



HIGH-PERFORMANCE PLASTICS

# KETRON® PEEK CA30

**Semi-crystalline plastic**, reinforced with 30% carbon fibres, combines even greater rigidity, mechanical resistance and resistance to deformation than KETRON® PEEK GF30 with an ideal wear resistance. In addition, compared to unreinforced PEEK, carbon fibres considerably reduce thermal expansion and provide 3.5 times more thermal conductivity - dissipating heat from the bearing surface faster, improving bearing service life and pressure speed capacity.



## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

- ◆ High maximum service air temperature (250°C in continuous service and 310°C for short periods)
- ◆ High mechanical resistance, stiffness and creep resistance, also at high temperatures
- ◆ Excellent resistance to chemicals (acids and alkalis) and hydrolysis resistance
- ◆ Excellent wear resistance and frictional behaviour
- ◆ Consistent and improved dimensional stability
- ◆ Excellent resistance against high energy radiation (gamma rays and X-rays)
- ◆ Good PTFE replacement when mechanical load capacity is bigger or when higher wear resistance is required

## APPLICATIONS

- ◆ Metallic components
- ◆ Pump components
- ◆ Valve seats
- ◆ Bearings
- ◆ Rollers
- ◆ Gears
- ◆ High temperature insulators
- ◆ Components exposed to boiling water or steam
- ◆ Wear rings



CHEMICAL  
RESISTANCE



ELECTRICAL  
INSULATION



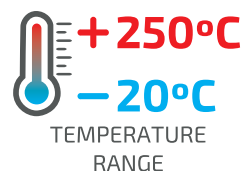
WEAR  
RESISTANCE



SLIDING  
PROPERTIES



IMPACT  
AO RESISTANCE



TEMPERATURE  
RANGE

\*continuously (20.000H)

All figures given are indicative only, Polylanema Lda. is not liable for the use of the materials without consulting with our technical department.



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## TECHNICAL DATASHEET

| PROPERTIES                                                | TEST METHODS       | UNITS             | KETRON® PEEK CA30     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| COLOR                                                     | -                  | -                 | BLACK                 |
| DENSITY                                                   | ISO 1183-1         | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 1.40                  |
| WATER ABSORPTION                                          |                    |                   |                       |
| AFTER 24/96H IMMERSION IN WATER OF 23°C <sup>1</sup>      | ISO 62             | mg                | 4/9                   |
| AFTER 24/96H IMMERSION IN WATER OF 23°C <sup>1</sup>      | 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                                        |                    |                   |                       |
| MELTING TEMPERATURE (DSC, 10°C/MIN)                       | ISO 11357-1/-3     | °C                | 340                   |
| GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE (DSC, 20°C/MIN) <sup>2</sup> | ISO 11357-1/-2     | °C                | -                     |
| THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY AT 23°C                              | -                  | W/(K.m)           | 0.92                  |
| COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION                   |                    |                   |                       |
| AVERAGE VALUE BETWEEN 23-100°C                            | -                  | m/(m.K)           | 25 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> |
| AVERAGE VALUE BETWEEN 23-150°C                            | -                  | m/(m.K)           | 25 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> |
| AVERAGE VALUE ABOVE 150°C                                 | -                  | m/(m.K)           | 55 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> |
| TEMPERATURE OF DEFLECTION UNDER LOAD                      |                    |                   |                       |
| METHOD A 1.8 MPA                                          | ISO 75-1/-2        | °C                | 260                   |
| MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SERVICE TEMPERATURE IN AIR              |                    |                   |                       |
| FOR SHORT PERIODS <sup>3</sup>                            | -                  | °C                | 310                   |
| CONTINUOUSLY (MIN. 20.000H) <sup>4</sup>                  | -                  | °C                | 250                   |
| MINIMUM SERVICE TEMPERATURE <sup>5</sup>                  | -                  | °C                | -20                   |
| FLAMMABILITY <sup>6</sup>                                 |                    |                   |                       |
| "OXYGEN INDEX"                                            | ISO 4589-1/-2      | %                 | 40                    |
| ACCORDING TO UL94 (1.5/3MM DE ESPESSURA)                  | -                  | -                 | V-0/V-0               |
| MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AT 23°C <sup>7</sup>                |                    |                   |                       |
| TENSION TEST <sup>8</sup>                                 |                    |                   |                       |
| TENSILE STRESS AT YIELD/TENSILE STRESS AT BREAK           | ISO 527-1/-2       | MPa               | NA/144                |
| TENSILE STRENGTH <sup>9</sup>                             | ISO 527-1/-2       | MPa               | 144                   |
| TENSILE STRAIN AT BREAK <sup>9</sup>                      | ISO 527-1/-2       | %                 | 3.5                   |
| TENSILE MODULUS OF ELASTICITY <sup>10</sup>               | ISO 527-1/-2       | MPa               | 9200                  |
| COMPRESSION TEST <sup>11</sup>                            |                    |                   |                       |
| COMPRESSIVE STRESS AT 1/2/5% NOMINAL STRAIN <sup>10</sup> | ISO 604            | MPa               | 69/125/170            |
| CHARPY IMPACT STRENGTH - UNNOTCHED <sup>2</sup>           | ISO 179-1/1eU      | KJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 50                    |
| CHARPY IMPACT STRENGTH - NOTCHED                          | ISO 179-1/1eA      | KJ/m <sup>2</sup> | 5                     |
| BALL INDENTATION HARDNESS <sup>13</sup>                   | ISO 2039-1         | N/mm <sup>2</sup> | 310                   |
| ROCKWELL HARDNESS <sup>13</sup>                           | ISO 2039-2         | -                 | M 102                 |
| ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES AT 23°C                             |                    |                   |                       |
| ELECTRIC STRENGTH <sup>14</sup>                           | IEC 60243-1        | kV/mm             | -                     |
| VOLUME RESISTIVITY                                        | IEC 60093          | Ohm.cm            | < 10 <sup>5</sup>     |
| SURFACE RESISTIVITY                                       | ANSI/ESD STM 11.11 | Ohm/sq.           | < 10 <sup>5</sup>     |
| RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε : A 100HZ                         | IEC 60250          | -                 | -                     |
| RELATIVE PERMITTIVITY ε : A 1MHZ                          | IEC 60250          | -                 | -                     |
| DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 100HZ             | IEC 60250          | -                 | -                     |
| DIELECTRIC DISSIPATION FACTOR TAN δ : A 1MHZ              | IEC 60250          | -                 | -                     |
| COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDEX (CTI)                          | IEC 60112          | -                 | -                     |

NOTE: 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm<sup>2</sup> ; 1 KV/mm = 1 MV/m

(1) According to method 1 of iso 62 and done on discs ø 50x3 mm (2) The figures given for this properties are only attributed to amorphous rather than semi-crystalline materials. (3) For short exposure periods only (a few hours ) in applications where only very low loads are applied to the material. (4) Temperature which it resists for a minimum period of 20,000 hours. After this time, there is a decrease of about 50% in tensile strength compared to the original value. The given temperature values are based on the thermal oxidation degradation which causes a reduction of the properties. In the meantime, the maximum permissible service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the deduction and magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subject. (5) As the impact strength decreases with decreasing temperature, the minimum permissible service temperature is determined by the extent of impact to which the material is subjected. The values given are based on unfavorable impact conditions and can not therefore be considered absolute limits. (6) These assessments are derived from the technical specifications of the manufacturers of the raw materials and do not allow the determination of the behavior of the materials under fire conditions. There is no yellow card for these formats. (7) Most of the figures given by the mechanical properties of the extruded materials are mean values of the tests done on specimens machined with ø 40-60 mm. With the exception of hardness tests, the best specimens were taken from an area between the center and outer diameter, with their length in the longitudinal direction (parallel to the direction of extrusion). (8) Specimen testing: Type 1b. (9) Speed test: 5 or 50 mm / min. (10) Speed test: 1 mm / min. (11) Test specimens: cylinders ø 8x16 mm. (12) Pendulum used: 4J. (13) Test on 10 mm thick specimens. (14) Test on 1 mm thick specimens.

The dielectric strength of the Ketron Peek 1000 (black) Ppsu 1000 black may be considerably lower than the figures listed in the table referring to non-black materials. It should be noted that the values of the compression properties of the Duratron 4503 PAI and 4501 PAI alloys may differ significantly.