

# TEMASIL NG

## 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:  $\pm 2 \%$

Standard thickness:

0,4 – 6,4 mm

with wire insertion:

0,8 – 6,4 mm

Thickness tolerance:

0,4 – 0,8  $\pm 0,1$  mm

1,0 – 6,4  $\pm 10 \%$

## 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.

## Technical data

Marking acc. to	DIN 28 091-2		FA-MA-1-0
Marking acc. to	ASTM F 104		F712 111 M5
Max. temperature	peak	°C	400
	continual	°C	250 (steam 200)
Max. pressure		Bar	100

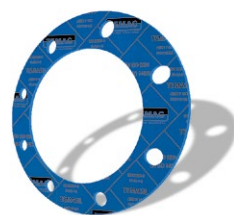
## Typical parameters of 2 mm thick jointing

Density	DIN 28090-2	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1,9
Compressibility	ASTM F 36J	%	7
Recovery min.	ASTM F 36J	%	50
Residual stress (16h/175°C)	DIN 52 913	≈ MPa	30
Gas leakage $\lambda_{2,0}$	DIN 3535-6	≈ mg/(m.s)	0,06
Fluid resistance - thickness increase			
Oil IRM 903 (5h/150°C)	ASTM F 146	%	3
ASTM Fuel B (5h/23°C)	ASTM F 146	%	5

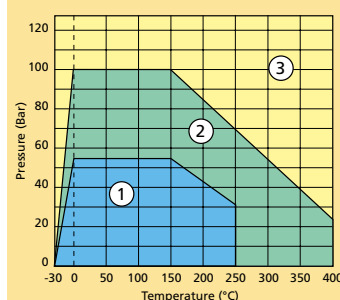
- 1 – suitable area (even for steam application)
- 2 – suitable extended area, technical advice is recommended
- 3 – for this area technical consultation is mandatory

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

## TEMASIL NG



Colour	Blue
Description	The new generation of high quality material based on a blend of special temperature resisting fibres and other agents with NBR. It is easy to cut due its flexibility and smooth surface.
Application	This general purpose jointing sheet is regardful of environment and can be used in a wide range of industries such as petrochemical, chemical, food and oil as well as engineering area.
Chemical resistance chart available upon request.	
Certification	DNV-GL, DVGW, BAM, TA Luft, WRAS
Updated information can be found on our websites.	



## 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 hydrogenphosphate	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-recommended

B-suitability depends on conditions

C-not suitable

If another medium is applied please  
contact our technical department.