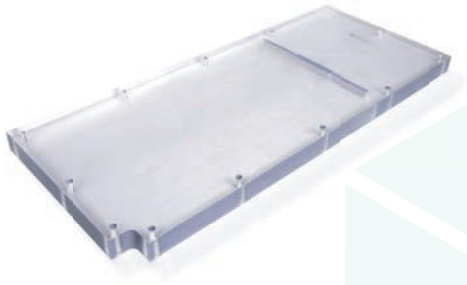
PC

PC 1000

Amorphous plastic, PC 1000 has a high mechanical resistance as well as a good creep resistance. When faced with low temperatures, its level of resistance remains. Its dimensional stability is one of the important points, as well as its physiological inertia. PC 1000 is a translucent material and is used in many optical applications.



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- Translucent
- High mechanical resistance
- Good creep resistance
- Excellent resistance to impact even at low temperatures
- It keeps rigidity over a wide range of temperatures
- Very good dimensional stability
- Physiologically inert

APPLICATIONS

- Parts for precision machinery
- Parts for electrical insulation
- Parts in contact with food products
- Equipment/device for medical and pharmaceutical use
- Level or security porthole

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

ELECTRICAL INSULATION

WEAR RESISTANCE

SLIDING PROPERTIES

IMPACT RESISTANCE

TEMPERATURE RANGE

*continuously (20.000H)

PC

TECHNICAL DATASHEET

PROPERTIES		TEST METHODS	UNITS	PC 1000
COLOR			-	TRANSLUCENT
DENSITY		ISO 1183-1	g/cm³	1.20
WATER ABSORPTION				
AFTER 24/96H IMMERSION IN WATER OF 23°C [1]		ISO 62	mg	13/23
AFTER 24/96H IMMERSION IN WATER OF 23°C [1]		ISO 62	%	0.18/0.33
AT SATURATION IN AIR OF 23°C / 50% RH		-	%	0.15
AT SATURATION IN WATER OF A 23°C		-	%	0.40
THERMAL PROPERTIES[2]				
MELTING TEMPERARUTE (DSC, 10°C/MIN)		ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	-
GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE (DSC, 20°C/MIN)[3]		ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	150
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY A 23°C		-	W/(K.m)	0.21
COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION				
AVERAGE VALUE BETWEEN 23-60°C		-	M/(m.K)	65 x 10^{-6}
AVERAGE VALUE BETWEEN 23-100°C		-	M/(m.K)	65 x 10^{-6}
TEMPERATURE OF DEFLECTION UNDER LOAD				
METHOD A 1.8 MPA	+	ISO 75-1/-2	°C	130
MAXIMUM ALLOABLE SERVICE TEMPERATURE IN AIR				
FOR SHORT PERIODS[4]		-	°C	135
CONTINUOUSLY: FOR 5.000/20.000H[5]		-	°C	130/120
MINIMUM SERVICE TEMPERATURE[6]		-	°C	-50
FAMMABILITY[7]				
"OXYGEN INDEX"		ISO 4589-1/-2	%	25
ACCORDING TO UL94 (3/6MM DE ESPESSURA)		-	-	HB/HB
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AT 23°C[8]				
TENSION TEST[9]				
TENSILE STRESS AT YIELD/AT BREAK[10]	+	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	74/-
TENSILE STRESS AT YIELD/AT BREAK[10]	++	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	74/-
TENSILE STRENGTH[10]	+	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	74
TENSILE STRAIN AT YIELD[10]	+	ISO 527-1/-2	%	6
TENSILE STRAIN AT BREAK[10]	+	ISO 527-1/-2	%	> 50
TENSILE STRAIN AT BREAK[10]	++	ISO 527-1/-2	%	> 50
TENSILE MODULUS OF ELASTICITY[11]	+	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	2400
TENSILE MODULUS OF ELASTICITY[11]	++	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	2400
COMPRESSION TEST[12]				
COMPRESSIVE STRESS AT 1/2/5% NOMINAL STRAIN[11]	+	ISO 604	MPa	21/40/80
CHARPY IMPACT STRENGTH - UNNOTCHED[13]	+	ISO 179-1/1eU	KJ/m²	NO BREAK
CHARPY IMPACT STRENGTH - NOTCHED	+	ISO 179-1/1eA	KJ/m²	9
BALL IDENTATION HARDNESS[4]	+	ISO 2039-1	N/mm²	120
ROCKWELL HARDNESS[14]	+	ISO 2039-2	-	M 75
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES AT 23°C				
ELECTRIC STRENGTH[15]	+	IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	28
ELECTRIC STRENGTH[15]	++	IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	28
VOLUME RESISTIVITY	+	IEC 60093	Ohm.cm	> 10^{14}
VOLUME RESISTIVITY	++	IEC 60093	Ohm.cm	> 10^{14}
SURFACE RESISTIVITY	+	IEC 60093	Ohm	> 10^{13}
SURFACE RESISTIVITY	++	IEC 60093	Ohm	> 10^{13}
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε_r : A 100HZ	+	IEC 60250	-	3
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε_r : A 100HZ	++	IEC 60250	-	3
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε_r : A 1MHZ	+	IEC 60250	-	3
RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε_r : A 1MHZ	++	IEC 60250	-	3
DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 100HZ	+	IEC 60250	-	0.001
DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 100HZ	++	IEC 60250	-	0.001
DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 1MHZ	+	IEC 60250	-	0.008
DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 1MHZ	++	IEC 60250	-	0.008
COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDEX (CTI)	+	IEC 60112	-	350 (225)
COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDEX (CTI)	++	IEC 60112	-	350 (225)

NOTE: 1 g/cm³ = 1000 kg/m³ ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm² ; 1 KV/mm = 1 MV/m

+: values for dry material
++: values referring to material in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere 23°C / 50% rh

(1) According to method 1 of ISO 62 and measured on ø 50x3 mm discs. **(2)** The elements supplied for this property are for the most part supplied by the manufacturers of the raw materials. **(3)** The values of this property are only attributed to amorphous rather than semi-crystalline materials. **(4)** Only for short periods of exposure in applications where only very low loads are applied to the material. **(5)** Temperature that resists after a period of 5,000 / 20,000 hours. After this time, there is a decrease of about 50% in tensile strength compared to the original value. The given temperature values are based on the thermal oxidation degradation which occurs which causes a reduction of the properties. In the meantime, the maximum permissible service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the deduct on and magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subject. **(6)** As the impact strength decreases with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is determined by the extent of impact to which the material is subjected. The values given are based on unfavorable impact conditions and can not therefore be considered absolute limits.
(7) These assessments derive from the technical specifications of the manufacturers of the raw materials and do not allow the determination of the behavior of the materials under fire conditions. **(8)** Most of the figures given by the properties of the (+) materials are mean values of the tests done on species machined with ø 40-60 mm. **(9)** Specimen testing: Type 1b. **(10)** Speed test: 5 or 50 mm / min. **(11)** Speed test: 1m / min. **(12)** Testing specimens: cylinders ø 8 x 16 mm. **(13)** Pendulum used: 15J. **(14)** Test on 10 mm thick specimens. **(15)** Electrode configuration: cylinders ø 25 / ø 75 mm, in transformer oil according to IEC 60296.

Note that the electrical force for the extruded black material can be considerably
lower than that of natural material. The possible micro porosity in the center of conserved forms in stock significantly reduces the electric force.