TEMACID

General data

Standard sheet size:
1,5 x 1,5 m
1,5 x 1,0 m
1,5 x 3,0 m
Another sheet sizes are available upon the customer request.

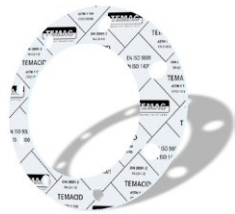
Size tolerance: ± 2 %

Standard thickness:
0,4 – 6,4 mm
with wire insertion:
0,8 – 6,4 mm

Thickness tolerance:
0,4 – 0,8 ± 0,1 mm
1,0 – 6,4 ± 10 %

Surface:
All jointings are produced with an antistick surface on one side.
Wire insertion:
Majority of the styles can be supplied with a wire insertion.

TEMACID



Colour	Light grey
Description	Premium quality of compressed gasket sheet material based on a blend of fibres with a special acid resistant binding system.
Application Chemical resistance chart available upon request.	A chemical grade material suitable for most of acids & alkalis, oils, fuels and refrigerants.
Certification Updated information can be found on our websites.	GOST

Technical data

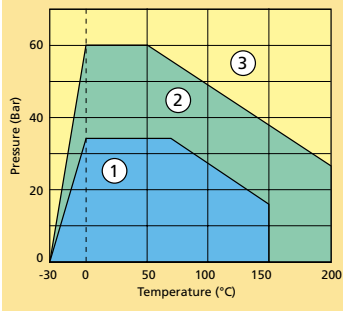
Marking acc. to	DIN 28 091-2		FA-A-4Z-0
Marking acc. to	ASTM F 104		F712 122 M5
Max. temperature	peak	°C	200
	continual	°C	150 (steam 130)
Max. pressure		Bar	60

Typical parameters of 2 mm thick jointing

Density	DIN 28090-2	g/cm³	1,9
Compressibility	ASTM F 36J	%	10
Recovery min.	ASTM F 36J	%	45
Residual stress (16h/175°C)	DIN 52 913	≈ MPa	20
Gas leakage $\lambda_{2,0}$	DIN 3535-6	≈ mg/(m.s)	0,1
Fluid resistance - thickness increase			
Oil IRM 903 (5h/150°C)	ASTM F 146	%	8% Sulphuric acid (65%)
ASTM Fuel B (5h/23°C)	ASTM F 146	%	10% Nitric acid (40%)

1 – suitable area (even for steam application)
2 – suitable extended area, technical advice is recommended
3 – for this area technical consultation is mandatory

Note: Maximum temperature and pressure values can not be used simultaneously.



TEMAC SEALING SOLUTIONS

Chemical resistance table

	Temafast Economy	Temafast	Temasil Nová Generace	Temasil HT	Temaplus	Temacarb	Graftem Economy	Temacid
Acetic acid 100%	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
Acetone	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A
Acetylene	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Air	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminium chloride	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonia	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium hydrogenphospate	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Barium chloride	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Benzene	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Boric acid	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Calcium hydroxide	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Carbon dioxide	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Copper sulphate	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Crude oil	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cyclohexanol	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cyklohexanon	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B
Di-butyl phtalate	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethyl ether	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethylen	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethylene glycol	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Formic acid 10%	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Glycerine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hydraulic oil(mineral)	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hydrogen chloride dry	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hydrochlorid acid 20%	C	C	B	B	A	A	B	A
Chlorine dry	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chloroform	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B
Iso-Octane	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kerosene	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Methylene chloride	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Natural gas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nitric acid 20%	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	A
Nitrogen	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Petrol	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Petroleum	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Phenol	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B
Potable water	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium cyanide	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium iodide	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Saturated steam	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	B
Silicon oil	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium carbonate	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium hydrogen sulphite	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium hydroxide	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A
Sodium chloride	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium sulphate	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sugar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sulphuric acid 65%	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	A
Tartaric acid	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tetrachlormethane	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B
Toluene	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
Transformer oil	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Turpentine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Xylene	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A

A-recomended
B-suitability depends on conditions
C-not suitable

If another medium is applied please contact our technical department.