



Hostalen PP H5416 K

Polypropylene, Random Copolymer

Product Description

Hostalen PP H5416 K is a natural nucleated polypropylene random copolymer. The product has a high heat- and extremely high extraction stability. It is not intended for medical and pharmaceutical applications.

Product Characteristics

Status	Commercial: Active
Test Method used	ISO ASTM
Availability	Asia-Pacific
Processing Method	Extrusion Pipe Sheet and Semi Finished Products
Features	Antioxidant, Random Copolymer
Typical Customer Applications	Plumbing, Heating & Cooling

Typical Properties	Method	Value Unit
Physical		
Melt flow rate	ASTM D 1238	
(230°C/2.16kg)		0.3 g/10 min
(190°C/5.0kg)		0.5 g/10 min
(230°C/5.0kg)		1.3 g/10 min
Density	ASTM D 1505	0.9 g/cm ³
Mechanical		
Tensile Strength @ Yield	ASTM D 638	270 kg/cm ²
Flexural Modulus (23 °C)	ASTM D 790	8500 kg/cm ²
Tensile Elongation @ Yld	ASTM D 638	10 %
Impact		
Notched izod impact (23 °C)	ASTM D 256	23 kg-cm/cm
Thermal		
Vicat softening point	ASTM D 1525	123 °C
Thermal conductivity	ASTM C 177	0.24
Note: Unit: W/m/K		
Melting temperature	DSC	141 °C
Note: ISO 11357-3; heating rate: 10 K/min, 2nd heating		
CLTE, Flow (23°C to 80°C)	ISO 11359-1, - 2	0.00015 cm/cm/°C
Note: Coefficient of linear thermal expansion		
Heat deflection temperature at 0.46 N/mm ²	ASTM D 648	83 °C
Electrical		
Specific surface resistivity	ASTM D 257/IEC 93	> 10 ¹⁴ Ohm

Additional Properties

Processing:

The recommended conditions will depend on the typ of equipment used and the size and wall thickness of the pipe or profile required.
Recommended melt temperatures: 200-230 °C
Recommended injection moulding temperatures: 200-280 °C

Notes

Typical properties; not to be construed as specifications.

Further Information

Conveying:

Conveying equipment should be designed to prevent production and accumulation of fines and dust particles that may be contained to a small extent in polymer materials. These particles can under certain conditions pose an explosion hazard. We recommend the conveying system used is equipped with adequate filters, is operated and maintained so that no leak develops and adequate electrical grounding exists at all times.

Health and Safety:

Special requirements apply to certain applications such as food contact end-use and direct medical use. For specific information on regulatory compliance contact your local representative.

Workers should be protected from the possibility of skin or eye contact with molten polymer. Safety glasses are suggested as a minimum precaution to prevent mechanical or thermal injury to the eyes.

Molten polymer may be degraded if it is exposed to air during any of the processing and off-line operations. The products of degradation have an unpleasant odour. In higher concentrations they may cause irritation of the mucus membranes. Fabrication areas should be ventilated to carry away fumes or vapours. Legislation on the control of emissions and pollution prevention must be observed. If the principles of sound manufacturing practice are adhered to and the place of work is well ventilated, no health hazards in processing the material have been reported.

The material will burn when supplied with excess heat and oxygen. It should be handled and stored away from contact with direct flames and/or ignition sources. In burning the material generates considerable heat and may generate dense black smoke. Minor fires can be extinguished by water, developed fires should be extinguished by heavy foams forming an aqueous or polymeric film. For further information about safety in handling and processing please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Storage:

The material is packed in 25 kg bags or in bulk containers protecting it from contamination. Storage times of natural materials longer than 6 months may have a negative influence on the quality of the final product (for example the brightness). It is generally recommended to convert all materials latest within 6 months from the date of delivery.

The material is subjected to degradation by ultra-violet radiation or by high storage temperatures. Therefore the material must be protected from direct sunlight, temperatures above 40°C and high atmospheric humidity during storage.

Further unfavourable storage conditions are large fluctuations in ambient temperature and high atmospheric humidity. These conditions may lead to moisture condensing inside the packaging. Under these circumstances, it is recommended to dry the material before use. Unfavourable storage conditions may also intensify the material's slight characteristic odour.

Due the hygroscopic character of the carbon black pigments, black coloured materials may pick up moisture even under appropriate storage conditions. If this is the case it is recommended to dry the material before processing. After a storage period of more than 3 months drying of such material is recommended as standard practice.

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Users should review the applicable Material Safety Data Sheet before handling the product.

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