

Product Information

Easy flowing injection molding grade with 15 % carbon fiber, for technical parts

Abbreviated designation according to ISO 1043: PBT-I-CF15

Product safety

Ultradur® melts are stable at temperatures up to 280°C and do not give rise to hazards due to molecular degradation or the evolution of gases and vapors. Like all thermoplastic polymers, however, Ultradur decomposes on exposure to excessive thermal stresses, e.g. when it is overheated or as a result of cleaning by burning off. At temperatures of > 290 °C can be emitted: carbon monoxide, tetrahydrofuran.

Under special fire conditions traces of other toxic substances are possible. Formation of further decomposition and oxidation products depends upon the fire conditions.

When Ultradur® is properly processed and there is adequate suction at the die no risks to health are to be expected. Additional safety information can be found in the safety data sheets of the individual products.

Safety data sheets can be requested from the Ultraplaste Infopoint at ultraplaste.infopoint@basf.com.

Physical form and storage

Standard packaging includes the 25-kg-bag, the 1000 kg octabin (octagonal container) or the 1000 kg big bag. Other forms of packaging are possible subject to agreement. All containers are tightly sealed and should be opened only immediately prior to processing. Further precautions for preliminary treatment and drying are described in the processing section of the brochure. The bulk density is about 0,7 to 0,8g/cm³.

Ultradur® can be stored for a longer period of time in dry, well vented rooms without causing problems in processing.

Ultradur® should generally have a moisture content of less than 0,04% when being processed.

In order to ensure reliable production, therefore, pre-drying should generally be the rule and the machine should be loaded via a closed conveyor system. Appropriate equipment is commercially available. Pre-drying is also for the addition of batches, e.g. in the case of inhouse pigmentation.

In order to prevent the formation of condensed water, containers stored in unheated rooms must only be opened when they have attained the temperature prevailing in the processing area. This can possibly take a very long time.

Measurements have shown that the interior of a 25-kg bag originally at 5°C had reached the temperature of 20°C in the processing area only after 48 hours.

Note

The data contained in this publication are based on our current knowledge and experience. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our product, these data do not relieve processors from carrying out their own investigations and tests; neither do these data imply any guarantee of certain properties, nor the suitability of the product for a specific purpose. Any descriptions, drawings, photographs, data, proportions, weights etc. given herein may change without prior information and do not constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed. In order to check the availability of products please contact us or our sales agency.

	Test method	Unit	Values
Properties			
Polymer abbreviation	-	-	PBT-I-CF15
Density	ISO 1183	kg/m³	1320
Melt volume rate MVR 250 °C/2.16 kg	ISO 1133	cm³/10min	10
Drying			
Moisture, max.	-	%	0.04
Dryer temperature ¹⁾	-	°C	80 - 120
Drying time	-	h	4
Injection molding			
Melt temperature range	-	°C	250 - 275
Mold temperature range	-	°C	60 - 100
Machine Settings			
Temperature hopper throat	-	°C	80
Cylinder temperature 1 (feed zone)	-	°C	250
Cylinder temperature 2 (compression)	-	°C	255
Cylinder temperature 3 (metering-zone, in front of the screw)	-	°C	260
Cylinder temperature 4 (nozzle)	-	°C	260
Peripheral screw speed	-	m/s	0.25
Shrinkage			
Molding shrinkage (parallel)	ISO 294-4	%	0.40
Molding shrinkage (normal)	ISO 294-4	%	0.70

Ultradur® HR grades can be processed on injection moulding machines with standard screws.

To avoid residence time of the melt the total shot weight of the barrel should be compared to the part weight, and taken into consideration. Runners and flow channels, which remain for long periods at high temperatures, should have a geometry which does not obstruct the flow of the melt, big diameters must be avoided. This also applies to machine nozzles and hot runners. Long residence times of the melt in the barrel and the hot runner or too high melt temperatures in production can generate a molecular degradation. If possible it is recommended to use lower melt temperatures.

Any stoppages and the barrel should be purged empty and the screw left in the forward position, it is good practice to reduce the barrel temps if the stoppage is going to be long. Before restarting purge the barrel and the hot runner.

Footnotes

1) Dry air dryer or vacuum dryer

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