

Product Data Sheet

ISO-PUR F 754

Description:

ISO-PUR F 754 is a filled cold-curing 2-component polyurethane cast resin based on polyether- and - esterpolyols, epoxy resins and precured aromatic diisocyanates. ISO-PUR F 754 can be used for applications with a working voltage up to 10 kV (e. g. in cable-joints, transformers).

ISO-PUR F 754 shows very high viscosity while pouring. The cured product has a good adhesion to metals and many plastics. The hydrophobic and temperature resistance is excellent.

Technical Data:

resin	viscosity / 20°C	app. 34000 mPa s
	colour	black*
	density / 20°C	1.7 g/cm ³
hardener	viscosity / 20°C	app. 120 mPa s
	colour	brown
	density / 20°C	1.2 g/cm ³
mixture	mixing ratio resin : hardener	9 : 1 pbw
	viscosity / 20°C	app. 24000 mPa s
	colour	black*
	density / 20°C	1.7 g/cm ³
	potlife / 22°C	-
	geltime / 22°C	20 min * (incl. time for stirring, 200 g in 200 ml-PE-or paper-cup)
	max. temperature (200g, start at 20°C)	app. 50°C *

* or on request

Continuation Technical Data ISO-PUR K 754

Properties of cured product (typical values):

mixing ratio resin : hardener	9 : 1 pbw
hardness	15 - 20 Shore D
temperature resistance	long-time: -40 - 140°C short-time: -40 - 180°C
tensile strength	5 N/mm ²
elongation at break	80 %
dielectric strength	> 30 kV/mm
dielectric strength while still liquid	> 8 kV/mm
dissipation factor tan δ / 25°C / 50Hz	0.03
dielectric constant ϵ / 25°C / 50Hz	3.6
thermal conductivity	0,5 W/K m
thermal volume expansion coefficient	250 * 10 ⁻⁶ K ⁻¹
tracing resistance	KA 3 c
water absorption after 30 days / 23°C	0.2 %
chemical resistance against mineral oil, 2n H ₂ SO ₄ , CaCO ₃ -solution	no visible degradation

Storage:

Store dry and well closed.

Processing:

Stir up resin component well. Then mix resin and hardener carefully in recommended ratio for 1 - 3 minutes (depending on size of mixture and potlife). The mixture has to be poured into the mould immediately after mixing. Air bubbles that have been stirred in the mixture can be removed before end of potlife by evacuating or by blowing hot air over the surface causing the bubbles to collapse.

Please see material safety data sheet for additional information.