

Ultrasint[®] TPU01

Rubber like | High shock
absorption | Resistance to
fatigue

Extended TDS

Complete Technical Documentation
and Testing Summary



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Technical Data Sheet

Rubber like material, for parts that require shock-absorption, high flexibility and resistance to fatigue.

General Properties	Norm	Typical Values
Appearance	-	Natural white powder
Density (printed part)	DIN EN ISO 1183-1	1.1
Density (Bulk Density) [g/cm ³]	DIN EN ISO 60	0.5
Mean Particle Size d50 [µm]	ISO 13320	70-90
Glass Transition Temperature [°C]	ISO 11357 (20 K/min)	-48
Melting Temperature [°C]	ISO 11357 (20 K/min)	120 – 150

Tensile Properties	Norm	Typical Values	
		X-Direction	Z-Direction
Tensile Modulus [MPa]	ISO 527-2, 1A, 1mm/min	85	85
Ultimate Tensile Strength [MPa]	DIN 53504, S2, 200mm/min	9	7
Elongation at Break [%]	DIN 53504, S2, 200mm/min	280	150

Flexural Properties	Norm	Typical Values	
		X-Direction	Z-Direction
Flexural Modulus [MPa]	DIN EN ISO 178	75	74

Impact Properties	Norm	Typical Values	
		X-Direction	Z-Direction
Charpy Notched, 23°C [kJ/m ²]	DIN EN ISO 179-1	No break	No break
Charpy Notched, -10°C [kJ/m ²]	DIN EN ISO 179-1	46	44

The data contained in this publication are based on our current knowledge and experience. In view of the many factors that may affect processing and application of our product, these data do not relieve processors from carrying out their own investigations and tests; neither do these data imply any guarantee of certain properties, nor the suitability of the product for a specific purpose.

Any descriptions, drawings, photographs, data, proportions, weights etc. given herein may change without prior information and do not constitute the agreed contractual quality of the product. It is the responsibility of the recipient of our products to ensure that any proprietary rights and existing laws and legislation are observed.

The safety data given in this publication is for information purposes only and does not constitute a legally binding MSDS. The relevant MSDS can be obtained upon request from your supplier or you may contact BASF 3D Printing Solutions GmbH directly at sales@basf-3dps.com.

Thermal Properties	Norm	Typical Values	
		X-Direction	Z-Direction
UL Flammability	UL 94 (1.6 -4.2mm)	HB	HB
Vicat/A (10 N) [°C]	DIN EN ISO 306	97	98

Electrical Properties	Norm	Typical Values	
		X-Direction	Z-Direction
Dielectric Strength [kV/mm]	ASTM D149	4.38	5.81
Volume Resistivity [Ohm-cm]	ASTM D257	1.45•10 ¹¹	6.79•10 ¹⁰
Specific Surface resistivity [Ohm]	IEC 62631-3-2	5.5•10 ¹¹	Not tested

Hardness	Norm	Typical Values
Shore A	DIN ISO 7619-1	88-90

Other	Norm	Typical Values
Cytotoxicity - Neutral Red	ISO 10993-5 (2009)	PASS
In Vivo Sensitization - Local Lymph Node Assay	ISO 10993-10 (2013); OECD Guideline No. 429	PASS
In Vitro Skin Irritation	OECD Guideline No. 439	PASS

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Mechanical properties overview

International Material Data System (IMDS)

This material is listed in the IMDS (International Material Data System), which contains information on materials used in the automotive industry. Access in the database can be granted on request by sharing the IMDS ID with us (sales@basf-3dps.com).

Printing Performance

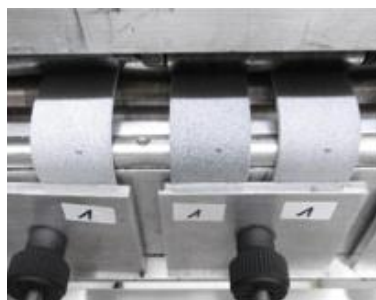
The combination of 3D printer and material has a huge impact on the quality of the parts produced.

Cyclic Mechanical Testing

When a component operates under conditions where it is repeatedly loaded, it can experience cracking or fracturing which can lead to failure. The goal of any fatigue test is to determine how well a product or material can withstand cyclic fatigue loading forces without failure and is a critical measure for many engineering applications such as automotive suspension system parts or industrial machinery parts among others.

Test method and specimens

The tests have been performed according to ASTM Method D1052, also known as ROSS flex test. All samples were printed in XZ direction for this test.



Test set-up of Ross flex measurement of Ultrasint® TPU01

Results

The result of this test is measured by the possible growth of the incision that was made before the continuous bending was performed. If the cut grows or a beam in the lattice breaks, that could indicate a limitation for certain applications in the market. In some cases, the tests were also performed in post processed parts, both in chemically smoothed samples and coated samples.

ROSS Flex tests	Reference	Etched	Coated (Ultracur3D® Coat F)
	After 100k cycles		
Plate, 23°C, 90°, 2mm incision	No cut growth	No cut growth	No cut growth
Plate, -10°C, 90°, 2mm incision	No cut growth	No cut growth	No cut growth
Lattice, 23°C, 90°, no incision	No broken connections	Not tested	Not tested

	After 1mio. cycles		
Plate, 23°C, 60°, 1mm thickness	No cut growth	Not tested	Not tested
Plate, 23°C, 60°, 2mm thickness	No cut growth	Not tested	Not tested
Plate, 23°C, 60°, 3mm thickness	No cut growth	Not tested	Not tested
Plate, 23°C, 60°, 4mm thickness	Broke after 350k cycles	Not tested	Not tested

Results of fatigue resistance test of Ultrasint® TPU01

Industrial Chemical Resistance

The resistance of plastic materials against chemicals, solvents and other contact substances is an important criterion of selection for many applications. When contacting such substances, the mechanical properties of plastic materials can be affected. This summary table provides a survey in tabular form of the behavior of Ultrasint® TPU01 towards common contact substances.

General chemical resistance depends on the period of exposure, the temperature, the quantity, the concentration and the type of the chemical substance. In the case of chemical degradation of polyurethane, the chemical reaction results in cleavage of the molecular chains. This process is generally preceded by swelling. In the course of degradation, polyurethane loses strength, and in extreme cases this can lead to disintegration of the material.

Test method and specimens

- Test Specimens Standard S2 dumbbells according to DIN 53504

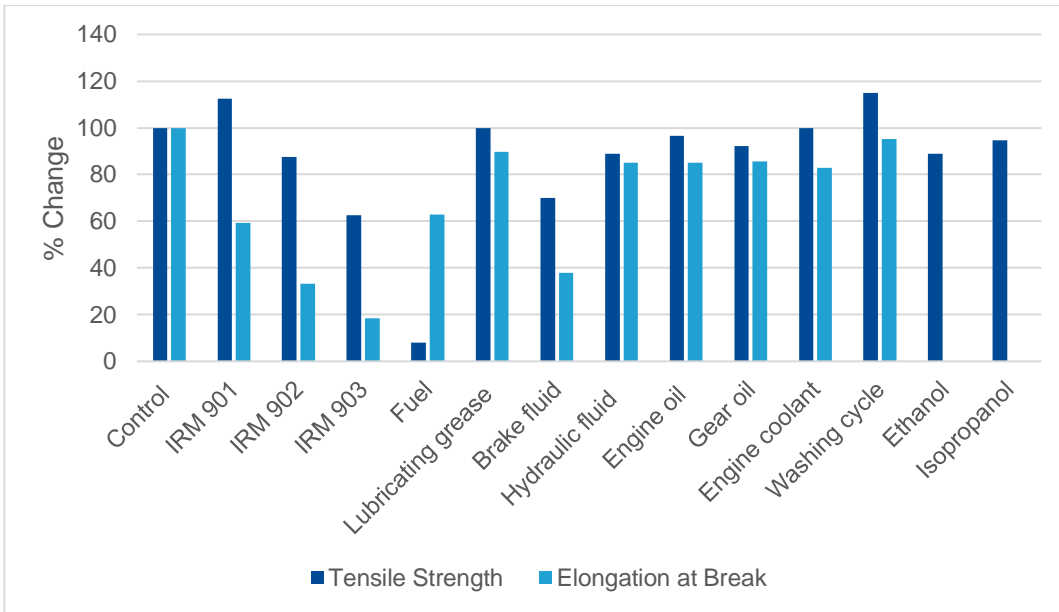
Used hydrocarbons and cleaning chemicals

Fluid	Conditions
IRM 901	100°C for 20 hours
IRM 902	100°C for 20 hours
IRM 903	100°C for 20 hours
Fuel	23°C for 42 days
Lubricating grease Nigrin Mehrzweckfett	23°C for 42 days
Brake fluid Bosch DOT 4	23°C for 42 days
Hydraulic fluid (green) febi 46161	23°C for 42 days
Engine oil - Castrol Edge Professional Long-life III 5W-30	23°C for 42 days
Gear oil - Valvoline Gear oil Valvoline ATF PRO 236.14	23°C for 42 days
Engine coolant - BASF Glysantin G48 ReadyMix/50 blue green	23°C for 42 days
Washing Cycle 10 – With regular soap and softener	1.5h each, 40°C
Ethanol	24h
Isopropanol	24h

Mechanical testing

It can be seen from the graphs below that the elongation at break and tensile strength remains stable, for all the specimens after 42 days of exposure. However, Elongation at

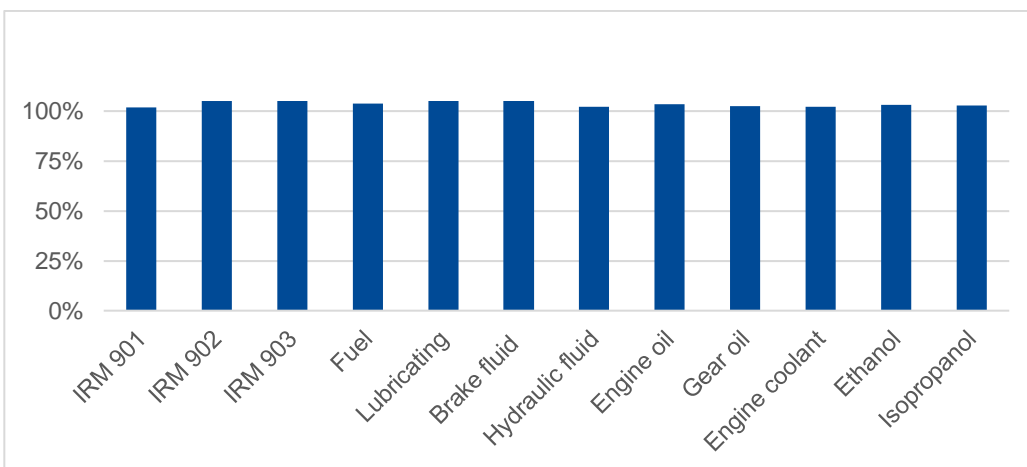
break changes almost 50% in case of hydraulic oil, engine oil and brake fluid when the material is exposed to these chemicals. Finally, it is important to underline that the shore hardness also stays constant for all specimens.



Change of mechanical performance of Ultrasint® TPU01 for exposure of chemicals

Volume testing

Slight increase in volume can be seen in some of the chemicals, with the highest change being of almost 9% with IRM 903.



Change of volume of Ultrasint® TPU01 for exposure of chemicals

Long-term UV

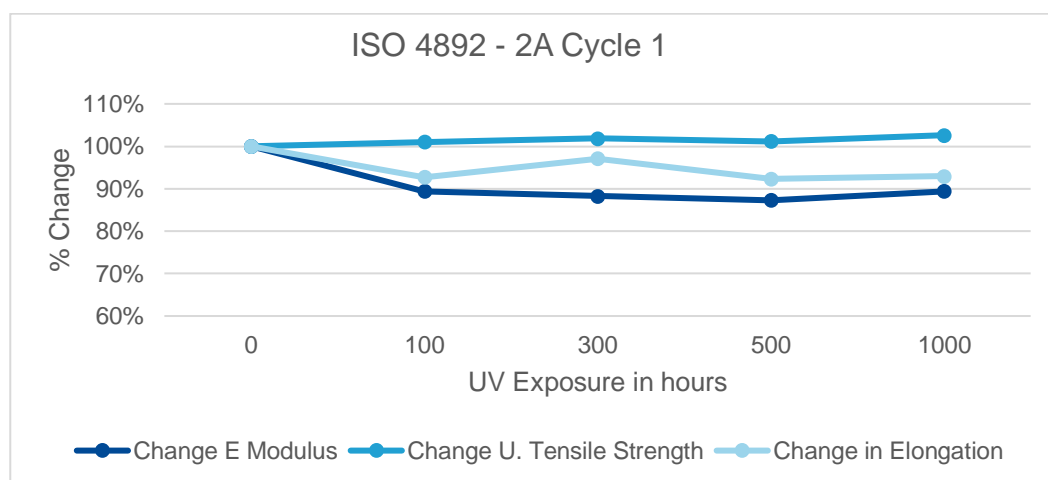
Durability is a key feature for the components in many industries. The materials used in automotive or consumer application for instance, must be put through a variety of severe tests to ensure that they can withstand years of exposure to the elements. Plastics are chemically degraded by the effect of UV radiation. The degree of ageing depends on duration and intensity. In the case of polyurethanes, the effect is seen initially as surface embrittlement. This is accompanied by a yellowing in color and a reduction in mechanical properties. The chemistry behind Ultrasint® TPU01 (aliphatic) has an intrinsically high UV stability in comparison to aromatic materials where degradation is more prominent.

Test method and specimens

The UV resistance was examined both for outdoor weathering condition use and indoor use using conventional accelerated weathering tests at BASF lab as per the Norm ISO 4892-2:2013 Method A and ISO Norm ISO 4892-2:2013 Method B.

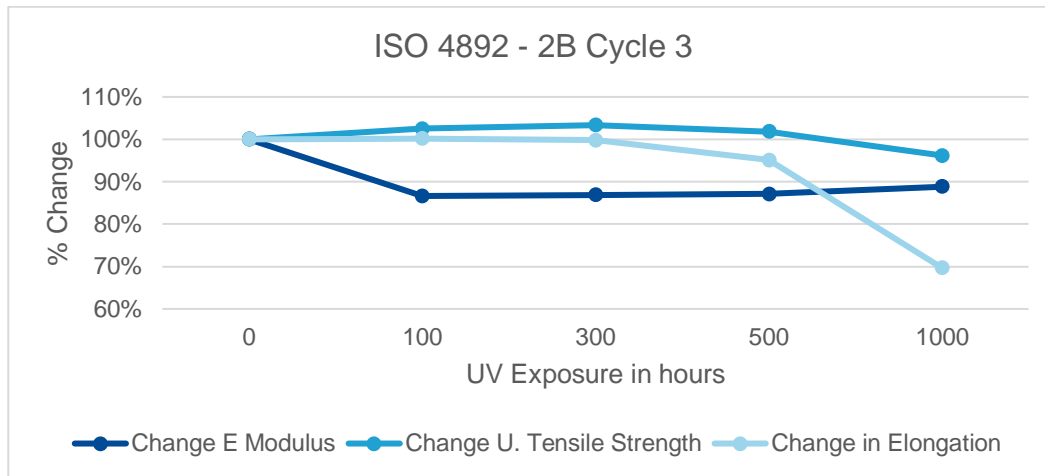
Mechanical Testing

When looking at the mechanical properties of the material after performing the test conditions A, the tensile strength stays constant over time while there is a slight drop in the E modulus and elongation at break.



ISO 4892 – 2A Cycle 1 Change of mechanical properties over the course of 1000 hours of UV exposure

When looking at the mechanical properties of the material after performing the test conditions B, the E modulus stays constant over time and so does the elongation at break until exposure time of 500h. The tensile strength drops slightly and then stays constant.








ISO 4892 – 2B Cycle 3 Change of mechanical properties over the course of 1000 hours of UV exposure

Coloration

In order to measure the coloration variations of the different specimens the CIELAB color model was used. Like geographic coordinates- longitude, latitude, and altitude - in the CIELAB color model L*a*b* color values gives one a way to locate and communicate colors.

- L: Lightness
- a: Red/Green Value
- b: Blue/Yellow Value

As appreciated below, for both test conditions mentioned above, after 1000h, besides some slight staining for the water in method A or some slight darkness in method B, one can confirm that the material plates have good resistance to change its color characteristics, has a good color fastness, since the model L*a*b* color values stay constant. The test results below reflect the durability of Ultrasint® TPU01.

ISO 4892-2A cycle 1				
				
0h L-Value: 47,6 a: -0,1 b: -1,0	100h L-Value: 43,8 a: -0,2 b: -0,8	300h L-Value: 45,5 a: -0,2 b: -0,8	500h L-Value: 45,2 a: -0,1 b: -0,8	1000h L-Value: 46,1 a: -0,2 b: -0,9

Effect of UV exposure on color of the specimens

Hydrolysis Resistance

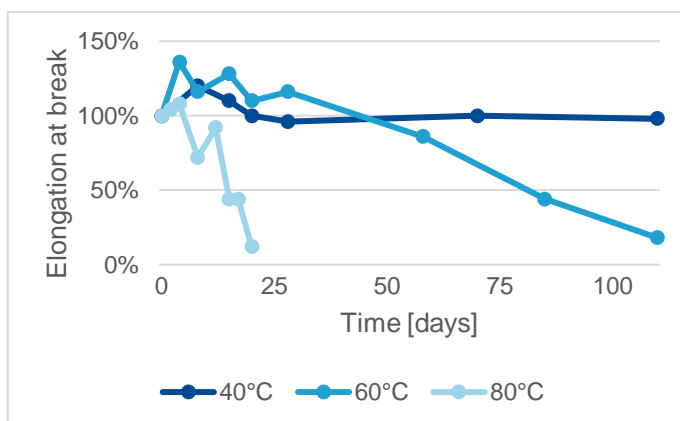
Overall, hydrolysis resistance is important because it helps to ensure the stability, safety, and effectiveness of many different products and materials that are exposed to water.

If polyester based polyurethanes are exposed for lengthy periods to hot water, moisture vapor or tropical climates, an irreversible break-down of the polyester chains occurs through hydrolysis. This results in a reduction in mechanical properties. This effect is more marked in flexible grades, where the polyester content is correspondingly higher than in the harder formulations.

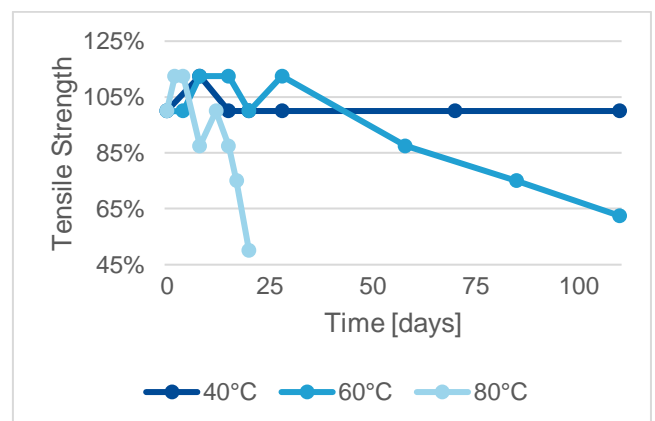
Test method and specimens

Storage of S2 tensile bars (X-direction), immersed in water, at various temperatures (40°C, 60°C, 80°C)

Results



Change of elongation at break of Ultrasint® TPU01 over time of water exposure



Change of tensile strength of Ultrasint® TPU01 over time of water exposure

Due to a good stabilization, a degradation of polyester-based Ultrasint® TPU01 is rarely experienced at room temperature, at 40°C the printed parts properties stay constant for over >100 days.

Like for all polyester-based TPUs, water at high temperature can be a problem, therefore with Ultrasint® TPU01 parts in contact with water at high temperature (>60°C) should be avoided to avoid a decrease in mechanical performance.

Air and Fluid Tightness

Air and fluid tightness are important for many industries and applications because they help to prevent leaks, contamination and loss of efficiency. The goal of this test is to determine how well can Ultrasint® TPU01 parts achieve watertight properties without any additional post processing.

Fluid tightness is key for applications such as ducts, deposits, waterproof covers or hydraulic/ pneumatic systems that work with water, oil, air or other substances, even under pressure. These are the main variables of design, which define the maximum pressure any given part can withstand:

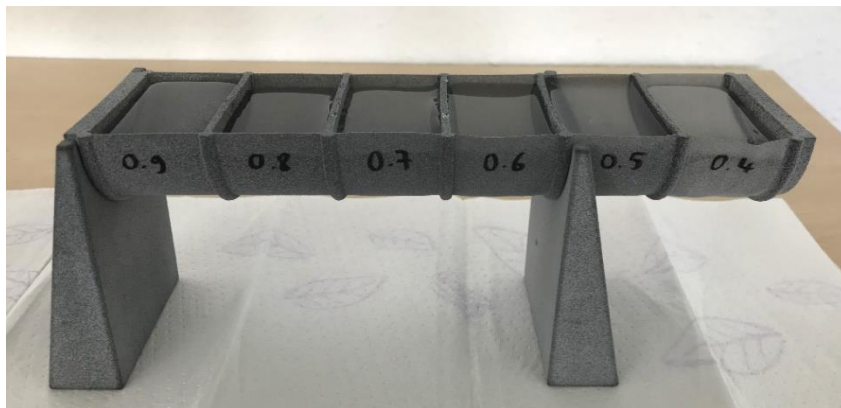
- Wall thickness
- Shape
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Type of fluid

Water Tightness

Certain applications, such as fluid reservoirs or deposits, require a leakage test. The watertightness characterization test has been performed using two different shapes, hollow spheres and vertical cylinders, and seven different wall thicknesses and with water fluid to room temperature.



Testing conditions for water tightness with hollow spheres



Testing conditions for water tightness with vertical cylinder

The results after 1 week were the following:

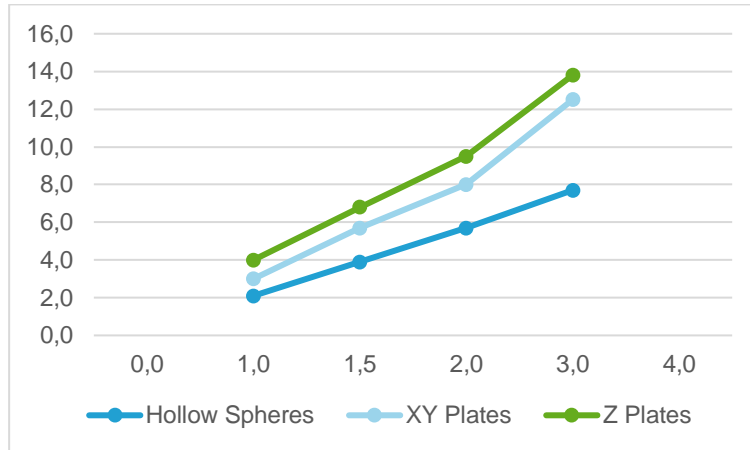
Wall thickness	Hollow spheres	Vertical cylinder
0.4 mm	not watertight	watertight
0.5 mm	not watertight	watertight
0.6 mm	watertight	watertight
0.7 mm	watertight	watertight
0.8 mm	watertight	watertight
0.9 mm	watertight	watertight
1.0 mm	watertight	

Testing results after 1 week

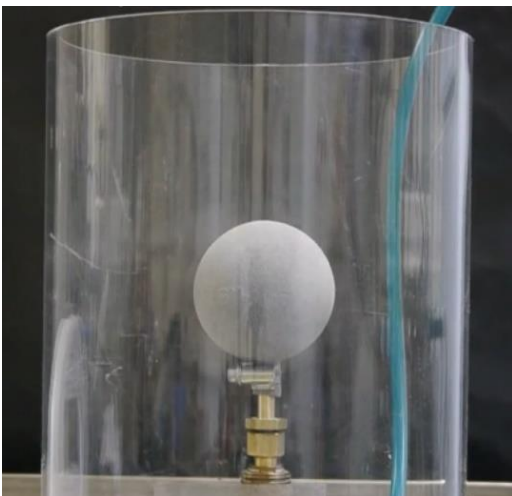
Burst Pressure

The pressure resistance of components is important in many areas such as security, cost or overall part performance. The result on such test are key to meet the requirements of hydraulic components, automotive components or hoses, pipes and pipe connections for example.

After choosing different geometries to be tested, the pressure is incremented from 25mbar/s = 1.5 bar/min until part breaks. The tested geometries were hollow spheres, plates printed horizontally in XY and vertically in Z, each in two wall thicknesses to obtain good reproducibility.



Burst pressure of various geometries in Ultrasint® TPU01

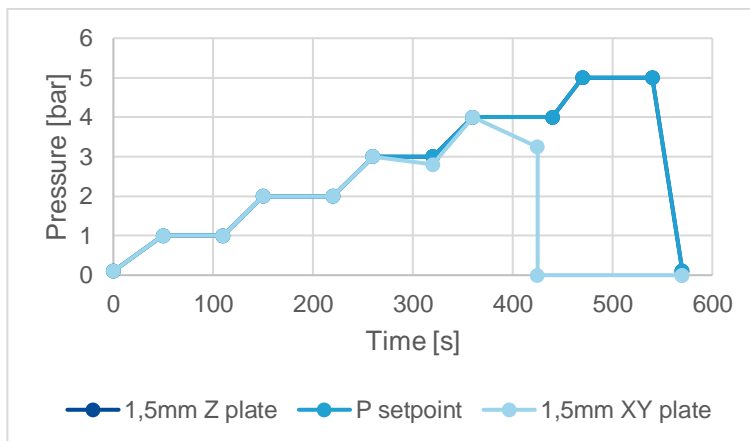


Test set-up for measuring burst pressure

As can be seen in the graph, good homogeneity between XY and Z directions is accomplished in the plates which can withstand higher burst pressures than plates. This could be due to small inhomogeneities in wall thicknesses and varying overlap of printed layers in the sphere, which leads more easily to weak spots.

Air Tightness

After choosing different geometries to be tested, the pressure is incremented in steps from 25mbar/s = 1.5bar/min until part breaks or up to a maximum of 5 bar. The tested geometries were hollow spheres, plates printed horizontally in XY and vertically in Z in different thicknesses. The main difference between the air tightness test and the burst pressure test is that the first is performed under water and leakage is detected through bubble formation and recorded pressure drop.



Air tightness of various geometries in Ultrasint® TPU01



Test set-up for measuring air tightness

Wall thickness	Hollow spheres	XY plates	Z plates
1 mm	not airtight	not airtight	airtight up to 2 bar
1.5 mm	not airtight	airtight up to 2 bar	airtight up to 5 bar
2 mm	not airtight	airtight up to 2 bar	airtight up to 5 bar
3 mm	not airtight	airtight up to 4 bar	airtight up to 5 bar

Results of air tightness measurement

Flame and Temperature Resistance

Flame Resistance Properties

Ultrasint® TPU01 does not contain any flame retardants, therefore the flammability behavior is in principle comparable to regular plastics.

Two measurements were done for flame resistance, UL 94 and FMVSS 302 specially for car interior applications.

- **UL 94 --> HB rating for t ≥ 1.0mm**

Color	Min. Thk (mm)	Flame Class	HWI	HAI	GWIT	GWFI	RTI Elec	RTI Imp	RTI Str
GY	0.75	-	-	-	700	675	50	50	50
	1.0	HB	-	-	675	650	50	50	50
	1.5	HB	-	-	675	650	50	50	50
	3.0	HB	-	-	675	650	50	50	50

Comparative Tracking Index (CTI): 0
 Dielectric Strength (kV/mm): 4.38
 High-Voltage Arc Tracking Rate (HVTR): -
 IEC Comparative Tracking Index (Volts Max): -
 IEC Ball Pressure (°C): -
 ISO Tensile Strength (MPa): -
 ISO Tensile Impact (kJ/m²): -

Inclined Plane Tracking (IPT) kV: -
 Volume Resistivity (10⁹ ohm-cm): 10
 High Volt, Low Current Arc Resis (D495): -
 ISO Charpy Impact (kJ/m²): -
 ISO Heat Deflection @1.80 MPa (°C): -
 ISO Flexural Strength (MPa): -
 ISO Izod Impact (kJ/m²): -

Process Category: Powder Bed Fusion
 Build Plane: Horizontal & Vertical
 Layer Thickness (µm): 100
 Hatch Spacing (mm): -
 Post Processing Method: Bead blasting: Glass beads, 300-400µm, with 4-6 bars Air Pressure.
 For use with UL Listed printer: HP Jet Fusion 5200 3D Printer, HP Jet Fusion 5210 3D Printer, HP Jet Fusion 5210 pro 3D Printer
 Printer Preset: balanced
 Printing Process Designation Number: 1

Limited properties and ratings assigned to samples produced by the Additive Manufacturing technique representing a specific set of printing parameters and build strategy. Other print parameters and build strategies may result in significantly different results.
 (F) - For use with Fusing and detailing agents HP 3D600, HP 3D700 or HP 3D710.
 (R80) - Material is approved for use with Reclaimed powder of 80%.

EC/ISO small-scale test data does not pertain to building materials, furnishings and related contents. EC/ISO small-scale test data is intended solely for determining the flammability of plastic materials used in the components and parts of end-product devices and appliances, where the acceptability of the combination is determined by UL.
 Report Date: 2020-03-13
 Last Revised: 2020-03-17
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UL94 Blue Card

- **FMVSS 302 (car interior applications)**

Heat stability tests are of central importance for materials in car interiors and aim to determine the burn resistance capabilities of materials under standardized conditions.

- Tests are subject to geometry
- Thin plates or thin/fine lattices are to have the worst results
- Test plates 356x102mm:

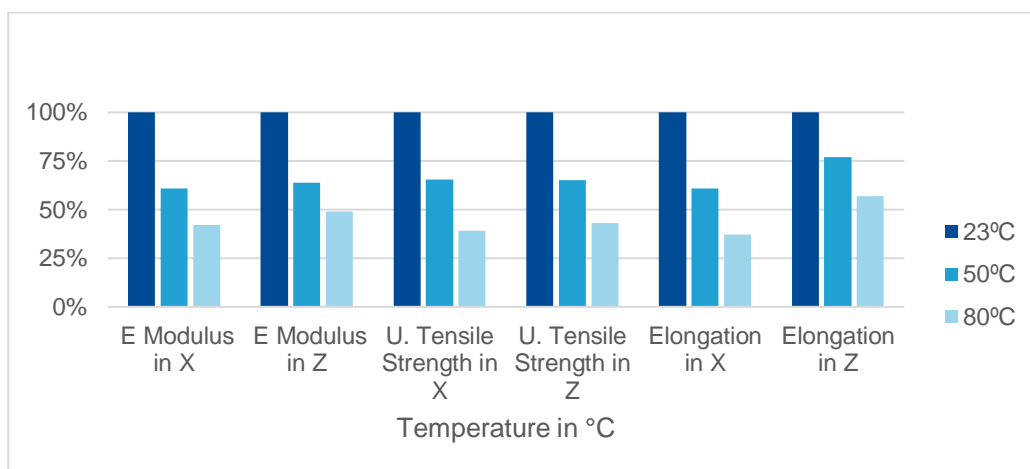
Result of 5 samples:

Orientation	Thickness	Max. burning rate (limit ≤ 102mm/min)
XY	1.16 mm	97 mm/min
Z	1.32 mm	63 mm/min

Results of flammability resistance test of Ultrasint TPU01

Temperature Resistance

The temperature performance of a material is key to enable a broad range of applications and industries. To validate the temperature performance of Ultrasint® TPU01, different temperature exposure tests were performed and mechanical tests analyzed. Even though the shape and integrity of the 3D printed parts were not compromised, there is a loss in mechanical properties with the increase of temperature. Results of the testing can be seen below:



Change of mechanical properties in high temperature exposure in X and Z direction

Vehicle Interior Air Quality

When a component needs to go inside a vehicle interior it is a must that it is important that it passes stringent odor, fogging, and emissions standards required for interior automotive applications. Automotive requirements might differ from company to company.

Standards and General Targets

	Test Method	Description	General Target*
Odor	VDA 270	Determination of the olfactory characteristics of car materials	< 3
Formaldehyde	VDA 275	Control of formaldehyde emissions	< 5 mg/kg
Volatile Organics (VOC)	VDA 276	Determination of organic substances as emitted from automotive interior products using a 1 m ³ test cabinet	
Volatile Organics (VOC)	VDA 278	Thermal desorption. Emissions of volatile compounds from materials	< 220 ppm
Fogging	DIN 75201 Method B	Fogging behavior. Condensation of semi-volatile compounds that generate lack of visibility	< 1 mg
Semi-Volatile Organics (FOG)	VDA 278	Emissions of semi-volatile compounds from materials	< 220 ppm

Testing standards and general targets for vehicle interior air quality

*Limits are manufacturer dependent, given are just typical limit values as an indication.

Results

The table below displays the results of analysis conducted on interior parts produced from Ultrasint® TPU01. The test specimens have been sandblasted and further processed after printing. Details and further data are available upon request.

SB = Sandblasted

PR = Processing

CS = Chemically Smoothed

CL = Colored with Colored Ultracur3D® Coating

Name	Odor	Formaldehyde	Volatile Organics (VOC)	Volatile Organics (VOC)	Fogging	Semi-Volatile Organics (FOG)
Method	VDA 270	VDA 275	VDA 276	VDA 278	DIN 75201 Method B	VDA 278
SB	< 3	< 0.3 mg/kg	Available on request	690–1032 ppm	5.9 mg	461–532 ppm
SB + PR				< 100 ppm	0.1 mg	< 200 ppm
SB + CS + CL + PR	2.7			< 100 ppm	0.8 mg	< 200 ppm
General Target	< 3	< 5 mg/kg		< 220 ppm	< 1mg	< 220 ppm

Results of VDA tests

In terms of certification, Ultrasint® TPU powders contain regulatory documents for Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV), Global Automotive Declarable Substance List (GADSL) and are listed in the International Material Data System (IMDS) for automotive industry. These and further certifications are available upon request.

Bio Compatibility: Ultrasint® TPU01 and Ultrasint® TPU01



We create chemistry

Product Information

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Product: Ultrasint TPU01 for HP Jet Fusion printer

Revision: 09.02.2022

Version: 5.0

Contact:

BASF 3D Printing Solutions GmbH
Speyer Straße 4
69115 Heidelberg, Germany
sales@basf-3dps.com

3D printed test items of the above stated product have fulfilled the requirements of tests as stated below:

Cytotoxicity Testing- Neutral red: Pass
(ISO 10993-5 (2009))

In vitro Skin Irritation Testing- Human Skin Model: Pass
(OECD Guideline No. 439)

In vivo Sensitisation Testing- Local Lymph Node Assay: Pass
(ISO 10993-10 (2013); OECD Guideline No. 429)

Sampling preparation: The test specimens were dry ice blasted and handled only with disposable medical gloves. The test specimens were wrapped in aluminum foil for shipment to the testing laboratory.

However, the biocompatibility tests were recorded on test specimen of the above referenced product to show compatibility of the material in general. The biocompatibility tests listed are not part of any continuous production protocol. The test assessments reflect only the test specimen and have to be retested on the final product. It remains the responsibility of the device manufacturers and/or end-users to determine the suitability of all printed parts for their respective application.

For notice:

We give no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the suitability of above-mentioned product for use in any medical device and pharmaceutical applications.

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This product information was generated electronically and is valid without signature.

Please request the official biocompatibility statement to your sales representative.

Bio Compatibility: Ultrasint® TPU01 and Ultrasint® TPU01 + vapour smoothing



Product Information

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Product:

Ultrasint TPU01 for HP Jet Fusion printer + vapour smoothing

Revision: 13.02.2023

Version: 1.0

Contact:

BASF 3D Printing Solutions GmbH
Speyer Straße 4
69115 Heidelberg, Germany
sales@basf-3dps.com

3D printed test items of the above stated product have fulfilled the requirements of tests as stated below:

Cytotoxicity Testing- Neutral red: Pass
(EN ISO 10993-5 (2009))
In vitro Skin Irritation Testing- Human Skin Model: Pass
(EN ISO 10993-10 (2013))
In vivo Sensitisation Testing- Local Lymph Node Assay: Pass
(prEN ISO 10993-10 (2020))

Sampling preparation: The test specimens were dry ice blasted and handled only with disposable medical gloves. The test specimens were wrapped in aluminum foil for shipment for vapour smoothing externally with an AMT Post Pro 3D.

According to our testing institutes the test result show no indication against the use of the test specimen in skin contact application. Please note, that the biocompatibility tests indicated above are not part of any continuous production protocol. The test assessments reflect only the test specimen and have to be retested on the final product. It remains the responsibility of the device manufacturers and/or end-users to determine the suitability of all printed parts for their respective application.

For notice:

We give no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the suitability of above-mentioned product for use in any medical device and pharmaceutical applications.

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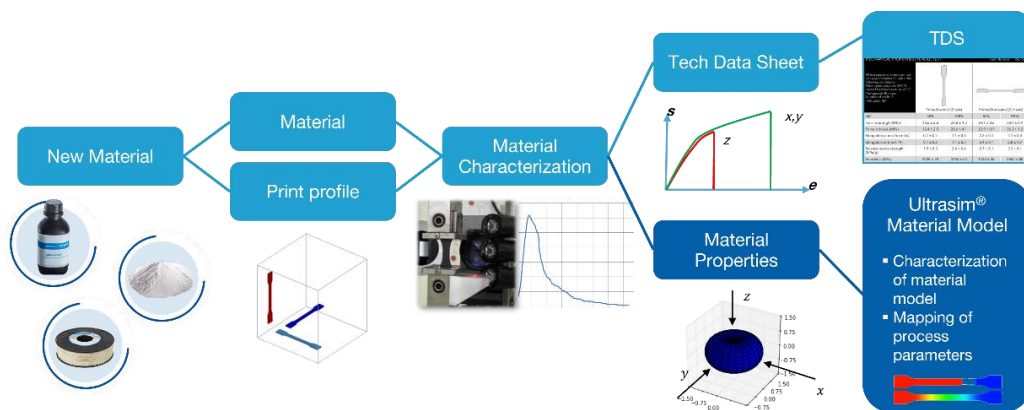
Please request the official biocompatibility statement to your sales representative.

Food Contact

Ultrasint® TPU01 is not produced according to any food contact guidelines and **does not have food contact approval**. The HP fusing agent does not have food contact approval. Applications close to food, but with no direct contact, e.g. robotic grippers: have to be investigated case-by-case, with a risk analysis. Alternatively, there would be the possibility to use a functional barrier, e.g. FDA accepted functional barriers are aluminum foil, and polyethylene terephthalate film (at least 25µm thick for room-temperature applications).

Material Model & FEA Simulation

3D simulation helps to speed up the engineering process using a digital twin. Backed up by decades of simulation experience in injection molding, we provide material models optimized for 3D printing considering its characteristics (e.g. anisotropy, temperature, strain-rates, etc.) and run FEA simulations to understand part performance.



Material modeling workflow

We offer 3 easy methods to get started:

Raw Material Data	3D Simulation	Material Model as a Service
<p>Starter: Get the curves behind our TDS data to start basic simulation work.</p>	<p>Premium: We run the simulation for you. We help you to speed up your engineering process and increases confidence in part performance using a digital twin of your part.</p>	<p>Enterprise: Use our in-house developed material models for 3D-Printing incl. anisotropy of the process and FEA support of our experienced virtual engineers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anisotropic Nonlinear Strain-rate sensitive Tensile-compression asymmetry Failure modelling Temperature dependent

Ultrasim® 3D Simulation (FEA)

	Available temperatures			Strain rate / loads		Print Orientation / Aniso-tropy
	Low	23°C	High	Quasi static	High speed	
Ultrasint® TPU01	■	■	■	■	■	■

- Validated, available as Material Data Set (can be converted into a Ultrasim® Material Model)
- Validated, available via Ultrasim® Material Model
- Preliminary

Simulation material availability

Support is available on request: ultrasim3d-support@basf-3dps.com