

XECARB® 9-C20-HP

POM homopolymer reinforced with 20% carbon fiber

Physical Properties	Test Condition	Standard	Unit	Dam / Cond.
Density		ISO 1183	g/cm ³	1,46
Water absorption (Equilibrium value)	23 °C ; 50 % RH		%	
Water absorption (Saturation value)	23 °C ; water		%	
Post-shrinkage				
Parallel		Sim.ISO 294-4	%	
Normal		Sim.ISO 294-4	%	
Mechanical Properties				
Tensile Modulus	1 mm/min	ISO 527	MPa	18200
Tensile Strength at break	5 mm/min	ISO 527	MPa	130
Tensile Elongation at break	5 mm/min	ISO 527	%	1,1
Flexural Modulus	2 mm/min	ISO 178	MPa	13500
Flexural Strength	2 mm/min	ISO 178	MPa	170
Flexural Stress at 3,5% strain	2 mm/min	ISO 178	MPa	
Flexural Strain at break	2 mm/min	ISO 178	%	1,5
Deflection at break			mm	
Deflection at 3,5% strain			mm	
Notched Izod Impact Strength	23 °C ; 50 % RH	ISO 180	kJ/m²	5
Unnotched Izod Impact Strength	23 °C ; 50 % RH	ISO 180	kJ/m²	17
Notched Izod Impact Strength	-30 °C	ISO 180	kJ/m²	5
Unnotched Izod Impact Strength	-30 °C	ISO 180	kJ/m²	19
Thermal Properties				
Melting Point	10 °C/min	ISO 11357	°C	
HDT – heat deflection temperature	0,45 MPa a 120 °C/h	ISO 75	°C	
HDT – heat deflection temperature	1,80 MPa a 120 °C/h	ISO 75	°C	
HDT – heat deflection temperature	8.00 MPa a 120 °C/h	ISO 75	°C	
VICAT - softening temperature	10 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	°C	
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VICAT - softening temperature	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	°C	
	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	30	
VICAT - softening temperature	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K	
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306		
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion 30÷50°C Parallel	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K	
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion 30÷50°C Parallel 30÷50°C Normal	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K	
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion 30÷50°C Parallel 30÷50°C Normal Maximum Usage Temperature	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K	
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion 30÷50°C Parallel 30÷50°C Normal Maximum Usage Temperature Short Term	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K 10 ⁻⁴ /K °C	
VICAT - softening temperature Coefficient of linear thermal expansion 30÷50°C Parallel 30÷50°C Normal Maximum Usage Temperature Short Term Long Term	50 N a 120 °C/h	ISO 306	10 ⁻⁴ /K 10 ⁻⁴ /K °C	



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Process Recommendation	Test Condition	Standard	Unit	Value
Drying temperature	desiccant dryer		°C	80–100
Drying time	desiccant dryer		h	6–8
Melt temperature			°C	195–215
Mould temperature			°C	95

Our advice does not release you from the obligation to verify the information currently provided - especially that contained in our safety data and technical information sheets, and to test our products as to their suitability for the intended processes and uses. The application, use and processing of our products and the products manufactured by you on the basis of our technical advice are beyond our control and, therefore, entirely your own responsibility. Our products are sold in accordance with the current version of our General Conditions of Sale and Delivery.

Test values

Unless specified to the contrary, the values given have been established on standardized test specimens at room temperature. The figures should be regarded as guide values only and not as binding minimum values. Kindly note that, under certain conditions, the properties can be affected to a considerable extent by the design of the mould/die, the processing conditions and the coloring.

Processing note

Under the recommended processing condition small quantities of decomposition product may be given off during processing. To preclude any risk to the health and well-being of the machine operatives, tolerance limits for the work environment must be ensured by the provision of efficient exhaust ventilation and fresh air at the workplace in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet. In order to prevent the partial decomposition of the polymer and the generation of volatile decomposition products, the prescribed processing temperatures should not be substantially exceeded. Since excessively high temperatures are generally the result of operator error or defects in the heating system, special care and controls are essential in these areas.

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