

LATAMID 66 H2PX-V2

Compound based on Polyamide 66 (PA 66). Improved thermal stabilization. Toughened. Flame retardant, UL94 V-2 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	1.30 g/cm ³
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	1.10 ÷ 1.40 %
Transversal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	1.10 ÷ 1.40 %
Dimensional stability	---	65
Moisture absorption		
saturation, in air	ISO 62-4	2.10 %

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CHARPY impact strength		
Unnotched, at 23°F	ISO 179-1eU	NB ft.lb/in ²
Notched, at +23°F	ISO 179-1eA	2.3 ft.lb/in ²

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Tensile elongation		
At yield (0.196 in/min), 23°F	ISO 527	3.5 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 60°F	ISO 527	>10 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 90°F	ISO 527	>10 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 120°F	ISO 527	>10 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 23°F	ISO 527	15.0 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 60°F	ISO 527	>50 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 90°F	ISO 527	>50 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 120°F	ISO 527	>50 %
Tensile strength		
At yield (0.196 in/min), 23°F	ISO 527	7500 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 60°F	ISO 527	2175 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 90°F	ISO 527	1305 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 120°F	ISO 527	870 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 23°F	ISO 527	7500 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 60°F	ISO 527	NB psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 90°F	ISO 527	NB psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 120°F	ISO 527	NB psi
Elastic modulus		
Tensile (0.04 in/min), 23°F	ISO 527	450 kpsi
Tensile (0.04 in/min), 60°F	ISO 527	210 kpsi
Tensile (0.04 in/min), 90°F	ISO 527	131 kpsi
Tensile (0.04 in/min), 120°F	ISO 527	87 kpsi

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THERMAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)		
30°F to 100°F (longitudinal)	ISO 11359	110 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
30°F to 100°F (transversal)	ISO 11359	110 × 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
VICAT - Softening point		
11 lb (heating rate 250°F/h)	ISO 306	410 °F
HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature		
66 psi	ISO 75	410 °F
264 psi	ISO 75	194 °F
FLAMMABILITY	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Oxygen Index	ASTM D 2863	30 %
Flammability rating		
0.125 in. thickness	UL 94	V-2
0.060 in. thickness	UL 94	V-2
0.030 in. thickness	UL 94	V-2
GWFI - Glow Wire Flammability Index		
0.078 in. thickness	IEC 60695-2-12	960 °C
0.040 in. thickness	IEC 60695-2-12	960 °C
GWIT - Glow Wire Ignition Test		
0.078 in. thickness	IEC 60695-2-13	850 °C
0.040 in. thickness	IEC 60695-2-13	850 °C
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CTI - Comparative Tracking Index		
solution A (without surfactant)	IEC 60112	350 V
Electrical resistivity		
surface, dry	ASTM D 257 / ASTM D4496	1E12 ohm
Dielectric strength (short period)		
0.078 in. thickness, 73°F, dry	ASTM D 149	508 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. 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 $160 \div 195^{\circ}\text{F}$. Increase time in case of damp 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): $510\text{-}520\text{-}525\text{-}535^{\circ}\text{F}$.

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: $520 \div 555^{\circ}\text{F}$. 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.

MOLD TEMPERATURE

Suggested range of mold temperature: $140 \div 195^{\circ}\text{F}$. 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 molding 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): $0.35 \div 0.65$ fps. The maximum rotational speed may be calculated by means of the following equation: $\text{rpm} = S/d \cdot 229$, where d is the screw diameter (in).

INJECTION PRESSURE

Maximum advisable injection pressure at nozzle: $70 \div 140$ MPa. Please, check on manual of injection molding 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: $0.10 \div 0.30$ in.

BACK PRESSURE

Suggested backpressure: $45 \div 220$ psi (hydraulic pressure).

REGRIND USAGE

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

HOT RUNNER MOLDS

Hot runner molds 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 fibers 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 corrosion-resistant steel to make the mold.

Check the proper "Molding guide" for further details.

APPROVALS

Please, check our site or contact LATI for details.

CONTACTS

LATI Industria Termoplastici S.p.A.