

LAPEX A

Polyether Sulphone (PES).

Unfilled. Low smoke density and low toxicity index. Very high dimensional stability.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Density	ISO 1183	1.37 g/cm ³
Linear shrinkage at moulding		
Longitudinal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	0.007 ÷ 0.009 in/in
Transversal (0.078in/8,700psi)	ISO 294-4	0.007 ÷ 0.009 in/in
Dimensional stability		81
Moisture absorption (in air)		
after 24hrs	ISO 62-4	0.20 %
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
CHARPY impact strength		
Unnotched, at +73°F	ISO 179-1eU	NB
Unnotched, at -4°F	ISO 179-1eU	NB
Notched, at +73°F	ISO 179-1eA	3.04 ft.lb/in ²
Notched, at -4°F	ISO 179-1eA	1.17 ft.lb/in ²
Tensile elongation		,
At yield (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	6.3 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	5.5 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	4.7 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	4.0 %
At yield (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	3.2 %
At break (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	>100.0
At break (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	>100.0
At break (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	>100.0
At break (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	>100.0
At break (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	>100.0
Tensile strength		
At yield (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	12300 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	11600 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	10900 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	9400 psi
At yield (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	7200 psi
At break (0.196 in/min), 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	NB
At break (0.196 in/min), 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	NB
At break (0.196 in/min), 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	NB
At break (0.196 in/min), 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	NB
At break (0.196 in/min), 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	NB
Elastic modulus		
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 73°F	ISO 527 (1)	420 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 140°F	ISO 527 (1)	390 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 195°F	ISO 527 (1)	330 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 250°F	ISO 527 (1)	300 kpsi
Tensile (speed 0.04 in/min), at 300°F	ISO 527 (1)	290 kpsi



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THERMAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (CLTE)		
-22°F to +86°C (longitudinal)	ISO 11359-2	29 µin/(in∙°F)
-22°F to +86°C (transversal)	ISO 11359-2	32 µin/(in⋅°F)
+86°C to +212°F (longitudinal)	ISO 11359-2	28 µin/(in∙°F)
VICAT - Softening point		
11 lb (heating rate 122°F/h)	ISO 306	419 °F
HDT - Heat Deflection Temperature		
66 psi	ISO 75	410 °F
264 psi	ISO 75	383 °F
C.U.T Continuous Use Temperature		
Long period (20,000h)	ASTM E1641/E1877	356 °F
FLAMMABILITY	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Oxygen Index	ASTM D 2863	39 %
Flammability rating		
0.118 in thickness	UL 94	V-0
0.059 in thickness	UL 94	V-0
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD	VALUE MEASURE UNITS
Electrical resistivity		
Surface	ASTM D 257	1E12 ohm

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MATERIAL - STORAGE

Sealed, undamaged packages has to be kept in dry storage facilities, providing they are also able to protect them from weather and accidental damages.

HANDLING AND SAFETY

Detailed information about a safe treatment of the material are indicated in the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) furnished with the first material supply. The MSDS may be also sent again in case of loss.

PREDRYING CONDITIONS

These are the suggested conditions to reduce the moisture content to adequate levels. Temperature and drying time can be reduced by using vacuum ovens

ACTUAL MELT TEMPERATURE

The injection molding machine settings needed to obtain the suggested melt temperature will depend greatly on shot size and machine capacity, as well as other molding parameters such as: injection speed, screw RPM, back pressure, etc. On small machines, running short cycles, it is possible to use higher melt temperatures to improve plastification, fluidity and surface appearance, paying attention to any indication of material degradation.

MOLD TEMPERATURE

The mold temperature suggested above is the actual tool steel temperature. This can be significantly different from the tool settings, due to the cooling system efficiency and the accuracy of the temperature control on the tool.

INJECTION SPEED

The advisable injection speed greatly depends on cavity geometry and injection molding machine size. The use of high injection speed can improve the surface appearance, but it can also cause outgassing and burn marks due to overheating through shear stress.

REGRIND USAGE

The use of regrind is possible, but should be assessed on the basis of the project, moulding parameters, and type of grinding used. The effect of using regrind on material properties must be evaluated by the customer on its specific project and process. High percentages of regrind may cause a reduction in viscosity, reducing mechanical properties, first resilience.

HOT RUNNER MOLDS

Hot runner moulds may be used when a very tight temperature control is assured.

At least 3 hours at 284 ÷ 356°F

284 ÷ 329°F

644 ÷ 698°F

High

HIGH PERFORMANCE THERMOPLASTICS



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TO AVOID

In order to prevent any material degradation, over-dimensioned machines should be avoided.

NOTES

Versions of product mentioned herein are suitable for applications in contact with foodstuff or for potable water transportation, or for toy manufacturing. However, manufactured parts have to be verified according to the specific directives. The products mentioned herein are not suitable for applications in the pharmaceutical, medical or dental sector.

APPROVALS

USA (NSF51): Product versions approved according NSF51 recommendations are available.

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Values shown are based on testing of injection moulded laboratory test specimens, conditioned according to the standard and represent data that fail within the standard range of properties for non-coloured material, if not otherwise specified. As they may be subject to variations, these values do not represent a sufficient basis for any part design and are not interded for use in establishing values for specification purposes. Properties of moulded parts can be influenced by a wide range of factors including, but not limited to, colorants, part design, processing conditions, part-breatment conditions, environmental conditions, and usage of regrind during the moulded parts are be influenced by a wide range of the processing or antibian. The casterner stables to change without, none of a properties of the processing or one provided as a commention of information purposes only and are subject to fund from subject to during without note. The casterner stables of technical alloways ensure that the latest release of technical alloging encourses. If data gas, and are not provided, and assume for one proceeding a warrant of remontability of history are used by a wide in conjunction as a distributed to provided, and assume for an possible data subject to any part data subject and takes of the any contract subject and takes of any parting encours. It is the customer ware and adjusted areas of a subject to any part data subject and takes of the any contract subject and takes include predimines that any testing to determine the subability or any damage withstower is canned of the the customer values and the purpose for an inclusted area data and any data ware that the subject and takes include prediminary testing to determine the subbility or and datages withstower is canned of the to any data and and the customer values are determine to a subject to any data as a subject to any data as a subject to any data as a subject and

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