

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## GRILAMID LC-3H

Thanks to the varied properties of Grilamid LC-3H, a multitude of technical problems, be it metal substitution, anti-static and electrical conductivity or where bearing properties are required, can be solved.

### Main Attributes

- high stiffness and low weight
- electrically conductive
- favourable abrasion and wear properties
- low coefficient of thermal expansion
- high heat distortion temperature
- low mould shrinkage
- easy processing
- good chemical resistance
- excellent UV-resistance

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Grilamid LC-3H is a PA 12 compound reinforced with 30% carbon fibres for injection moulding

Polyamid 12 is a polymerisation product of Laurin-lactam. Compared to other polyamides it has the lowest water absorption and the lowest specific density.

Carbon fibre reinforced grades are only available in black.

**Grilamid**<sup>®</sup>  
**EMS**

# PROPERTIES

## Mechanical Properties

		Standard	Unit	State	Grilamid LC-3H
Tensile E-Modulus	1 mm/min	ISO 527	MPa	cond.	12000
Tensile strength at break	5 mm/min	ISO 527	MPa	cond.	140
Elongation at break	5 mm/min	ISO 527	%	cond.	3
Impact strength	Charpy, 23°C	ISO 179/2-1eU	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	cond.	60
Impact strength	Charpy, -30°C	ISO 179/2-1eU	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	cond.	60
Notched impact strength	Charpy, 23°C	ISO 179/2-1eA	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	cond.	13
Notched impact strength	Charpy, -30°C	ISO 179/2-1eA	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	cond.	8
Ball indentation hardness		ISO 2039-1	MPa	cond.	130

## Thermal Properties

Melting point	DSC	ISO 11357	°C	dry	178
Heat deflection temperature HDT/A	1.8 MPa	ISO 75	°C	dry	165
Heat deflection temperature HDT/C	8.0 MPa	ISO 75	°C	dry	125
Thermal expansion coefficient long.	23-55°C	ISO 11359	10 <sup>-4</sup> /K	dry	0.1
Thermal expansion coefficient trans.	23-55°C	ISO 11359	10 <sup>-4</sup> /K	dry	1.3
Maximum usage temperature	long term	ISO 2578	°C	dry	90 -120
Maximum usage temperature	short term	ISO 2578	°C	dry	150

## Electrical Properties

Dielectric strength		IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	cond.	-
Comparative tracking index	CTI	IEC 60112	-	cond.	-
Specific volume resistivity		IEC 60093	Ω · m	cond.	100
Specific surface resistivity		IEC 60093	Ω	cond.	< 50

## Tribological Properties

Coefficient of friction		BAM	-	dry	0.14
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## General Properties

Density		ISO 1183	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	dry	1.15
Flammability (UL94)	0.8 mm	ISO 1210	rating	-	HB
Water absorption	23°C/sat.	ISO 62	%	-	1.1
Moisture absorption	23°C/50% r.h.	ISO 62	%	-	0.6
Linear mould shrinkage	long.	ISO 294	%	dry	0.10
Linear mould shrinkage	trans.	ISO 294	%	dry	0.30

Product-nomenclature acc. ISO 1874: PA12, MHR, 18-120, CF30
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## Processing information for the injection moulding of Grilamid LC-3H

This technical data sheet for Grilamid LC-3H provides you with useful information on material preparation, machine requirements, tooling and processing.

### MATERIAL PREPARATION

Grilamid LC-3H is delivered dry and ready for processing in sealed, air tight packaging. Predrying is not necessary provided the packaging is undamaged.

#### Storage

Sealed, undamaged bags can be kept over a long period of time in storage facilities which are dry, protected from the influence of weather and where the bags can be protected from damage.

#### Handling and safety

Detailed information can be obtained from the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) which can be requested with every material order.

#### Drying

Grilamid LC-3H is dried and packed with a moisture content of  $\leq 0.10\%$ . Should the packaging become damaged or be left open too long, then the material must be dried. A too high moisture content can be shown by a foaming melt, excessive nozzle drool and silver streaks on the moulded part.

Drying can be done as follows:

##### Desiccant dryer

Temperature:	80°C
Time:	4 - 16 hours
Dew point of the dryer:	-25°C

##### Vacuum oven

Temperature:	max. 100°C
Time:	4 - 12 hours

#### Drying time

If there is only little evidence of foaming of the melt or just slight silver streaks on the part, then the above mentioned minimal drying time will be sufficient. If material is stored open for days, shows strong foaming, unusually easy flow, streaks or a rough surface on the moulded part, then the maximum drying time is required.



Silver streaks can also be caused by overheating of the material (over 350°C) or by too long melt residence time in the barrel.

#### Drying temperature

Polyamides are affected by oxidation at temperatures above 80°C in the presence of oxygen. Visible yellowing of the material is an indication of oxidation. Hence, temperatures above 80°C for desiccant dryers and temperatures above 100°C for vacuum ovens should be avoided.

At longer residence times (over 1 hour) hopper heating or a hopper dryer (80°C) is useful.

#### Use of regrind

Grilamid LC-3H is a thermoplastic material. Hence, incomplete mouldings as well as sprues and runners can be reprocessed. The following points should be observed:

- Moisture absorption
- Grinding: Dust particles and particle size distribution
- Contamination through foreign material, dust, oil, etc.
- Level of addition to original material
- Colour variation
- Reduction of mechanical properties

When adding regrind, special care has to be taken by the moulder.

### MACHINE REQUIREMENTS

Grilamid LC-3H can be processed economically and without problems on all machines suitable for polyamides.

#### Screw

Wear protected, universal screws with shut-off nozzles are recommended (3 zones).

##### Screw

Length:	18 D - 22 D
Compression ratio:	2 - 2.5

#### Shot volume

The metering stroke (less decompression distance) must be longer than the length of the non-return-valve.

##### Selecting the injection unit

Shot volume =  $0.5 - 0.8 \times$   
(max. shot volume of injection unit)

## Heating

At least three separately controllable heating zones, capable of reaching cylinder temperatures up to 350°C. Separate nozzle heating is necessary. The cylinder flange temperature must be controllable (cooling).

## Nozzle

Open nozzles are simple, allow an easy melt flow and are long lasting. There is however, the danger that during retraction of the screws following injection of the melt, air may be drawn into the barrel (decompression). For this reason, needle shut-off nozzles are often used.

## Clamping force

As a rule of thumb the clamping force can be estimated using the following formula:

### Clamping force

$$7.5 \text{ kN}^{1)} \times \text{projected area (cm}^2\text{)}$$

<sup>1)</sup> for a cavity pressure of 750 bar

## TOOLING

The design of the mould tool should follow the general rules for reinforced thermoplastics.

For the mould cavities common mould tool steel quality (e.g. hardened steel) which has been hardened to level of 56 HRC is necessary. We recommend additional wear protection in areas of high flow rates in the tool (e.g. pin point gates, hot runner nozzles).

## Demoulding / Draft angle

Asymmetric demoulding and undercuts are to be avoided if possible. Generous provision should be made for ejection with many large pins or a stripper plate. Draft angles for the inner and outer wall between 0.5 and 3° is usually sufficient. Textured surfaces require a larger draft angle (1° per 0.025 mm depth of roughness).

(VDI 3400)	12	15	18	21	24	27
Depth of roughness (µm)	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2
Demoulding angle (%)	1	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5

(VDI 3400)	30	33	36	39	42	45
Depth of roughness (µm)	3.2	4.5	6.3	9	13	18
Demoulding angle (%)	1.8	2	2.5	3	4	5

## Gate and runner

To achieve the best mould filling and avoid sink marks, a central gate at the thickest section of the moulding is recommended. Pin point (direct) or tunnel gates are more economical and more common with technical moulding.

To avoid premature solidification of the melt and difficult mould filling, the following points should be considered:

### Gate diameter

0.8 x thickest wall section of the injection moulding part

### Runner diameter

1.4 x thickest wall section of the injection moulding part (but minimum 4 mm)

## VENTING

In order to prevent burning marks and improve weld line strength, proper venting of the mould cavity should be provided (venting channels on the parting surface dimensions: Depth 0.02 mm, width 2 - 5 mm).

## PROCESSING

### Mould filling, post pressure and dosing

The best surface finish and a high weld line strength are achieved when a high injection speed and a sufficiently long post pressure time are employed.

The injection speed should be regulated so as to reduce towards the end of the filling cycle in order to avoid burning. For dosing at low screw revolutions and pressure the cooling time should be fully utilised.

### Basic machine settings

In order to start up the machine for processing Grilamid LC-3H, the following basic settings are recommended:

#### Temperatures

Flange	80°C
Zone 1	260°C
Zone 2	265°C
Zone 3	270°C
Nozzle	265°C
Tool	80 - 120°C
Melt	260°C

#### Pressures / Speeds

Injection speed	medium - high
Hold-on pressure (spec.)	300 - 800 bar
Dynamic pressure (hydr.)	5 - 15 bar
Screw speed	50 - 100 min <sup>-1</sup>

## **CUSTOMER SERVICES**

EMS-GRIVORY is a specialist in polyamide synthesis and the processing of these materials. Our customer services are not only concerned with the manufacturing and supply of engineering thermoplastics but also provide full technical support including:

- Rheological design calculation / FEA
- Prototype tooling
- Material selection
- Processing support
- Mould and component design

We are happy to advise you. Simply call one of our sales offices.

The recommendations and data given are based on our experience to date, however, no liability can be assumed in connection with their usage and processing.