

# Ultramid® Structure A3WG8 LF BK564

## Polyamide 66



### Product Description

Ultramid Structure A3WG8 LF BK564 is a long glass-fiber reinforced and heat aging resistant injection molding grade designed for applications requiring excellent strength and stiffness.

PHYSICAL		ISO Test Method	Property Value	
Density, g/cm		1183	1.47	
Mold Shrinkage, parallel, %		294-4	0.42	
Mold Shrinkage, normal, %		294-4	0.73	
MECHANICAL		ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Tensile Modulus, MPa		527		
23C			13,200	10,700
80C			9,300	-
Tensile stress at break, MPa		527		
23C			210	132
80C			143	-
Tensile strain at break, %		527		
23C			2	2.1
Flexural Strength, MPa		178		
23C			320	255
Flexural Modulus, MPa		178		
23C			11,500	10,000
IMPACT		ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Izod Notched Impact, kJ/m <sup>2</sup>		180		
23C			24	24
Charpy Notched, kJ/m <sup>2</sup>		179		
23C			28	28
-30C			28	28
Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m <sup>2</sup>		179		
23C			65	79
-30C			55	52
THERMAL		ISO Test Method	Dry	Conditioned
Melting Point, C		3146	260	-
HDT A, C		75	260	-

### Processing Guidelines

#### Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.12%

Ultramid 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 83 degC (181 degF). 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



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Melt Temperature 290-310 degC (554-590 degF)  
Mold Temperature 80-100 degC (176-212 degF)  
Injection and Packing Pressure 35-125 bar (500-1500 psi)

### **Mold Temperatures**

A mold temperature of 80-100 degC (176-212 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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