

## **Technical Datasheet**

# Sampo MAX 55D

HPU 55 Shore D natural

**Sampo MAX** is a polycarbonate-based thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU) developed primarily for processing via injection moulding.

**Sampo MAX** has excellent hydrolysis and chemical resistance, which in combination with very high dynamic load and wear resistance makes it a universally applicable material. Very low compression set values, low gas permeability and high dynamic load capacity complete the property profile of this material.

**Sampo MAX** is characterised by the following features:

- Very good tensile strength, elongation at break and tear resistance
- Wide range of application temperature from -20°C to 115°C
- Low gas permeability
- Excellent hydrolysis and chemical resistance
- Suitable for turning, milling and grinding operations with very low tool wear

**Sampo MAX** is suitable for a wide range of thick- and thin-walled components and is used primarily in the following applications:

- Hydraulic and pneumatic seals of any kind
- Rollers
- Functional surfaces with good haptic properties such as handles



## Sampo MAX / HPU 55 Shore D natural

Product features	Value	Unit	Testing standard
Colour	white		
Density	1210	[kg/m³]	ISO 1183
Mechanical properties	Value	Unit	Testing standard
Hardness Shore A			
Hardness Shore D	55±3	[SHORE]	ISO 868
Tensile strength	≥45	[MPa]	DIN 53 504
Tear resistance	≥110	[kN/m]	DIN ISO 34-1
Abrasion	38	[mm³]	ISO 4649 A
Modulus 100%	≥20	[MPa]	DIN 53 504
Modulus 300%	≥35	[MPa]	DIN 53 504
Elongation at break	≥310	[%]	DIN 53 504
Compression set <sup>1</sup>	≤30	[%]	ISO 815
Compression set <sup>2</sup>	≤35	[%]	ISO 815
Thermal properties	Value	Unit	Testing standard
Min. operating temperature	-20	[°C]	
Max. operating temperature	115	[°C]	

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Testing parameters: 24h, 70°C, 25% deformation /  $^2$  testing parameters: 24h, 100°C, 25% deformation

## Processing instructions for injection moulding of Sampo MAX

## Pre-treatment, drying

**Sampo MAX** is a hygroscopic TPU and therefore attracts moisture during storage. For this reason, it is recommended to dry the granules to a residual moisture content of  $\leq 0.03\%$  with a dry-air dryer before processing.

## Drying parameters (reference values))

Dew point:	≤ -40°C
Temperature:	80°C
Drying time:	3h

#### **Machine parameters**

Feeding section:	25 – 40°C
Zone 1:	185 – 195°C
Zone 2:	210 – 220°C
Zone 3:	215 – 225°C
Nozzle:	225 – 235°C
Die/Mould:	20 – 60°C
Plastic melt:	225 – 235°C

Dosing volume: 50 - 80%Injection speed: medium Holding pressure: 70 - 90% P<sub>1</sub>

## Post-treatment, post-curing

Post-curing temperature:  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$  Post-curing time: 16-24h Note: the parts must be cooled to a minimum temperature of  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  before taking out of the oven



#### **Barrel capacity:**

Avoid underutilization of the barrel wherever possible since it can lead to long residence times. Small shots run on a large capacity barrel complicate processing. The specifically best practice for any moulding is to utilize 40 % to 80% of the barrel capacity for each shot. This typically translates to 1,3 to 2,5 shots in the barrel.

## **Shrinkage:**

Shrinkage is dependent on the geometry and processing parameters. Melt temperature and cooling rate impacts the shrinkage. The common range is between 1,5% and 2,2%.

## **General notes:**

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December 2023 - Version 04