Product Information
Oct 2016

Ultraform[®] N 2640 Z4 UNC Q600 Polyoxymethylene



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Product Description

Ultraform N 2640 Z4 UNC Q600 is a high toughness, elastomer-modified injection molding POM grade.

Applications

Typical applications include toys components such as bicycle frames, automotive parts such as cladding elements and windshield wiper units, and clips, snap and fastening elements, and other components subject to impact stress.

PHYSICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Density, g/cm³	1183	1.35
Mold Shrinkage, parallel, %	294-4	1.8
Mold Shrinkage, normal, %	294-4	1.8
Moisture, %	62	
(50% RH)		0.25
(Saturation)		0.8
RHEOLOGICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Melt Volume Rate (190 °C/2.16 Kg), cc/10min.	1133	5.5
MECHANICAL	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Tensile Modulus, MPa	527	
23°C		1,700
Tensile stress at yield, MPa	527	
23°C		44
80°C		22
Tensile strain at yield, %	527	
23°C		14
Nominal strain at break, %	527	
23°C		>50
Tensile Creep Modulus (1000h), MPa	899	1,000
Tensile Creep Modulus (1h), MPa	899	1,350
IMPACT	ISO Test Method	Property Value
Charpy Notched, kJ/m ²	179	
		•
-30°C		8
		13
-30°C 23°C	179	
-30°C	179	
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ²	179	13
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² -30°C	179 ISO Test Method	13 300 N
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² -30°C 23°C		13 300
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² -30°C 23°C THERMAL	ISO Test Method	13 300 N Property Value
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C	ISO Test Method 3146	13 300 N Property Value 167
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m ² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C	ISO Test Method 3146 75	13 300 N Property Value 167 75
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C	ISO Test Method 3146 75	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 ISO Test Method IEC 60112	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index Volume Resistivity (Ohm)	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 1SO Test Method IEC 60112 IEC 60093	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600 1E11
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, ° C HDT B, ° C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index Volume Resistivity (Ohm) Surface Resistivity (Ohm-m)	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 1SO Test Method IEC 60112 IEC 60093 IEC 60093	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600 1E11 1E14
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, °C HDT B, °C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index Volume Resistivity (Ohm) Surface Resistivity (Ohm-m) Dielectric Constant (100 Hz)	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 1SO Test Method IEC 60112 IEC 60093 IEC 60093 IEC 60250	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600 1E11 1E14 4.2
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, °C HDT B, °C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index Volume Resistivity (Ohm) Surface Resistivity (Ohm-m) Dielectric Constant (100 Hz) Dielectric Constant (1 MHz)	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 1SO Test Method IEC 60112 IEC 60093 IEC 60093 IEC 60250 IEC 60250	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600 1E11 1E14 4.2 4.2
-30°C 23°C Charpy Unnotched, kJ/m² -30°C 23°C THERMAL Melting Point, °C HDT A, °C HDT B, °C Coef. of Linear Thermal Expansion, Parallel, mm/mm °C ELECTRICAL Comparative Tracking Index Volume Resistivity (Ohm) Surface Resistivity (Ohm-m) Dielectric Constant (100 Hz) Dissipation Factor (100 Hz)	ISO Test Method 3146 75 75 1SO Test Method IEC 60112 IEC 60093 IEC 60093 IEC 60250 IEC 60250 IEC 60250	13 300 N Property Value 167 75 140 1.3 X10-4 Property Value 600 1E11 1E14 4.2 4.2 110

Processing Guidelines

Material Handling

Max. Water content: 0.15%

Product is supplied in polyethylene bags and drying prior to molding is not required. However, after relatively long storage or when handling material from previously opened containers, preliminary drying is recommended in order to remove any moisture which has been absorbed. If drying is required, a dehumidifying or desiccant dryer operating at 80 - 110°C (176 - 230°F) is recommended. Drying time is dependent on moisture level, however 2-4 hours is generally sufficient. Further information concerning safe handling procedures can be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet. Alternatively, please contact your BASF representative.

Typical Profile

Melt Temperature 190-230°C (375-446°F) Mold Temperature 60-120°C (140-248°F) Injection and Packing Pressure 35-70 bar (500-1000psi)

Mold Temperatures

A mold temperature of 80-90°C (176-194°F) is recommended, however temperatures of as low as 45°C (113°F) and as high as 105°C (221°F) can be used where applicable.

Pressures

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits. Injection pressure controls the filling of the part and should be applied for 90% of ram travel. Packing pressure affects the final part and can be used effectively in controlling sink marks and shrinkage. It should be applied and maintained until the gate area is completely frozen off.

Back pressure can be utilized to provide uniform melt consistency and reduce trapped air and gas.

Fill Rate

Injection speed must be optimized. A filling rate which is too high results in anisotropic mechanical properties, while a filling rate which is too low yields parts with poor surface finish. The tool must be vented to avoid burn marks and prevent mold deposits.

Note

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