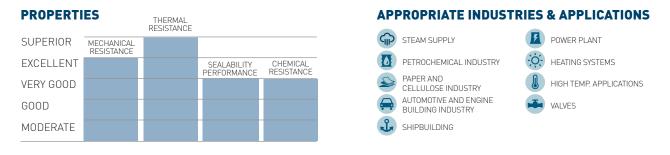


DONIFLEX® G-EM

DONIFLEX® G-EM is an advanced composite material based on graphite and aramid manufactured under organic solvent-free conditions. DONIFLEX® G-EM is reinforced with expanded galvanized steel sheet insert. Even surface pressure distribution on gasket provides excellent thermo-mechanical properties and very good sealing characteristics. Therefore material is particularly suitable for petrochemicals, high temperature applications and valves.





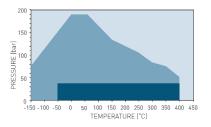
Composition	Aramid fibers, natural graphite, inorganic fillers, NBR binder. Expanded galvanized steel sheet insert (0.4 mm).	
Color	Grey	
Approvals	Please inquire.	

## TECHNICAL DATA Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

Density	DIN 28090-2	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.7
Compressibility	ASTM F36J	%	20
Recovery	ASTM F36J	%	30
Tensile strength	ASTM F152	MPa	15
Stress resistance	DIN 52913		
50 MPa, 16 h, 175 °C		MPa	40
50 MPa, 16 h, 300 °C		MPa	35
Specific leak rate	DIN 3535-6	mg/(s·m)	0.1
Thickness increase	ASTM F146		
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	8
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	8
Weight increase			
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	18
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	18
Compression modulus	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: $\epsilon_{\mbox{\tiny KSW}}$		%	7
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{_{WSW/200\ ^{\circ}C}}$		%	7
Percentage creep relaxation	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: $\epsilon_{\mbox{\tiny KRW}}$		%	3.5
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{\text{WRW/200 °C}}$		%	0.7
Creep deformation			
Change in thickness at 20 °C, 50 MPa		%	18
Change in thickness at 300 °C, 50 MPa		%	8
Change in thickness at 400 °C, 50 MPa		%	10

## **P-T DIAGRAM**

EN 1514-1, Type IBC, PN 40, DIN 28091-2 / 3.8, 2.0 mm



General suitability - Under common installation practices and chemical compatibility.

 Conditional suitability - Appropriate measures ensure maximum performance for joint design and gasket installation. Technical consultation is recommended.

Limited suitability - Technical consultation is mandatory.

Size (mm): 1500 x 1480 Thickness (mm): 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 Other sizes and thicknesses available on request.

Oleum (Sulfuric acid, fumina)

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Oleic acid

Oxalic acid

Oxygen (gas)

Palmitic acid

Perchloroethylene

Petroleum (Crude oil)

Phenol (Carbolic acid)

Phosphoric acid, 40%

Phosphoric acid, 85%

Potassium acetate

Potassium bicarbonate

Potassium carbonate

Potassium chloride

Potassium cyanide Potassium dichromate

Potassium hydroxide Potassium iodide

Potassium nitrate

Propane (gas)

Salicylic acid

Seawater/brine

Silicones (oil/grease)

Sodium aluminate

Sodium hisulfite

Sodium carbonate

Sodium chloride

Sodium cyanide

Sodium sulfide

Starch

Steam

Styrene Sugars

Sulfur

Tar

Stearic acid

Sulfur dioxide (gas)

Sulfuric acid, 20%

Sulfuric acid, 98%

Sulfuryl chloride

Tetrahydrofuran (THF) Titanium tetrachloride

2,4-Toluenediisocyanate

Trichloroethylen

Vinyl chloride (gas)

Vinylidene chloride

Transformer oil (Mineral type)

Tartaric acid

Toluene

Vinegar

Water

Xylenes

Xylenol

White spirits

Zinc sulfate

Sodium hydroxide

Sodium hypochlorite (Bleach)

Sodium silicate (Water glass)

Sodium bicarbonate

Pyridine

Soaps

Propylene (gas)

Potassium permanganate

Phthalic acid

Paraffin oil

Pentane

Acetamide	+	Dioxane	ſ
Acetic acid, 10%	-	Diphyl (Dowtherm A)	t
Acetic acid, 100% (Glacial)	-	Esters	t
Acetone	?	Ethane (gas)	t
Acetonitrile	-	Ethers	t
Acetylene (gas)	+	Ethyl acetate	t
Acid chlorides	-	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	t
Acrylic acid		Ethyl cellulose	t
Acrylonitrile	-	Ethyl chloride (gas)	t
Adipic acid	+	Ethylene (gas)	t
Air (gas)	+	Ethylene glycol	ł
Alcohols	- <del>-</del>	Formaldehyde (Formalin)	ł
Aldehydes	?	Formamide	ł
			ł
Alum		Formic acid, 10%	ł
Aluminium acetate		Formic acid, 85%	ł
Aluminium chlorate		Formic acid, 100%	ļ
Aluminium chloride		Freon-12 (R-12)	ļ
Aluminium sulfate	-	Freon-134a (R-134a)	ļ
Amines	-	Freon-22 (R-22)	l
Ammonia (gas)	?	Fruit juices	L
Ammonium bicarbonate	+	Fuel oil	l
Ammonium chloride	-	Gasoline	ſ
Ammonium hydroxide	?	Gelatin	ſ
Amyl acetate	?	Glycerine (Glycerol)	ſ
Anhydrides	-	Glycols	ſ
Aniline	-	Helium (gas)	t
Anisole	+	Heptane	t
Argon (gas)	+	Hydraulic oil (Glycol based)	t
Asphalt	+	Hydraulic oil (Mineral type)	t
Barium chloride		Hydraulic oil (Phosphate ester based)	ł
Benzaldehyde		Hydrazine	ł
-	?		╀
Benzene	+	Hydrocarbons	ł
Benzoic acid	+	Hydrochloric acid, 10%	ļ
Bio-diesel	+	Hydrochloric acid, 37%	ļ
Bio-ethanol	+	Hydrofluoric acid, 10%	ļ
Black liquor		Hydrofluoric acid, 48%	ļ
Borax	+	Hydrogen (gas)	
Boric acid		Iron sulfate	Ι
Butadiene (gas)	+	Isobutane (gas)	Ι
Butane (gas)	+	Isooctane	Î
Butyl alcohol (Butanol)	+	Isoprene	t
Butyric acid	-	Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	t
Calcium chloride		Kerosene	t
Calcium hydroxide	+	Ketones	t
			ł
Carbon dioxide (gas)	+	Lactic acid	╀
Carbon monoxide (gas)	+	Lead acetate	╀
Cellosolve	?	Lead arsenate	╀
Chlorine (gas)		Magnesium sulfate	╀
Chlorine (in water)		Maleic acid	ļ
Chlorobenzene	?	Malic acid	ļ
Chloroform	?	Methane (gas)	L
Chloroprene	?	Methyl alcohol (Methanol)	ļ
Chlorosilanes	?	Methyl chloride (gas)	L
Chromic acid	-	Methylene dichloride	ĺ
Citric acid	-	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	ſ
Copper acetate	-	N-Methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP)	ſ
Copper sulfate	-	Milk	ſ
Creosote	?	Mineral oil (ASTM no.1)	t
Cresols (Cresylic acid)	?	Motor oil	t
Cyclohexane	+	Naphtha	t
Cyclohexanol		Nitric acid, 10%	ł
	+		╀
Cyclohexanone	?	Nitric acid, 65%	╀
Decalin	+	Nitrobenzene	╀
Dextrin	+	Nitrogen (gas)	ļ
Dibenzyl ether	?	Nitrous gases (NOx)	ļ
Dibutyl phthalate	?	Octane	ļ
Dimethylacetamide (DMA)	?	Oils (Essential)	Ļ

All information and data quoted are based upon decades of experience in the production and operation of sealing elements. This data may not be used to support any warranty claims. With its publication this latest edition supersedes all previous issues and is subject to change without further notice

P-T diagrams indicate the maximum permissible combination of internal pressure and service temperature which can be simultaneously applied for a given gasket according its material type, thickness, size and tightness class. Given the wide variety of gasket applications and service conditions, these values should only be regarded as guidance for the proper gasket assembly. In general, thinner gaskets exhibit better P-T properties.

## **CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART**

The recommendations made here are intended as a guideline for the selection of a suitable gasket type. As the function and durability of products are dependent upon a number of factors, the data may not be used to support any warranty claims.

Recommended

- ? Recommendation depends on operating conditions -
- Not recommended



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