

Ultramid® B3GM35 Q643

Polyamide 6



Product Description

Ultramid B3GM35 Q643 is a 40% combined glass-fiber and mineral reinforced injection molding PA6 grade.

Applications

Typical applications include industrial articles requiring medium rigidity and high dimensional stability.

PHYSICAL	ASTM Test Method	Property Value	
Specific Gravity	D-792	1.48	
Mold Shrinkage (1/8" bar, in/in)		0.004	
Moisture, %	D-570		
(50% RH)		1.7	
(Saturation)		5.7	
MECHANICAL	ASTM Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Strength, Break, MPa (psi)	D-638		
23C (73F)		123 (17,800)	-
Elongation, Break, %	D-638		
23C (73F)		2.6	-
IMPACT	ASTM Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Notched Izod Impact, J/M (ft-lbs/in)	D-256		
-40C (-40F)		40 (0.7)	-
23C (73F)		53 (1.0)	134 (2.5)
THERMAL	ASTM Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, C(F)	D-3418	220 (428)	-
Heat Deflection @ 264 psi (1.8 MPa) C(F)	D-648	198 (388)	-

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Material is supplied in sealed containers and drying prior to molding in a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer is recommended. Drying parameters are dependent upon the actual percentage of moisture in the pellets and typical pre-drying conditions are 2-4 hours at 180F (83C). Recommended moisture levels for achieving optimum surface qualities and mechanical properties is 0.05% - 0.12%. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), or by contacting your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 270-295 degC (518-563 degF)
Mold Temperature 80-95 degC (176-203 degF)
Injection and Packing Pressure 35-125 bar (500-1500 psi)

Mold Temperatures

This product can be processed over a wide range of mold temperatures; however, for applications where aesthetics are critical, a mold surface temperature of 80-95 degC (176-203 degF) is recommended.



Pressures

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.

Fill Rate

Fast fill rates are recommended to ensure uniform melt delivery to the cavity and prevent premature freezing. Surface appearance is directly affected by injection rate.

Note

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