

# PA 6.6



## POLYAMIDE 6.6

### Material description

PA 6.6 is a semi - crystalline, non - modified thermoplastic. Compared with PA 6, it is characterised by higher mechanical strength, stiffness, wear resistance, and temperature resistance. PA 6.6 also has excellent chemical resistance. The material is not resistant to strong acids. Its high moisture absorption can lead to volume changes and limitations in mechanical values and dielectric strength.

### Conformities

RoHS, REACH

Physical properties	Test method	Value	Unit
Density	DIN EN ISO 1183-1	1.15	g/cm3
Water absorbtion	DIN EN ISO 62	2.8	%
Sliding friction			
Abrasion resistance			

Mechanical properties	Test method	Value	Unit
Yield stress	DIN EN ISO 527	85	MPa
Elongation at break	DIN EN ISO 527	50	%
Tensile modulus of elasticity	DIN EN ISO 527	3300	MPa
Notched impact strength	DIN EN ISO 527	>3	kJ/m2
Ball indentation hardness	DIN EN ISO 2039-1	180	MPa

Thermal properties	Test method	Value	Unit
Thermal conductivity	DIN 52612-2	0.23	W/(m*K)
Heat capacity	DIN 52612-1	1.7	kJ/(kg*K)
Coefficient of thermal expansion	DIN 53752	80	10 <sup>-6</sup> *K <sup>-1</sup>
Operating temperature short term		170	°C
Operating temperature long term		-30 bis 95	°C
Heat deflection temperature	DIN EN ISO 75 / A	100	°C
Flammability	UL 94, 3 mm	HB / V2	

Electrical properties	Test method	Value	Unit
Volume resistivity	IEC 60093	10 <sup>15</sup>	Ω * cm
Surface resistivity	IEC 60093	10 <sup>13</sup>	Ω * cm
Dielectric strength	IEC 60243	25	kV/mm
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	IEC 60112	600	CTI

These technical data have been determined as average values by our suppliers from many individual measurements. In all measurements, the test specimens were tested in the dry state. We pass on the data with reservation. The table does not claim to be complete or correct. Material technology is subject to constant further development. No rights or guarantees can be derived from it. Own tests are necessary because the environmental and operating conditions (humidity, temperature, mechanical forces, radiation and chemicals, etc.) set limits in the application.