

Ultrasint® PP nat 01 harnesses the properties of polyolefins for Powder Bed Fusion (PBF) technologies, delivering the well-known characteristics of polypropylene such as excellent chemical resistance, ductility and media tightness. Unique and functional serial production parts can now be printed on-demand. The high rigidity of Ultrasint® PP nat 01 makes it especially well suited to technical applications.

Benefits at a Glance

- High ductility
- High rigidity
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Color: Natural/translucent

Mechanical Properties

Young's Modulus	1400 MPa
Tensile strength	28 MPa
Elongation at break	30 %
HDT B (0.45 MPa, dry)	102 °C
Charpy Impact unnotched	29 kJ/m ²

Applications

Are you looking for a 3D printing material offering strength, ductility and stiffness to manufacture your end-use parts? Our PP 3D printing material printed using SLS technology has a mechanical profile enabling new applications, especially for the automotive industry and the consumer goods market.



Automotive

This Polypropylene can be used to 3D print car interiors, dashboard parts, airflow or fluid systems for the automotive sector. PP 3D printing material is perfect for industrial uses, from pipes to machinery. In automotive, manufacturing strong and lightweight is important and PP nat 01 is the best material for it.



Reservoirs and manifolds

With its impressive chemical resistance, Polypropylene material is perfect to create fluid reservoirs for nearly all kinds of media and chemicals, or solvent resistant packagings. Using additive manufacturing to create reservoirs or packagings will allow to produce parts with intricate shapes, perfectly adapted to your space constraints.



Tubes, tools, jigs and fixtures

The formula of this PP nat 01 has excellent plasticity, a high elongation, and low moisture absorption. Tubes, tools, jigs and fixtures can be easily 3D printed using this PP material. PP can become an alternative to Nylon PA12 if you want a resistant material, perfectly suited for production!