Technical Data Sheet

Sustason® PPSU MG yellow

PPSU

Typical characteristics

- Good sterilisation resistance
- High heat deflection temperature
- ISO 10993-5 tested on semi-finished product
- High impact resistance
- Chemical resistant
- High resistance to gamma and x-rays

Typical industries

- Healthcare

	Test method	Unit	Guideline value
General properties			
Density	DIN EN ISO 1183-1	g / cm^3	1,29
Water absorption	DIN EN ISO 62	%	0,6
Flammability (Thickness 3 mm / 6 mm)	UL 94		V0 / V0
Mechanical properties			
Yield stress	DIN EN ISO 527	MPa	77
Elongation at break	DIN EN ISO 527	%	30
Tensile modulus of elasticity	DIN EN ISO 527	MPa	2500
Notched impact strength	DIN EN ISO 179	kJ / m^2	10
Thermal properties			
Melting temperature	ISO 11357-3	°C	-
Glass transition temperature	ISO 11357-3	°C	220
Thermal conductivity	DIN 52612-1	W / (m * K)	0,35
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	DIN 53752	10^{-6} / K	55
Service temperature, long term	Average	°C	-50 ... 180
Service temperature, short term (max.)	Average	°C	210
Heat deflection temperature	DIN EN ISO 75, Verf. A, HDT	°C	205
Electrical properties			

	Test method	Unit	Guideline value
Dielectric constant	IEC 60250		3,44
Volume resistivity	DIN EN 62631-3-1	Ω * cm	10^{15}
Dielectric strength	IEC 60243	kV / mm	15

This material is not intended for the use in medical products that remain for more than 24 hours in the human body or are intended to remain in contact with internal human tissue or blood for more than 24 hours. The short-term maximum application temperature only applies to very low mechanical stress for a few hours. The long-term maximum application temperature is based on the thermal ageing of plastics by oxidation, resulting in a decrease of the mechanical properties. This applies to an exposure to temperatures for at least 5.000 hours causing a 50% loss of the tensile strength from the original value (measured at room temperature). This value says nothing about the mechanical strength of the material at high application temperatures. In case of thick-walled parts, only the surface layer is affected by oxidation from high temperatures. With the addition of antioxidants, a better protection of the surface layer is achieved. In any case, the center area of the material remains unaffected. The minimum application temperature is basically influenced by possible stress factors like impact and/or shock under application. The values stated refer to an minimum degree of impact stress. The electrical properties as stated result from measurements on natural, dry material. With other colours (in particular black) or saturated material, there may be clear differences in the electrical properties. The data stated above are average values ascertained by statistical tests on a regular basis. They are in accordance with DIN EN 15860. They serve as information about our products and are presented as a guide to choose from our range of materials. This, however, does not include an assurance of specific properties or the suitability for particular application purposes that are legally binding. Since the properties also depend on the dimension of the semi-finished products and the degree of crystallization (e.g. nucleating by pigments), the actual values of the properties of a particular product may differ from the indicated values.