

## THERMOPLASTIC POLYESTER RESIN

Common features of Crastin® thermoplastic polyester resin include mechanical and physical properties such as stiffness and toughness, heat resistance, friction and wear resistance, excellent surface finishes and good colourability. Crastin® thermoplastic polyester resin has excellent electrical insulation characteristics and high arc-resistant grades are available. Many flame retardant grades have UL recognition (class V-0). Crastin® thermoplastic polyester resin typically has high chemical and heat ageing resistance.

The good melt stability of Crastin® thermoplastic polyester resin normally enables the recycling of properly handled production waste. If recycling is not possible, we recommend, as the preferred option, incineration with energy recovery (-24 kJ/g of base polymer) in appropriately equipped installations. For disposal, local regulations have to be observed.

Crastin® thermoplastic polyester resin typically is used in demanding applications in the electronics, electrical, automotive, mechanical engineering, chemical, domestic appliances and sporting goods industry.

Crastin® LW9320 BK851 is a 20% glass fiber reinforced polybutylene terephthalate blend for injection moulding. It has improved surface aesthetics, excellent dimensional stability and low warpage characteristics.

#### Product information

Resin Identification Part Marking Code	PBT+SAN-GF20 >PBT+SAN-GF20<		ISO 1043 ISO 11469
-	71 B1 10/11 G1 20		100 11403
Typical mechanical properties			
Tensile modulus	7500	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Tensile stress at break, 5mm/min	120	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Tensile strain at break, 5mm/min	2.3	%	ISO 527-1/-2
Flexural modulus		MPa	ISO 178
Charpy impact strength, 23°C		kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy impact strength, -30°C		kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C		kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA
Izod notched impact strength, 23°C		kJ/m²	ISO 180/1A
Poisson's ratio	0.34		
Thermal properties			
Melting temperature, 10°C/min	220	°C	ISO 11357-1/-3
Glass transition temperature, 10°C/min	110	°C	ISO 11357-1/-3
Temperature of deflection under load, 1.8 MPa	165	°C	ISO 75-1/-2
RTI, electrical, 0.75mm	130	°C	UL 746B
RTI, electrical, 1.5mm	130	°C	UL 746B
RTI, electrical, 3.0mm	130	°C	UL 746B
RTI, impact, 0.75mm	125	°C	UL 746B
RTI, impact, 1.5mm	125		UL 746B
RTI, impact, 3.0mm	130		UL 746B
RTI, strength, 0.75mm	130	_	UL 746B
RTI, strength, 1.5mm	130		UL 746B
RTI, strength, 3.0mm	130	°C	UL 746B

Printed: 2024-09-04 Page: 1 of 4

Revised: 2024-07-12 Source: Celanese Materials Database



## THERMOPLASTIC POLYESTER RESIN

## Flammability

Burning Behav. at 1.5mm nom. thickn.	HB	class	IEC 60695-11-10
Thickness tested	1.5	mm	IEC 60695-11-10
UL recognition	yes		UL 94
Burning Behav. at thickness h	HB	class	IEC 60695-11-10
Thickness tested	0.75	mm	IEC 60695-11-10
UL recognition	yes		UL 94
FMVSS Class	В		ISO 3795 (FMVSS 302)
Burning rate, Thickness 1 mm	32	mm/min	ISO 3795 (FMVSS 302)

## Physical/Other properties

Density 1340 kg/m<sup>3</sup> ISO 1183

## **VDA Properties**

Odour 3.5 class VDA 270

## Injection

Drying Recommended	yes	
Drying Temperature	120	°C
Drying Time, Dehumidified Dryer	2 - 4	h
Processing Moisture Content	≤0.04	%
Melt Temperature Optimum	250	°C
Min. melt temperature	240	°C
Max. melt temperature	260	°C
Mold Temperature Optimum	80	°C
Min. mould temperature	30	°C
Max. mould temperature	130	°C
Hold pressure range	≥60	MPa
Hold pressure time	3	s/mm
Back pressure	As low as	MPa
	possible	
Ejection temperature	170	°C

## Chemical Media Resistance

### Acids

- ✓ Acetic Acid (5% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Citric Acid solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Lactic Acid (10% by mass), 23°C
- X Hydrochloric Acid (36% by mass), 23°C
- X Nitric Acid (40% by mass), 23°C
- X Sulfuric Acid (38% by mass), 23°C
- X Sulfuric Acid (5% by mass), 23°C
- X Chromic Acid solution (40% by mass), 23°C

#### Racae

- X Sodium Hydroxide solution (35% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Hydroxide solution (1% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Ammonium Hydroxide solution (10% by mass), 23°C

Printed: 2024-09-04 Page: 2 of 4

Revised: 2024-07-12 Source: Celanese Materials Database



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#### **Alcohols**

- ✓ Isopropyl alcohol, 23°C
- ✓ Methanol, 23°C
- ✓ Ethanol, 23°C

#### **Hydrocarbons**

- ✓ n-Hexane, 23°C
- ✓ Toluene, 23°C
- ✓ iso-Octane, 23°C

#### Ketones

✓ Acetone, 23°C

#### **Ethers**

✓ Diethyl ether, 23°C

### Mineral oils

- ✓ SAE 10W40 multigrade motor oil, 23°C
- ★ SAE 10W40 multigrade motor oil, 130°C
- X SAE 80/90 hypoid-gear oil, 130°C
- ✓ Insulating Oil, 23°C

#### Standard Fuels

- X ISO 1817 Liquid 1 E5, 60°C
- X ISO 1817 Liquid 2 M15E4, 60°C
- X ISO 1817 Liquid 3 M3E7, 60°C
- X ISO 1817 Liquid 4 M15, 60°C
- ✓ Standard fuel without alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid C), 23°C
- ✓ Standard fuel with alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid 4), 23°C
- ✓ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), 23°C
- ✓ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), 90°C
- ➤ Diesel fuel (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid F), >90°C

### Salt solutions

- ✓ Sodium Chloride solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Hypochlorite solution (10% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Carbonate solution (20% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Sodium Carbonate solution (2% by mass), 23°C
- ✓ Zinc Chloride solution (50% by mass), 23°C

#### Other

- ✓ Ethyl Acetate, 23°C
- X Hydrogen peroxide, 23°C
- X DOT No. 4 Brake fluid, 130°C
- ★ Ethylene Glycol (50% by mass) in water, 108°C
- √ 1% nonylphenoxy-polyethyleneoxy ethanol in water, 23°C
- ✓ 50% Oleic acid + 50% Olive Oil, 23°C
- ✓ Water, 23°C
- X Water, 90°C
- ✓ Phenol solution (5% by mass), 23°C

#### Symbols used:

possibly resistant

Defined as: Supplier has sufficient indication that contact with chemical can be potentially accepted under the intended use conditions and

Printed: 2024-09-04 Page: 3 of 4



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expected service life. Criteria for assessment have to be indicated (e.g. surface aspect, volume change, property change).

not recommended - see explanation

Defined as: Not recommended for general use. However, short-term exposure under certain restricted conditions could be acceptable (e.g. fast cleaning with thorough rinsing, spills, wiping, vapor exposure).

Printed: 2024-09-04 Page: 4 of 4

Revised: 2024-07-12 Source: Celanese Materials Database

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