

PLASTIC MATERIALS

PA 6.6

DESCRIPTION

Polyamide obtained by the polymerisation of Hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid . It is one of the oldest engineering plastics ,having been created in the USA in 1930. Due to its origin it is widely used in the American and English markets . In comparison to PA6 it is more stiff and tougher but is also more brittle . It is advisable to use PA66 instead of Polyamide 6 when a higher stiffness is required to the detriment of resilience. It can be easily machined on automatic machine tools.

FEATURES

- ✚ Wear resistance : it is good even in demanding environments.
- ✚ Self —lubricating :the friction coefficient is low and generally for sliding application it does not require lubricators.
- ✚ Toughness :very high tensile stress and compressive strength , its toughness is higher than that of Polyamide 6
- ✚ Machining on automatic machine tools in shown to be easy as the shavings break thanks to its higher toughness
- ✚ Ageing resistance, and weatherproof .
- ✚ Natural colour

WEAK POINT

- ✚ It is hygroscopic, even if to a lesser extent than PA6.
- ✚ It absorbs moisture in time and consequently the mechanical features and final dimensions will change.

APPLICATION

Mechanical : because it has higher stiffness than PA6 it is used for mechanical applications when this feature is more important than that of shock resistance : suitable for gears ,cams pulleys, anti-wear .

Food contact : in some cases it can be used in contact with food

Electrical : use in the electrical field is to be avoided as the electrical features change with the moisture content.

Chemical: it is resistant to alkali ,inorganic compounds and solvents .

PHISICAL PROPERTIES			
DESCRIPTION	STANDARDS	U.M	VALUE
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	ISO 1183	g/cm ³	1.15
WATER ABSORPTION AT SATURATION	ISO 62	%	6.5
MOISTURE ABSORPTION AT 23° C-50% RH	ISO 62	%	2.2
MECHANICAL PROPERTIS			
YIELD STRENGTH	ISO 527	N/mm ²	90
ELONGATION AT YIELD	ISO 527	%	>40
TENSILE STRENGTH AT BREAK	ISO 527	N/mm ²	-
ELONGATION AT BREAK	ISO 527	%	-
TENSILE MODULUS	ISO 527	N/mm ²	3450
UN-NOTCHED IMPACT STRENGTH	ISO 179	KJ/m ²	NB
NOTCH IMPACT STRENGTH	ISO 179	KJ/m ²	4.5
ROCKWELL HARDNESS M	ISO 2039-2	-	88
SHORE D HARDNESS	DIN 53505	SHORE D	-
FLEXURAL STRENGTH AL 3.5%	ISO 178	N/mm ²	-
FLEXURAL MODULUS	ISO 178	N/mm ²	-
COMPRESSIVE STRESS (1%-23° C)	ISO 604	N/mm ²	25
COMPRESSIVE MODULUS	ISO604	N/mm ²	-
DEFORMATION UNDER LOAD 100 Mpa -24 hr-RT	-	%	-
PAISSON' S RATIO	Abs	-	0.38
TERMAL PROPERTIES			
MAXIMUM OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-	° C	95
MINIMUM OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-	° C	-30
VICAT SAFTENING TEMPERATURE VST/B/50	ISO 306	° C	-
HEAT DEFLECTION TEMPERATURE AT 0.45 Mpa	ISO 75	° C	200/230
HEAT DEFLECTION TEMPERATURE -1.8 MPa	ISO 75	° C	80/100
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	DIN 52612	W/(K*m)	0.28
COEF. OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION (23 A 100° C)	ASTM D696	Pm/(m* ° K)	80/95
COEF. OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION (23° C)	ASTM D696	Pm/(m* ° K)	-
TIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES			
STATIC COEF. OF FRICTION ON POLISHED STEEL	MPC TEST	abs	0.2
DYNAMIC COEF. OF FRICTION ON POLISHED STEEL	MPC TEST	abs	0.28
PV LIMITWITHOUT LUBRICATION	MPC TEST V=0.5 m/s	N/mm ²	0.09
WEAR COEFFICIENT ON HARDENED POLISHED STEEL	MPC TEST PV=0.1 MPa m/s	Pm/s	8.5
MAXIMUM PRESSURE	MPC TEST	N/mm ²	25
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES			
VOLUME RESISTANCE	IEC 60093	Ω * m	>10 ¹²
SURFACE RESISTANCE	IEC 60094	Ω	>10 ¹²
DIELECTRIC CONSTANT AT 1 MHz	IEC 60250	Abs	3.8
DIELECTRIC LOSS FACTOR- 1 MHz	IEC 60250	tan	0.06
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH	IEC 60243	KV/mm	18
ULTERIORI CARATTERISTICHE			
BONDABILITY	-		N
FOOD CONTACT SAFETY (FDA COMPILACE)	DM 21/3/73		Y
FLAMMABILITY	UL 94		V2
OXYGEN LIMIT INDEX	ISO 4589	%	26
UV RESISTANCE	-		N***