

PRODUCT INFORMATION

NYLON N61250L and N61250HSL

These formulations are nylon 6.12 materials suitable for general-purpose injection molding applications and are lubricated for ease of mold release. For molded parts, which are to be exposed to high temperature for extended periods of time, the use of **N61250HSL**, which contains an effective stabilizer package, is recommended. Mechanical properties for this heat-stabilized material are generally similar to those for the base formulation, except for elongation, which may be slightly reduced. Nylon 6.12 exhibits all of the outstanding physical and mechanical performance characteristics typical of the nylon 6.6 or 6 variants. The special feature of nylon 6.12 is substantially reduced moisture absorption - about one-third that of nylon 6.6 or 6. The influence of environmental humidity on mechanical and electrical properties and dimensions is also therefore much reduced, so that nylon 6.12 is selected for appliances where the performance characteristics of a nylon are required, but where improved stability of dimensions and part performance in a wide range of environments is necessary. Nylon 6.12 also shows very easy processing characteristics and a wide latitude in processing conditions to suit a variety of tool configurations and production requirements.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES DRY AS MOLDED

PROPERTY	ASTM TEST METHOD	ENGLISH		S.I.	
		UNITS	VALUE	UNITS	VALUE
Melting Point	D789	°F	414	°C	212
Specific Gravity	D792	-	1.07	-	1.07
Water Absorption (24 hrs. immersion)	D570	%	0.25	%	0.25
Heat Deflection Temp. at 264 lbs/in ² (1.82MPa)	D648	°F	190	°C	88
Mold Shrinkage at 66 psi* (Flow Direction)	1/8" section	°F	300	°C	149
		%	1.2	%	1.2
Tensile Strength at Yield	D638	lbs/in ²	9,000	MPa	62
Elongation at Break	D638	%	50	%	50
Flexural Strength	D790	lbs/in ²	11,750	MPa	81
Flexural Modulus	D790	lbs/in ²	310,000	MPa	2,138
Izod Impact Strength (Notched, 1/8" specimen)	D256	ft. lbs/in of notch	0.8	J/m	43
Tensile Impact Strength (Type S specimen)	D1822	ft.lbs./in ²	60	kJ/m ²	126
Rockwell Hardness	D785	R scale	R114	-	-

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

All data generated using test specimens injection molded from natural color material. Inclusion of color pigments or 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 23EC 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.

N61250L and N61250HSL

Processing Guidelines

Drying

Nylon compounds from MDE are shipped in moisture resistant packaging, dried to less than 0.25% moisture. Most processors will further dry nylon resins and compounds, especially after exposure of 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 175-180°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 200-220°F to achieve the required material temperature.

If the pellet temperature reaches 180°F, a residence time of 4 hours is generally adequate to ensure that the material is ready to be processed. Only if residence times are limited to 2 hours should a pellet temperature of 200°F be considered; at 200°F, there is a risk of material oxidation, with associated yellowing of natural color and loss of part performance.

Nylon compounds usually demonstrate visual evidence of unacceptably high moisture levels. This includes splay or silver streaking on the molded part surface, or an unstable melt or nozzle drool at the machine. Additional drying time is indicated if these characteristics are observed.

If moisture analysis equipment is available, an acceptable moisture content range for normal processing is 0.1% to 0.25% maximum. Mold-in-color parts with critical cosmetic requirements may require drying to < 0.1%.

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</u> <u>Temperature (°F)</u>	<u>Melt Temperatures (°F)</u>			<u>Typical Cylinder</u> <u>Temperatures (°F)</u>		
	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Preferred</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Front</u>	<u>Center</u>	<u>Rear</u>
150-180	540	460-480	460	450	460	470

- A "reverse" temperature profile helps ensure a good quality homogeneous melt by accelerating the transition from solid pellets, improves screw recovery, and helps to optimize cycle times.
- A mold surface temperature in the suggested range improves surface appearance, helps consistency of mold fill and therefore consistency of dimensions, minimizes the effect of weld lines and also helps realize best molded part performance.
- A medium - fast injection speed maximizes weld line strength and minimizes molded in stress, and also contributes to achievement of best surface appearance. 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 of about 50 p.s.i gauge be used to help development of a homogeneous melt, and to ensure consistent shot volume, while minimizing 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.**