



PA6.6 115x1000 mm natur

Artikelnr P1001961

1. Tekniskt datablad

Egenskap	Värde	Enhet	Standard
Tetthet	1.14	g/cm³	ISO 1183
StreckgrenseSpenning	85	MPa	DIN EN ISO 527
Elastisitetsmodul (trek)	3100	MPa	ISO 527-2
Brottsdeformasjon	40	%	ISO 527-2
Smeltepunkt	260	°C	ISO 3146
Maksimal drifttemperatur (kortvarig)	175	°C	
Maksimal drifttemperatur	95	°C	
Minstemperatur	-30	°C	
Varme-forvrengning (HDT/A)	85	°C	ISO 75-2
Dielektrisk Styrke	27	kV/mm	IEC 60243-1
VolumResistivitet	10¹¹ Ω·cm	Ω·cm	IEC 60093
Dielektrisk konstant (1 MHz)	3.55	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrisk konstant (100 Hz)	3.8	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrisk dissipasjonsfaktor (1 MHz)	0.02	-	IEC 60250
Dielektrisk tapfaktor (100 Hz)	0.0	-	IEC 60250
Bøyerstivhet	998.3	MPa	ISO 178
Termisk konduktivitet	0.28	W/(m·K)	DIN 52612
Overflatemotstand	10¹¹ Ω	Ω	IEC 60093
Sammenligningskrypsstrømsindeks (CTI)	600	V	IEC 60112
Fuktabsorpsjon til metning	2.4	%	ISO 62
Vannabsorpsjon til metning	8	%	ISO 62
Skjæret slagfasthet (Charpy)	6	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA
Slagseghet (Charpy)	50	kJ/m²	ISO 179
Termisk utvidelseskoeffisient	0.8	10⁻⁵ /K	ISO 11359
Hardhet Shore D	83	° Shore D	DIN EN ISO 868
Kuletrykkshardhet	174	MPa	ISO 2039-1

2. Kemisk beständighet

● Beständig ● Delvis beständig ● Ej beständig

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
1,4-Dioxan	100	●
2-Hydroxypropionic Acid	90	●
Acetic Acid	100	●
Aceton	100	●
Ammoniak	conc.	●
Ammonium Chloride	â€”	●
Amyl Alcohol	â€”	●
Apple Juice	â€”	●
Bensen	â€”	●
Bleaching Solution	12.5 cl	●
Boric Acid	100	●
Brake Fluid	â€”	●
Brönsle (aromatfritt)	â€”	●
Butyl Acetate	â€”	●
Calcium Chloride	â€”	●
Carbon Disulfide	100	●
Carbon Tetrachloride	â€”	●
Citric Acid	10	●
Cyklohexanon	100	●
Cyklohexen	100	●
Diesel Fuel	â€”	●
Diethylene Oxide	â€”	●
Eddik (standard)	5 - 10	●
Ethyl Acetate	100	●
Ethyl Alcohol	96	●
Ethylene Chloride	100	●
Fenol (vattenl.)	ca. 9	●
Food Oil	â€”	●
Formaldehyd (vattenl.)	40	●
Formic Acid	10	●
Frost Protection Agent	â€”	●
Glycerin	100	●

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Glykol	100	
Heating Oil	â€”	
Heptan	100	
Hydrochloric Acid	10	
Hydrochloric Acid (concentrated)	conc.	
Hydrofluoric Acid	40	
Hydrogen Peroxide	10	
Hydrogen Sulfide (aqueous)	â€”	
Isopropyl Alcohol	100	
Klor (gas)	100	
Klorbensen	100	
Kloroform	â€”	
Kresol	â€”	
Linseed Oil	â€”	
Melk	â€”	
Merkurokrom	â€”	
Methyl Alcohol	100	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	100	
Methylene Chloride	100	
Mineral Oils (aromatic free)	â€”	
Nitric Acid	10	
Nitric Acid	50	
Nitrobensen	â€”	
Oxalic Acid	â€”	
Ozone Gas	â‰¥0.5 ppm	
Paraffine Oil	100	
Perkloretylen	â€”	
Petroleum	100	
Petroleum Ether	100	
Phosphoric Acid	50	
Potassium Hydroxide liquor	50	
Premium Fuel	â€”	
Propyl Alcohol	â€”	
Pyridin	â€”	
Silicone Oil	â€”	

Kemikalie	Konc.	Resultat
Sodium Carbonate (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium Chloride (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium Hydrogen Sulfite	â€”	●
Sodium Hydroxide liquor	60	●
Sodium Hydroxide liquor	15	●
Sodium Nitrate (aqueous)	â€”	●
Sodium Thiosulfate	â€”	●
Sulfuric Acid	96	●
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	100	●
Toluen	100	●
Transformer Oil	â€”	●
Trikloretan	100	●
Vann	â€”	●
Xylen	â€”	●