

# Product Information

## High Performance Nylon HPN200G35HSL

**HPN200G35HSL** is a high performance polyamide compound reinforced with glass fiber at 35% by weight ; it is heat stabilized for best performance of molded parts which may be exposed to high temperatures in air for prolonged periods of time.

This compound exhibits high strength and rigidity, and excellent high temperature performance.

In common with all polyamide polymers, **HPN200G35HSL** offers resistance to the effects of a wide range of chemicals, solvents, oils and greases, and may be used for demanding applications including those in the automotive and electrical / electronics industries.

### PRELIMINARY PROPERTIES<sup>1</sup> DRY AS MOLDED

PROPERTY	ASTM TEST METHOD	ENGLISH		S.I.	
		UNITS	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE
Melting Range	D789	°F	570-580	°C	300-305
Specific Gravity	D792	-	1.47	-	1.47
Water Absorption					
24 hrs. @ 73°F		%	0.4	%	0.4
Saturation 73°F		%	3.5	%	3.5
Heat Deflection Temperature at 264 lbs/in <sup>2</sup> (1.82Mpa)	D648	°F	489	°C	254
Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion					
Flow Direction		in / in °F	8-10 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-	-
Transverse Direction		in / in °F	2.5-3 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	-	-
Mold Shrinkage Guideline*					
Flow Direction	1/8" section	%	0.2-0.3	%	0.2-0.3
Transverse Direction	1/8" section	%	0.8-0.10	%	0.8-0.10
Tensile Strength at Break	D638	lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	29,000	MPa	204
Elongation at Break	D638	%	2-3	%	2-3
Flexural Strength	D790	lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	42,000	MPa	290
Flexural Modulus	D790	lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	1,500,000	MPa	10,345
Izod Impact Strength (Notched, 1/8" specimen)	D256	ft. lbs/in of notch	1.9	J/m	101
Volume Resistivity	D257	ohm-cm	1 x 10 <sup>16</sup>	-	-
Dielectric Strength (0.060 ins)	D149	V / .001 in	690	-	-
Dissipation Factor (1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> Hz)	D150	-	0.02	-	-
CTI	D495	v	600	-	-

**\*Please review shrinkage projections for specific applications with an MDE Technical Representative.**

<sup>1</sup>This is a readily available production material. However, these mechanical property data are subject to change as additional production lots are characterized.

All data generated using test specimens injection molded from natural color material. Inclusion of other additives may change some or all of these test results. Test specimens are stored in a moisture proof container immediately after molding and contain less than 0.2% moisture; tests are conducted at 23°C and 50% relative humidity unless otherwise stated.

These mechanical property test data have been developed using injection molded specimens tested under standardized conditions; furthermore, many of the mechanical properties of thermoplastic materials can be influenced by changes in processing conditions, environmental factors such as temperature and humidity, and rate of application of stress. Therefore, these test results, which characterize typical production material, should not be used either to establish specification limits or alone as the basis for engineering design.

# High Performance Nylon HPN200G35HSL

## Processing Guidelines

### Drying

High performance nylon compounds from MDE are shipped in moisture resistant packaging, dried to less than 0.2% moisture. Processors should further dry these compounds, especially after exposure of previously dried virgin resin to ambient air for more than an hour, or when a proportion of reground material is being used.

The use of dehumidifying dryers is strongly preferred. The dew point of the drying air stream should be no more than -20°F, and preferably lower. The drying air temperature must be high enough to achieve a pellet temperature of 210°F. If using a hopper drier, depending on air hose length and insulation of hoses and hopper, the drying air temperature may need to reach 220-230°F to achieve the required material temperature.

If the pellet temperature reaches 210°F, a residence time of 6-8 hours is generally adequate to ensure that the material is ready to be processed.

If moisture analysis equipment is available, an acceptable maximum moisture content for normal processing is 0.1%. Mold-in-color parts with critical cosmetic requirements may require drying to < 0.05%.

### Temperature Guidelines

The following temperature guidelines are suggested for general use **if a machine can be selected where shot size is 40-70% of nominal machine capacity.**

<u>Tool Surface Temperature (°F)</u>	<u>Melt Temperatures (°F)</u>			<u>Typical Cylinder Temperatures(°F)</u>		
	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Preferred</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Front</u>	<u>Center</u>	<u>Rear</u>
270-310	640	610-630	590	610	610	610

- A "flat" temperature profile helps ensure a homogeneous melt, improves screw recovery and helps to optimize cycle times.
- Oil heaters will be required to maintain a mold surface temperature in the suggested range. These temperatures are necessary to help consistency of mold fill and therefore consistency of dimensions, minimize the effect of weld lines and are required to realize best molded part performance.
- A medium to fast injection speed maximizes weld line strength and minimizes molded-in stress. Good venting of cavities is essential to allow fast fill without burning.

### Screw Forward Time

Adequate screw forward time under follow-up pressure is important to ensure proper packing before gate freeze, during which time it is essential to maintain a "cushion" of 1/8"-1/4". Optimum screw forward time can be judged by a part weight vs. forward time plot. Avoid overpacking, which can generate molded-in stresses.

### Screw Recovery

It is recommended that back pressure be applied to the screw to help development of a homogenous melt, and to ensure consistent shot volume. For this reinforced grade, limiting back pressure to about 50 psi gauge will minimize the risk of mechanical damage to the glass fibers with consequent loss of part performance. Screw rotation should also be as slow as possible consistent with cycle time goals, usually 40-80 r.p.m.

### Mold Shrinkage

Standard ASTM test specimens are used to develop shrinkage guidelines. Test specimens are end-gated, 1/8 inch thickness, and molded at conditions recommended for this formulation. **Actual shrinkage in molded parts will depend on several variables, including processing conditions, part configuration and gate location, both of which influence material flow direction, and wall section thickness.**