

Polyfort FPP 1902

Polypropylene
LyondellBasell Industries
Engineering Plastics

Product Description

PP 10% Talc

General

Filler / Reinforcement	• Talc, 11% Filler by Weight
Processing Method	• Injection Molding

Physical	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Density	0.980 g/cm ³	0.980 g/cm ³	ISO 1183
Mechanical	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Tensile Stress (Yield)	9140 psi	63.0 MPa	ISO 527-2/50
Tensile Strain (Break)	250 %	250 %	ISO 527-2/50
Flexural Modulus ¹	312000 psi	2150 MPa	ISO 178
Impact	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Notched Izod Impact Strength	1.5 ft·lb/in ²	3.1 kJ/m ²	ISO 180
Thermal	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Deflection Temperature Under Load 264 Psi (1.8 Mpa), Unannealed	225 °F	107 °C	ISO 75-2/A
Additional Information	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Filler Content	11 %	11 %	ASTM D5630



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Injection	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)
Drying Temperature	176 °F	80 °C
Drying Time	2.0 to 3.0 hr	2.0 to 3.0 hr
Processing (Melt) Temp	428 to 500 °F	220 to 260 °C
Mold Temperature	86 to 140 °F	30 to 60 °C
Injection Rate	Moderate-Fast	Moderate-Fast

Injection Notes

Polypropylene is not hygroscopic and generally does not require drying. As a good practice and to avoid residual humidity from transport or storage conditions, we recommend drying the material.

Ensure good mold venting

Injection molding parameters also influence emission properties, which are often required for automotive interior applications. Generally speaking, the emission, odor and fogging behavior of finished parts is improved by lowering the melt temperature, reducing residence time and avoiding high shear stress.

Notes

These are typical property values not to be construed as specification limits.

