

Polyfort PPH GF20 H3

Polypropylene Homopolymer

LyondellBasell Industries

Engineering Plastics

Product Description

20% glass fibre reinforced PP Homopolymer chemically coupled, high heat stabilized

General

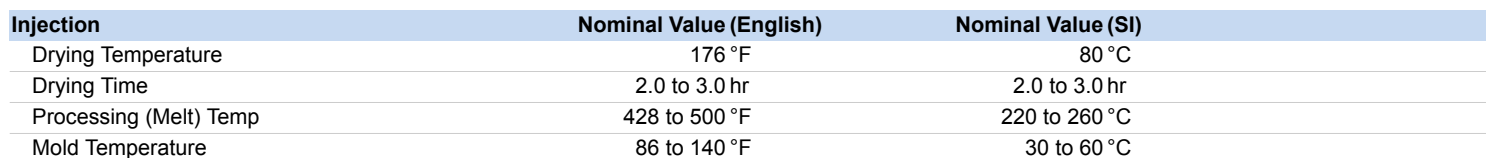
Filler / Reinforcement	• Glass Fiber, 20% Filler by Weight		
Features	• Chemically Coupled	• Heat Stabilized	• Homopolymer
Processing Method	• Injection Molding		

Physical	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Density	1.04 g/cm ³	1.04 g/cm ³	ISO 1183/A
Melt Volume-Flow Rate (MVR) (230°C/2.16 Kg)	11 cm ³ /10min	11 cm ³ /10min	ISO 1133
Mechanical	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Tensile Modulus	667000 psi	4600 MPa	ISO 527-1/1A/1
Tensile Stress (Break)	10000 psi	69.0 MPa	ISO 527-2/1A/5
Tensile Strain (Break)	3.2 %	3.2 %	ISO 527-2/1A/5
Impact	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Charpy Notched Impact Strength			ISO 179/1eA
-22°F (-30°C)	2.9 ft·lb/in ²	6.0 kJ/m ²	
73°F (23°C)	3.8 ft·lb/in ²	8.0 kJ/m ²	
Charpy Unnotched Impact Strength			ISO 179/1eU
-22°F (-30°C)	11 ft·lb/in ²	24 kJ/m ²	
73°F (23°C)	20 ft·lb/in ²	42 kJ/m ²	
Hardness	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Ball Indentation Hardness (H 358/30)	15400 psi	106 MPa	ISO 2039-1
Thermal	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Deflection Temperature Under Load			
66 Psi (0.45 Mpa), Unannealed	313 °F	156 °C	ISO 75-2/Bf
264 Psi (1.8 Mpa), Unannealed	271 °F	133 °C	ISO 75-2/Af
Vicat Softening Temperature			
--	252 °F	122 °C	ISO 306/B50
--	327 °F	164 °C	ISO 306/A50
Electrical	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Surface Resistivity	> 1.0E+15 ohms	> 1.0E+15 ohms	IEC 60093
Volume Resistivity	> 1.0E+13 ohms·cm	> 1.0E+13 ohms·cm	IEC 60093
Flammability	Nominal Value (English)	Nominal Value (SI)	Test Method
Burning Rate (0.0787 In (2.00 Mm))	< 3.9 in/min	< 100 mm/min	ISO 3795
Flammability Classification			IEC 60695-11-10, -20
0.06 In (1.5 Mm)	HB	HB	

Additional Information

- 1.) Not for use in food contact applications
- 2.) Not for use in medical or pharmaceutical applications

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Drying normally not necessary.

Injection molding parameters also influence emission properties, which are often required for automotive interior applications. Generally speaking, the emission, odor and fogging behavior of finished parts is improved by lowering the melt temperature, reducing residence time and avoiding high shear stress.

These are typical property values not to be construed as specification limits.