



PEEK 125/50x3000 mm musta

Artikelnr P1500325

1. Tekniskt datablad

Egenskap	Värde	Enhet	Standard
Tiheys	1.31	g/cm³	ISO 1183
Venymisrajan jännitys	112	MPa	ISO527-2
Joustavuusmoduli (vetolujuus)	4400	MPa	ISO 527-2
Murtolujuus	67	MPa	ISO 527
Murtovenymä	20	%	ISO 527-2
Sulamispiste	340	°C	ISO 3146
Maksimaalinen käyttölämpötila (lyhytaikainen)	291	°C	UL746B
Maksimi käyttölämpötila	245	°C	
Alin lämpötila	-35	°C	
Lämpöalkäyrä (HDT/A)	160	°C	ISO 75-2
Lämpöalkäyrä (HDT/B)	240	°C	ISO 75
Vicat-pehmenemislämpötila (VST/B/50)	50	°C	ISO 306
Dielektrinen voimakkuus	24	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1
Tilavuusresistanssi	10¹¹	Ω·cm	IEC 60093
Dielektrinen vakio (1 MHz)	3.6	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrinen vakio (100 Hz)	3.2	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrinen hajoamiskerroin (1 MHz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrinen hajoamiskerroin (100 Hz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Paloaluokitus (UL 94)	0		UL 94
Taivutuslujuus	110	MPa	ISO 527-2
Lämpöjohtavuus	0.25	W/(m·K)	DIN 52612
Pintaresistanssi	10¹¹	Ω	IEC 60093
Vertailukemisindeksi (CTI)	150	V	IEC 60112
Imeytymisen maksimointi	0.2	%	ISO 62
Vesihaku kyllästymiseen	0.45	%	ISO 62
Särkyäkesto (Charpy)	3.5	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA
Iskunkestävyys (Charpy)	92	kJ/m²	ISO179/1eU

Egenskap	V�rde	Enhet	Standard
L�mp�laajenemiskerroin	0.5	10����/K	DIN 11359
Kovuus Shore D	90	�� Shore D	DIN EN ISO 868
Kulmapaineen kovuus	230	MPa	ISO 2039-1

2. Kemisk best ndighet

● Best ndig ● Delvis best ndig ● Ej best ndig

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

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	50	
Nitric acid	10	
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€”	●