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**Nylatron NSM** is a proprietary cast nylon 6 formulation containing solid lubricant additives which grant this material selflubricity, excellent frictional behaviour, superior wear resistance and outstanding pressure-velocity capabilities (up to 5 times higher than conventional cast nylons). Being particularly suited for higher velocity, unlubricated moving parts applications, it is the perfect complement to the oil-filled grade Ertalon LFX.

# Physical properties (indicative values

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PROPERTIES	Test methods	Units	VALUES
Colour	-	-	grey
Density	ISO 1183-1	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.14
Water absorption:			
<ul> <li>after 24/96 h immersion in water of 23 °C (1)</li> </ul>	ISO 62	mg	40 / 76
	ISO 62	%	0.59 / 1.12
- at saturation in air of 23 °C / 50 % RH	-	%	2
- at saturation in water of 23 °C	-	%	6.3
Thermal Properties (2)			
Melting temperature (DSC, 10 °C/min)	ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	215
Glass transition temperature (DSC, 20 °C/min) - (3)	ISO 11357-1/-2	°C	-
Thermal conductivity at 23 °C	-	W/(K.m)	0.29
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion:			
- average value between 23 and 60 °C	-	m/(m.K)	80 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
- average value between 23 and 100 °C	-	m/(m.K)	95 x 10⁻ <sup>6</sup>
Temperature of deflection under load:	100 75 440		76
- method A: 1.8 MPa +	ISO 75-1/-2	°C	75
Max. allowable service temperature in air:		°C	165
- for short periods (4)	-	•	
- continuously : for 5,000 / 20,000 h (5)	-	0° 0°	105 / 90
Min. service temperature (6)	-	-0	-30
Flammability (7):	100 4500 4/ 0	0/	
- "Oxygen Index"	ISO 4589-1/-2	%	-
- according to UL 94 (3 / 6 mm thickness)	-	-	HB / HB
Mechanical Properties at 23 °C (8)			
Tension test (9):	100 507 4/ 0	MDa	70 /
- tensile stress at yield / tensile stress at break (10) +		MPa	78 / -
+++		MPa	50 / -
- tensile strength (10) +	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa %	80 5
- tensile strain at yield (10) +		%	5 25
- tensile strain at break (10) ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++		%	25 > 50
- tensile modulus of elasticity (11) ++	ISO 527-1/-2 ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	2 50 3150
- tensile modulus of elasticity (11) +	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	1525
Compression test (12):	130 327-17-2	IVIFa	1525
- compressive stress at 1 / 2 / 5 % nominal strain (11) +	ISO 604	MPa	31 / 59 / 87
Charpy impact strength - Unnotched (13) +	ISO 179-1/1eU	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	75
Charpy impact strength - Notched +		kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	3.5
Ball indentation hardness (14) +		N/mm <sup>2</sup>	150
Rockwell hardness (14) +		-	M 81
Electrical Properties at 23 °C	100 2003-2	-	W 01
Electric strength (15) +	IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	25
++		kV/mm	17
Volume resistivity +		Ohm.cm	> 10 <sup>14</sup>
tolano robotiny	.20 00000	Ohm.cm	> 10 <sup>12</sup>
Surface resistivity +		Ohm	> 10 <sup>13</sup>
++		Ohm	> 10 <sup>12</sup>
Relative permittivity ε <sub>r</sub> : - at 100 Hz +		-	3.6
++		-	6.6
- at 1 MHz +		-	3.2
++	IEC 60250	-	3.7
Dielectric dissipation factor tan δ: - at 100 Hz +	IEC 60250	-	0.012
++		-	0.14
- at 1 MHz +		-	0.016
++	IEC 60250	-	0.05
Comparative tracking index (CTI) +	IEC 60112	-	600
++		-	600

Note: 1 g/cm3 = 1,000 kg/m3; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm2; 1 kV/mm = 1 MV/m.

## Availablility: see "Guide to Diameter/Sheet Tolerances and Weights" or contact us

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Legend:

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- : values referring to dry material
- : values referring to material in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere 23 °C / 50 % RH (mostly derived from literature)
- (1) According to method 1 of ISO 62 and done on discs  $\varnothing$  50 mm x 3 mm.
- (2) The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications.
   (3) Values for this property are only given here for amorphous
  - materials and not for semi-crystalline ones. Only for short time exposure (a few hours) in applications where no
- 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
  - Temperature resistance over a period of 5,000/20,000 hours. After these periods of time, there is a decrease in tensile strength – measured at 23 °C – 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 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.
- (6) Impact strength decreasing with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is practically mainly 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.
- (7) These estimated ratings, derived from raw material supplier data and other publications, are not intended to reflect hazards presented by the material under actual fire conditions. There is no 'UL File Number' available for Nvlatron NSM stock shapes.
- (8) 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 50 mm. Except for the hardness tests, the test specimens were then taken from an area mid between centre and outside diameter, with their length in longitudinal direction of the rod.
- (9) Test specimens: Type 1 B
- (10) Test speed: 50 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)]
- (11) Test speed: 1 mm/min
- (12) Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm
   (13) Pendulum used: 4 J
- (14) Measured on 10 mm thick test specimens (discs), mid between centre and outside diameter.
- (15) Electrode configuration: Ø 25 / Ø 75 mm coaxial cylinders ; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296 ; 1 mm thick test specimens.
  - This table, mainly to be used for comparison purposes, 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.