Sanalite® Homopolymer PP is a premium cutting board material that is recognized as the industry standard for commercial food preparation. Lightweight, easily cleaned and sanitized, and compliant with FDA, USDA, NSF, and Canada AG standards, this particular grade excels in a variety of wet applications due to its zero moisture absorption qualities. In addition to these key characteristics, Sanalite® Homopolymer PP shapes also possess excellent chemical resistance in corrosive environments, superior stain resistance, and outstanding impact resistance for applications that require a harder cutting surface.

- **Weight**: Lightweight, easily cleaned and sanitized, and compliant with FDA, USDA, NSF, and Canada AG standards.
- **Moisture Absorption**: Zero absorption qualities.
- **Resistance**: Excellent chemical resistance in corrosive environments, superior stain resistance, and outstanding impact resistance.
- **Applications**: Suitable for wet applications requiring a harder cutting surface.

### Mechanical Properties

- **Tensile Strength**: Measured in MPa.
- **Impact Strength**: Notched and unnotched,
- **Shore Hardness**: D14.

### Electrical Properties

- **Electric Strength**: Measured in kV/mm.
- **Volume Resistivity**: Measured in Ohm.cm.
- **Dielectric Constant at 1 MHz**: Measured in.
- **Dissipation Factor at 1 MHz**: Measured in.

### Miscellaneous

- **Density**: Measured in g/cm³.
- **Specific Gravity**: Measured in.
- **Water Absorption**: After 24h immersion in water.
- **Dynamic Coefficient of Friction**: Measured in µm/km.
- **Limiting PV**: At 0.1 / 1 m/s.

### Chemical Resistance

This table, mainly used for comparison purposes, is a valuable help in the choice of a material. The data listed here fall within the normal range of product properties of dry material. However, they are not guaranteed and they should not be used to establish material specification limits nor used alone as the basis of design. See the remaining notes on the next page.

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**Note**: 1 g/cm³ = 1,000 kg/m³ ; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm² ; 1 kV/mm = 1 MV/m

**NYP**: No yield point
- The figures given for these properties are for the most part derived from raw material supplier data and other publications.

- Values for this property are only given here for amorphous materials and for materials that do not show a melting temperature (PBI, PAI & PI). DMA settings, oscillation amplitude of 0.20 mm; a frequency of 1 Hz; heating rate of 2°C/min.

- Temperature resistance over a period of min. 20,000 hours. After this period of time, there is a decrease in tensile strength – measured at 23 °C (73°F) – of about 50% as compared with the original value. The temperature value given here is thus based on the thermal-oxidative degradation which takes place and causes a reduction in properties. Note, however, that the maximum allowable service temperature depends in many cases essentially on the duration and the magnitude of the mechanical stresses to which the material is subjected.

- Impact strength decreasing with decreasing temperature, the minimum allowable service temperature is practically mainly determined by the extent to which the material is subjected to impact. The value given here is based on unfavourable impact conditions and may consequently not be considered as being the absolute practical limit.

- These estimated ratings, derived from raw material supplier data and other publications, are not intended to reflect hazards presented by the material under actual fire conditions. There is no 'UL File Number' available for these stock shapes.

- Most of the figures given for the mechanical properties are average values of tests run on dry test specimens machined out of rods 40-50 mm (1.5 - 2") when available, else out of plate 10-20mm (0.4 - 0.8"). All tests are done at room temperature (23°/73°F).

- Test speed: either 5 mm/min or 50 mm/min [chosen acc. to ISO 10350-1 as a function of the ductile behaviour of the material (tough or brittle)] using type 1B tensile bars

- Test speed: either 0.2"/min or 2"/min or [chosen as a function of the ductile behavior of the material (brittle or tough)] using Type 1 tensile bars

- Test speed: 1 mm/min, using type 1B tensile bars

- Test specimens: cylinders Ø 8 mm x 16 mm, test speed 1 mm/min

- Test specimens: cylinders Ø 0.5" x 1", or square 0.5" x 1", test speed 0.05"/min

- Test specimens: bars 4 mm (thickness) x 10 mm x 80 mm ; test speed: 2 mm/min ; span: 64 mm

- Test specimens: bars 0.25" (thickness) x 0.5" x 5" ; test speed: 0.11"/min ; span: 4"

- Measured on 10 mm, 0.4" thick test specimens.

- Electrode configuration: Ø 25 / Ø 75 mm coaxial cylinders ; in transformer oil according to IEC 60296 ; 1 mm thick test specimens.

- Measured on discs Ø 50 mm x 3 mm.

- Measured on 1/8" thick x 2" diameter or square

- Test procedure similar to Test Method A: "Pin-on-disk" as described in ISO7148-2, Load 3MPa, sliding velocity= 0.33 m/s, mating plate steel Ra= 0.7-0.9 μm, tested at 23°C, 50%RH.

- Test using journal bearing system, 200 hrs, 118 ft/min, 42 PSI, steel shaft roughness 16s2 RMS micro inches with Hardness Brinell of 180-200

- Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, 20 ft/min and 250 PSI, Stationary steel washer roughness 16s2 RMS micro inches with Rockwell C 20-24

- Test using Plastic Thrust Washer rotating against steel, Step by step increase pressure, Test ends when plastic begins to deform or if temperature increases to 300°F.

This product data sheet and any data and specifications presented on our website shall provide promotional and general information about the Engineering Plastic Products (the "Products") manufactured and offered by Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials and shall serve as a preliminary guide. All data and descriptions relating to the Products are of an indicative nature only. Neither this data sheet nor any data and specifications presented on our website shall create or be implied to create any legal or contractual obligation.

Any illustration of the possible fields of application of the Products shall merely demonstrate the potential of these Products, but any such description does not constitute any kind of covenant whatsoever. Irrespective of any tests that Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials may have carried out with respect to any Product, Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials does not possess expertise in evaluating the suitability of its materials or Products for use in specific applications or products manufactured or offered by the customer respectively. The choice of the most suitable plastics material depends on available chemical resistance data and practical experience, but often preliminary testing of the finished plastics part under actual service conditions (right chemical, concentration, temperature and contact time, as well as other conditions) is required to assess its final suitability for the given application.

It thus remains the customer’s sole responsibility to test and assess the suitability and compatibility of Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials’ Products for its intended applications, processes and uses, and to choose those Products which according to its assessment meet the requirements applicable to the specific use of the finished product. The customer undertakes all liability in respect of the application, processing or use of the aforementioned information or product, or any consequence thereof, and shall verify its quality and other properties.