

### Technical Data Sheet

## SustaABS - ASTM

#### Typical characteristics

- Low moisture absorption
- Good noise absorption properties
- High stiffness

#### Typical industries

- Vehicle Construction
- Electronics
- Mechanical Engineering Industry

|  | Test method | Unit                       | Guideline value |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>General properties</b>                |             |                            |                 |
| Density                                  | ASTM D792   | g / cm <sup>3</sup>        | 1.04            |
| Water Absorption                         | ASTM D570   | %                          | 0.7             |
| Water Absorption 24 hours                | ASTM D570   | %                          | 0.45            |
| Dissipation Factor                       | ASTM D150   | 1MHz                       | 0.015           |
| <b>Mechanical properties</b>             |             |                            |                 |
| Tensile Strength at Yield                | ASTM D638   | psi                        | 6100            |
| Hardness                                 | ASTM D2240  | Shore D                    | 74              |
| Tensile Modulus                          | ASTM D638   | psi                        | 310000          |
| Tensile Elongation                       | ASTM D638   | %                          | 2000            |
| Flexural Strength                        | ASTM D790   | psi                        | 10500           |
| Flexural Modulus                         | ASTM D790   | psi                        | 340000          |
| Compressive Strength                     | ASTM D695   | psi                        | 7600            |
| Rockwell Hardness                        | ASTM D785   | R                          | 102             |
| Izod Impact, Notched                     | ASTM D256   | ft-lb/in                   | 8               |
| Coefficient of Friction, Dynamic         |             |                            | 0.35            |
| <b>Thermal properties</b>                |             |                            |                 |
| Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion  | ASTM D696   | in/in/°F x10 <sup>-5</sup> | 5.6             |
| Continuous Service Temperature, Air      |             | °F                         | 170             |
| Deflection Temperature at 1.8Mpa (66psi) | ASTM D648   | °F                         | 230             |
| Flammability, UL94                       |             | 1/8 inch                   | HB              |
| <b>Electrical properties</b>             |             |                            |                 |



|                              | Test method | Unit | Guideline value   |
|------------------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|
| Surface resistivity          | ASTM D257   | Ω/cm | >10 <sup>13</sup> |
| <b>Compliance properties</b> |             |      |                   |
| FDA                          |             |      | No                |
| NSF                          |             |      | No                |
| USDA                         |             |      | No                |

The short-term maximum application temperature only applies to very low mechanical stress for a few hours. The long-term maximum application temperature is based on the thermal ageing of plastics by oxidation, resulting in a decrease of the mechanical properties. This applies to an exposure to temperatures for at least 5.000 hours causing a 50% loss of the tensile strength from the original value (measured at room temperature). This value says nothing about the mechanical strength of the material at high application temperatures. In case of thick-walled parts, only the surface layer is affected by oxidation from high temperatures. With the addition of antioxidants, a better protection of the surface layer is achieved. In any case, the center area of the material remains unaffected. The minimum application temperature is basically influenced by possible stress factors like impact and/or shock under application. The values stated refer to a minimum degree of impact stress. The electrical properties as stated result from measurements on natural, dry material. With other colours (in particular black) or saturated material, there may be clear differences in the electrical properties. The data stated above are average values ascertained by statistical tests on a regular basis. They are in accordance with DIN EN 15860. They serve as information about our products and are presented as a guide to choose from our range of materials. This, however, does not include an assurance of specific properties or the suitability for particular application purposes that are legally binding. Since the properties also depend on the dimension of the semi-finished products and the degree of crystallization (e.g. nucleating by pigments), the actual values of the properties of a particular product may differ from the indicated values.

