

FRIANYL[®] A3 GF25 V0 GY 7035/A

Melt volume-flow rate Temperature Load Viscosity number	275 5	cm ³ /10min °C kg cm ³ /g	ISO 1133 ISO 307, 1157, 1628
Typical mechanical properties	dry/cond.		
Tensile Modulus Stress at break, 5mm/min	8400/- 105/-	MPa MPa	ISO 527-1/-2 ISO 527-1/-2
Strain at break, 5mm/min	2/-	%	ISO 527-1/-2
Charpy impact strength, 23°C Charpy notched impact strength, 23°	30/- C 4/-	kJ/m² kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU ISO 179/1eA
Thermal properties	055	•0	
Melting temperature, 10°C/min	255		ISO 11357-1/-3
Other properties			
Density	1390	kg/m³	ISO 1183
Characteristics			
Additives	Non-halogenated/Red phosphorous free flame retardant		
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			
Injection molding Printed: 2023-09-18	The following conditions apply to a temperatures: barrel 265-290°C (I runners up to 300°C (up to 290°C temperatures: 60-80°C, (80-100° typically, 5-10 bar (hydraulic press residence time could lead to additi In case of gas generation in the me	PA66), 235-270°C products with flam C highly reinforced sure). Temperature ves degradation au	C (PA6), nozzle and hot me retardants). Mold d grades). Back pressure: es exceeding 300 °C and long nd brittleness of the material.







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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 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 guickly 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, 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.

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