

Compared with virgin PA 66, this 30% glass fibre reinforced and heat stabilised nylon grade offers increased strength, stiffness, creep resistance and dimensional stability whilst retaining an excellent wear resistance. It also allows higher max. service temperatures.

## Physical properties (indicative values\*)

PROPERTIES	Test methods ISO/(IEC)	Units	VALUES
Colour	—	—	black
Density	1183	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.29
Water absorption:			
– after 24/96 h immersion in water of 23°C (1)	62	mg	30/56
	62	%	0.39/0.74
– at saturation in air of 23°C / 50% RH	—	%	1.7
– at saturation in water of 23°C	—	%	5.5
<b>Thermal Properties (2)</b>			
Melting temperature	—	°C	255
Thermal conductivity at 23°C	—	W/(K·m)	0.30
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion:			
– average value between 23 and 60°C	—	m/(m·K)	50·10 <sup>-6</sup>
– average value between 23 and 100°C	—	m/(m·K)	60·10 <sup>-6</sup>
Temperature of deflection under load:			
– method A: 1.8 MPa	+ 75	°C	150
Max. allowable service temperature in air:			
– for short periods (3)	—	°C	240
– continuously: for 5,000/20,000 h (4)	—	°C	120/110
Min. service temperature (5)	—	°C	-20
Flammability (6):			
– according to UL 94 (3/6 mm thickness)	—	—	HB/HB
<b>Mechanical Properties at 23°C (7)</b>			
Tension test (8):			
– tensile stress at break (9)	+ 527	MPa	100
	++ 527	MPa	75
– tensile strain at break (9)	+ 527	%	5
	++ 527	%	2
– tensile modulus of elasticity (10)	+ 527	MPa	5,900
	++ 527	MPa	3,200
Compression test (11):			
– compressive stress at 1/2/5% nominal strain (10)	+ 804	MPa	28/55/90
Creep test in tension (8):			
– stress to produce 1% strain in 1,000 h ( $\sigma_{1/2000}$ )	+ 899	MPa	26
	++ 899	MPa	18
Charpy impact strength – Unnotched (12)	+ 179/16A	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 50
Charpy impact strength – Notched	+ 179/16A	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	6
Izod impact strength – Notched	+ 180/2A	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	6
	++ 180/2A	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	11
Ball indentation hardness (13)	+ 2039-1	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	165
Rockwell hardness (13)	+ 2039-2	—	M 76
<b>Electrical Properties at 23°C</b>			
Electric strength (14)	+ (60243)	kV/mm	30
	++ (60243)	kV/mm	20
Volume resistivity	+ (60093)	Ω·cm	> 10 <sup>14</sup>
	++ (60093)	Ω·cm	> 10 <sup>13</sup>
Surface resistivity	+ (60093)	Ω	> 10 <sup>13</sup>
	++ (60093)	Ω	> 10 <sup>12</sup>
Relative permittivity $\epsilon_r$ :			
– at 100 Hz	+ (60250)	—	3.9
	++ (60250)	—	6.9
– at 1 MHz	+ (60250)	—	3.6
	++ (60250)	—	3.9
Dielectric dissipation factor tan $\delta$ :			
– at 100 Hz	+ (60250)	—	0.012
	++ (60250)	—	0.19
– at 1 MHz	+ (60250)	—	0.014
	++ (60250)	—	0.04
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	+ (60112)	—	475
	++ (60112)	—	475

Note: 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 1,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm<sup>2</sup>; 1 kV/mm = 1 MV/m

## Availability

Round Rods: Ø 10-200 mm - Plates: Thicknesses 10-100 mm

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### Legend

+ : values referring to dry material  
 ++ : values referring to material in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere 23°C/50 % RH (mostly derived from literature)

- According to method 1 of ISO 62 and done on discs Ø 50 x 3 mm.
- The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications.
- Only for short time exposure (a few hours) in applications where no or only a very low load is applied to the material.
- Temperature resistance over a period of 5,000/20,000 hours. After these periods of time, there is a decrease in tensile strength of about 50% as compared with the original value. The temperature values given here are thus based on the thermal-oxidative degradation which takes place and causes a reduction in properties. Note, however, that, as for all thermoplastics, the maximum allowable service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the duration and the magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subjected.
- Impact strength decreasing with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is practically determined by the extent to which the material is subjected to impact. The value given here is based on unfavourable impact conditions and may consequently not be considered as being the absolute practical limit.
- These estimated ratings, derived from raw material supplier data, are not intended to reflect hazards presented by the materials under actual fire conditions. There is no UL-yellow card available for ERTALON 66-GF30 stock shapes.
- The figures given for the properties of dry material (+) are for the most part average values of tests run on test specimens machined out of rods Ø 40-60 mm.
- Test specimens: Type 1 B.
- Test speed: 5 mm/min.
- Test speed: 1 mm/min.
- Test specimens: cylinders Ø 12 x 30 mm.
- Pendulum used: 15 J.
- 10 mm thick test specimens.
- Electrode configuration: 25/75 mm coaxial cylinders; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296; 1 mm thick test specimens.

• This table is a valuable help in the choice of a material. The data listed here fall within the normal range of product properties. **However, they are not guaranteed and they should not be used to establish material specification limits nor used alone as the basis of design.** It has to be noted that ERTALON 66-GF30 is a fibre reinforced, and consequently anisotropic material (properties differ when measured parallel and perpendicular to the extrusion direction).