

Technical Data Sheet Cellasto® MH24-35 RG250

Cellasto® MH24-35 RG250 (cellular)

Cellasto® MH24-35 RG250 – microcellular polyurethane elastomer (cellular PUR), raw density 250 kg/m³

Typical Properties

- Microcellular elastomer structure
- Volume-compressible (low lateral expansion)
- Progressive spring characteristic
- Very good dynamic fatigue durability
- Good vibration and noise damping (NVH)
- Self-extinguishing, nitrosamine-free
- Good oil and weathering resistance
- Low weight

Typical Industries

- Automotive industry (chassis / suspension)
- Commercial and rail vehicle construction
- Mechanical and plant engineering
- Vibration and mounting technology
- Powertrain and unit mounting
- Industrial damping technology

	Test Method	Unit	Value
General Properties			
Material			Microcellular polyurethane elastomer
Raw density	DIN 53420	kg / m ³	250
Colour			yellow
Fire behaviour	UL 94		self-extinguishing
Nitrosamines			free
Mechanical Properties			
Tensile strength	DIN 53571	N / mm ²	≈ 2.0
Elongation at break	DIN 53571	%	≈ 300
Tear resistance	DIN 53515	N / mm	≈ 4
Rebound resilience	DIN 53512	%	≈ 50
Compression set (50 %, 22 h, 70 °C)	DIN 53572	%	≈ 5
Thermal Properties			
Service temperature	Average	°C	-30 ... +80
Service temperature, short-term (max.)	Average	°C	~ +120
Resistances			

Test Method	Unit	Value
Oil resistance		good
Petrol resistance		conditional
Acid and alkali resistance		not recommended
Weathering resistance		good
Hydrolysis resistance		limited (avoid permanently damp environment)

Cellasto® is a registered trademark of BASF (BASF Polyurethanes GmbH). Cellasto® MH24-35 RG250 is a microcellular polyurethane elastomer with a raw density of about 250 kg/m³. The mechanical values stated are typical guide values for the 250 kg/m³ density class, derived from the Cellasto® MH24 material family; the binding, grade-specific values must be taken from the current BASF/Cellasto® data sheet for the type MH24-35 RG250. Microcellular PUR elastomers are volume-compressible and exhibit a progressive spring and damping behaviour that depends on component geometry and raw density; the component characteristic (force-deflection, dynamic stiffness) must be designed application-specifically. The material is not suitable for permanent contact with acids and alkalis and has only limited hydrolysis resistance in a permanently damp environment. The values serve as an aid to material selection and are not a legally binding warranty of specific properties.