



TENYD N1GF6FR

Product Description PA6 with 30%GF reinforced, flame retardant, used for the automotive industry, Electrical and Electronics and consumer applications.

Material Status Commercial: Active.

Availability Africa & Middle East, Asia Pacific, Europe, Latin America, North America.

Features High rigidity, high mechanical strength, high impact and easy processing with good appearance .

Processing Method Injection Molding

Physical	Nominal Value	Unit	Test Method
Specific gravity	1.41	g/cm ³	ISO 1183
Mechanical	Nominal Value	Unit	Test Method
Tensile strength, yield	139	MPa	ISO 527
Tensile modulus	10200	MPa	ISO 527
Tensile elongation, break	3.5	%	ISO 527
Flexural modulus	9800	MPa	ISO 178
Flexural strength	224	MPa	ISO 178
Charpy impact strength, notched, +23°C	11.9	KJ/m ²	ISO 179
Thermal	Nominal Value	Unit	Test Method
HDT, 1.8 MPa under load	216	°C	ISO 75
Flammability	Nominal Value	Unit	Test Method
According UL standard	1.5	mm	UL-94 V0
Injection	Nominal Value	Unit	Test Method
Melt volume flow rate, MVR 275/5	10	cm ³ /10min	ISO 1133



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Disclaimer

Sales products:

This information and technical advice - whether verbal, in writing or by way of trials - are given in good faith but without warranty, and this also applies where proprietary rights of third parties are involved.

Each user must identify and perform all tests and analyses necessary to assure that its finished parts incorporating TENSURE materials or products will be safe and suitable for use under end-use conditions.

Our products are sold and our advisory service is given in accordance with the current version of our General Conditions of Sale and Delivery.

Test figures:

Above figures were measured under the condition of 23 °C and RH 50% base on injection molded specimens .They are typical figures, not specifications.

Kindly note that, under certain conditions,

The properties can be affected to a considerable extent by the design of the mould/die, the processing conditions and coloring.

To preclude any risk to the health and well-being of the machine operatives, tolerance limits for the work environment must be ensured by the provision of efficient exhaust ventilation and fresh air at the workplace.

The prescribed processing temperatures should not be substantially exceeded.

Since excessively high temperatures are generally the result of operator error or defects in the heating system, special care and controls are essential in these areas.