

Polyester mcam.com

Ertalyte® TX Polyethylene Terephthalate Polyester PET-P is an unreinforced, semi-crystalline grade that exhibits superior dimensional stability, excellent wear resistance, a low coefficient of friction, high strength and rigidity, outstanding stain resistance, and great chemical and abrasion resistance. Due to Ertalyte® TX PET-P's low moisture absorption rate, this grade's mechanical and electrical properties are unaffected by moisture, which gives this grade better wear and inertness over nylon and acetal products, and also a lower wear rate than unmodified polyesters. These characteristics make Ertalyte® TX PET-P ideal for use in applications that involve high pressure and velocity conditions, and environments with soft metal and plastic mating surfaces where noise abatement is critical.

ISO\*

ASTM\*

			100		
		Test methods	Units	Indicative Values	
	Melting temperature (DSC, 10°C (50°F) / min)	ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	245	
Thermal Properties (1)	Glass transition temperature (DMA, tan delta)	DMA	°C	-	
	Thermal conductivity at 23°C (73°F)	-	W/(K.m)	0.29	
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (-40 to 150 °C) (-40 to 300°F)				
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (23 to 60°C) (73°F to 140°F)	-	μm/(m.K)	65	
	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (23 to 100°C) (73°F to 210°F)	-	μm/(m.K)	85	
	Heat Deflection Temperature: method A: 1.8 MPa (264 PSI)	ISO 75-1/-2	°C	75	
	Continuous allowable service temperature in air (20.000 hrs) (3)	-	°C	100	
	Min. service temperature (4)	-	°C	-20	
	Flammability: UL 94 (3 mm (1/8 in.)) (5)	-	-	НВ	
	Flammability: Oxygen Index	ISO 4589-1/-2	%	25	
	Tensile strength	ISO 527-1/-2 (7)	MPa	76	
	Tensile strain (elongation) at yield	ISO 527-1/-2 (7)	%	4.00	
	Tensile strain (elongation) at break	ISO 527-1/-2 (7)	%	5	
9)	Tensile modulus of elasticity	ISO 527-1/-2 (9)	MPa	3,300	
ies	Shear Strength	ASTM D732	MPa	59	
en	Compressive stress at 1 / 2 / 5 % nominal strain	ISO 604 (10)	MPa	31 / 60 / 102	
Mechanical Properties (6)	Compressive strength				
<u> </u>	Charpy impact strength - unnotched	ISO 179-1/1eU	kJ/m²	30.0	
ica Si	Charpy impact strength - notched	ISO 179-1/1eA	kJ/m²	2.5	
Jan	Izod Impact notched				
ect	Flexural strength	ISO 178 (12)	MPa	122	
Ž	Flexural modulus of elasticity	ISO 178 (12)	MPa	3,160	
	Rockwell M hardness (14)	ISO 2039-2	-	94	
	Shore hardness D (14)	ISO 868	-	78	
	Electric strength	IEC 60243-1 (15)	kV/mm	21	
es es	Volume resistivity	IEC 62631-3-1	Ohm.cm	10E13	
itric	Surface resistivity	ANSI/ESD STM 11.11	Ohm/sq.	10E12	Δ
Electric Propert	Dielectric constant at 1 MHz	IEC 62631-2-1	-	3.20	
ш п	Dissipation factor at 1 MHz	IEC 62631-2-1	-	0.0140	
	Colour	-	-	Blueish Gray	F
	Density	ISO 1183-1	g/cm³	1.44	
(0	Specific Gravity		Ü		
Miscellaneous	Water absorption after 24h immersion in water of 23°C (73°F)	ISO 62 (16)	%	0.06	
	Water absorption at saturation in water of 23 °C (73°F)	- '	%	0.47	
	Wear rate	ISO 7148-2 (18)	μm/km	2.00	
	Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (-)	ISO 7148-2 (18)	-	0.15-0.22	
≥	Limiting PV at 100 FPM	. ,			
	Limiting PV at 0.1 / 1 m/s cylindrical sleeve bearings	-	Mpa.m/s	0.26 / 0.16	
	Chemical Resistance	https://www.mcam.com/en/s	-		
Note: 1 c	n/cm³ = 1.000 kg/m³ : 1 MPa = 1 N/mm² : 1 kV/mm = 1 MV/m		NYP: the	ere is no vield point	

Test methods	Units	Indicative Values
ASTM D3418	°F	491
DMA	°F	-
-	BTU in./(hr.ft².°F)	1.9
STM E-831 (TMA)	μin./in./°F	45
ASTM D648	°F	180
ASTIVI D046	°F	210
-	°F	-
-		
-	-	HB
ASTM D638 (8)	PSI	10,500
ASTM D638 (8)	%	-
ASTM D638 (8)	76 %	5
ASTM D638 (8)	KSI	500
ASTM D036 (6)	PSI	8,500
ASTM D732	P31	6,500
ASTM D695 (11)	PSI	15,250
ASTM D256	ft.lb./in	0.40
ASTM D790 (13)	PSI	14,000
ASTM D790	KSI	360
ASTM D785	-	96
ASTM D2240	-	84
ASTM D149	Volts/mil	533
IEC 60093	Ohm.cm	
NSI/ESD STM 11.11	Ohm/sq.	10E12
ASTM D150	-	3.60
ASTM D150	-	0.0200
-	-	Blueish Gray
ASTM D792	-	1.44
ASTM D792 ASTM D570 (17)	%	0.06
ASTM D570 (17)	%	0.00
` ,		35.00
QTM 55010 (19) QTM 55007 (20)	In <sup>a</sup> .min/ft.lbs.hrx10 <sup>-10</sup>	0.19
	ft.lbs/in².min	
QTM 55007 (21)	11.105/ITT.ITIIT	6,000

Note: 1 g/cm³ = 1,000 kg/m³; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²; 1 kV/mm = 1 MV/m

NYP: there is no yield point

This table, mainly to be used for comparison purposes, is a valuable help in the choice of a material. The data listed here fall within the normal range of \* product properties of dry material. However, they are not guaranteed and they should not be used to establish material specification limits nor used alone as the basis of design. See the remaining notes on the next page.

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## **NOTES, SEE DATASHEET ON PAGE 1**

- -1 The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications.
- -2 Values for this property are only given here for amorphous materials and for materials that do not show a melting temperature (PBI, PAI & PI). DMA settings, oscillation amplitude of 0.20 mm; a frequency of 1 Hz; heating rate of 2°C/min
- Temperature resistance over a period of min. 20,000 hours. After this period of time, there is a decrease in tensile strength measured at 23 °C (73°F)– of about 50 % as compared with the original value. The temperature value given here is thus based on the thermal-oxidative degradation which takes place and causes a reduction in properties. Note, however, that the maximum allowable service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the duration and the magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subjected.
- -4 Impact strength decreasing with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is practically mainly determined by the extent to which the material is subjected to impact. The value given here is based on unfavourable impact conditions and may consequently not be considered as being the absolute practical limit.
- -5 These estimated ratings, derived from raw material supplier data and other publications, are not intended to reflect hazards presented by the material under actual fire conditions. There is no 'UL File Number' available for these stock shapes.
- -6 Most of the figures given for the mechanical properties are average values of tests run on dry test specimens machined out of rods 40-50 mm (1.5 2") when available, else out of plate 10-20mm (0.4 0.8"). All tests are done at room temperature (23° / 73°F)
- -7 Test speed: either 5 mm/min or 50 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)] using type 1B tensile bars
- -8 Test speed: either 0.2"/min or 2"/min or [chosen as a function of the ductile behavior of the material (brittle or tough)] using Type 1 tensile bars
- -9 Test speed: 1 mm/min, using type 1B tensile bars
- -10 Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm, test speed 1 mm/min
- -11 Test specimens; cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm, test speed 1 mm/min
- -12 Test specimens: bars 4 mm (thickness) x 10 mm x 80 mm; test speed; 2 mm/min; span; 64 mm
- -13 Test specimens: bars 0.25" (thickness) x 0.5" x 5"; test speed: 0.11"/min; span: 4"
- -14 Measured on 10 mm, 0.4" thick test specimens.
- -15 Electrode configuration: Ø 25 / Ø 75 mm coaxial cylinders; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296; 1 mm thick test specimens.
- -16 Measured on discs Ø 50 mm x 3 mm
- -17 Measured on 1/8" thick x 2" diameter or square
- -18 Test procedure similar to Test Method A: "Pin-on-disk" as described in ISO7148-2, Load 3MPa, sliding velocity= 0,33 m/s, mating plate steel Ra= 0.7-0.9 μm, tested at 23°C, 50%RH.
- -19 Test using journal bearing system, 200 hrs, 118 ft/min, 42 PSI, steel shaft roughness 16±2 RMS micro inches with Hardness Brinell of 180-200
- -20 Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, 20 ft/min and 250 PSI, Stationary steel washer roughness 16±2 RMS micro inches with Rockwell C 20-24
- -21 Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, Step by step increase pressure, Test ends when plastic begins to deform or if temperature increases to 300°F.

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