TABLE OF CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN FLUIDS AND PRODUCTS

	BODY MATERIALS													SEALS MATERIALS							
			Ac		щ		M					S	щ	ж	Σ	Ш		×	ğ	ĸ	ц
				-	PVI		P A				۵	뷥	LD ^C	NH-	4-FP	L T		Ë	2		Ъ
	۶		Φ	stee					L L		ylen		-	ABR,	L K			MX-			ane
	iniur		amid	less	c	aze	_		L C		icopi	_		2			5	Ц	ane	rene	ureth
	Mum	Brass	olya	Stain	[eflo	Bron	Jelri	NC	BTF	Ē	olyp	Sytol	(el-F	Buna	/iton	Leflo		(alre	Silico	Veop	olyı
Acetic acid	•	*	*	•	•	*	×	*	•	•	*	•	•	•	×	•	•	•	*	×	*
Acetone	•	٠	٠	٠	×	٠	•	×	×	٠	•	٠	•	×	×	•	٠	•	×	×	×
Acetylene	•	•	•	•		×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
All Alcohol - ethanol	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•		•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	×
Alcohol - methanol	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	×	•	٠	٠		٠	•	×	•	•	٠	٠	•	×
Alcohol - propane	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*	•	× ×
Animal fat			•				•	•	•	•	×		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Animal oil	•		•				•	•		•	×			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ASTM OIL from 1 to 3 Benzene	•	•	•	•		•	•	×	•	•	* *	•	•	×	•	•	× ×	•	× ×	×	×
Boric acid	•	•	٠	•		•	×	•	•	٠	•		•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	×
Butyl alcohol	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	×
Carbon dioxide (wet)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Carbon monoxide	•	٠	٠	•		٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Carbonic acid	•		•				•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	×	•	•
Chloroform	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	×	×	•	×	×	×	×	•	•	×	•	×	×	×
Chromic acid	•	×	×	٠	٠	×	×	×	•	•	•	•		×	٠	•	•	٠	×	×	×
Citric acid	•	×	•	• X	•	×	×	• x	•	•	•	×	•	• *	•	•	•	•	• ×	•	•
Concentrated nitric acid	•	×	*	•	٠	×	×	×	٠	٠	×	×	٠	×	•	٠	×	٠	×	×	×
Concentrated sulphuric acid	×	×	×	•	٠	•	×	×		•	×	×	•	×	•	•	×	•	×	×	*
Diesei oli Distilled-demineralized water	•	*	•	•		•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•	×	×
Dry gaseous chlorine	•	×	٠	٠	٠	٠	×	•		٠	×	٠	٠	×	•	•	×	٠	×	×	×
Ethane	•	•	•	•		•		••		•	•		•	•	•	•	*	•	*	•	*
Ethvlene	•	•	•	•		* *	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*	•	 	× ×	•
Ethylene glycol	•	×	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠
Fat - silicone	~	•	•		•	~	•	×	•	•	•	~	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•
Freon 12	^	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	×		•	•	•	•	•	×	×	•	•
Freon 21	•	•		٠	×	×	×					×	×	•	×	٠	×	٠	×		
Freon 22 Gaseous ammonia (drv)	•	×	•	•	•	×	•	×	•	•	×	•	•	×	•	•	×	×	× ×	•	× ×
Gaseous butane	•	•	٠	٠		•	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	٠	×	٠	*	٠	×
Gasoline/Petrol		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*		•	•	•	•	*	•	*	•	•
Giycol Grease		•	•	•	•	•	•	* *	•	•	×		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	× ×
Heavy oil - fuel	•	٠	٠	٠		٠	×	×		٠	×	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	×	٠	×	×	×
Hydraulic oil	~		•				•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	×	•	×	•	•
Hydrogen	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•
Hydrogen peroxide	•	×	×	٠	٠	×	×	٠	•	٠	٠			×	×	٠	•	٠	×	×	×
Hydrogen sulphide Kerosene	•	× •	•	•	•	×	× •	•	× •	•	•	•	•	× •	× .	•	•	•	×	<u>×</u>	•
Liquid butane		-	•		-		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	×		×	•	•
Mash gas	•		•				•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	×		*	×	*
Methane (gaseous) Methylethylketone (MEK)	•	•	•	•	• ×	•	•	• ×	•	•	•	•	•	•	× ×	•	•	•	 	• ×	×
Mineral oil	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	×	•	٠	×	•	•	•	•	٠	×	٠	•	•	•
Naphtha Natural gas	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	×	•	•	*	•		•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•
Nitric acid 3 molar	×	×	×	•	•	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	×	•	•	•	•	×	×	×
Nitrogen	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠
Nitrous oxide Oil - silicone		×	•	•		×	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	•
Oxygen (gaseous)	×	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ozone		×	*	•	٠	٠	*	•	•	•	×		•	×	•	•	•	•	•	*	•
Phosphoric acid 3 molar Phosphoric acid (concentrated)	×	• ×	× ×	• ×	•	• ×	×	• ×	•	•	•	 	•	×	•	•	•	•	• ×	× ×	× ×
Perchlorethylene	•	×	•	•	٠	×	×	×	٠	٠	×	•	٠	•	٠	٠	×	٠	×	×	×
Propane (gaseous)	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	×	•	*		•	•	•	•	×	•	*	*	*
Sodium hydroxide	×	*	•	×	•	×	×	•	×	•	•	•	•	•	×	•	•	•	×	•	×
Sodium hypochlorite	×	×	×	•	٠	×	×	•	•	•	×	×		×	•	•	×	٠	×	×	×
Steam > 150°C	•	•	×	•		•	×	×	×	•	×	•	•	*	×	•	•	•	×	*	×
Toluene	•	*	•	*	•	*	•	×	*	•	×	*	•	×	•	•	×	•	×	×	× ×
Trichlorethylene	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	٠	٠	×	×	×	×	×
Turpentine	•	•	•	٠		•	•	×	×	•	*	•		•	•	•	×	•	*	×	×
Vegetable oil	•	•	•	•		•	•	×	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	×	•	•	×	×
Vinegar	×		٠	٠			•	×	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	×	×	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	×
Water Wet gaseous chlorine	×	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×
Xenon	•	•	-	•		**		-		٠	-	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	×
compatible																					

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SEAL MATERIALS WHICH ARE SHOWN IN THE PREVIOUS PAGE

BUNA "N" (NBR-HNBR)

Nitrile rubber. This is a mix of polymers based on butadiene which is being used with aliphatic hydrocarbons (propane, butane, oils and mineral fats, oils and petroleum gas, kerosene), with air, water, soft acids, alcohols and with turpentine. The use of this rubber is not recommended with aromatic essences, polar solvents and with strong acids. NBR shows good mechanical properties and has very high abrasion resistance. On the contrary, it is not resistant to oxygen, ozone and light. Operating temperature: from -20°C to +100°C.

VITON (FPM)

Fluorocarbon rubber. It has excellent resistance to high temperatures, ozone, oxygen and light. It is resistant to mineral oils, fuels, hydraulic fluids, organic solvents and to forced vacuum. On the contrary it is not resistant to halogen hydrocarbons and to freon. It is not recommended to be used at low operating temperature. Operating temperature: from -10°C to +200°C.

NEOPRENE (CR)

Chloroprene rubber. It is suitable for use with alcohols, soft acids, air, water, acetone and neutral gases. It has moderate resistance to oils. It is used in refrigeration systems using oils with high aniline points. Chloroprene shows in general good ozone and aging resistance. It has good mechanical resistance at every working temperature. Operating temperature: from -30°C to +100°C.

E.P.D.M.

Ethylene-propylene-diene rubber derives from the ethylene and propylene copolymerization. It is recommended to be used with hydraulic fluids based on phosphates esters and with brake fluids based on glycols, with hot water and steam with temperatures up 150°C, as well as with polar solvents. It is oxygen, ozone and light resistant. Operating temperature: from -40°C to +130°C.

KALREZ (FFKM - FFPM)

Perfluoro rubber having the same chimical properties as PTFE (TEFLON) and the same elastic properties as FPM (VITON) rubber. It is chemically compatible with almost every chemicals, in particular it is recommended to be used with corrosive fluids. It is oxygen, ozone and aging resistant. It is also suitable for use at high temperatures with forced vacuum. It is not recommended for use with fluorinated combined fluids like freon. Operating temperature: from -20°C to +250°C.

TEFLON (PTFE)

Polytetrafluoroethylene. PTFE has almost absolute chemical resistance. It is not suitable for use with melted alkaline metals, nor with fluorinated combinations at high pressure and high temperature, nor with some halogen units. It doesn't show any particular problem of absorption in the presence of fluids like water. Operating temperature: from -150°C to +180°C.

KEL-F (PCTFE)

Polychlorotrifluoroethylene polymer (CTFE). It is suitable for use with most of corrosive chemicals, organic solvents, hot water and steam, chlorate gases, cryogenic liquids. PCTFE is not recommended for use with some halogen products. It is light and radiation resistant. Operating temperature: from -50°C to +180°C.

SILICONE (Q, MQ, MVQ)

"Silicone rubber" includes various rubber-like materials composed of methyl-vinyl silicone. It is suitable for use with motor or transmission oils and with animal and vegetables fats and oils. It is not recommended to be used with steam, silicone fats and oils, fuels and aromatic hydrocarbons. It is weatherproof, ozone and aging resistant and shows physiologically neutral properties. It has good resistance to low and high temperature. Operating temperature: from -50°C to +190°C.

RUBY

Synthetic ruby corundum is inert to all the chemical agents and is resistant to high temperatures. Synthetic ruby is generally used as siphon nozzle, batching plant nozzles, burner nozzles and valves.

POLYURETHANE (PUR)

Polyurethane rubber can be, according to its poli oil components, both in polyester-urethane (AU) and in polyeter-urethane (EU). The last one shows better resistance to hydrolysis and it is used with pure aliphatic hydrocarbons, oils and mineral fats or with silicone, as well as with water temperatures of up to 50°C. It is not recommended to be used with hot water and with steam, esters and eters, alcohols and glycols. Polyurethane shows excellent abrasion resistance compared with other elastomers and has great elasticity. It has also excellent ozone and aging resistance. Operating temperature: from -30°C to +80°C.

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