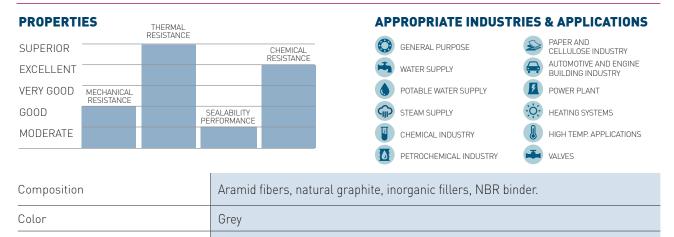


DONIFLEX® G-LD

Signature Origination Signature Origination Origination Origination Origination Origination Origination

DONIFLEX® G-LD is an advanced composite material based on graphite and aramid manufactured under organic solvent-free conditions. DONIFLEX® G-LD combines the advantages of the chemical and thermal resistance of graphite with the strength of aramid. This "low density" material has high compressibility, good stress resistance and is highly flexible in adapting to uneven flanges. It has wide application range in particular for steam supply, chemicals, and heating systems.

AMTEC TA-Luft (VDI 2440)



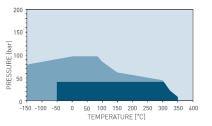
TECHNICAL DATA Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

51			
Density	DIN 28090-2	g/cm ³	1.2
Compressibility	ASTM F36J	%	35
Recovery	ASTM F36J	%	17
Tensile strength	ASTM F152	MPa	4.5
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)	0.5
Thickness increase	ASTM F146		
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	3
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	2
Weight increase			
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	30
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	25
Compression modulus	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: $\epsilon_{\mbox{\tiny KSW}}$		%	26
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{\text{WSW/200 °C}}$		%	5
Percentage creep relaxation	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: ϵ_{KRW}		%	3.0
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{\text{WRW/200}^\circ\text{C}}$		%	0.5
Creep deformation			
Change in thickness at 20 °C, 50 MPa		%	33
Change in thickness at 300 °C, 50 MPa		%	8
Change in thickness at 400 °C, 50 MPa		%	17

P-T DIAGRAM

Approvals

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 | 2000 x 1480 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 Other sizes and thicknesses available on request.

Oleum (Sulfuric acid, fuming)

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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%

Phthalic acid

Potassium acetate

Potassium bicarbonate

Potassium carbonate

Potassium chloride

Potassium cyanide

Potassium dichromate

Potassium hydroxide Potassium iodide

Potassium nitrate

Propylene (gas)

Salicylic acid

Seawater/brine

Silicones (oil/grease)

Sodium aluminate

Sodium bicarbonate

Sodium hisulfite

Sodium carbonate

Sodium chloride

Sodium cyanide

Starch

Steam

Styrene

Sugars

Sulfur

Tar

Stearic acid

Sulfur dioxide (gas)

Sulfuric acid, 20%

Sulfuric acid, 98%

Sulfuryl chloride

2,4-Toluenediisocyanate

Trichloroethylene

Vinyl chloride (gas)

Vinvlidene chloride

Transformer oil (Mineral type)

Tartaric acid Tetrahydrofuran (THF) Titanium tetrachloride

Toluene

Vinegar

Water

Xylenes

Xylenol

White spirits

Zinc sulfate

Sodium hydroxide

Sodium silicate (Water glass)

Pyridine

Soaps

Potassium permanganate Propane (gas)

Paraffin oil

Pentane

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

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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