## **PYRATHANE® 83AUV**

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 83AUV is a polyether-based polyurethane which is identical in appearance to our 83A PYRATHANE. 83AUV is resistant to degradation due to ultraviolet light and in addition, better tolerates high humidity at elevated temperatures making it applicable for outdoor uses.

Belts of both flat and round cross sections can be manufactured of the 83AUV material.

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

As the modulus of PYRATHANE 83AUV is slightly lower than our 83A material, we would recommend an initial stretch of approximately 12-1/2% which is somewhat higher in order to compensate.

This higher initial stretch will provide approximately the same tension as our 83A material at 10%.

We find that 83AUV is especially well suited for outside applications, even in subtropical and tropical areas, where other polyurethanes could not normally be used.

## PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PYRATHANE 83AUV

(approximate)

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SHORE HARDNESS	
"A" Scale ASTM D 2240	85 +/- 3
ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH	
PSI ASTM D 412	5,000
ULTIMATE ELONGATION	
% ASTM D 412	500
TENSILE MODULUS	
PSI @100% ELONGATION PSI @300% ELONGATION ASTM D 412	700 1,100
TEAR STRENGTH	
PLI Die "C" ASTM D 646	500

When considering 83AUV for your application, and when an initial stretch of 12-1/2% is utilized, other general information provided in our product brochure will be applicable.

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

## **ADVANTAGES**

- Resistance to ultraviolet light
- Resistance to high humidity at elevated temperatures

## **DISADVANTAGES**

- Slightly lower abrasion resistance
  - Slightly lower modulus

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.