Product Information

Feb 2007

Ultraform® N 2320 003 UNC Q600



Product Description

Ultraform N 2320 003 UNC Q600 is a rapidly freezing general-purpose injection-molding POM grade. It contains a mold release agent.

Applications

Typical applications include spring elements, clips, gas filler caps, gear wheels, small motor parts, curtain hooks and release buttons for safety belts.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Density, g/cm ³	1183	1.4
Moisture, %	62	
(50% RH)		0.2
(Saturation)		0.8
RHEOLOGICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Melt Volume Rate (190 °C/2.16) Kg, cc/10min.	1133	7.5
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527	
23°C		2,700
Tensile stress at yield, MPa	527	
23°C		65
Tensile strain at yield, %	527	
23°C		9.4
Nominal strain at break, %	527	
23°C		27
Tensile Creep Modulus (1000h), MPa	899	1,400
Tensile Creep Modulus (1h), MPa	899	1,800
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179	
23°C		6
-30°C		5.5
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ²	179	
23°C		010
20 0		210
-30°C		210 190
	ISO Test Method	
-30°C	ISO Test Method 3146	190
-30°C THERMAL		190 Property Value
-30°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C	3146	190 Property Value 167
-30°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel,	3146	190 Property Value 167 100
-30°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C	3146 75	190 Property Value 167 100 1.1 X10-4
-30°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL	3146 75 ISO Test Method	190 Property Value 167 100 1.1 X10-4 Property Value
-30°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index	3146 75 ISO Test Method IEC 60112	190 Property Value 167 100 1.1 X10-4 Property Value 600

General Information: 800-BC-RESIN Technical Assistance: 800-527-TECH (734-324-5150) Web address: http://www.plasticsportal.com/usa

Ultraform® N 2320 003 UNC Q600



Dielectric Constant (100 Hz)	IEC 60250	3.8
Dielectric Constant (1 MHz)	IEC 60250	3.8
Dissipation Factor (100 Hz)	IEC 60250	10
Dissipation Factor (1 MHz)	IEC 60250	50
Dielectric Strength, KV/mm	IEC 60243-1	40

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.15%

Product is supplied in polyethylene bags and drying prior to molding is not required. However, after relatively long storage or when handling material from previously opened containers, preliminary drying is recommended in order to remove any moisture which has been absorbed. If drying is required, a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer operating at 80 - 110 °C (176 - 230 °F) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level, but 2-4 hours is generally sufficient. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Material Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 190-230 °C (375-445 °F) Mold Temperature 60-120 °C (140-248 °F) Injection and Packing Pressure 35-70 bar (500-1000psi)

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 80-90 °C (176-194 °F) is recommended, but temperatures of as low as 45 °C (113 °F) and as high as 105 °C (221 °F) can be used where applicable.

Pressures

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits. Injection pressure controls the filling of the part and should be applied for 90% of ram travel. Packing pressure affects the final part and can be used effectively in controlling sink marks and shrinkage. It should be applied and maintained until the gate area is completely frozen off.

Back pressure can be utilized to provide uniform melt consistency and reduce trapped air and gas. Minimal back pressure should be utilized to prevent glass breakage. recommended.

Fill Rate

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits.

Note

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