

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Nylon 4/6 (MT) – TW200F6 Glass-Fiber 30%

Color: Green

| | Conditions | Test Method | Value |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| Physical Properties | | | |
| Density/Specific Gravity Density is the mass per unit volume of a material. Specific gravity is a measure of the ratio of mass of a given volume of material at 23°C to the same volume of deionized water. | - | ASTM D792 | 1.41 |
| Water Absorption Polymers have a tendency to soak up water and this propensity may lead to an alteration of the properties of the plastic. | 24 hr Immersion | ASTM D570 | 1.50% |
| Shore D Hardness Measures the depth of penetration of a specific indenter. Shore Hardness measures are dimensionless. It goes between 0 and 100. The higher number represents the harder material. | 73°F | ASTM D2240 | 89 |
| Mechanical Properties | | - | |
| Tensile Modulus The ratio of stress to elastic strain in tension. A high tensile modulus means that the material is rigid - more stress is required to produce a given amount of strain. | 73°F | ASTM D638 | 1.3E6 psi |
| Tensile Strength @ Break The force per unit area (MPa or psi) required to break a material in such a manner. | 73°F | ASTM D638 | 30000 psi |
| Tensile Strain @ Break (Elongation) The elongation of plastic is the percentage increase in length that occurs before it breaks under tension. Rigid plastics, especially fiber reinforced ones, often exhibit values under 5%. The combination of high tensile strength and high elongation leads to materials of high toughness. | 73°F | ASTM D638 | 4.00% |
| Flexural Modulus An intensive property that is computed as the ratio of stress to strain in flexural deformation, or the tendency for a material to resist bending. | 73°F | ASTM D790 | 1.2E6 psi |
| Flexural Strength The flexural strength of a material is defined as its ability to resist deformation under load. | 73°F | ASTM D790 | 43000 psi |
| Charpy Notched Impact Strength Used to determine the toughness. A standardized high strain-rate impact test which determines the amount of energy absorbed by a material during fracture. The notch is machined forcing a break at a specific location. | - | - | - |



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|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Izod Notched Impact Strength The toughness of a plastic is measured by its resistance to impacts. It is the ability of a material to resist both fracture and deformation. The notch is machined forcing a break at a specific location. | 73°F (-40°F) | ATSM D256 ATSM D256 | 2 ft-lb/in 1.87 ft-lb/in |
| Izod Unnotched Impact Strength The toughness of a plastic is measured by its resistance to impacts. It is the ability of a material to resist both fracture and deformation. | - | - | - |
| Thermal Data | | | |
| Melting Point The temperature at which the plastic melts from solid to liquid form. | - | - | 563°F |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion The ability of a plastic to expand under the effect of temperature elevation. It tells you how much the developed part will remain dimensionally stable under temperature variations. | CLTE, Flow | ATSM D696 | 4.1E-005 in/in/ °F |