

LATILUB 80-15T G/30

Self-lubricating product based on Polyphenylene Sulphide (PPS). PTFE. Glass fibres. Intrinsically flame retardant.

The products mentioned herein are not suitable for applications in contact with foodstuffs or for potable water transportation, or for toy manufacturing.

The products mentioned herein are not suitable for applications in the pharmaceutical, medical or dental sector.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Density	ISO 1183	1.69 g/cm ³
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.15 ÷ 0.35 %
Transversal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.50 ÷ 0.75 %
Dimensional stability	---	54
Moisture absorption		
saturation, in air	ISO 62-4	0.02 %
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CHARPY impact strength		
Unnotched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eU	40.0 kJ/m ²
Unnotched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eU	30.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eA	8.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eA	8.0 kJ/m ²
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Tensile elongation		
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	1.8 %
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	1.9 %
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	2.5 %
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	4.4 %
At break (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	4.8 %
Tensile strength		
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	145 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	135 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	115 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	80 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	60 MPa
Elastic modulus		
Tensile (1 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	11500 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	11000 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	9500 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	5500 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	4200 MPa

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THERMAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)		
30°C to 100°C (longitudinal)	ISO 11359	20 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
30°C to 100°C (transversal)	ISO 11359	40 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
VICAT - Softening point		
50 N (heating rate 120°C/h)	ISO 306	260 °C
HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature		
0.45 MPa	ISO 75	280 °C
1.81 MPa	ISO 75	270 °C
Thermal conductivity		
in plane	ASTM E 1461-92	0.3 W/(m·K)
through plane	ASTM E 1461-92	0.3 W/(m·K)
FLAMMABILITY	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Flammability rating		
3 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
1.5 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
0.75 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
GWFI - Glow Wire Flammability Index		
2 mm thickness	IEC 60695-2-12	960 °C
1 mm thickness	IEC 60695-2-12	960 °C
GWIT - Glow Wire Ignition Test		
2 mm thickness	IEC 60695-2-13	775 °C
1 mm thickness	IEC 60695-2-13	775 °C
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CTI - Comparative Tracking Index		
solution A (without surfactant)	IEC 60112	125 V
Electrical resistivity		
surface, dry	ASTM D 257 / D 4496	1E12 ohm
Dielectric strength (short period)		
2 mm thickness, 23°C, dry	ASTM D 149	18 kV/mm
TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Wear Factor (speed 0.126 m/s, load 10N, path length 13.6km)		
	LATI (ISO 7148-2)	80 10 ⁻⁸ (mm ³ /N m)
Friction Coefficient (speed 0.126 m/s, load 10N)		
static	LATI (ISO 7148-2)	0.28
dynamic	LATI (ISO 7148-2)	0.34

STORAGE

Best storage conditions of sealed, undamaged packages are warm environmental temperature in dry storage facilities able to protect from weather and accidental damage.

HANDLING AND SAFETY

Detailed information about a safe treatment of the material are indicated in the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) furnished with the first material supply. The MSDS may be also sent again in case of loss.

PREDRYING CONDITIONS (Hot-air dryer)

Predrying needed. Predrying conditions are: at least 2 hours at 120 ÷ 150°C. Increase time in case of wet material. Maximum suggested moisture content: 0.1%. Use of desiccant dryers or vacuum ovens allows a reduction in drying time.

BARREL TEMPERATURE PROFILE

Suggested barrel temperature profile (zone 1 - zone 2 - zone 3 - nozzle): 290-300-310-320°C.

RESIDENCE TIME

Maximum allowable residence time: 30 minutes. Do not exceed this limit. Maximum number of complete shots (in the barrel) suggested: 4 ÷ 8

MELT TEMPERATURE

Suggested range of melt temperature: 290 ÷ 330°C. On small machines, running short cycles, it is possible to use higher melt temperatures to improve plastification, fluidity and surface appearance, paying attention to any indication of material degradation.

MOULD TEMPERATURE

Suggested range of mould temperature: 135 ÷ 150°C. This can be significantly different from the tool settings, due to the cooling system efficiency and the accuracy of the temperature control on the tool. If moulding temperature is lower than suggested, part annealing may be necessary.

INJECTION SPEED

Advisable injection speed: medium to high. Best results are achieved by using an injection profile.

TANGENTIAL SCREW VELOCITY (V)

Maximum suggested tangential velocity (V): 0.1 ÷ 0.2 m/s. The maximum rotational speed (in rpm) may be calculated by means of the following equation: $\text{rpm} = V/d * 19100$, where d is the screw diameter (mm).

INJECTION PRESSURE

Maximum advisable injection pressure at nozzle: 50 ÷ 130 MPa. Please, check on manual of injection moulding machine the ratio between specific pressure (at nozzle) and hydraulic pressure (of oil).

PACKING PRESSURE

Typical suggested packing pressure (at nozzle): 70 ÷ 100% of injection pressure.

CUSHION

Minimum suggested cushion: 2.5 ÷ 6.5 mm.

BACK PRESSURE

Suggested backpressure: 3 ÷ 7 bar (hydraulic pressure).

REGRIND USAGE

Maximum suggested regrind percentage: 15%. In-loop regrind is suggested. Regrind must be dried.

HOT RUNNER MOULDS

Hot runner moulds can be used when a very tight temperature control is assured.

VALVE GATES / SMALL GATES

Valve gates or small injection gates can be used.

EQUIPMENT WEAR AND CORROSION

Usually, critical processing conditions (high injection rate, high back pressure and high screw rotating speed, etc.) and/or disadvantageous geometric conditions (low wall thickness, low diameters, sharp fillet radius, etc.) generate wear on equipment. Wear increases in case of filled materials (particularly fibres filled ones). Appropriate surface treatments of equipment are suggested in these cases, as well as a proper venting to avoid material overheating. Steel types containing a high chrome percentage (Cr > 13%) or a specific surface treatment (e.g. Chrome or Nickel electroplating) are suggested. It is advisable to use a wear- and corrosion-resistant steel to make the mould.

Check the proper "Moulding guide" for further details.

APPROVALS

Please, check our site or contact LATI for details.

CONTACTS

LATI Industria Termoplastici S.p.A.