



Artikelnr P1001652

Egenskap	Värde	Enhet	Standard
Density	1.1	g/cm³	ISO 1183
Tensile Strength	75	MPa	ISO 527
Modulus of elasticity (tensile)	3500	MPa	ISO 527-2
Break Elongation	25	%	ISO 527-2
Melting point	220	°C	ISO 3146
Maximal operating temperature (short-term)	170	°C	
Maximum Operating Temperature	105	°C	
Minimum temperature	-30	°C	
Heat deflection temperature (HDT/A)	80	°C	ISO 75-2
Dielectric Strength	25	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1
Volume Resistivity	10¹¹ Ω·cm	Ω·cm	IEC 60093
Dielectric Constant (1 MHz)	3.2	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric Constant (100 Hz)	3.6	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric loss factor (1 MHz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric loss factor (100 Hz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Flexural Strength	85	MPa	ISO 527-2
Thermal Conductivity	0.29	W/(m·K)	DIN 52612
Surface Resistivity	10¹¹ Ω	Ω	IEC 60093
Comparative Tracking Index (CTI)	600	V	IEC 60112
Water absorption to saturation	2.3	%	ISO 62
Water Absorption to Saturation	6.5	%	ISO 62
Notched impact strength (Charpy)	3.5	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA
Thermal Expansion Coefficient	0.8	10⁻⁶ /K	ISO 11359
Ball pressure hardness	148.3	MPa	ISO 2039-1

● Beständigt ● Delvis beständigt ● Ej beständigt

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
1,4-Dioxane	100	
2-Hydroxypropionic Acid	90	
Acetic Acid	100	
Acetone	100	
Ammonia	conc.	
Ammonium Chloride	â€”	
Amyl Alcohol	â€”	
Apple Juice	â€”	
Benzene	â€”	
Bleaching Solution	12.5 cl	
Boric Acid	100	
Brake Fluid	â€”	
Butyl Acetate	â€”	
Calcium Chloride	â€”	
Carbon Disulfide	100	
Carbon Tetrachloride	â€”	
Chlorine (gas)	100	
Chlorobenzene	100	
Chloroform	â€”	
Citric Acid	10	
Cresol	â€”	
Cyclohexanone	100	
Cyclohexene	100	
Diesel Fuel	â€”	
Diethylene Oxide	â€”	
Ethyl Acetate	100	
Ethyl Alcohol	96	
Ethylene Chloride	100	
Food Oil	â€”	
Formaldehyde (aqueous)	40	
Formic Acid	10	
Frost Protection Agent	â€”	
Fuel (aromatic free)	â€”	
Glycerine	100	
Glycol	100	

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Heating Oil	â€”	
Heptane	100	
Hydrochloric Acid	10	
Hydrochloric Acid (concentrated)	conc.	
Hydrofluoric Acid	40	
Hydrogen Peroxide	10	
Hydrogen Sulfide (aqueous)	â€”	
Isopropyl Alcohol	100	
Linseed Oil	â€”	
Mercurochrome	â€”	
Methyl Alcohol	100	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	100	
Methylene Chloride	100	
Milk	â€”	
Mineral Oils (aromatic free)	â€”	
Nitric Acid	10	
Nitric Acid	50	
Nitrobenzene	â€”	
Oxalic Acid	â€”	
Ozone Gas	â‰‰ 0.5 ppm	
Paraffine Oil	100	
Perchloroethylene	â€”	
Petroleum	100	
Petroleum Ether	100	
Phenol (aqueous)	ca. 9	
Phosphoric Acid	50	
Potassium Hydroxide liquor	50	
Premium Fuel	â€”	
Propyl Alcohol	â€”	
Pyridine	â€”	
Silicone Oil	â€”	
Sodium Carbonate (aqueous)	â€”	
Sodium Chloride (aqueous)	â€”	
Sodium Hydrogen Sulfite	â€”	
Sodium Hydroxide liquor	60	

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Sodium Hydroxide liquor	15	
Sodium Nitrate (aqueous)	â€”	
Sodium Thiosulfate	â€”	
Sulfuric Acid	96	
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	100	
Toluene	100	
Transformer Oil	â€”	
Trichloroethylene	100	
Vinegar (standard)	5 - 10	
Water	â€”	
Xylene	â€”	