

# PEEK 165x3000 mm beige

Artikelnr P1500150

## 1. Tekniskt datablad

Egenskap	VÄrde	Enhet	Standard
Density	1.31	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183
Tensile Strength	112	MPa	ISO527-2
Modulus of elasticity (tensile)	4400	MPa	ISO 527-2
Breakdown Voltage	67	MPa	ISO 527
Break Elongation	20	%	ISO 527-2
Melting point	340	Å°C	ISO 3146
Maximal operating temperature (short-term)	291	Å°C	UL746B
Maximum Operating Temperature	245	Å°C	
Minimum temperature	-35	Å°C	
Heat deflection temperature (HDT/A)	160	Å°C	ISO 75-2
Heat deflection temperature (HDT/B)	240	Å°C	ISO 75
Vicat softening temperature (VST/B/50)	50	Å°C	ISO 306
Dielectric Strength	24	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1
Volume Resistivity	10 <sup>14</sup> Å	Î@Å·cm	IEC 60093
Dielectric Constant (1 MHz)	3.6	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric Constant (100 Hz)	3.2	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric loss factor (1 MHz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Dielectric loss factor (100 Hz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Flammability Classification (UL 94)	0		UL 94
Flexural Strength	110	MPa	ISO 527-2
Thermal Conductivity	0.25	W/(mÅ·K)	DIN 52612
Surface Resistivity	10 <sup>14</sup> Å <sup>3</sup>	Î@	IEC 60093
Comparative Tracking Index (CTI)	150	V	IEC 60112
Water absorption to saturation	0.2	%	ISO 62
Water Absorption to Saturation	0.45	%	ISO 62
Notched impact strength (Charpy)	3.5	kJ/mÅ <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA
Impact Resistance (Charpy)	92	kJ/mÅ <sup>2</sup>	ISO179/1eU

Egenskap	VÄrde	Enhet	Standard
Thermal Expansion Coefficient	0.5	10 <sup>-6</sup> /K	DIN 11359
Hardness Shore D	90	Å° Shore D	DIN EN ISO 868
Ball pressure hardness	230	MPa	ISO 2039-1

## 2. Kemisk beständighet

● Beständig
 ● Delvis beständig
 ● Ej beständig

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
1,4-Dioxane	100	●
2-Hydroxypropionic acid (lactic acid)	90	●
Acetic acid	100	●
Acetone	100	●
Ammonia	â€”	●
Ammonium chloride	â€”	●
Amyl alcohol	â€”	●
Apple juice	â€”	●
Benzene	â€”	●
Boric acid	100	●
Brake fluid	â€”	●
Butyl acetate	â€”	●
Calcium chloride	â€”	●
Carbon tetrachloride	â€”	●
Chlorine (gas)	100	●
Chlorobenzene	100	●
Chloroform	â€”	●
Citric acid	10	●
Cyclohexanone	100	●
Cyclohexene	100	●
Diesel	â€”	●
Diethylene oxide	â€”	●
Ethyl acetate	100	●
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	96	●
Ethylene chloride	100	●
Food oil	â€”	●

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Formaldehyde (aqueous)	40	●
Formic acid	10	●
Frost protection agent	â€”	●
Fuel oil	â€”	●
Fuel, aromatic free	â€”	●
Glycerine	100	●
Glycol	100	●
Heptane	100	●
Hydrochloric acid	10	●
Hydrochloric acid (concentrated)	â€”	●
Hydrofluoric acid	40	●
Hydrogen peroxide	10	●
Hydrogen sulfide (aqueous)	â€”	●
Isopropyl alcohol	100	●
Linseed oil	â€”	●
Mercurochrome	â€”	●
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	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€”	●
Paraffin oil	100	●
Perchloroethylene	â€”	●
Petroleum	100	●
Petroleum ether	100	●
Phenol (aqueous)	9	●
Phosphoric acid	50	●
Potassium hydroxide solution	50	●
Premium fuel	â€”	●
Propyl alcohol	â€”	●

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Pyridine	â€”	●
Silicone oil	â€”	●
Sodium carbonate (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium chloride (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium hydrogen sulfite	â€”	●
Sodium hydroxide solution (caustic soda)	60	●
Sodium hydroxide solution (caustic soda)	15	●
Sodium nitrate (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium thiosulfate	â€”	●
Sulphuric acid	96	●
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	100	●
Toluene	100	●
Transformer oil	â€”	●
Trichloroethylene	100	●
Vinegar (standard)	5-10	●
Water	â€”	●
Xylene	â€”	●