

LATAMID 66 H2 G/25-V0KB1

Compound based on Polyamide 66 (PA 66). Improved thermal stabilisation. Glass fibres. Flame retardant, UL94 V-0 class, with red phosphorous. 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	1.32 g/cm ³
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.30 ÷ 0.55 %
Transversal (2.0mm/60MPa)	ISO 294-4	0.70 ÷ 1.05 %
Dimensional stability	---	65
Moisture absorption		
saturation, in air	ISO 62-4	1.85 %

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

CHARPY impact strength

Unnotched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eU	50.0 kJ/m ²
Unnotched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eU	40.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at 23°C	ISO 179-1eA	8.0 kJ/m ²
Notched, at -20°C	ISO 179-1eA	4.0 kJ/m ²

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Tensile elongation

At yield (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	2.9 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	3.5 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	4.5 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	4.8 %
At yield (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	5.2 %
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	3.1 %
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	4.4 %
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	5.0 %
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	5.5 %
At break (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	6.0 %

Tensile strength

At yield (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	75 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	70 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	50 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	40 MPa
At yield (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	35 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	125 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	70 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	50 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	40 MPa
At break (5 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	35 MPa

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MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Elastic modulus

Tensile (1 mm/min), 23°C	ISO 527	7000 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 60°C	ISO 527	4600 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 90°C	ISO 527	3500 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 120°C	ISO 527	2700 MPa
Tensile (1 mm/min), 150°C	ISO 527	2000 MPa

THERMAL PROPERTIES

Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)

30°C to 100°C (longitudinal)	ISO 11359	30 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
30°C to 100°C (transversal)	ISO 11359	60 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹

VICAT - Softening point

50 N (heating rate 120°C/h)	ISO 306	240 °C
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HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature

0.45 MPa	ISO 75	255 °C
1.81 MPa	ISO 75	230 °C

FLAMMABILITY

Oxygen Index

STANDARD	VALUE	MEASURE UNITS
ASTM D 2863	27	%

Flammability rating

3 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
1.5 mm thickness	UL 94	V-0
0.75 mm thickness	UL 94	HB

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	750 °C
1 mm thickness	IEC 60695-2-13	750 °C

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

CTI - Comparative Tracking Index

solution A (without surfactant)	IEC 60112	400 V
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Electrical resistivity

surface, dry	ASTM D 257 / ASTM D4496	1E12 ohm
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Dielectric strength (short period)

2 mm thickness, 23°C, dry	ASTM D 149	20 kV/mm
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STORAGE

Best storage conditions of sealed, undamaged packages are warm environmental temperature in dry storage facilities able to protect from weather and accidental damage. PAY ATTENTION! Material is prone to absorb moisture.

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 $70 \div 90^{\circ}\text{C}$. Increase time in case of wet material. Maximum suggested moisture content: 0.08%. 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): 270-280-285-290°C.

RESIDENCE TIME

Maximum allowable residence time: $3 \div 4$ minutes. Do not exceed this limit. Maximum number of complete shots (in the barrel) suggested: $1 \div 4$

MELT TEMPERATURE

Suggested range of melt temperature: $270 \div 290^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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: $70 \div 90^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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. Best results are achieved by using an injection profile.

TANGENTIAL SCREW VELOCITY (V)

Maximum suggested tangential velocity (V): $0.1 \div 0.2$ 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: $70 \div 140$ 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): $50 \div 60\%$ of injection pressure.

CUSHION

Minimum suggested cushion: $3 \div 8$ mm.

BACK PRESSURE

Suggested backpressure: $3 \div 15$ 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 has to be evaluated, but usually can be used, if a tight temperature control is assured, cross-section area thicknesses are adequate and cycle time is short.

VALVE GATES / SMALL GATES

Use of valve gates or small injection gates has to be evaluated 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.