

STEATITE C220

Materials for insulators and parts of electrical power equipment working at temperatures which do not change in steps of more than 70°C, porous with a high mechanical rigidity in a curve below 80 MPa.			
Technical terminology		Steatite ceramics	
Typical composition		Silicate with at least 70% talcum	
Group in accordance with IEC 672-3		C 200	
Type in accordance with IEC 672-3		C 220	
Terminology in accordance with IEC 672-3		Steatite	
Trade terminology		Steatite	
Trade description		KER 220	
Product formation method		Pressing	
Property		unit	Value
Open porosity	Max.	%	0,5*
Bulk density	Min.	g/cm ³	2,4*
Rigidity in curve	Min.	MPa	85*
Resistance to sudden changes in temperature	Min.	°C	80*
* values of standardized test bodies.			

Typical chemical composition of burned masses		
Property	unit	Value
Loss on ignition 1100°C	%	0,10 ± 1,0
SiO ₂	%	62,00 ± 3,0
Al ₂ O ₃	%	6,50 ± 1,5
Fe ₂ O ₃	%	1,10 ± 1,5
TiO ₂	%	0,20 ± 1,0
CaO	%	1,30 ± 1,0
MgO	%	27,50 ± 3,0
K ₂ O	%	0,65 ± 1,0
Na ₂ O	%	0,35 ± 1,0
The analysis is verified yearly in the RTG laboratories Lasselsberger.		

RoHS

All of our burned ceramic products comply with the RoHS Directive (Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances).

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES:

- Cadmium (Cd)
- Mercury (Hg)
- Lead (Pb)
- Chromium hexavalent (Ch6)
- Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)

Ceramic masses are from raw materials of inorganic and natural origin. They do not meet the criteria of persistence, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or highly persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

After burned is this material unexceptionable, at touch with water insoluble, whereas no discharges no poisonous nor toxic element.



Peter Mitterbach
Quality Assurance
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