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## CELCON® CF802

ESD (electrostatic dissipative); fuel compatible; standard acetal copolymer grade

Celcon® acetal copolymer grade CF802 is a conductive, fuel compatible general purpose acetal copolymer. Celcon® CF802 has been developed to dissipate static electricity from fuel handling systems.

Please note Celcon® CF802 has special processing considerations to ensure static dissipation properties. Use minimum back pressure and slowest screw speed possible in retracting screw during cooling portion of cycle. Large gate size (>2 mm) recommended. Pneumatic conveying of material long distances is not recommended.

#### Rheological properties

Moulding shrinkage, parallel	1./ %	ISO 294-4, 25//
Moulding shrinkage, normal	1.6 %	ISO 294-4, 2577

### Typical mechanical properties

Tensile Modulus	3000	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Yield stress, 50mm/min	62	MPa	ISO 527-1/-2
Yield strain, 50mm/min	10	%	ISO 527-1/-2
Flexural Modulus	3100	MPa	ISO 178
Flexural Stress at 3.5%	70	MPa	ISO 178
Shear Modulus	1080	MPa	ISO 6721
Tensile creep modulus, 1h	2130	MPa	ISO 899-1
Tensile creep modulus, 1000h	1050	MPa	ISO 899-1
Charpy impact strength, 23°C	70	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy impact strength, -30°C	70	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eU
Charpy notched impact strength, 23°C	4	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179/1eA
Charpy notched impact strength, -30°C	4	kJ/m²	ISO 179/1eA
Izod notched impact strength, 23°C	4.8	kJ/m²	ISO 180/1A
Izod notched impact strength, -30°C	4.7	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 180/1A
Poisson's ratio	0.433		

### Thermal properties

Melting temperature, 10 °C/min	167 °C	ISO 11357-1/-3
Temp. of deflection under load, 1.8 MPa	100 °C	ISO 75-1/-2
Vicat softening temperature, 50°C/h, 50N	161 °C	ISO 306
Coeff. of linear therm. expansion, parallel	100 E-6/K	ISO 11359-1/-2
Coeff. of linear therm. expansion, normal	120 E-6/K	ISO 11359-1/-2

#### Electrical properties

Volume resistivity	3 Ohm.m	IEC 62631-3-1
Surface resistivity	2000 Ohm	IEC 62631-3-2

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#### Other properties

Density 1470 kg/m<sup>3</sup> ISO 1183

#### Injection

Drying Temperature 100 - 120 °C

Drying Time, Dehumidified Dryer 3 - 4 h

Melt Temperature Optimum 200 °C

Max. mould temperature 80 - 120 °C

Back pressure 2 MPa

Injection speed slow

#### Additional information

Injection molding

Standard reciprocating screw injection molding machines with a high compression screw (minimum 3:1 and preferably 4:1) and low back pressure (0.35 Mpa/50 PSI) are favored. Using a low compression screw (I.E. general purpose 2:1 compression ratio) can result in unmelted particles and poor melt homogeneity. Using a high back pressure to make up for a low compression ratio may lead to excessive shear heating and deterioration of the material.

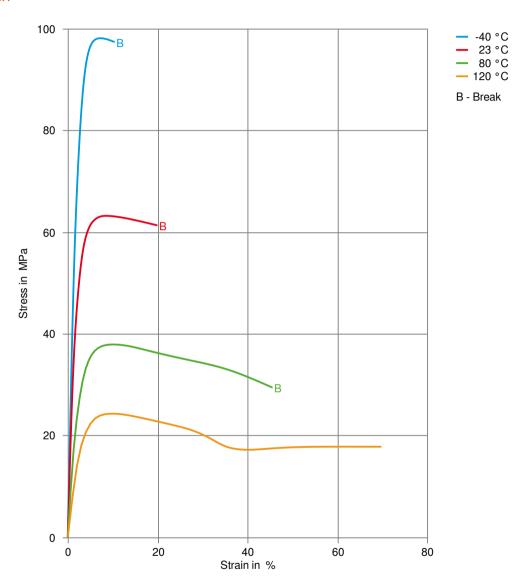
Melt Temperature: Preferred range 182-199 C (360-390 F). Melt temperature should never exceed 230 C (450 F).

Mold Surface Temperature: Preferred range 82-93 C (180-200 F) especially with wall thickness less than 1.5 mm (0.060 in.). May require mold temperature as high as 120 C (250 F) to reproduce mold surface or to assure minimal molded in stress. Wall thickness greater than 3mm (1/8 in.) may use a cooler (65 C/150 F) mold surface temperature and wall thickness over 6mm (1/4 in.) may use a cold mold surface down to 25 C (80 F). In general, mold surface temperatures lower than 82 C (180 F) may hinder weld line formation and produce a hazy surface or a surface with flow lines, pits and other included defects that can hinder part performance.

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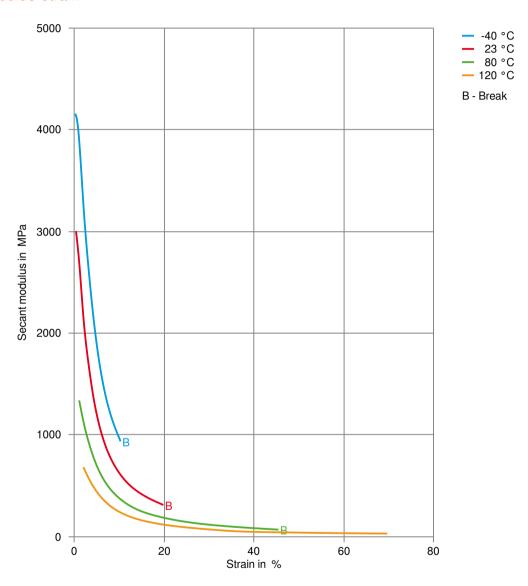
#### Stress-strain



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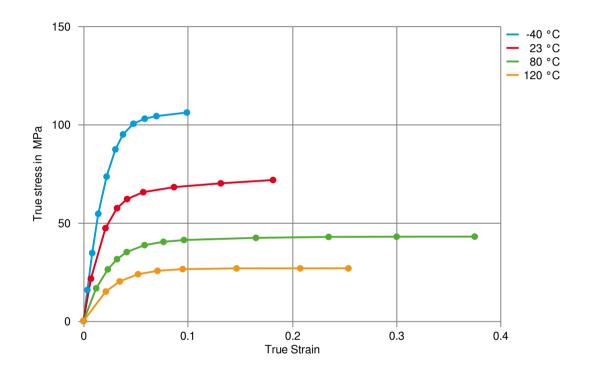
#### Secant modulus-strain



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### True stress-strain



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#### **Processing Texts**

Pre-drying

Drying is not normally required. If material has come in contact with moisture through improper storage or handling or through regrind use, drying may be necessary to prevent splay and odor problems.

Injection molding

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Injection molding Preprocessing

Drying is generally not required because Celcon® and Hostaform® acetal copolymers are not hydroscopic nor are they degraded by moisture during processing. Excessive moisture can lead to splay (silver streaking) in molded parts. For better uniformity in molding especially when using regrind or material that has been stored in containers open to the atmosphere, recommended drying conditions are 80 C (180 F) for 3hours. Desiccant hopper dryers are not required. Maximum water content = 0.35%

Injection molding Postprocessing

Postprocessing conditioning and moisturizing are not required. It may be necessary to fixture large or complicated parts with varying wall thickness to prevent warpage while cooling to ambient temperature.

#### Other Approvals

Other Approvals

OEM	Specification	Additional Information
Bosch	N28 BN22-X001	Gray
GM	GMW17195P-POM-T1	Application specific

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#### Chemical Media Resistance

#### Standard Fuels

- ✓ ISO 1817 Liquid 1 E5, 60°C
- ✓ ISO 1817 Liquid 2 M15E4, 60°C
- ✓ ISO 1817 Liquid 3 M3E7, 60°C
- ✓ ISO 1817 Liquid 4 M15, 60°C
- ✓ Standard fuel without alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid C), 23°C
- ✓ Standard fuel with alcohol (pref. ISO 1817 Liquid 4), 23°C

#### Symbols used:

possibly resistant

Defined as: Supplier has sufficient indication that contact with chemical can be potentially accepted under the intended use conditions and expected service life. Criteria for assessment have to be indicated (e.g. surface aspect, volume change, property change).

not recommended - see explanation
Defined as: Not recommended for general use. However, short-term exposure under certain restricted conditions could be acceptable (e.g. fast cleaning with thorough rinsing, spills, wiping, vapor exposure).

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NOTICE TO USERS: Values shown are based on testing of laboratory test specimens and represent data that fall within the standard range of properties for natural material. These values alone do not represent a sufficient basis for any part design and are not intended for use in establishing maximum, minimum, or ranges of values for specification purposes. Colourants or other additives may cause significant variations in data values. Properties of moulded parts can be influenced by a wide variety of factors including, but not limited to, material selection, additives, part design conditions and environmental exposure. Other than those products expressly identified as medical grade (including by MT® product designation or otherwise), Celanese's products are not intended for use in medical or dental implants. Regardless of any such product designation, any determination of the suitability of a particular material and part design for any use contemplated by the users and the manner of such use is the sole responsibility of the users, who must assure themselves that the material as subsequently processed meets the needs of their particular product or use. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained in this publication is accurate; however, we do not assume any liability whatsoever for the accuracy and completeness of such information. The information contained in this publication should not be construed as a promise or guarantee of specific properties of our products. It is the sole responsibility of the users to investigate whether any existing patents are infringed by the use of the materials mentioned in this publication, we neither suggest nor guarantee that such hazards are the only ones that exist. We recommend that persons intending to rely on any recommendation or to use any equipment, processing technique or material mentioned in this publication should satisfy themselves that they can meet all applicable safety and health standards. We strongly recommend that users seek and adhere to the manufac

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