

Ultramid® A3WG8 BK20560

Polyamide 66



Product Description

Ultramid A3WG8 BK20560 is a 40% glass fiber reinforced, pigmented black PA66. This grade offers excellent heat resistance and high strength. It is designed for industrial applications requiring excellent strength and stiffness.

Applications

Typical applications include gear wheels, solenoid valve housings, cable attachments, automotive fuel distributors, pedals and components for automotive gear shifts.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value	
Density, g/cm	1183	1.46	
Moisture, % (50% RH)	62	1.5	
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Modulus, MPa 23C	527	13,200	-
Tensile stress at break, MPa 23C	527	220	-
Tensile strain at break, % 23C	527	3	-
Flexural Modulus, MPa 23C	178	12,000	-
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Izod Notched Impact, kJ/m ² 23C -40C	180	14 12	- -
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ² 23C -30C	179	13 11	- -
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² 23C -30C	179	95 83	- -
THERMAL	ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, C	3146	260	-
HDT A, C	75	250	-
HDT B, C	75	260	-

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.12%

Product is supplied in sealed containers and drying prior to molding is not required. If drying becomes necessary, a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer operating at 80 degC (176 degF) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level, but 2-4 hours is generally sufficient. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Material Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.



Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 280-305 degC (536-581 degF)
Mold Temperature 80-90 degC (176-194 degF)
Injection and Packing Pressure 35-125 bar (500-1500 psi)

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 80-90 degC (176-194 degF) is recommended, but temperatures of as low as 45 degC (113 degF) and as high as 105 degC (221 degF) can be used where applicable.

Pressures

Injection pressure controls the filling of the part and should be applied for 90% of ram travel. Packing pressure affects the final part and can be used effectively in controlling sink marks and shrinkage. It should be applied and maintained until the gate area is completely frozen off.

Back pressure can be utilized to provide uniform melt consistency and reduce trapped air and gas. Minimal back pressure should be utilized to prevent glass breakage.

Fill Rate

Fast fill rates are recommended to ensure uniform melt delivery to the cavity and prevent premature freezing. Surface appearance is directly affected by injection rate.

