



POM C 80x3000 mm liikennepunainen

Artikelnr P1005198

1. Tekniskt datablad

Egenskap	Värde	Enhet	Standard
Tiheys	1.24	g/cm ³	ASTM D792
Venymisrajan jännitys	51	MPa	DIN EN ISO 527-2
Joustavuusmoduli (vetolujuus)	1200	MPa	ASTM D790
Murtolujuus	76.5	MPa	ISO 527
Murtovenymä	300	%	ASTM D638
Sulamispiste	222	°C	ISO 3146
Maksimaalinen käyttölämpötila (lyhytaikainen)	129	°C	UL746B
Maksimi käyttölämpötila	90	°C	
Alin lämpötila	-46.25	°C	
Lämpöalkäyrä (HDT/A)	105	°C	ASTM D648
Lämpöalkäyrä (HDT/B)	155	°C	ISO 75
Vicat-pehmenemislämpötila (VST/B/50)	50	°C	ISO 306
Dielektrinen voimakkuus	85	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1
Tilavuusresistanssi	10 ¹¹ Å ²	Å ²	IEC 60093
Dielektrinen vakio (1 MHz)	3.7	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrinen hajoamiskerroin (1 MHz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrinen hajoamiskerroin (100 Hz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Paloaluokitus (UL 94)	60695		UL 94
Taivutuslujuus	58	MPa	ASTM D638
Lämpöjohtavuus	0.3	W/(mÅ·K)	DIN 52612
Pintaresistanssi	10 ¹¹ Å ³	Å ³	IEC 60093
Vertailukulkemisindeksi (CTI)	600	V	IEC 60112
Imeytymisen maksimointi	2.2	%	ASTM D955
Vesihaku kyllästymiseen	0.5	%	ASTM D570
Särkyäkesto (Charpy)	6	kJ/mÅ ²	DIN EN ISO 179-1
Iskunkestävyys (Charpy)	19	kJ/mÅ ²	ISO 179/1eU
Lämpölaajenemiskerroin	0.4	10 ⁻⁶ /K	ISO 11359

Egenskap	Värde	Enhet	Standard
Kovuus Shore D	83	Å° Shore D	ISO 868
Kulmapaineen kovuus	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	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 disulphide	100%	●
Carbon tetrachloride	â€”	●
Chlorobenzene	100%	●
Chloroform	â€”	●
Citric acid	10%	●
Cyclohexanone	100%	●
Cyclohexene	100%	●
Diesel	â€”	●
Diethylene oxide	â€”	●
Ethyl acetate	100%	●
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	96%	●
Food oil	â€”	●
Formaldehyde, aqueous	40%	●
Formic acid	10%	●

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Frost protection agent	â€”	●
Fuel oil	â€”	●
Fuel, aromatic free	â€”	●
Glycerine	100%	●
Glycol	100%	●
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 (methanol)	100%	●
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	100%	●
Methylene chloride	100%	●
Milk	â€”	●
Mineral oils (aromatic free)	â€”	●
Nitric acid	10%	●
Nitric acid (50%)	50%	●
Nitrobenzene	â€”	●
Oxalic acid	â€”	●
Ozone (gas)	â‰¤0.5 ppm	●
Paraffin oil	100%	●
Perchloroethylene	â€”	●
Petroleum	100%	●
Petroleum ether	100%	●
Phenol, aqueous	ca. 9%	●
Phosphoric acid	50%	●
Potassium hydroxide solution	50%	●
Premium fuel	â€”	●
Propyl alcohol	â€”	●
Silicone oil	â€”	●

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