## Flexible 80A

## Resin for Hard Flexible Prototypes

Flexible 80A Resin is the most stiff soft-touch material in our library of Flexible and Elastic Resins, with an 80A Shore durometer to simulate the flexibility of rubber or TPU.

Balancing softness with strength, Flexible 80A Resin can withstand bending, flexing, and compression, even through repeated cycles. This material is well-suited for cushioning, damping, and shock absorption.

Handles, grips, overmolds

Seals, gaskets, masks

Cartilage and ligament anatomy





**FLFL8001** 

\* May not be available in all regions



		METRIC <sup>1</sup>	IMPERIAL 1		METHOD
	Green	Post-Cured <sup>2</sup>	Green	Post-Cured <sup>2</sup>	
Mechanical Properties					'
Ultimate Tensile Strength <sup>3</sup>	3.7 MPa	8.9 MPa	539 psi	1290 psi	ASTM D 412-06 (A)
Stress at 50% Elongation	1.5 MPa	3.1 MPa	218 psi	433 psi	ASTM D 412-06 (A)
Stress at 100% Elongation	3.5 MPa	6.3 MPa	510 psi	909 psi	ASTM D 412-06 (A)
Elongation at Break	100%	120%	100%	120%	ASTM D 412-06 (A)
Shore Hardness	70 A	80 A	80 A	80 A	ASTM 2240
Compression Set (23°C for 22 hours)	Not Tested	3%	Not Tested	3%	ASTM D 395-03 (B)
Compression Set (70°C for 22 hours)	Not Tested	5%	Not Tested	5%	ASTM D 395-03 (B)
Tear Strength <sup>4</sup>	11 kN/m	24 kN/m	61 lbf/in	137 lbf/in	ASTM D 624-00
Ross Flex Fatigue at 23°C	Not Tested	>200,000 cycles	Not Tested	>200,000 cycles	ASTM D1052, (notched), 60° bending, 100 cycles/minute
Ross Flex Fatigue at -10°C	Not Tested	>50,000 cycles	Not Tested	>50,000 cycles	ASTM D1052, (notched), 60° bending, 100 cycles/minute
Bayshore Resilience	Not Tested	28%	Not Tested	28%	ASTM D2632
Thermal Properties					
Glass transition temperature (Tg)	Not Tested	27°C	Not Tested	27°C	DMA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Material properties can vary with part geometry, print orientation, print settings, and temperature.

## **SOLVENT COMPATIBILITY**

Percent weight gain over 24 hours for a printed and post-cured 1 x 1 x 1 cm cube immersed in respective solvent:

Solvent	24 hr weight gain, %	Solvent	24 hr weight gain, %
Acetic Acid 5%	0.9	Mineral oil (Light)	0.1
Acetone	37.4	Mineral oil (Heavy)	< 0.1
Bleach ~5% NaOCl	0.6	Salt Water (3.5% NaCl)	0.5
Butyl Acetate	51.4	Skydrol 5	10.7
Diesel Fuel	2.3	Sodium Hydroxide solution (0.025% PH 10)	0.6
Diethyl glycol Monomethyl Ether	19.3	Strong Acid (HCl conc)	28.6
Hydraulic Oil	1.0	Tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether	13.6
Hydrogen peroxide (3%)	0.7	Water	0.7
Isooctane (aka gasoline)	1.6	Xylene	64.1
Isopropyl Alcohol	11.7		

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Data was obtained from parts printed using Form 3, 100  $\mu m$  , Flexible 80A settings, washed in Form Wash for 10 minutes and post-cured with Form Cure at 60° for 10 minutes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Tensile testing was performed after 3+ hours at 23 °C, using a Die C specimen cut from sheets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Tear testing was performed after 3+ hours at 23 °C, using a Die C tear specimen directly printed.