

TEMAPLUS

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

Marking acc. to ASTM F 104

Max. temperature peak °C

continual °C

Max. pressure Bar

Colour

Description

Application

Chemical resistance chart available upon request.

Certification

Updated information can be found on our websites.

Green

High quality jointing material incorporating a blend of heat resistant aramid fibres with a special NBR rubber binding system.

This gasketing sheet with excellent mechanical properties (high resistance to creep under elevated temperature and pressure) is suitable for oils, fuels, lubricants, alcohol, gases, hydrocarbons, cooling liquids and most diluted acids and alkalis.

DNV-GL, GOST

FA-AM-1-0 (ST)

F712 111 M6 (M7)

450

250 (steam 200)

130

Typical parameters of 2 mm thick jointing

Density DIN 28090-2 g/cm³

Compressibility ASTM F 36J %

Recovery min. ASTM F 36J %

Residual stress (16h/175°C) DIN 52 913 \approx MPa

Gas leakage $\lambda_{2,0}$ DIN 3535-6 \approx mg/(m.s)

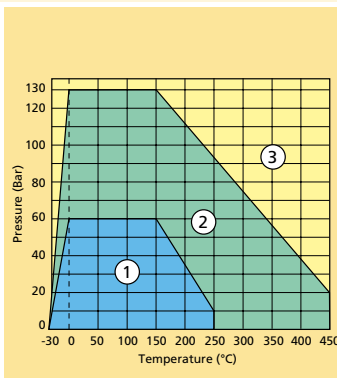
Fluid resistance - thickness increase

Oil IRM 903 (5h/150°C) ASTM F 146 %

ASTM Fuel B (5h/23°C) ASTM F 146 %

- 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.



TEMAPLUS



Chemical resistance table

	Temafast Economy	Temafast	Temasil Nova Generence	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-recommended

B-suitability depends on conditions

C-not suitable

If another medium is applied please contact our technical department.