



# Rundstång i PA6.6 GF30 65x3000 mm svart

Artikelnr P1002523

## 1. Tekniskt datablad

| Egenskap                           | Värde | Enhet     | Standard    |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Densitet                           | 1.3   | g/cm³     | ISO 1183    |
| Sträckgränspänning                 | 100   | MPa       | ISO 527     |
| Elasticitetsmodul (drag)           | 5900  | MPa       | ISO 527-2   |
| Brottspänning                      | 100   | MPa       | ISO 527-2   |
| Brottåtgång                        | 5     | %         | ISO 527-2   |
| Smältpunkt                         | 257.5 | °C        | ISO 3146    |
| Maximal drifttemperatur (korttid)  | 175   | °C        | UL746B      |
| Maximal drifttemperatur            | 120   | °C        |             |
| Minsta temperatur                  | -20   | °C        |             |
| Värmeåtvärngning (HDT/A)           | 150   | °C        | ISO 75-2    |
| Värmeåtvärngning (HDT/B)           | 250   | °C        | ISO 75      |
| Dielektrisk styrka                 | 30    | kV/mm     | IEC 60243-1 |
| Volymresistivitet                  | ~10¹¹ | Î©·cm     | IEC 60093   |
| Dielektrisk konstant (1 MHz)       | 3.6   | -         | IEC 60250   |
| Dielektrisk förlustfaktor (1 MHz)  | 0.0   | -         | IEC 60250   |
| Termisk konduktivitet              | 0.31  | W/(m·K)   | DIN 52612   |
| Ytresistivitet                     | ~10¹¹ | Î©        | IEC 60093   |
| Jämförande krypsrörelseindex (CTI) | 475   | V         | IEC 60112   |
| Fuktabsorption till mättnad        | 3.6   | %         | ISO 62      |
| Vattenabsorption till mättnad      | 5.5   | %         | ISO 62      |
| Skårad slagseghet (Charpy)         | 6     | kJ/m²     | ISO 179/1eA |
| Slagseghet (Charpy)                | 50    | kJ/m²     | ISO 179/1eU |
| Termisk utvidningskoefficient      | 0.5   | 10⁻⁵/K    | ISO 11359   |
| Hårdhet Shore D                    | 85    | ° Shore D | ISO 868     |
| Kultryckshårdhet                   | 165   | MPa       | ISO 2039-1  |

## 2. Kemisk beständighet

Beständig
Delvis beständig
Ej beständig

| Kemikalie               | Konc.   | Resultat                      |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1,4-Dioxan              | 100     | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| 2-Hydroxypropionic Acid | 90      | <span>Ej beständig</span>     |
| Acetic Acid             | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Aceton                  | 100     | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Ammoniak                | conc.   | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Ammonium Chloride       | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Amyl Alcohol            | â€”     | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Apple Juice             | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Bensen                  | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Bleaching Solution      | 12.5 cl | <span>Ej beständig</span>     |
| Boric Acid              | 100     | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Brake Fluid             | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Bränsle (aromatfritt)   | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Butyl Acetate           | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Calcium Chloride        | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Carbon Disulfide        | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Carbon Tetrachloride    | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Citric Acid             | 10      | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Cyklohexanon            | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Cyklohexen              | 100     | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Diesel Fuel             | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Diethylene Oxide        | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Ethyl Acetate           | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Ethyl Alcohol           | 96      | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Ethylene Chloride       | 100     | <span>Ej beständig</span>     |
| Fenol (vattenl.)        | ca. 9   | <span>Ej beständig</span>     |
| Food Oil                | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Formaldehyd (vattenl.)  | 40      | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Formic Acid             | 10      | <span>Delvis beständig</span> |
| Frost Protection Agent  | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Glycerin                | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Glykol                  | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Heating Oil             | â€”     | <span>Beständig</span>        |
| Heptan                  | 100     | <span>Beständig</span>        |

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

| Kemikalie                | Konc.  | Resultat |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| 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    | ●        |
| Vatten                   | â€”    | ●        |
| Xylen                    | â€”    | ●        |
| Ättika (standard)        | 5 - 10 | ●        |