## **PYRATHANE<sup>®</sup> 70A**

This material is a more specialized version of our PYRATHANE products family and therefore a modest upcharge is associated with it.

Please see our product brochure for information regarding our standard products.

PYRATHANE 70A is a polyether-based polyurethane which exhibits a very high coefficient of friction and in addition, is very lively and rubber-like. It is the softest PYRATHANE available.

Belts of both flat and round cross sections can be manufactured of the 70A material.

Ambient operating temperature limits are -10° to +150°F

As the modulus of PYRATHANE 70A is considerably lower than our 83A material we would recommend an initial stretch of approximately 15%. The tension will still only be about half that of our 83A material at 10% stretch.

Belts manufactured of PYRATHANE 70A are best suited to lower torque applications where the material's lower modulus and high coefficient of friction work well together.

70A is often used on applications having low torque DC drive systems, which can be very sensitive to bearing side load, and yet require a "tacky" belt to grip the pulleys properly.

## PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PYRATHANE 70A (approximate)

SHORE HARDNESS	
"A" Scale ASTM D 2240	72 +/- 4
ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH	
PSI ASTM D 412	3,500
ULTIMATE ELONGATION	
% ASTM D 412	700
TENSILE MODULUS	
PSI @100% ELONGATION PSI @300% ELONGATION ASTM D 412	500 800
TEAR STRENGTH	
PLI Die "C" ASTM D 624	380

When considering PYRATHANE 70A for your application, most of the general information provided in our product brochure will be applicable, with the exception of the exerted tensions.

To assist in your considerations of this material, we believe the following comparisons to our standard 83A PYRATHANE might be helpful.

## ADVANTAGES

- Higher coefficient of friction
  - Excellent flex life
- Lively rubber-like properties

## **DISADVANTAGES**

- Lower abrasion resistance
- Lower torque carrying capacity

This data is provided for general information and material comparison. The potential user should perform tests to determine the product's performance and suitability in the intended application. Final determination of the fitness of the product for any particular use is the responsibility of the buyer.