

Granite Stone

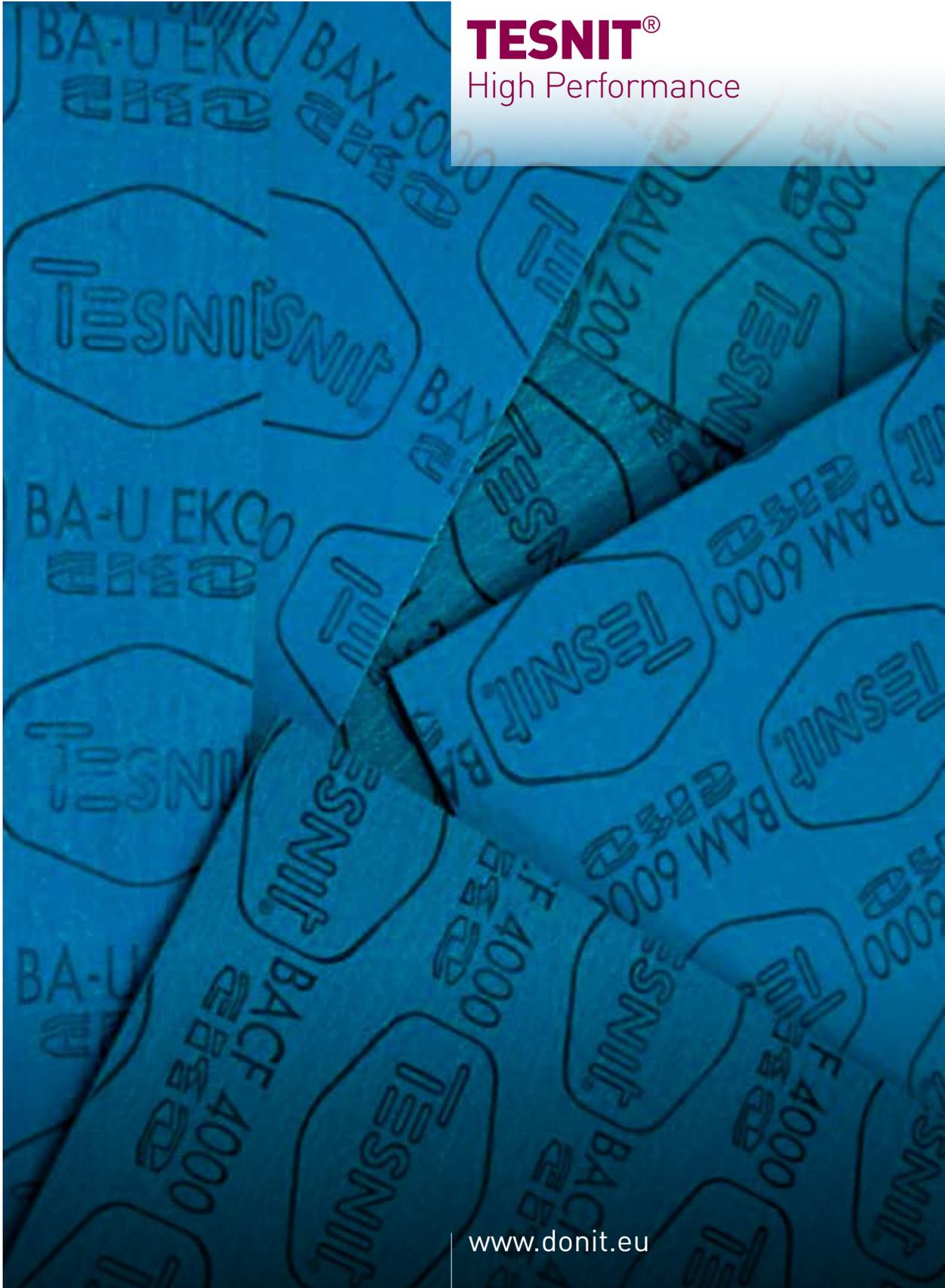
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BAU 2000

BAGL 3000

BACF 4000

BAX 5000

BAM 6000



Environment friendly gasket material with specially balanced sealing, thermal, chemical and mechanical properties allows universal application.

BAU 2000 is a superior fiber gasket material composed of aramid fibers, fillers and elastomeric binders. With a well - researched selection of ingredients, significant improvements have been achieved in its sealing and thermal properties and chemical resistance. Moreover, material is also free of harmful nitrosamines (certified by MRPRA) and fibers which are hazardous to human health. Additionally, when this material is subjected to higher temperatures, no significant emission of hazardous degradation products has been detected. Better sealability has produced an important decrease in fugitive emission levels. The material also has very good creep - relaxation properties and is in compliance with DIN 28091-2 and BS 7531 Grade X requirements.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

BAU 2000 serves as a high - quality universal gasket material which can be applied for general use at higher pressures, temperatures and surface stress. BAU 2000 combines high - torque retention, chemical properties and sealability, enabling low maintenance costs and high joint safety. BAU 2000 is very suitable for the sealing of oils, fuels, gases, freons, solvents, non - aggressive chemicals and many other media. Due to its carefully selected composition BAU 2000 can also be used in the food industry and in contact with drinking water (also at high temperatures). Special surface treatment provides low adhesion of gasket on flange surfaces. BAU 2000 is suitable for demanding applications in machinery, pumps, pipelines, radiators, boilers and many different flanged joints.

Basis

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Composition | Aramid fibers, NBR |
| DIN 28091-2 | FA-A1-0 |
| Approvals | BAM (oxygen), DIN - DVGW DIN 3535-6, DVGW VP 401, TARC/MRPRA |

SURFACE TREATMENT

The standard version has anti - stick top and bottom layers. Additional surface treatment is generally unnecessary. Special treatment with graphite, silicone or PTFE on one or both sides is available on request.

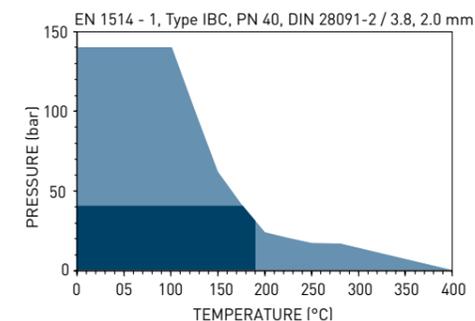
DIMENSIONS OF STANDARD SHEET

Sheet size (mm): 1000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1500 | 3000 x 1500 | 4500 x 1500
 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0
 Other dimensions and thicknesses on request.

TECHNICAL DATA

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| Density | DIN 28090-2 | g/cm ³ | 1.6 – 1.8 |
| Compressibility | ASTM F 36J | % | 6 – 9 |
| Recovery | ASTM F 36J | % | > 55 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 52910 | MPa | ≈ 12 |
| Stress resistance | DIN 52913 | | |
| 16h, 300°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 25 |
| 16h, 175°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 33 |
| Thickness increase | ASTM F 146 | | |
| Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| Specific leak rate | DIN 3535-6 | mg/(s•m) | ≈ 0,03 |
| Compression modulus | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{ksw} | | % | 6.5 – 9.4 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wsw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | 9.0 – 13.0 |
| Percentage creep relaxation | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{krw} | | % | > 3.5 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wrw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | ≈ 1.4 |
| Recovery R | DIN 28090-2 | mm | ≈ 0.026 |
| Max. operating conditions | | | |
| Peak temperature | | °C/°F | 400/752 |
| Continuous temperature | | °C/°F | 280/536 |
| - with steam | | °C/°F | 200/392 |
| Pressure | | bar/psi | 140/2030 |



P - T DIAGRAM

- General suitability using common installation practices under the conditions of chemical compatibility.
- Max. performance is ensured through appropriate measures for joint design and gasket installation. Consultation is recommended.
- Limited application area - Technical consultation is mandatory.

The Pressure - Temperature charts are the most current method of determining the suitability of a gasket material in a known application. Maximum figures for temperature and pressure can be misleading. Max. temperature and max. pressure represent maximum values and should not be used simultaneously. They are given only for guidance, since these max. values depend not only on the type of gasket material but also on the assembly conditions. Use the pressure and temperature graphs to check suitability of chosen gasket material for your application (combination of pressure and temperature).

σ_{B0} DIAGRAM

This diagram describes characteristic values of gasket materials for static seal for use in flanged applications. Given the wide range of gasket applications, these values should merely be considered as a means of assembling the sealing behaviour of gasket under service conditions. Sigma diagram shows the maximal allowed surface stress (maximum in - service compressive stress) on gasket by operating service temperature for different material thickness.



Environment friendly gasket material with excellent torque retention and thermal resistance.

BAGL 3000 is a supreme fiber gasket material produced from a combination of aramid and glass fibers, specially selected fillers and elastomeric binders. With well - researched selection of all ingredients the material is free of harmful nitrosamines (certified by MRPRA) and fibers which are hazardous to human health. Additionally, when it is applied at high temperatures, no significant emission of hazardous degradation products has been detected. Its carefully balanced composition provides exceptional thermal stability and torque retention when applied in flanged joints. BAGL 3000 is in compliance with DIN 28091-2 and BS 7531 Grade X requirements.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

The exclusive properties of BAGL 3000 - particularly its excellent torque retention - enable its superior performance in high - temperature applications and when high internal pressure is applied. Additionally, superb thermal stability ensures low maintenance costs and high flange connection safety. Special surface treatment on BAGL 3000 facilitates dismantling after use. These unique properties make BAGL 3000 a reliable choice for use in compressors and pumps. BAGL 3000 is also suitable for sealing thermal oils, fuels, freons and gases, and for general applications in pipelines, steam supply, radiators, boilers and many different flanged joints.

Basis

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Composition | Glass fibers, NBR |
| DIN 28091-2 | FA-G1-0 |
| Approvals | BAM (oxygen), DIN - DVGW DIN 3535-6, DVGW VP 401, TARC/MRPRA, TA-Luft (VDI 2440), WRAS/WQc, Germanischer Lloyd, Fire safe API 607 |

SURFACE TREATMENT

The standard version has anti - stick top and bottom layer. Additional surface treatment is generally unnecessary. Special treatment with graphite, silicone or PTFE on one or both sides is available on request.

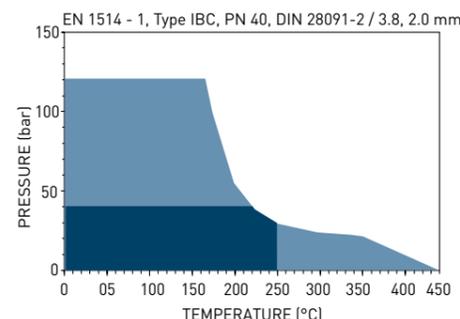
DIMENSIONS OF STANDARD SHEET

Sheet size (mm): 1000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1500 | 3000 x 1500 | 4500 x 1500
 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0
 Other dimensions and thicknesses on request.

TECHNICAL DATA

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

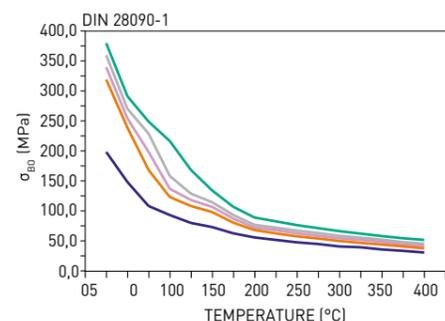
| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| Density | DIN 28090-2 | g/cm ³ | 16 - 1.8 |
| Compressibility | ASTM F 36J | % | 6-12 |
| Recovery | ASTM F 36J | % | > 55 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 52910 | MPa | ≈ 9 |
| Stress resistance | DIN 52913 | | |
| 16h, 300°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 30 |
| 16h, 175°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 35 |
| Thickness increase | ASTM F 146 | | |
| Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| Specific leak rate | DIN 3535-6 | mg/(s•m) | ≈ 0.03 |
| Compression modulus | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{ksw} | | % | 6.5 - 12.3 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wsw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | 7.0 - 12.0 |
| Percentage creep relaxation | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{krw} | | % | > 3.5 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wrw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | ≈ 1.2 |
| Recovery R | DIN 28090-2 | mm | ≈ 0.022 |
| Max. operating conditions | | | |
| Peak temperature | | °C/°F | 440/824 |
| Continuous temperature | | °C/°F | 350/662 |
| - with steam | | °C/°F | 250/482 |
| Pressure | | bar/psi | 120/1740 |



P - T DIAGRAM

- General suitability using common installation practices under the conditions of chemical compatibility.
- Max. performance is ensured through appropriate measures for joint design and gasket installation. Consultation is recommended.
- Limited application area - Technical consultation is mandatory.

The Pressure - Temperature charts are the most current method of determining the suitability of a gasket material in a known application. Maximum figures for temperature and pressure can be misleading. Max. temperature and max. pressure represent maximum values and should not be used simultaneously. They are given only for guidance, since these max. values depend not only on the type of gasket material but also on the assembly conditions. Use the pressure and temperature graphs to check suitability of chosen gasket material for your application (combination of pressure and temperature).



σ_{BO} DIAGRAM

This diagram describes characteristic values of gasket materials for static seal for use in flanged applications. Given the wide range of gasket applications, these values should merely be considered as a means of assembling the sealing behaviour of gasket under service conditions. Sigma diagram shows the maximal allowed surface stress (maximum in - service compressive stress) on gasket by operating service temperature for different material thickness.



Environment friendly gasket material with very good resistance to steam and strong alkaline media.

BACF 4000 is a premium quality gasket material based on a combination of aramid and carbon fibers, specially selected fillers, additives and elastomeric binders. With a careful selection of components the material is free of harmful nitrosamines (certified by MRPRA) and fibers which are hazardous to human health. Additionally, when it is applied at high temperatures, no significant emission of hazardous degradation products has been detected. Apart from better sealability resulting in an important decrease of fugitive emission levels, the new material also has outstanding creep - relaxation as well as excellent chemical resistance, especially in alkaline media. BACF 4000 is in compliance with DIN 28091-2 and BS 7531 Grade X requirements.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

A combination of carbon and aramid fibers together with carefully selected fillers and binders in BACF 4000 is utilized to contribute to the improvement of chemical and thermal stability. BACF 4000 has very high torque retention properties, excellent chemical resistance and sealability, which enables low maintenance costs and high gasket safety. Due to its outstanding chemical properties and steam resistance, BACF 4000 is a first - rate choice in sealing strong alkaline media and steam. BACF 4000 meets all demands for applications in the chemical industry, pulp and paper industry and saturated steam distribution. Special surface treatment provides simple replacement of the gasket after use. BACF 4000 is also a superior material when used for the sealing of oils, fuels, gases, freons, and for general applications in pipelines, radiators, boilers and many other flanged joints.

Basis

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Composition | Carbon fibers, NBR |
| DIN 28091-2 | FA-C1-0 |
| Approvals | BAM (oxygen), DIN - DVGW DIN 3535-6, DVGW VP 401, TA-Luft (VDI 2440), TARC/MRPRA |

SURFACE TREATMENT

The standard version has anti - stick top and bottom layers. Additional surface treatment is generally unnecessary. Special treatment with graphite, silicone or PTFE on one or both sides is available on request.

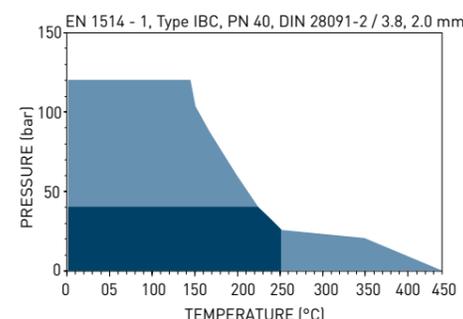
DIMENSIONS OF STANDARD SHEET

Sheet size (mm): 1000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1500 | 3000 x 1500 | 4500 x 1500
 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0
 Other dimensions and thicknesses on request.

TECHNICAL DATA

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

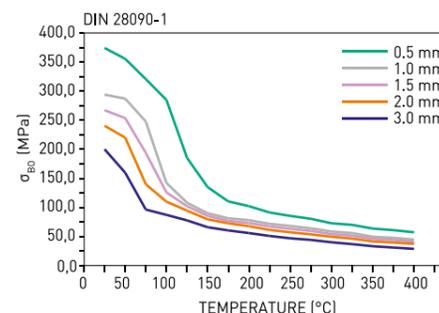
| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| Density | DIN 28090-2 | g/cm ³ | 1.5 - 1.7 |
| Compressibility | ASTM F 36J | % | 6-11 |
| Recovery | ASTM F 36J | % | > 55 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 52910 | MPa | ≈ 9 |
| Stress resistance | DIN 52913 | | |
| 16h, 300°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 30 |
| 16h, 175°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 35 |
| Thickness increase | ASTM F 146 | | |
| Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| Specific leak rate | DIN 3535-6 | mg/(s•m) | ≈ 0.10 |
| Compression modulus | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{ksw} | | % | 6.5 - 11.3 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wsw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | 8.0 - 12.0 |
| Percentage creep relaxation | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{krw} | | % | > 3.5 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wrw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | ≈ 1.4 |
| Recovery R | DIN 28090-2 | mm | ≈ 0.026 |
| Max. operating conditions | | | |
| Peak temperature | | °C/°F | 440/824 |
| Continuous temperature | | °C/°F | 350/662 |
| - with steam | | °C/°F | 280/536 |
| Pressure | | bar/psi | 120/1740 |



P - T DIAGRAM

- General suitability using common installation practices under the conditions of chemical compatibility.
- Max. performance is ensured through appropriate measures for joint design and gasket installation. Consultation is recommended.
- Limited application area - Technical consultation is mandatory.

The Pressure - Temperature charts are the most current method of determining the suitability of a gasket material in a known application. Maximum figures for temperature and pressure can be misleading. Max. temperature and max. pressure represent maximum values and should not be used simultaneously. They are given only for guidance, since these max. values depend not only on the type of gasket material but also on the assembly conditions. Use the pressure and temperature graphs to check suitability of chosen gasket material for your application (combination of pressure and temperature).



σ_{BO} DIAGRAM

This diagram describes characteristic values of gasket materials for static seal for use in flanged applications. Given the wide range of gasket applications, these values should merely be considered as a means of assembling the sealing behaviour of gasket under service conditions. Sigma diagram shows the maximal allowed surface stress (maximum in - service compressive stress) on gasket by operating service temperature for different material thickness.



Environment friendly gasket material with supreme mechanical properties.

BAX 5000 is an excellent fiber gasket material based on aramid fibers. A high content of aramid fibers in combination with binders assures outstanding mechanical properties. The material is free of harmful nitrosamines (certified by MRPRA) and fibers which are hazardous to human health, and if it is applied at higher temperatures no significant emission of harmful degradation products has been detected. BAX 5000 is in compliance with the requirements of DIN 28091-2 and BS 7531 Grade Y.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

BAX 5000 has excellent mechanical properties and shows good sealing properties in joints subjected to high mechanical loads such as screwed joints with narrow annular faces. High torque retention and good sealability ensure low maintenance costs and high joint safety. BAX 5000 is suitable for the sealing of oils, fuels, gases, freons, solvents, non - aggressive chemicals and many other media. Surface treatment provides simple replacement after use. Due to its excellent mechanical properties and superior design or structure BAX 5000 is particularly suitable for valves, hot - water boilers and radiators as well as for general use.

Basis

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Composition | Aramid fibers, NBR |
| DIN 28091-2 | FA - A1 - 0 |

SURFACE TREATMENT

The standard version has anti - stick top and bottom layers. Additional surface treatment is generally unnecessary. Special treatment with graphite, silicone or PTFE on one or both sides is available on request.

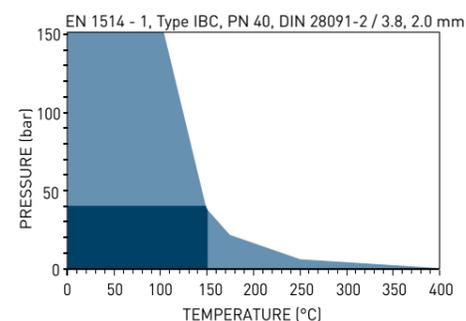
DIMENSIONS OF STANDARD SHEET

Sheet size (mm): 1000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1500 | 3000 x 1500 | 4500 x 1500
 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0
 Other dimensions and thicknesses on request.

TECHNICAL DATA

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

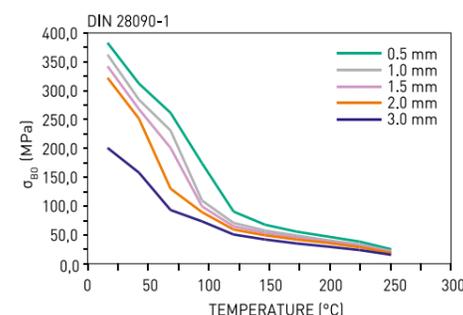
| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Density | DIN 28090-2 | g/cm ³ | 1.7 - 1.9 |
| Compressibility | ASTM F 36J | % | 6-9 |
| Recovery | ASTM F 36J | % | > 50 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 52910 | MPa | ≈ 16 |
| Stress resistance | DIN 52913 | | |
| 16h, 300°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 25 |
| 16h, 175°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 32 |
| Thickness increase | ASTM F 146 | | |
| Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| Specific leak rate | DIN 3535-6 | mg/(s•m) | ≈ 0.03 |
| Compression modulus | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{kSW} | | % | 5.5 - 9.4 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{WSW}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | 11.0 - 14.0 |
| Percentage creep relaxation | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{krw} | | % | > 2.7 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wrw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | ≈ 1.1 |
| Recovery R | DIN 28090-2 | mm | ≈ 0.021 |
| Max. operating conditions | | | |
| Peak temperature | | °C/°F | 400/752 |
| Continuous temperature | | °C/°F | 250/492 |
| - with steam | | °C/°F | 200/392 |
| Pressure | | bar/psi | 150/2175 |



P - T DIAGRAM

- General suitability using common installation practices under the conditions of chemical compatibility.
- Max. performance is ensured through appropriate measures for joint design and gasket installation. Consultation is recommended.
- Limited application area - Technical consultation is mandatory.

The Pressure - Temperature charts are the most current method of determining the suitability of a gasket material in a known application. Maximum figures for temperature and pressure can be misleading. Max. temperature and max. pressure represent maximum values and should not be used simultaneously. They are given only for guidance, since these max. values depend not only on the type of gasket material but also on the assembly conditions. Use the pressure and temperature graphs to check suitability of chosen gasket material for your application (combination of pressure and temperature).



σ_{BO} DIAGRAM

This diagram describes characteristic values of gasket materials for static seal for use in flanged applications. Given the wide range of gasket applications, these values should merely be considered as a means of assembling the sealing behaviour of gasket under service conditions. Sigma diagram shows the maximal allowed surface stress (maximum in - service compressive stress) on gasket by operating service temperature for different material thickness.



Environment friendly gasket material with excellent resistance to steam and long - term steam sealability.

BAM 6000 is a first - rate gasket material based on a combination of aramid fibers and mineral wool fibers exonerated from classification as a carcinogen according to Note Q in EU Commission Directive 97/69/EC. The carefully selected components in this material assure that it is free of harmful nitrosamines (certified by MRPRA). Gasket material BAM 6000 exhibits outstanding thermal and steam resistance. When it is applied at higher temperatures no significant emission of hazardous degradation products has been detected. Low in - service leakage rates also contribute to a significant decrease of fugitive emission levels. In addition, BAM 6000 has excellent creep - relaxation properties, and it also complies with DIN 28091-2 and BS 7531 Grade X requirements.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

Due to its superior resistance to steam and long - term steam sealability BAM 6000 is particularly recommended for all applications where thermal cycling, saturated or overheated steam are applied, e.g. heat exchangers, boilers, radiators, steam supply, power generation, etc. Special surface treatment provides simple replacement after use, while excellent torque retention properties, good chemical properties and sealability enable low maintenance costs and high gasket safety. BAM 6000 can be also used for sealing oils, fuels, gases, freons, solvents, non - aggressive chemicals, hot water and other media in a variety of flanged joints.

Basis

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Composition | Biosoluble mineral fibers, NBR |
| DIN 28091-2 | FA - M1 - 0 |
| Approvals | BAM (oxygen), DIN - DVGW DIN 3535-6, Croatian Register of Shipping, DVGW VP 401 (HTB), DVGW KTW, TA-Luft (VDI 2440), TARC/MRPRA, WRAS/WQc |

SURFACE TREATMENT

The standard version has anti - stick top and bottom layers. Additional surface treatment is generally unnecessary. Special treatment with graphite, silicone or PTFE on one or both sides is available on request.

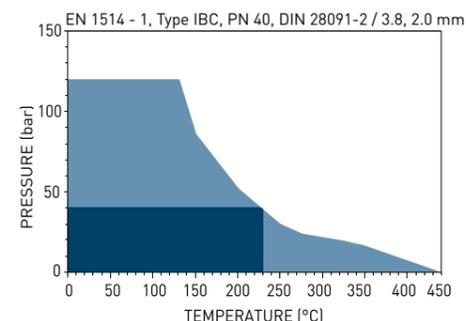
DIMENSIONS OF STANDARD SHEET

Sheet size (mm): 1000 x 1500 | 1500 x 1500 | 3000 x 1500 | 4500 x 1500
 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0
 Other dimensions and thicknesses on request.

TECHNICAL DATA

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

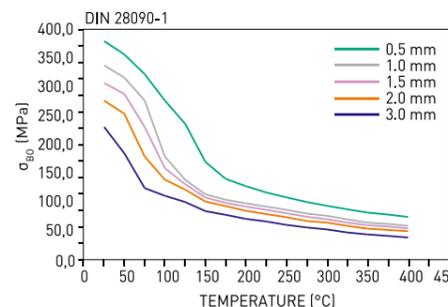
| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| Density | DIN 28090-2 | g/cm ³ | 1.7-1.9 |
| Compressibility | ASTM F 36J | % | 6-9 |
| Recovery | ASTM F 36J | % | > 55 |
| Tensile strength | DIN 52910 | MPa | ≈ 9 |
| Stress resistance | DIN 52913 | | |
| 16h, 300°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 30 |
| 16h, 175°C, 50MPa | | MPa | ≈ 35 |
| Thickness increase | ASTM F 146 | | |
| Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C | | % | ≤ 5 |
| Specific leak rate | DIN 3535-6 | mg/(s•m) | ≈ 0.05 |
| Compression modulus | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{ksw} | | % | 5.5 - 9.4 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wsw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | 6.5 - 11.0 |
| Percentage creep relaxation | DIN 28090-2 | | |
| At room temperature: ϵ_{krw} | | % | > 4.0 |
| At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{wrw}/200^\circ\text{C}$ | | % | ≈ 1.0 |
| Recovery R | DIN 28090-2 | mm | ≈ 0.019 |
| Max. operating conditions | | | |
| Peak temperature | | °C/°F | 440/824 |
| Continuous temperature | | °C/°F | 350/662 |
| - with steam | | °C/°F | 300/572 |
| Pressure | | bar/psi | 120/1740 |



P - T DIAGRAM

- General suitability using common installation practices under the conditions of chemical compatibility.
- Max. performance is ensured through appropriate measures for joint design and gasket installation. Consultation is recommended.
- Limited application area - Technical consultation is mandatory.

The Pressure - Temperature charts are the most current method of determining the suitability of a gasket material in a known application. Maximum figures for temperature and pressure can be misleading. Max. temperature and max. pressure represent maximum values and should not be used simultaneously. They are given only for guidance, since these max. values depend not only on the type of gasket material but also on the assembly conditions. Use the pressure and temperature graphs to check suitability of chosen gasket material for your application (combination of pressure and temperature).



σ_{BO} DIAGRAM

This diagram describes characteristic values of gasket materials for static seal for use in flanged applications. Given the wide range of gasket applications, these values should merely be considered as a means of assembling the sealing behaviour of gasket under service conditions. Sigma diagram shows the maximal allowed surface stress (maximum in - service compressive stress) on gasket by operating service temperature for different material thickness.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

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

- Recommended
- Recommendation depends on operating conditions
- ▼ Not recommended

| | BAU 2000 | BAGL 3000 | BACF 4000 | BAX 5000 | BAM 6000 | | BAU 2000 | BAGL 3000 | BACF 4000 | BAX 5000 | BAM 6000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Acetamide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Isobutane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Acetic acid 10% | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Isooctane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Acetic acid 100% | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Isopropyl alcohol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Acetic ester | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Kerosene | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Acetone | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Lead acetate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Acetylene | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Lead arsenate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Adipic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Magnesium sulphate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Air | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Malic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Alum | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Methane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aluminium acetate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Methanol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aluminium chlorate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Methyl chloride | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Aluminium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Methylene dichloride | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Ammonia | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | Methyl ethyl ketone | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ammonium bicarbonate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Milk | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammonium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Mineral oil type ASTM no.1 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammonium hydroxide | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | Naphtha | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Amyl acetate | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Nitric acid 20% | ▼ | ▼ | ■ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Aniline | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Nitric acid 40% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Asphalt | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Nitric acid 96% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Barium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Nitrobenzene | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Benzene | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Nitrogen | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Benzoic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Octane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Boric acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Oleic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Borax | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Oleum | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Butane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Oxalic acid | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Butyl alcohol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Oxygen | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butyric acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Palmitic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Calcium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Pentane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Calcium hydroxide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Perchloroethylene | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Carbon disulphide | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Phenol | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Carbon dioxide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Phosphoric acid | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chloroform | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Potassium acetate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chlorine, dry | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Potassium bicarbonate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chlorine, wet | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Potassium carbonate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chromic acid | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Potassium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Citric acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Potassium dichromate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Copper acetate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Potassium hydroxide | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Creosote | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Potassium iodide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cresol | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Potassium nitrate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cyclohexanol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Potassium permanganate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cyclohexanone | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Propane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Decalin | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Pyridine | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Dibenzyl ether | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | R 134a | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dimethyl formamide | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Salicylic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dowtherm | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Silicone oil | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Soap | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethyl acetate | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Sodium aluminate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethyl alcohol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium bicarbonate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethyl chloride | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Sodium bisulphite | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethylene | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium carbonate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethylene glycol | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium chloride | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Formic acid 10% | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium cyanide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Formic acid 85% | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | Sodium hydroxide | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Formaldehyde | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium sulphate | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Freon 12 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sodium sulphide | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Freon 22 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Starch | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Fuel oil | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Steam | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Gasoline | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Stearic acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Glycerine | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sugar | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Heptane | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sulphuric acid 20% | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Hydraulic oil (Mineral) | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Sulphuric acid 96% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Hydraulic oil (Phosphate ester type) | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Tar | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydraulic oil (Glycol based) | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Tartaric acid | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrazine | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Toluene | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrochloric acid 20% | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | Transformer oil | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrochloric acid 36% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Trichlorethylene | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Hydrofluoric acid 10% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | Water | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrofluoric acid 40% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | White spirit | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrogen | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | Xylene | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |