

DSM 3.1.1

Nylon 66 _ Cast

General:

Polyamide (PA) is one of the most widely used engineering semi-crystalline thermoplastics, commonly known as **Nylon**.

Nylon 66 (**PA66**) has higher tensile strength, melting point & flexural modulus including better resistance to wear & improved dimensional stability compared to PA6. However, it is more expensive.

Benefits:

- High fatigue and abrasion resistance
- They are tough, rigid and have chemical resistance to hydrocarbons.
- Possess very good dielectric properties.
- Easily machined.
- Easily welded.

Limitations:

- Absorbs moisture (hygroscopic) which could affect dimensional stability.
- Absorbs more moisture at saturation than PA 6
- Low flame-retardant standards (UL94: HB).
- Poor chemical resistance to strong acids
- Colouring is limited due to the high processing temperatures.

ASM (DEK) Applications:

- Brackets, Holders & Mounting blocks

Profiles:

- Sheet: 1 – 60mm thick
- Rod: 5 – 36 mm Diameter
- Tube

These values are representative. For critical applications, refer to data-sheet.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES					
	HARDNESS Shore A	TENSILE STRENGTH:	YOUNGS MODULUS:	POISSONS RATIO:	DENSITY:
PA 66	---	85 MPa	3.0 GPa	0.35	1140 Kg/m³

Alternatives:

Alternative polymers are allowed only with the express written permission of ASMPT. Please email details of your request to engineering_enquiries@asmpt.com

Issue	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
DCR	7135	7155	40897	44832					

