

Ultrafuse® Reinforced Filament Comparison

Glass fiber and carbon fiber reinforced Filaments

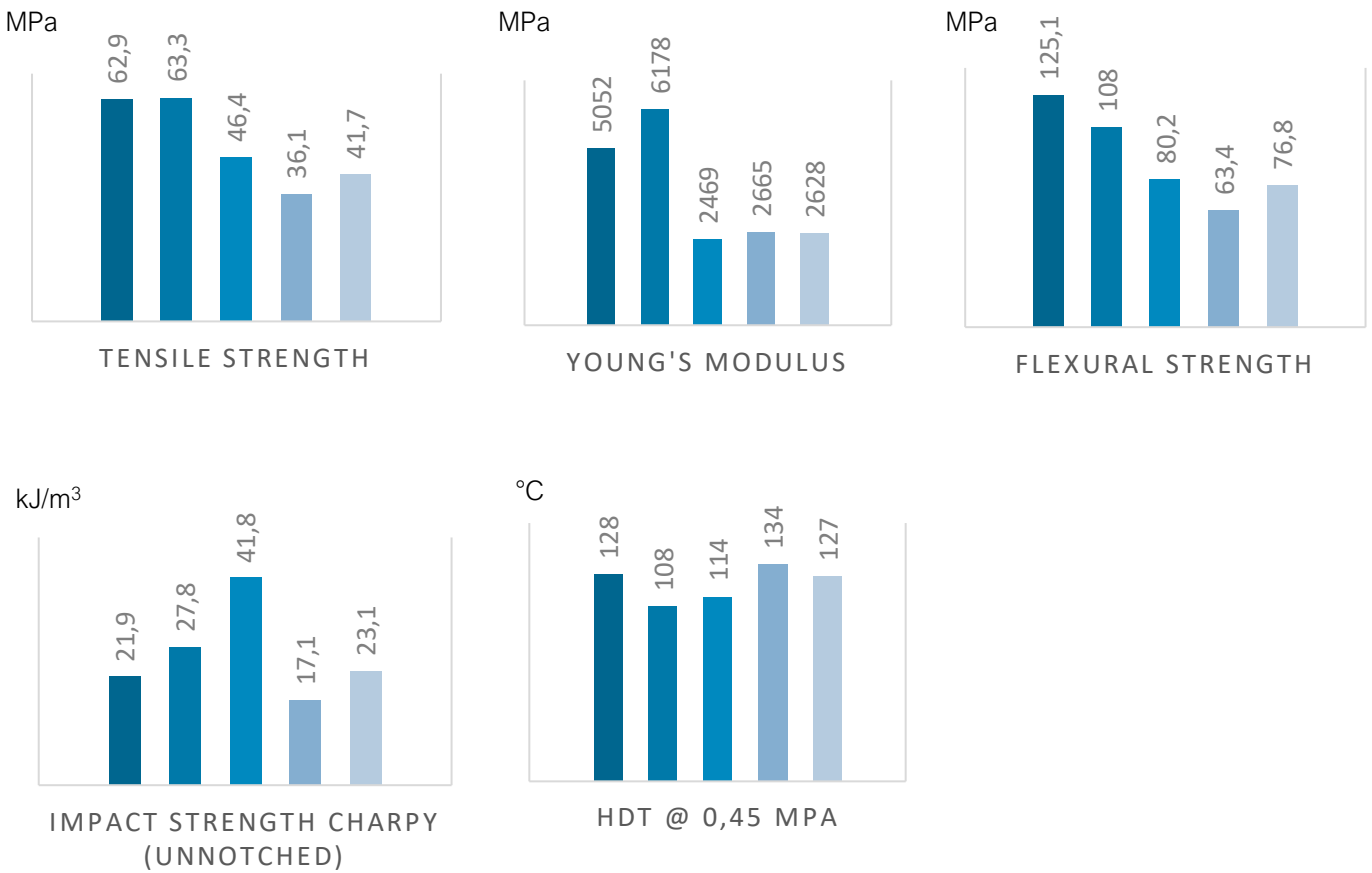
Carbon fiber reinforced materials	Glass fiber reinforced materials
Organic	Non-organic
High orientation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large anisotropy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good elastical properties ▪ High strength 	Amorphous
Very light	Light
Electrical conductor	Electrical isolator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High resistivity ▪ High dielectrical strength
High stiffness	Thermal insulator

Material	Benefits	Applications
Ultrafuse® PAHT CF 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When conditioned, highest flexural strength ▪ Lower moisture uptake than PA 	ESD applications
Ultrafuse® PET CF 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When conditioned, highest tensile strength ▪ Easiest printability 	Jigs and fixtures
Ultrafuse® PA6 GF30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When conditioned, highest impact strength ▪ Resistance to oils and greases 	Automotive
Ultrafuse® PC GF30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ highest heat resistance ▪ UL94 V0 flame retardancy 	Light weight applications such as drones, sport instruments
Ultrafuse® PP GF30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very good chemical resistance ▪ Low moisture uptake 	Railway applications

All Ultrafuse® Reinforced materials are printable on desktop printers

■ Ultrafuse® PAHT CF 15
■ Ultrafuse® PA6 GF 30
■ Ultrafuse® PP GF 30

■ Ultrafuse® PET CF 15
■ Ultrafuse® PC GF 30



Other Resources

- Ultrafuse® PP GF 30 - [Elite Biathletes Reach Peak Performance with Athletics 3D and Forward AM](#)
- Ultrafuse® PET CF 15 - [Orthoses](#)
- Ultrafuse® PAHT CF 15 - [Increasing Part Stiffness of Lightweight FFF End-Use Parts by Simulation](#)