

FRIANYL® B3 GF30 V0XI BK 7021/A

PA6, 30% glass fibre reinforced, flame retardant, with halogens, PBB and PBDE free. UL listed V0@0,75mm. Designed for Electrical applications requiring self-extinguishing properties combined with excellent ignition resistance, this grade meets the most stringent safety requirements for insulating materials.

Product information

Part Marking Code	>PA6-GF30FR(17)<		ISO 11469
Rheological properties			
Moulding shrinkage range, parallel Moulding shrinkage range, normal	0.2 0.5		ISO 294-4, 2577 ISO 294-4, 2577
Typical mechanical properties	dry/cond.		
Tensile Modulus Stress at break, 5mm/min Strain at break, 5mm/min Flexural Modulus Flexural Strength Charpy impact strength, 23°C Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C Izod notched impact strength, 23°C	9000/- 130/- 2/- 8000/- 190/- 30/- 8.5/- 8/-	MPa MPa % MPa MPa kJ/m ² kJ/m ²	ISO 527-1/-2 ISO 527-1/-2 ISO 527-1/-2 ISO 178 ISO 179/1eU ISO 179/1eA ISO 180/1A
Thermal properties			
Temp. of deflection under load, 1.8 MPa Temp. of deflection under load, 0.45 MPa	195 215		ISO 75-1/-2 ISO 75-1/-2
Flammability			
Burning Behav. at 1.5mm nom. thickn. Burning Behav. at thickness h Thickness tested UL recognition Glow Wire Flammability Index, 0.75mm Glow Wire Flammability Index, 3mm Glow Wire Ignition Temperature, 0.75mm Glow Wire Ignition Temperature, 3mm FMVSS Class	V-0	°C °C °C	UL 94 UL 94 UL 94 UL 94 IEC 60695-2-12 IEC 60695-2-13 IEC 60695-2-13 ISO 3795 (FMVSS 302)
Other properties			
Humidity absorption, 2mm Water absorption, 2mm Density	1.3 4.5 1580		Sim. to ISO 62 Sim. to ISO 62 ISO 1183



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Additional information

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.

Processing Texts

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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%. Red phosphorous containing grades must always be dried below 0.08%. 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 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 absorbs 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,

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especially in unfilled grades. Post-treatments of parts may also include the annealing ($60-80\,^{\circ}$ C in oven, up to four hours). This procedure can be useful to relax any internal stresses.

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