TIVAR[®] Burnguard UHMW-PE / TIVAR[®] 88 W/BurnGuard UHMW-PE Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene

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TIVAR® 88 w/ BurnGuard Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene UHMW-PE / TIVAR® Burnguard Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene UHMW-PE static dissipative and flame retardant shapes, were specifically developed to improve the flammability behavior of unfilled polyethylene grades. This grade in particular possesses a UL94 V-0 Flammability Rating, and also meets MSHA 12-112/1 requirements for underground mining. Due to these characteristics, TIVAR® 88 w/ BurnGuard UHMW-PE / TIVAR® Burnguard UHMW-PE excels in applications where key components may be exposed to combustion such as bunker and chute liners, hopper liners, railcar liners, self-unloading ships, railcar liners, dragline buckets, belt scrapers, storage bin liners, vibratory feeder liners, and wear strips.

| | | Test methods | Units | Indicative Values | Test methods | Units | Indicative Values |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Me | elting temperature (DSC, 10°C (50°F) / min) | ISO 11357-1/-3 | °C | 135 | ASTM D3418 | °F | 275 |
| 🗧 Gla | ass transition temperature (DMA, tan delta) | DMA | °C | - | DMA | °F | - |
| Properties (1) end end end end end end end end | ermal conductivity at 23°C (73°F) | - | W/(K.m) | 0.4 | - | BTU in./(hr.ft ² .°F) | |
| Č Co | pefficient of linear thermal expansion (-40 to 150 °C) (-40 to 300°F) | | | | ASTM E-831 (TMA) | µin./in./°F | 90 |
| d Co | pefficient of linear thermal expansion (23 to 100°C) (73°F to 210°F) | - | µm/(m.K) | 180 | | | |
| He | at Deflection Temperature: method A: 1.8 MPa (264 PSI) | ISO 75-1/-2 | °C | 42 | ASTM D648 | °F | 116 |
| <u>o</u> 00 | ontinuous allowable service temperature in air (20.000 hrs) (3) | - | °C | 80 | - | °F | 180 |
| Co Mir Fla | n. service temperature (4) | - | °C | -125 | - | °F | - |
| Ĕ Fla | ammability: UL 94 (3 mm (1/8 in.)) (5) | - | - | V-0 | - | - | V-0 |
| Fla | ammability: Oxygen Index | ISO 4589-1/-2 | % | 28 | | | |
| Te | ensile strength | ISO 527-1/-2 (7) | MPa | 16 | ASTM D638 (8) | PSI | 3,600 |
| | ensile strain (elongation) at yield | ISO 527-1/-2 (7) | % | 15.00 | | | - |
| | ensile strain (elongation) at break | ISO 527-1/-2 (7) | % | 25 | ASTM D638 (8) | % | 120 |
| _ | ensile modulus of elasticity | ISO 527-1/-2 (9) | MPa | 1,000 | ASTM D638 (8) | KSI | 87 |
| ~ | near Strength | ASTM D732 | MPa | , | ASTM D732 | PSI | |
| | ompressive stress at 1 / 2 / 5 % nominal strain | ISO 604 (10) | MPa | 7 / 11 / 17 | | | |
| | ompressive strength | | | | ASTM D695 (11) | PSI | 2,800 |
| 0 | narpy impact strength - unnotched | ISO 179-1/1eU | kJ/m² | no break | | | , |
| | narpy impact strength - notched | ISO 179-1/1eA | kJ/m² | 70P | | | |
| 0 | narpy impact strength - double 14° notched | ISO 11542-2 | kJ/m² | 70 | | | |
| | od Impact notched | | | | ASTM D256 | ft.lb./in | No Break |
| E Fle | exural strength | ISO 178 (12) | MPa | 18 | ASTM D790 (13) | PSI | 2,900 |
| < | exural modulus of elasticity | ISO 178 (12) | MPa | - | ASTM D790 | KSI | 94 |
| Re | elative volume loss during wear test "sand-slurry" : TIVAR® 1000=100 | ISO 15527 | - | 130 | | | |
| Sh | nore hardness D (14) | ISO 868 | - | 58 | ASTM D2240 | - | 64 |
| Ele | ectric strength | IEC 60243-1 (15) | kV/mm | | ASTM D149 | Volts/mil | - |
| (0) | olume resistivity | IEC 62631-3-1 | Ohm.cm | | IEC 60093 | Ohm.cm | |
| モ | Inface resistivity | ANSI/ESD STM 11.11 | | 10E11 | ANSI/ESD STM 11.11 | Ohm/sq. | 10E11 |
| 8 | electric constant at 1 MHz | IEC 62631-2-1 | - | - | ASTM D150 | - | - |
| <u>а</u> | ssipation factor at 1 MHz | IEC 62631-2-1 | - | - | ASTM D150 | - | - |
| Co | lour | - | - | Black | - | - | Black |
| De | ensity | ISO 1183-1 | g/cm³ | 1.01 | | | |
| ္ Sp | pecific Gravity | | | | ASTM D792 | - | 1.00 |
| Wa Wa | ater absorption after 24h immersion in water of 23°C (73°F) | ISO 62 (16) | % | < 0.1 | ASTM D570 (17) | % | |
| Wa | ater absorption at saturation in water of 23 °C (73°F) | - | % | < 0.2 | ASTM D570 (17) | % | |
| We | ear rate | ISO 7148-2 (18) | µm/km | 14.00 | QTM 55010 (19) | In ² .min/ft.lbs.hrx10 ⁻¹⁰ | - |
| We Dy | namic Coefficient of Friction (-) | ISO 7148-2 (18) | - | 0.15-0.30 | QTM 55007 (20) | - | 0.09 |
| ≥ Lin | niting PV at 100 FPM | | | | QTM 55007 (21) | ft.lbs/in².min | - |
| Lin | niting PV at 0.1 / 1 m/s cylindrical sleeve bearings | - | Mpa.m/s | 0.08 / 0.05 | | | |
| | nemical Resistance | https://www.mcam.com/en/s | upport/chemical- | resistance-information/ | https://www.mcam.com/en | /eunnort/chemical-resist | ance-information/ |

This table, mainly to be used for comparison purposes, 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. See the remaining notes on the next page.

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NOTES, SEE DATASHEET ON PAGE 1

- -1 The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications
- -2 Values for this property are only given here for amorphous materials and for materials that do not show a melting temperature (PBI, PAI & PI). DMA settings, oscillation amplitude of 0.20 mm; a frequency of 1 Hz; heating rate of 2°C/min
- 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 (73°F)– of about 50 % as compared with the original value. The temperature value given here is thus based on the thermal-oxidative 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.
- -4 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.
- -5 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 these stock shapes.
- -6 Most of the figures given for the mechanical properties are average values of tests run on dry test specimens machined out of rods 40-50 mm (1.5 2") when available, else out of plate 10-20mm (0.4 0.8"). All tests are done at room temperature (23° / 73°F)
- -7 Test speed: either 5 mm/min or 50 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)] using type 1B tensile bars
- -8 Test speed: either 0.2"/min or 2"/min or [chosen as a function of the ductile behavior of the material (brittle or tough)] using Type 1 tensile bars
- -9 Test speed: 1 mm/min, using type 1B tensile bars
- -10 Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm, test speed 1 mm/min
- -11 Test specimens: cylinders Ø 0.5" x 1", or square 0.5" x 1", test speed 0.05"/min
- -12 Test specimens: bars 4 mm (thickness) x 10 mm x 80 mm ; test speed: 2 mm/min ; span: 64 mm
- -13 Test specimens: bars 0.25" (thickness) x 0.5" x 5"; test speed: 0.11"/min; span: 4"
- -14 Measured on 10 mm, 0.4" thick test specimens.
- -15 Electrode configuration: Ø 25 / Ø 75 mm coaxial cylinders ; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296 ; 1 mm thick test specimens.
- -16 Measured on discs Ø 50 mm x 3 mm.
- -17 Measured on 1/8" thick x 2" diameter or square
- -18 Test procedure similar to Test Method A: "Pin-on-disk" as described in ISO7148-2, Load 3MPa, sliding velocity= 0,33 m/s, mating plate steel Ra= 0.7-0.9 µm, tested at 23°C, 50%RH.
- -19 Test using journal bearing system, 200 hrs, 118 ft/min, 42 PSI, steel shaft roughness 16±2 RMS micro inches with Hardness Brinell of 180-200
- -20 Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, 20 ft/min and 250 PSI, Stationary steel washer roughness 16±2 RMS micro inches with Rockwell C 20-24
- -21 Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, Step by step increase pressure, Test ends when plastic begins to deform or if temperature increases to 300°F.

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