KETRON® PEEK-CA30



This 30% carbon fibre reinforced grade combines even higher stiffness, mechanical strength and creep resistance than KETRON PEEK-GF30 with an optimum wear resistance. Moreover, compared with unreinforced PEEK, the carbon fibres considerably reduce thermal expansion and provide 3.5 times higher thermal conductivity – dissipating heat from the bearing surface faster, improving bearing life and pressure-velocity capabilities.

Physical properties (indicative values *)

PROPERTIES	Test methods	Units	VALUES
Colour	-	-	black
Density	ISO 1183-1	g/cm³	1.40
Water absorption:		·	
- after 24/96 h immersion in water of 23°C (1)	ISO 62	mg	4/9
()	ISO 62	%	0.05 / 0.11
- at saturation in air of 23°C / 50% RH	-	%	0.16
- at saturation in water of 23°C	_	%	0.35
Thermal Properties		70	0.00
Melting temperature (DSC, 10°C/min)	ISO 11357-1/-3	°C	340
Glass transition temperature (DSC, 20°C/min) - (2)	ISO 11357-1/-2	°C	340
Thermal conductivity at 23°C	100 11001-11-2	W/(K.m)	0.92
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion:	-	VV/(N.111)	0.92
•		// 1/)	0= 40-6
- average value between 23 and 100°C	-	m/(m.K)	25 x 10 ⁻⁶
- average value between 23 and 150°C	-	m/(m.K)	25 x 10 ⁻⁶
- average value above 150°C		m/(m.K)	55 x 10 ⁻⁶
Temperature of deflection under load:))
- method A: 1.8 MPa	ISO 75-1/-2	°C /	/230
Max. allowable service temperature in air:			V /
- for short periods (3)	- (°C	310
- continuously: for min. 20,000 h (4)	- //	-6-	250
Min. service temperature (5)	-	~.C~	/ -20 ~
Flammability (6):	^		100
- "Oxygen Index"	ISO 4589-1/-2	V % /	40
- according to UL 94 (1.5 / 3 mm thickness)	V //	-/-	V-0 / V-0
Mechanical Properties at 23°C (7)		// /	
Tension test (8):		1250	0
- tensile stress at yield / tensile stress at break (9)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	NYP / 144
- tensile strength (9)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	144
tensile strain at break (9)	ISO 527-1/-2	WIF a	5
- tensile modulus of elasticity (10)	ISO 527-1/-2	MPa	9200
Compression test (11):	ISO 604	MD-	00 / 405
- compressive stress at 1 / 2 % nominal strain (10)		MPa	69 / 125
Charpy impact strength - unnotched (12)	ISO 179-1/1eU	kJ/m²	50
Charpy impact strength - notched	ISO 179-1/1eA	kJ/m²	5
Ball indentation hardness (13)	ISO 2039-1	N/mm²	310
Rockwell hardness (13)	ISO 2039-2	-	M 102
Electrical Properties at 23 °C			
Electric strength (14)	IEC 60243-1	kV/mm	-
Volume resistivity	IÉC 60093	Ohm.cm	< 10 ⁵
Surface resistivity	ANSI/ESD STM 11.11	Ohm/sq.	< 10 ⁵
Relative permittivity Er.: - at 100 Hz	IEC 60250	-	-
- at 1 MHz	IEC 60250	-	-
Dielectric dissipation factor tan δ: - at 100 Hz	IEC 60250	-	_
at 1 MHz	IEC 60250	_	-
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	IEC 60112		

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

Leaend:

- According to method 1 of ISO 62 and done on discs Ø 50 x 3 (1)
- Values for this property are only given here for amorphous (2)materials and not for semi-crystalline ones
- Only for short time exposure (a few hours) in applications where (3)no or only a very low load is applied to the material
- 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 - of about 50% as compared with the original

The temperature value given here is thus based on the thermaloxidative 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.

- 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.
- 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 KETRON PEEK-CA30 stock shapes
- Most of the figures given for the mechanical properties are average values of tests run on test specimens machined out of rod \emptyset 40 - 60 mm. Except for the hardness tests, the test specimens were then taken from an area mid between centre and outside diameter, with their length in longitudinal direction (parallel to the extrusion direction).
- Test specimens: Type 1 B
- Test speed: 5 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)]
- Test speed: 1 mm/min.
- (11) Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 x 16 mm
- Pendulum used: 4 J. (12)
- Measured on 10 mm thick test specimens (discs), mid between centre and outside diameter
- Electrode configuration: \varnothing 25 / \varnothing 75 mm coaxial cylinders ; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296; 1 mm thick test specimens.
- This table 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.

It has to be noted that this fibre reinforced material shows an anisotropic behaviour (properties differ when measured parallel and perpendicular to the extrusion direction).

AVAILABILITY

Round Rods: Ø 6-80 mm - Plates: Thicknesses 5-60 mm - Tubes: O.D. 50-200 mm

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