

PTFE BLU SC1600

(Particolari/Guarnizioni realizzate con processo di taglio da lastra con queste caratteristiche)

An innovative material to replace asbestos based seals and conventional PTFE products. The overall benefits of SC Series over that of both conventional PTFE and competitive PTFE filler blends are found in the areas of environmental improvement (they are asbestos free) and overall cost saving. Main applications in the chemical, petrochemical, pharmaceutical, food, paper industries, etc.

Features	Uses
– Superior chemical resistance (Acids, solvents, refrigerants, water) – Low bolt load – No ageing – Excellent compressibility – Superior sealability – No water absorption – non flammable – Easy maintenance (assembling/disassembling)	Pharmaceutical Industry – piping – fittings – Valves – Centrifuges

Properties	Unit	Method	Data
Density	g/cm ³	ASTM D-92	1.55-1,65
Max P x T	bar x °C	/	11000
Max pressure	bar	/	60
Compression modulus at room temperature - 20MPa KSW	%	DIN28090-2	25
Creep Relaxation at room temperature 1MPa - KRW	%	DIN 28090-2	7
Compression modulus at 150°C - 20Ma - 16h WSW	%	DIN 28090-2	32
Creep Relaxation at 150°C - 30N/mm ²	MPa	DIN28090-2	5
Compression Creep 150°C - 30N/mm ²	MPa	DIN 52913	14
Recovery	mm	DIN28090-1	0,07
Leakage rate	mg/(s-m)	DIN 28090-2	<0,01
Leakage rate with nitrogen	cm ³ /min	DIN3535	0,02
Service temperature (min- max)	°C	/	-200/+260
COLOR LIGH BLU			

thickness tolerances +/-10% of nominal value

I valori qui indicati sono indicati a scopo orientativo e sono da considerare come una linea guida per la selezione del materiale e non una verità assoluta. I parametri descritti sono riferiti a prove eseguite in determinate condizioni e con determinate caratteristiche della guarnizione, del giunto, dal tipo di serraggio e dallo shock termico/meccanico, per cui possono essere indicati soltanto a scopo orientativo. **La Società non assume alcuna responsabilità per un impiego non appropriato del prodotto.**

In genere i limiti di temperatura e pressione di esercizio non valgono simultaneamente. Essi, inoltre, dipendono da una varietà di fattori (stato dei giunti, dimensioni, serraggio, fluido, shock termici o meccanici) per cui possono essere indicati soltanto a scopo orientativo.

OMOLOGAZIONI

I manufatti da noi realizzati sono ottenuti con processo di taglio a freddo che non altera le proprietà chimico/fisiche del materiale. E' però un processo industriale NON asettico che può lasciare traccia di polveri (Talco, ...) che non ne alterano le proprietà. Si rende quindi necessaria la pulizia/sterilizzazione prima del suo utilizzo.

ATTENZIONE: Le guarnizioni ed i nostri manufatti in genere non sono dispositivi di sicurezza. Ove siano presenti pericoli per la sicurezza delle persone (alte pressioni, alte temperature, fluidi pericolosi, ...) prevedere dispositivi aggiuntivi di sicurezza certificati.

E' compito del progettista dell'impianto scegliere il tipo di materiale adeguato e valutare eventuali pericoli di rottura del manufatto (Guarnizione, bandella, paracolpi, ...) e prevenirli.

Seguono le omologazioni disponibili:

FDA 21 CFR 177.1550
Pulire e sterilizzare il manufatto prima dell'utilizzo
VDI 2440 TA LUFT

PTFE SC CHEMICAL RESITANCE

Suitable = . Depends on operating condition = . Not recommended = .

SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600		SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600		SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600
.	.	.	.	Calcium Hydroxide	.	.	.	.	Dowanol DB	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calcium Hypochlorite	.	.	.	.	Dowanol EB	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calcium Nitrate	.	.	.	.	Dowanol PM	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calflo AF	.	.	.	.	Dowfax 2A0	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calflo FG	.	.	.	.	Dowfax 2A1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calflo HTF	.	.	.	.	Dowfrost	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Calflo LT	.	.	.	.	Dowfrost HD	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cane Sugar Liquors	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm 4000	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Caprolactam	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm A	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Captan	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm E	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbaryl	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm G	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbolic Acid, Phenol	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm HM	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbon Dioxide, Dry and Wet	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm J	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbon Disulfide	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm Q	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbon Monoxide	.	.	.	.	Dowtherm SR-1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbon Tetrachloride	.	.	.	.	Dye Liquor	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbonic Acid	.	.	.	.	Epichlorohydrin	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Carbonyl Sulfide	.	.	.	.	1,2-Epoxybutane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Castor Oil	.	.	.	.	Ethane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Catechol	.	.	.	.	Ethers	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Caustic Soda	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Acetate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Caustic Potash	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Acrylate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cetane (Hexadecane)	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Alcohol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chile Saltpetre	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Benzene	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	China Wood Oil	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Carbamate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloramben	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Cellulose	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroazotic Acid (Aqua Regia)	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Chloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlordane	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Ether	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Hexacrylate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorinated Solvent, Dry and Wet	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Hexanol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorine, Dry	.	.	.	.	Ethyl Hexanoate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorine, Wet	.	.	.	.	2-Ethyl Hexyl Acrylate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorine Dioxide	.	.	.	.	Ethylene	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorine Trifluoride	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Chloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroacetic Acid	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Bromide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorobenzene	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Dibromide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2-Chloroacetophenone	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Dichloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorobenzilate	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Ether	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroethane	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Glycol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroethylene	.	.	.	.	Ethyleneimine	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroform	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Oxide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	.	.	.	.	Ethylene Thiourea	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloronitrous Acid (Aqua Regia)	.	.	.	.	Ethylidene Chloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chloroprene	.	.	.	.	Fatty Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chlorosulphonic Acid	.	.	.	.	Ferric Chloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chrome Plating Solutions	.	.	.	.	Ferric Phosphate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chromic Acid	.	.	.	.	Ferric Sulphate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chromic Anhydride	.	.	.	.	Fluorine, Gas	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Chromic Trioxide	.	.	.	.	Fluorine, Liquid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Citric Acid	.	.	.	.	Fluorine Dioxide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Coke Oven Gas	.	.	.	.	Fluorosilicic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Copper Chloride	.	.	.	.	Formaldehyde	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Copper Sulfate	.	.	.	.	Formic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Corn Oil 10	.	.	.	.	Freons	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cotton Seed Oil	.	.	.	.	Fuel Oil	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Creosote	.	.	.	.	Fuel Oil, Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cresols, Cresylic Acid	.	.	.	.	Furfural	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Crotonic Acid	.	.	.	.	Gasoline	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Crude Oil	.	.	.	.	Sour Gas	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cumene	.	.	.	.	Gelatin	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cyclohexane	.	.	.	.	Glucose	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cyclohexanone	.	.	.	.	Glue, Protein Base	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cyclohexanone 2,4-D, Salts and Esters	.	.	.	.	Glycerin, Glycerol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Cyclohexanol	.	.	.	.	Glycol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Detergent Solution	.	.	.	.	Glyoxillic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diazomethane	.	.	.	.	Grain Alcohol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dibenzofuran	.	.	.	.	Grease, Petroleum Based	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dibenzyl Ether	.	.	.	.	Green Sulphate Liquor	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	.	.	.	.	Heating Oil	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dibromoethane	.	.	.	.	Heptachlor	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dibutyl Phthalate	.	.	.	.	Heptane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dibutyl Sebacate	.	.	.	.	Hexachlorobenzene	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichlorobenzene (o - 1,4)	.	.	.	.	Hexachlorobutadiene	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,3-Dichlorobenzidene	.	.	.	.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichloroethane (1,1 - 1,2)	.	.	.	.	Hexachloroethane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1,1-Dichloroethylene	.	.	.	.	Hexadecane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichloroethyl Ether	.	.	.	.	Hexamethylene diisocyanate	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichloromethane	.	.	.	.	Hexamethylphosphoramide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichloropropane (1,2 - 1,3)	.	.	.	.	Hexane	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dichlorvos	.	.	.	.	Hexone	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diesel Oil	.	.	.	.	Hydraulic Oil, Glycol	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diethanol Amine	.	.	.	.	Hydraulic Oil, Mineral	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	N,N-Diethylaniline	.	.	.	.	Hydraulic Oil, Phosphate Ester	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diethyl Carbonate	.	.	.	.	Synthetic Oil	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diethyl Sulphate	.	.	.	.	Hydrazine	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidene	.	.	.	.	Hydrocarbons (aromatic)	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Amine	.	.	.	.	Hydrocarbons aliphatic (sat.)	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethylaminoazobenzene	.	.	.	.	Hydrocarbon aliphatic (unsat.)	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethylaminoethyl Acrylate	.	.	.	.	Hydrobromic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	N,N-Dimethyl Aniline	.	.	.	.	Hydrochloric Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3,3-Dimethylbenzidine	.	.	.	.	Hydrocyanic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Carbamoyl Chloride	.	.	.	.	Hydrofluoric Acid, up to Anhydrous, 65°C & below	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Ether	.	.	.	.	Hydrofluoric Acid less than 65%, above 65°C	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethylformamide	.	.	.	.	Hydrofluoric Acid, 65% to Anhydrous, above 65°C	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Hydrazine, Unsimmetrical	.	.	.	.	Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Phthalate	.	.	.	.	Hydrofluorosilicic Acid	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dimethyl Sulphate	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol and Salts	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Bromide	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2,4-Dinitrophenol	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Chloride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Fluoride	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Dioxane	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Peroxide, 10%	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Peroxide, 10 - 90%	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	Diphenyl DT	.	.	.	.	Hydrogen Sulfide, Dry and Wet	.	.	.	.

Suitable = • Depends on operating condition = • Not recommended = •

SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600		SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600		SC1100	SC1200	SC1400	SC1600
•	•	•	•	Paraffin	•	•	•	•	Styrene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Paratherm HE	•	•	•	•	Styrene Oxide	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Paratherm NF	•	•	•	•	Sulfur Chloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Parathion	•	•	•	•	Sulfate Liquour	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Paraxylene	•	•	•	•	Sulfur Dioxide	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Pentachloronitrobenzene	•	•	•	•	Sulfur, Molten	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Pentachlorophenol	•	•	•	•	Sulfur Trioxide, dry	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Pentane	•	•	•	•	Sulfur Trioxide, wet	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Perchloric Acid	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, 10%, 65°C and below	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Perchloroethylene	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, 10%, above 65°C	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Petroleum oils	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, 10-75%, 65°C and below	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Petrol (Gasoline)	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, 10-75%, 65°C and below	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phenol	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, 75-98%, 65°C to 260°C	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	p-Phenylenediamine	•	•	•	•	Sulfuric Acid, fuming	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosgene	•	•	•	•	Sulfurous Acid	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphate Esters	•	•	•	•	Syltherm 800	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphine	•	•	•	•	Syltherm XLT	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphoric Acid, crude	•	•	•	•	Tall Oil	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphoric Acid, pure less than 45%	•	•	•	•	Tannic Acid	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphoric Acid, pure less than 45%, 65°C and below	•	•	•	•	Tartaric Acid	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphoric Acid, pure less than 45%, above 65°C	•	•	•	•	2,3,7,8-TCDB-p-Dioxin	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphorous Elemental	•	•	•	•	Tertiary Butyl Amine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phosphorous Pentachloride	•	•	•	•	Tetrabromoethane	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phtalic Acid	•	•	•	•	Tetrachloroethane	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Phtalic Anhydride	•	•	•	•	Tetrachloroethylene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Picric Acid, Molten	•	•	•	•	Tetrahydrofuran, THF	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Water Solution	•	•	•	•	Tetra Isopropyl Titanate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Pinene	•	•	•	•	Therminol 44	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Piperidine	•	•	•	•	Therminol 55	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Plating Solutions	•	•	•	•	Therminol 59	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Cadmium	•	•	•	•	Therminol 60	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Chrome	•	•	•	•	Therminol 66	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Copper	•	•	•	•	Therminol 75	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Gold	•	•	•	•	Therminol D12	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Silver	•	•	•	•	Therminol LT	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Tin	•	•	•	•	Therminol VP-1	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Zinc	•	•	•	•	Therminol XP	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Polyacrylonitrile	•	•	•	•	Thionyl Chloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	•	•	•	•	Titanium Sulphate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potash, Potassium Carbonate	•	•	•	•	Titanium Tetrachloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Melt	•	•	•	•	Toluene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Acetate	•	•	•	•	2,4-Toluenediamine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Bichromate	•	•	•	•	2,4-Toluenediisocyanate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Chromate, Red	•	•	•	•	Toluene Sulphonic Acid	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Cyanide	•	•	•	•	Towns Gas	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Dichromate	•	•	•	•	o-Toluidine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Hydroxide	•	•	•	•	Toxaphene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Nitrate	•	•	•	•	Transformer Oil (Mineral Type)	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Permanganate	•	•	•	•	Transmission Fluid A	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Potassium Sulphate	•	•	•	•	Tributyl Phosphate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Producer Gas	•	•	•	•	Trichloroacetic Acid	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propane	•	•	•	•	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	1,3-Propane Sultone	•	•	•	•	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Beta-Propiolactone	•	•	•	•	Trichloroethylene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propionaldehyde	•	•	•	•	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propoxur (Baygon)	•	•	•	•	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propyl Nitrate	•	•	•	•	Tricresylphosphate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propylene	•	•	•	•	Triethanolamine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propylene Dichloride	•	•	•	•	Triethyl Aluminum	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Propylene Oxide	•	•	•	•	Triethylamine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	1,2-Propylenimine	•	•	•	•	Trifluralin	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Prussic Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid	•	•	•	•	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Pyridine	•	•	•	•	Tung Oil	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Quinoline	•	•	•	•	Turpentine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Quinone	•	•	•	•	UCON Heat Transfer Fluid 500	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Refrigerants (Freon Type)	•	•	•	•	UCON Process Fluid WS	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Salt Water	•	•	•	•	Urea	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Saltpeter, Potassium Nitrate	•	•	•	•	Varnish	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sewage	•	•	•	•	Vegetable Oil	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Silver Nitrate	•	•	•	•	Vinegar	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Silicone Oil	•	•	•	•	Vinyl Acetate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Skydrols	•	•	•	•	Vinyl Bromide	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Soap Solutions	•	•	•	•	Vinyl Chloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Soda Ash, Sodium Carbonate	•	•	•	•	Vinylidene Chloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda)	•	•	•	•	Vinyl Methacrylate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Bisulphate, dry	•	•	•	•	Water, Deionised	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Bisulphite	•	•	•	•	Water, Desalinated	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Chlorate	•	•	•	•	Water, Distilled	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Chloride	•	•	•	•	Water, Mine	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Cyanide	•	•	•	•	Water, Potable	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Melt	•	•	•	•	Water, Return Condensate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Hydroxide	•	•	•	•	Water, Seawater	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Hypochlorite	•	•	•	•	Whiskey and Wines	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Metaborate Peroxyhydrate	•	•	•	•	White Spirit	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Metaphosphate	•	•	•	•	Wood Alcohol	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Nitrate	•	•	•	•	Xceltherm 500	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Perborate	•	•	•	•	Xceltherm 600	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Peroxide	•	•	•	•	Xceltherm MK1	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Phosphate, monobasic	•	•	•	•	Xceltherm XT	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Phosphate, dibasic	•	•	•	•	Xylene	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Phosphate, tribasic	•	•	•	•	Zinc Chloride	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Silicate	•	•	•	•	Zinc Sulphate	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	Sodium Sulphate	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Sodium Sulphide	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Sodium Superoxide	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Sodium Tiosulphate, "Hypo"	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Soybean Oil	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Starch	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Stannic Chloride	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Steam Saturated, to 10 bar	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Stearic Acid	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Stearyl Methacrylate	•	•	•	•					
•	•	•	•	Stoddart Solvent	•	•	•	•					

IMPORTANT NOTE:

This Table provides some typical chemical resistance according to field testing, customer field reports and/or internal lab testing but it is not intended to be a warranty of performance. Due to a lot of different specific uses of sealing products and typical equipment used You should require independent study and specific evaluation for Your suitability. While taking care of the compilation of this chart, Guarniflon SpA assume no responsibility for any accident due to a wrong evaluation of every single applications. However for specific application recommendations please consult Guarniflon Technical Department.