Hostalen PP XN112-I

Polypropylene, Random Copolymer

Product Description

***Hostalen* PP XN112-I** is a natural colored polypropylene random copolymer.
The product Hostalen PP XN112-I has been classified through ISO9080 and according to ISO12162 as PP112.
The regression curves of *Hostalen* PP XN112-I are above the reference lines of PP-RCT mentioned in DIN8077, DIN 8078 and EN ISO15874 standards for piping applications under pressure.
For further details about the suitble applications for this material please contact LyondellBasell.
For regulatory information please refer to *Hotalen* PP XN112-I Product Stewardship Bulletin (PSB).
Hostalen PP XN112-I is not intended for medical and pharmaceutical applications.

Product Characteristics

Status	Commercial: Active
Test Method used	ISO
Availability	Europe
Processing Methods	Extrusion Pipe Sheet and Semi Finished Products
Features	Antioxidant, Random Copolymer, Good Organoleptic Properties
Typical Customer Applications	Industrial, Plumbing, Heating & Cooling

Typical Properties	Method	Value	Unit
Physical			
Melt flow rate (MFR)	ISO 1133		
(190°C/5.0kg)		0.4	g/10 min
(230 °C/2,16 kg)		0.2	g/10 min
(230 °C/5.0 kg)		1.1	g/10 min
Mechanical			
Tensile Strain at Yield	ISO 527-1, -2	32	%
Tensile stress at yield	ISO 527	24	MPa
Tensile modulus	ISO 527	800	MPa
MRS classification	ISO 9080	11.2	MPa
Impact			
Charpy notched impact strength (0 °C)	ISO 179	9.5	kJ/m²
Thermal			
Melting temperature	DSC	135	°C

Additional Properties

Processing: the recommended conditions will depend on the type of equipment used by the material transformer and on the size and wall thickness of the produced pipes.
Recommended melt temperatures: 230-240°C
Recommended injection moulding temperatures:230-280°C
Recommended cooling water temperature in extruder calibration area: 35-40°C

Notes

Typical properties; not to be construed as specifications.

Further Information

Notes: the technical data sheet is reporting typical properties, not to be construed as specifications.
Conveying: conveying equipment should be designed to prevent production and accumulation of fines and dust particles that may be contained to a small extent in polymer materials. These particles can under certain conditions pose an explosion hazard. We recommend the conveying system used is equipped with adequate filters, is operated and maintained so that no leak develops and adequate electrical grounding exists at all times.
Health and Safety: Special requirements apply to certain applications such as food contact end-use and direct medical use. For specific information on regulatory compliance please refer to *Hostalen* PP XN112-I Product Stewardship Bulletin. Workers should be protected from the possibility of skin or eye contact with molten polymer. Safety glasses are suggested as a minimum precaution to prevent mechanical or thermal injury to the eyes. Molten polymer may be degraded if it is exposed to air during any of the processing and off-line operations. The products of degradation have an unpleasant odour. In higher concentrations they may cause irritation of the mucus membranes. Fabrication areas should be ventilated to carry away fumes or vapours. Legislation on the control of emissions and pollution prevention must be observed. If the principles of sound manufacturing practice are adhered to and the place of work is well ventilated, no health hazards in processing the material have been reported. The material will burn when supplied with excess heat and oxygen. It should be handled and stored away from contact with direct flames and/or ignition sources. In burning the material generates considerable heat and may generate dense black smoke. Minor fires can be extinguished by water, developed fires should be extinguished by heavy foams forming an aqueous or polymeric film. For further information about safety in handling and processing please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
Storage: The material is packed in 25 kg bags or in bulk containers protecting it from contamination. Storage times of natural materials longer than 6 months may have a negative influence on the quality of the final product (for example the brightness). It is generally recommended to convert all materials latest within 6 months from the date of delivery. The material is subjected to degradation by ultra-violet radiation or by high storage temperatures. Therefore the material must be protected from direct sunlight, temperatures above 40°C and high atmospheric humidity during storage. Further unfavourable storage conditions are large fluctuations in ambient temperature and high atmospheric humidity. These conditions may lead to moisture condensing inside the packaging. Under these circumstances, it is recommended to dry the material before use. Unfavourable storage conditions may also intensify the material´s slight characteristic odour. Due the hygroscopic character of the carbon black pigments, black coloured materials may pick up moisture even under appropriate storage conditions. If this is the case it is recommended to dry the material before processing. After a storage period of more than 3 months drying of such material is recommended as standard practice.