

Common features of Hytrel® thermoplastic polyester elastomer include mechanical and physical properties such as exceptional toughness and resilience, high resistance to creep, impact and flex fatigue, flexibility at low temperatures and good retention of properties at elevated temperatures. In addition, it resists many industrial chemicals, oils and solvents. Special grades include heat stabilised, flame retardant, food contact compliant, blow molding and extrusion grades. Concentrates offered include black pigments, UV protection additives, heat stabilisers, and flame retardants. Hytrel® thermoplastic polyester elastomer is plasticiser free.

The good melt stability of Hytrel® thermoplastic polyester elastomer normally enables the recycling of properly handled production waste. If recycling is not possible, we recommend, as the preferred option, incineration with energy recovery (-24 kJ/g of base polymer) in appropriately equipped installations.

For disposal, local regulations have to be observed.

Hytrel® thermoplastic polyester elastomer typically is used in demanding applications in the automotive, fluid power, electrical/electronic, consumer goods, appliance and power tool, sporting goods, furniture, industrial and off-road transportation/equipment industry.

Hytrel® HTR8888 BK190A is designed for blow molding or processing techniques requiring high melt viscosity. It has nominal hardness of 55D, is pigmented black with fine particle size carbon black, and contains a general purpose stabilizer.

Typical applications:

Hollow thin wall parts requiring a tough polymer with excellent flexibility and temperature properties such as automotive ducts.

Rheological properties

Melt mass-flow rate 5.4 Melt mass-flow rate, Temperature 230	g/10min ISO 1133 °C
Melt mass-flow rate, Load 10	
Typical mechanical properties	
Tensile Modulus 210	MPa ISO 527-1/-2
Stress at 5% strain 8.2	MPa ISO 527-1/-2
Stress at 10% strain 11.7	MPa ISO 527-1/-2
Stress at 50% strain 16.7	MPa ISO 527-1/-2
Stress at break, 50mm/min 36	MPa ISO 527-1/-2
Strain at break, 50mm/min 370	% ISO 527-1/-2
Flexural Modulus 210	MPa ISO 178
Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C N	kJ/m ² ISO 179/1eA
Charpy notched impact strength, -30°C 130	kJ/m ² ISO 179/1eA
Charpy notched impact strength, -40°C 24	kJ/m ² ISO 179/1eA
Poisson's ratio 0.48	
Shore D hardness, 15s 53	ISO 48-4 / ISO 868
Shore D hardness, max 56	ISO 868
Tear strength, parallel 130	kN/m ISO 34-1
Tear strength, normal 110	kN/m ISO 34-1
[1]: molded 1BA bar, 50mm/min	
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Thermal properties

Melting temperature, 10 ° C/min	190 °C	ISO 11357-1/-3
Glass transition temperature, 10°C/min	-15 °C	ISO 11357-1/-3
Vicat softening temperature, 50°C/h 10N	160 °C	ISO 306
[2]: Select the highest peak in 2nd heating		

Other properties

Density	1170 kg/m ³	ISO 1183
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Injection

Drying Recommended	yes		
Drying Temperature	100	°C	
Drying Time, Dehumidified Dryer	2 - 4	h	
Processing Moisture Content	≤0.08	%	
Melt Temperature Optimum	240	°C	Internal
Min. melt temperature	230	°C	
Max. melt temperature	250	°C	
Mold Temperature Optimum	45	°C	
Min. mould temperature	40	°C	
Max. mould temperature	50	°C	
Max. modia temperature	30	O	

Extrusion

Drying Temperature	80 - 110 °C
Drying Time, Dehumidified Dryer	3-5 h
Processing Moisture Content	≤0.03 %
Melt Temperature Optimum	235 °C
Melt Temperature Range	220 - 250 °C

Blow Molding

Drying Recommended	yes	
Drying Temperature	80 - 110 °C)
Drying Time, Dehumidified Dryer	3-5 h	
Processing Moisture Content	≤0.03 %	
Melt Temperature Optimum	230 °C)
Melt Temperature Range	220 - 240 °C)
Swell ratio	1.9	
Mold Temperature Optimum	80 °C)
Mold Temperature Range	40 - 90 °C)

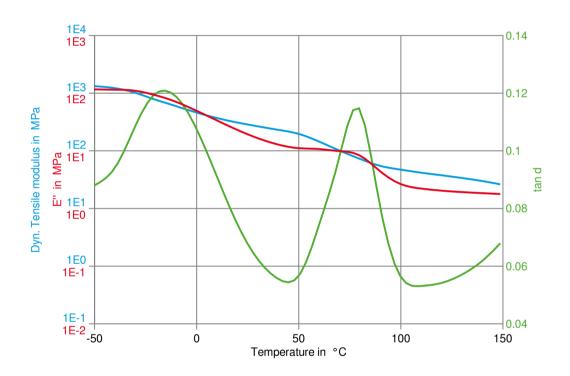
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Dynamic Tensile modulus-temperature



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Chemical Media Resistance

Acids

- ✓ Acetic Acid (5% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Citric Acid solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Lactic Acid (10% by mass), 23°C
- X Hydrochloric Acid (36% by mass), 23°C
- X Nitric Acid (40% by mass), 23°C
- X Sulfuric Acid (38% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sulfuric Acid (5% by mass), 23°C
- X Chromic Acid solution (40% by mass), 23°C

Bases

- ✓ Sodium Hydroxide solution (35% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Hydroxide solution (1% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Ammonium Hydroxide solution (10% by mass), 23°C

Alcohols

- ✓ Isopropyl alcohol, 23°C
- ✓ Methanol, 23°C
- ✓ Ethanol, 23°C

Hydrocarbons

- ✓ n-Hexane, 23°C
- ✓ Toluene, 23°C
- ✓ iso-Octane, 23°C

Ketones

X Acetone, 23°C

Ethers

X Diethyl ether, 23°C

Mineral oils

- ✓ SAE 10W40 multigrade motor oil, 23°C
- X SAE 10W40 multigrade motor oil, 130°C
- X SAE 80/90 hypoid-gear oil, 130°C
- ✓ Insulating Oil, 23°C
- X Motor oil OS206 304 Ref.Eng.Oil, ISP, 135°C
- X Automatic hypoid-gear oil Shell Donax TX, 135°C
- ★ Hydraulic oil Pentosin CHF 202, 125°C

Standard Fuels

- ★ ISO 1817 Liquid 1 E5, 60°C
- ★ ISO 1817 Liquid 2 M15E4, 60°C
- X ISO 1817 Liquid 3 M3E7, 60°C
- X ISO 1817 Liquid 4 M15, 60°C
- ✓ Standard fuel without alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid C), 23°C
- ✓ Standard fuel with alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid 4), 23°C

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- ✓ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), 23°C
- ➤ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), 90°C
- ➤ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), >90°C

Salt solutions

- ✓ Sodium Chloride solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✗ Sodium Hypochlorite solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Carbonate solution (20% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Carbonate solution (2% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Zinc Chloride solution (50% by mass), 23°C

Other

- ✓ Ethyl Acetate, 23°C
- X Hydrogen peroxide, 23°C
- X DOT No. 4 Brake fluid, 130°C
- X Ethylene Glycol (50% by mass) in water, 108°C
- √ 1% nonylphenoxy-polyethyleneoxy ethanol in water, 23°C
- ✓ 50% Oleic acid + 50% Olive Oil, 23°C
- ✓ Water, 23°C
- ✓ Water, 90°C
- ✓ Phenol solution (5% by mass), 23°C
- X Coolant Glysantin G48, 1:1 in water, 125°C

Symbols used:

✓ possibly resistant

Defined as: Supplier has sufficient indication that contact with chemical can be potentially accepted under the intended use conditions and expected service life. Criteria for assessment have to be indicated (e.g. surface aspect, volume change, property change).

🗙 not recommended - see explanation

Defined as: Not recommended for general use. However, short-term exposure under certain restricted conditions could be acceptable (e.g. fast cleaning with thorough rinsing, spills, wiping, vapor exposure).

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