

## LATAMID 6 H2E04 G/30

Polyamide 6 (PA6) based compound.  
Heat stabilized. Toughened. Glass fibers. Good elongation.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Density	ISO 1183	1.33 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	0.003 ÷ 0.005 in/in
Transversal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	0.003 ÷ 0.005 in/in
Dimensional stability	---	57
Moisture absorption (in air)		
after 24hrs	ISO 62-4	0.33 %
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CHARPY impact strength		
Unnotched, at +73°F	ISO 179-1eU	NB
Notched, at +73°F	ISO 179-1eA	37.38 ft.lb/in <sup>2</sup>
Tensile elongation		
At yield (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	-
At yield (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	4.6 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	6.1 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	6.8 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	7.6 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	3.5 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	4.8 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	6.4 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	6.9 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	8.0 %
Tensile strength		
At yield (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	-
At yield (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	17400 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	13800 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	11600 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	10200 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	21800 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	16700 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	13000 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	10900 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	9400 psi
Elastic modulus		
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	1200 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	970 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	640 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	520 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	420 kpsi

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THERMAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
<b>Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)</b>		
+86°C to +212°F (longitudinal)	ISO 11359-2	22 µin/(in·°F)
<b>VICAT - Softening point</b>		
11 lb (heating rate 122°F/h)	ISO 306	419 °F
<b>HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature</b>		
66 psi	ISO 75	428 °F
264 psi	ISO 75	401 °F
<b>C.U.T. - Continuous Use Temperature</b>		
Long period (20,000h)	ASTM E1641/E1877	212 °F
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
<b>Electrical resistivity</b>		
Surface	ASTM D 257	1E12 ohm

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### MATERIAL - STORAGE

Sealed, undamaged packages has to be kept in dry storage facilities, providing they are also able to protect them from weather and accidental damages.

### 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

At least 3 hours at 194 ÷ 212°F

These are the suggested conditions to reduce the moisture content to adequate levels. Temperature and drying time can be reduced by using vacuum ovens

### ACTUAL MELT TEMPERATURE

464 ÷ 500°F

The injection molding machine settings needed to obtain the suggested melt temperature will depend greatly on shot size and machine capacity, as well as other molding parameters such as: injection speed, screw RPM, back pressure, etc. 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

140 ÷ 176°F

The mold temperature suggested above is the actual tool steel temperature. 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.

### INJECTION SPEED

Medium

The advisable injection speed greatly depends on cavity geometry and injection molding machine size. The use of high injection speed can improve the surface appearance, but it can also cause outgassing and burn marks due to overheating through shear stress.

### REGRIND USAGE

The use of regrind is possible, but should be assessed on the basis of the project, moulding parameters, and type of grinding used. The effect of using regrind on material properties must be evaluated by the customer on its specific project and process. High percentages of regrind may cause a reduction in viscosity and fibre length, reducing mechanical properties, first resilience.

### HOT RUNNER MOLDS

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

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### TO AVOID

Shut-off nozzles and internally heated hot runners have to be avoided. In order to prevent any material degradation, over-dimensioned machines should be avoided.

### NOTES

**The products mentioned herein are not suitable for applications in contact with foodstuff 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.**