

FRIANYL® B3 H GF30 V0I - PA6
Description

Polyamide 6 compound, 30% glass fiber reinforced, heat resistant, based on flame retardants halogen and red phosphorous free. Flame rating is V0@0.4mm.

Designed for unattended household appliances components, this grade shows self-extinguishing properties combined with ignition resistance, good mechanical and electrical performances and meets the most stringent safety requirements for insulating materials.

Preliminary Technical Datasheet

Physical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
Density	89.9	lb/ft ³	ISO 1183
Molding shrinkage, parallel (flow)	0.2 - 0.5	%	ISO 294-4, 2577
Molding shrinkage, transverse normal	0.5 - 0.8	%	ISO 294-4, 2577
Water absorption, 23°C-sat	5	%	Sim. to ISO 62
Humidity absorption, 23°C/50%RH	1.3	%	ISO 62

Mechanical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
Tensile modulus	1.58E6/-	psi	ISO 527-1, -2
Tensile stress at break, 5mm/min	20300/-	psi	ISO 527-1, -2
Tensile strain at break, 5mm/min	2.5/-	%	ISO 527-1, -2
Charpy impact strength, 23°C	26.2/-	ft-lb/in ²	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C	4.52/-	ft-lb/in ²	ISO 179/1eA

Thermal properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
Melting temperature, 20°C/min	428	°F	ISO 11357-1/-3
DTUL at 1.8 MPa	388	°F	ISO 75-1, -2
DTUL at 0.45 MPa	428	°F	ISO 75-1, -2
FMVSS	SE	-	ISO 3795
FMVSS thickness	0.0394	in	(FMVSS 302) ISO 3795
Flammability @3.2mm nom. thickn.	V-0	class	(FMVSS 302) UL 94
Flammability @0.4mm nom. thickn.	V-0	class	UL 94
Glow wire ignition temperature, 0.8 mm	1430	°F	IEC 60695-2-13
Glow wire ignition temperature, 3.2 mm	1430	°F	IEC 60695-2-13
Glow wire flammability index, 0.8 mm	1760	°F	IEC 60695-2-12
Glow wire flammability index, 3.2 mm	1760	°F	IEC 60695-2-12
Ball pressure test	374	°F	IEC 60695-10-2

Electrical properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
Volume resistivity, 23°C	1E13/-	Ohm*m	IEC 62631-3-1
Comparative tracking index	PLC 0/-	-	UL 746
Comparative tracking index	Group I	-	IEC 60112
CTI 50 drops	600	V	IEC 60112
CTI 100 drops	600	V	IEC 60112

VDA Properties	Value	Unit	Test Standard
FMVSS	SE	-	ISO 3795
FMVSS	0.0394	in	(FMVSS 302) ISO 3795
			(FMVSS 302)



Other text information

Injection Molding Preprocessing

PA materials, stocked in a moisture-proof packaging, can be processed without drying; however, it is always recommended drying the product that comes from a large package (e.g. Octabin). The moisture content suggested for the injection molding process should be lower than 0.15%, according to the grade and to the molded part characteristics. The materials containing flame retardants should have moisture content below 0.10%. The drying time depends on the moisture content and the drying conditions. Typically, 4-8 hours at 80-90 °C using dehumidified air (dew point of -20 °C) are suitable conditions for a starting moisture content of 0.20%-0.40%.

Injection molding

The following conditions apply to a standard injection molding process. Machine temperatures: barrel 265-290 °C (PA66), 235-270 °C (PA6), nozzle and hot runners up to 300 °C (up to 290 °C products with flame retardants). Mold temperatures: 60-80 °C, (80-100 °C highly reinforced grades). Back pressure: typically, 5-10 bar (hydraulic pressure). Temperatures exceeding 300 °C and long residence time could lead to additives degradation and brittleness of the material. In case of gas generation in the melt, please verify moisture content and processing temperatures. Usage of regrind is possible depending on the molded part characteristics. For further details, please refer to the document 'Instructions for injection molding' or contact our technical support team.

Injection Molding Postprocessing

PA materials reach their final performance with a water content of about 1.5 to 3.5% by weight, depending on the type. This percentage corresponds to the point of equilibrium between the rates of absorption and desorption of moisture. After molding, in favorable environmental conditions, a part can quickly absorb moisture up to 0.5-1.0%, while the equilibrium will be reached during its life. A conditioning treatment can accelerate further the initial water absorption of the molded parts. Conditioning is usually carried out in hot and humid environment (for example 50 °C, 100% RH), inside climatic chambers. Slight dimensional variations (increase in volume due to the water absorbed) must be considered, especially in unfilled grades. Post-treatments of parts may also include the annealing (60-80 °C in oven, up to four hours). This procedure can be useful to relax any internal stresses.

Characteristics

Special Characteristics	Flame retardant, Heat resistant
Product Categories	Glass reinforced
Processing	Injection molding
Delivery Form	Granules
Additives	Flame retarding agent

General Disclaimer

NOTICE TO USERS: Values shown are based on testing of laboratory test specimens and represent data that fall within the standard range of properties for natural material. These values alone do not represent a sufficient basis for any part design and are not intended for use in establishing maximum, minimum, or ranges of values for specification purposes. Colorants or other additives may cause significant variations in data values. Properties of molded parts can be influenced by a wide variety of factors including, but not limited to, material selection, additives, part design, processing conditions and environmental exposure. Any determination of the suitability of a particular material and part design for any use contemplated by the users and the manner of such use is the sole responsibility of the users, who must assure themselves that the material as subsequently processed meets the needs of their particular product or use. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this publication is accurate; however, we do not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy and completeness of such information. The information contained in this publication should not be construed as a promise or guarantee of specific properties of our products. It is the sole responsibility of the users to investigate whether any existing patents are infringed by the use of the materials mentioned in this publication. Moreover, there is a need to reduce human exposure to many materials to the lowest practical limits in view of possible adverse



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