

# FRIANYL® B3 W GF35 V0E BK 9005

Polyamide 6 compound, 35% glass fiber reinforced, heat resistant, based on flame retardants halogen and red phosphorous free. UL classified V0@1.5mm.

*Designed for Electrical applications requiring self-extinguishing properties combined with good mechanical performances, this grade meets the most stringent safety requirements for insulating materials. Good surface quality. Ideal for thick walled parts.*

## Rheological properties

Moulding shrinkage, parallel	0.2 - 0.5 %	ISO 294-4, 2577
Moulding shrinkage, normal	0.5 - 0.8 %	ISO 294-4, 2577

## Typical mechanical properties

	dry/cond.		
Tensile Modulus	11600/7100	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Stress at break, 5mm/min	150/100	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Strain at break, 5mm/min	2.8/6	%	ISO 527-1/-2
Charpy impact strength, 23°C	>60/75	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy impact strength, -30°C	>50/>60	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C	11.5/19	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA
Charpy notched impact strength, -30°C	8.5/9.5	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA
Ball indentation hardness, H 358/30	210	MPa	ISO 2039-1

## Thermal properties

Temp. of deflection under load, 1.8 MPa	205 °C	ISO 75-1/-2
Temp. of deflection under load, 0.45 MPa	220 °C	ISO 75-1/-2

## Flammability

Burning Behav. at 1.5mm nom. thickn.	V-0 class	UL 94
Glow Wire Flammability Index, 0.75mm	960 °C	IEC 60695-2-12
Glow Wire Flammability Index, 3mm	960 °C	IEC 60695-2-12
FMVSS Class	SE	ISO 3795 (FMVSS 302)

## Electrical properties

	dry/cond.		
Volume resistivity	>1E14/-	Ohm.m	IEC 62631-3-1
Surface resistivity	>1E13/-	Ohm	IEC 62631-3-2
Comparative tracking index	Group I		IEC 60112
Comparative tracking index	PLC 0/-	PLC	UL 746A

## Other properties

Humidity absorption, 2mm	1.3 %	Sim. to ISO 62
Water absorption, 2mm	4.6 %	Sim. to ISO 62
Density	1460 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183

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## Characteristics

Additives

Flame retardant

## Additional information

Injection molding

The following conditions apply to a standard injection molding process. Machine temperatures: barrel 265-290°C (PA66), 235-270°C (PA6), nozzle and hot runners up to 300°C (up to 290°C products with flame retardants). Mold temperatures: 60-80°C, (80-100°C highly reinforced grades). Back pressure: typically, 5-10 bar (hydraulic pressure). Temperatures exceeding 300°C and long residence time could lead to additives degradation and brittleness of the material. In case of gas generation in the melt, please verify moisture content and processing temperatures. Usage of regrind is possible depending on the molded part characteristics. For further details, please refer to the document 'Instructions for injection molding' or contact our technical support team.

## Processing Texts

Injection molding

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Injection molding Preprocessing

PA materials, stocked in a moisture-proof packaging, can be processed without drying; however, it is always recommended drying the product that comes from a large package (e.g. Octabin). The moisture content suggested for the injection molding process should be lower than 0.15%, according to the grade and to the molded part characteristics. The materials containing flame retardants should have moisture content below 0.10%. Red phosphorous containing grades must always be dried below 0.08%. The drying time depends on the moisture content and the drying conditions. Typically, 4-8 hours at 80-90°C using dehumidified air (dew point of -20°C) are suitable conditions for a starting moisture content of 0.20%-0.40%.

Injection molding Postprocessing

PA materials reach their final performance with a water content of about 1.5 to 3.5% by weight, depending on the type. This percentage corresponds to the point of equilibrium between the rates of absorption and desorption of moisture. After molding, in favorable environmental conditions, a part can quickly absorb moisture up to 0.5-1.0%, while the equilibrium will be reached during its life. A conditioning treatment can accelerate further the initial water absorption of the

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molded parts. Conditioning is usually carried out in hot and humid environment (for example 50 °C, 100% RH), inside climatic chambers. Slight dimensional variations (increase in volume due to the water absorbed) must be considered, especially in unfilled grades. Post-treatments of parts may also include the annealing (60-80 °C in oven, up to four hours). This procedure can be useful to relax any internal stresses.