10°K/min)                        | ISO 11357/1-3  | °C                | 220      |      |
| Temp. of deflection under load (0,45 MPa)       | ISO 75-2/B     | °C                | 210      |      |
| Temp. of deflection under load (1,80 MPa)       | ISO 75-2/A     | °C                | 190      |      |
| <b>Flammability &amp; electrical properties</b> |                |                   |          |      |
| Flammability classification (0,8mm) - UL 94     | EN 60695-11-10 | -                 | HB       |      |
| Comparative tracking index - CTI (Solution A)   | EN 60112       | V                 | 550      |      |
| Surface resistivity                             | ASTM D257      | Ω/sq              | 1,00E+13 |      |

**Test conditions**

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

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**EPLAMID 6 GRADES PROCESSING CONDITIONS**

**Injection moulding of EPLAMID 6**

Polyamide 6 is easy to mould material, with a very wide processing window. A few general guidelines are given here.

**Pre-drying**

Polyamide 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 4 hours at 80°C to 85°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**

Polyamide 6 can be processed between 220 and 295°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   | 220-260°C       | 225-270°C | 225-270°C | 225-275°C       |
| Impact M. Grades  | 220-265°C       | 225-260°C | 225-265°C | 230-275°C       |
| Flame Ret. Grades | 225-260°C       | 230-260°C | 235-265°C | 235-265°C       |
| Reinforced Grades | 240-280°C       | 240-290°C | 240-290°C | 240-295°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 Polyamide 6, 60°C-80°C should be the standard range. For highly reinforced grades values of up to 110°C are preferred.

**Pressure and speed**

Injection pressure should generally be around 70 to 120 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 90 Mpa.

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

| Screw diameter (mm) | Maximum rpm |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 20                  | 150         |
| 30                  | 100         |
| 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.