

LATENE AG3H2W G/30-V0E

Compound based on Polypropylene homopolymer (PPh). Chemical grafted fibres. Improved thermal stabilisation. Metal stabilised. Glass fibres. Flame retardant, UL94 V-0 class, with brominated flame retardants, free of PBB/PBDE. PFAS-free product.

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	1.47 g/cm ³
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.30 ÷ 0.50 %
Transversal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.75 ÷ 0.95 %
Dimensional stability	---	62
Moisture absorption		
saturation, in air	ISO 62-4	0.05 %
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CHARPY impact strength		
Unnotched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eU	30.0 kJ/m ²
Unnotched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eU	15.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eA	8.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eA	5.0 kJ/m ²
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Tensile elongation		
At yield (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	3.0 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	4.0 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	8.5 %
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	2.2 %
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	4.0 %
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	6.0 %
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	8.0 %
Tensile strength		
At yield (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	50 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	35 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	20 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	75 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	45 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	30 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	20 MPa
Elastic modulus		
Tensile (1 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	7800 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	5000 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	4000 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	3000 MPa

LATENE AG3H2W G/30-VOE

THERMAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)		
30°C to 100°C (longitudinal)	ISO 11359	25 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
30°C to 100°C (transversal)	ISO 11359	75 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
VICAT - Softening point		
50 N (heating rate 120°C/h)	ISO 306	135 °C
HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature		
0.45 MPa	ISO 75	155 °C
1.81 MPa	ISO 75	135 °C
Thermal conductivity		
in plane	ASTM E 1461-92	0.3 W/(m·K)
through plane	ASTM E 1461-92	0.2 W/(m·K)
FLAMMABILITY		
Oxygen Index		
	ASTM D 2863	26 %
Flammability rating		
3 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0, 5VA
1.5 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
0.75 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES		
CTI - Comparative Tracking Index		
solution A (without surfactant)	IEC 60112	600 V
Electrical resistivity		
surface, dry	ASTM D 257 / ASTM D4496	1E12 ohm
Dielectric strength (short period)		
2 mm thickness, 23°C, dry	ASTM D 149	35 kV/mm

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 80 ÷ 90°C. Increase time in case of wet material. Maximum suggested moisture content: 0.02%. 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): 195-205-210-220°C.

RESIDENCE TIME

Maximum allowable residence time: 8 minutes. Do not exceed this limit. Maximum number of complete shots (in the barrel) suggested: 2 ÷ 4

MELT TEMPERATURE

Suggested range of melt temperature: 190 ÷ 220°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: 30 ÷ 50°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 ÷ 0.25 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): 60 ÷ 85% of injection pressure.

CUSHION

Minimum suggested cushion: 4 ÷ 8 mm.

BACK PRESSURE

Suggested backpressure: 3 ÷ 20 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 are not recommended, and their usage should be evaluated with LATI Technical Service.

VALVE GATES / SMALL GATES

Use of valve gates or small injection gates is not recommended due to risk of thermal degradation.

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.