

Technical data

Typical values for a thickness of 2 mm

Compressibility	<i>ASTM F 36/J</i>	<i>.%</i>	9
Recovery	<i>ASTM F/36/J</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>.55</i>
Tensile strength	<i>DIN 52910</i>	<i>N/mm2</i>	8
Stress resistance	<i>DIN 52913</i>		
16h, 300°C, 50N/mm2		<i>N/mm2</i>	
16h, 175°C, 50N/mm2		<i>N/mm2</i>	25
Specific Leak Rate	<i>DIN 3535/6</i>	<i>mg/sm</i>	0.08
Thickness increase	<i>ASTM F 146</i>		
Oil IRM 903, 5h, 150°C		<i>%</i>	10
ASTM Fuel B, 5h, 23°C		<i>%</i>	10
HNO3 40%, 18h 23°C		<i>%</i>	
H2SO4 65%, 48h, 23°C		<i>%</i>	
Max. operating conditions			
Peak temperature		<i>°C/F</i>	250/482
Continuous temperature		<i>°C/F</i>	200/392
- with steam		<i>°C/F</i>	160/320
Pressure		<i>bar/psi</i>	.50/725

chemical resistance chart

● Acetamide	■ Ethyl acetate	■ Oxalic acid
● Acetic acid 10%	● Ethyl alcohol	● Oxygen
● Acetic acid 100%	■ Ethyl chloride	● Palmitic acid
■ Acetic ester	● Ethylene	● Pentane
■ Acetone	■ Ethylene glycol	■ Perchloroethylene
● Acetylene	● Formaldehyde	▲ Phenol
● Adipic acid	● Formic acid 10%	● Phosphoric acid
● Air	■ Formic acid 85%	● Potassium dichromate
● Alum	● Freon 12	● Potassium acetate
● Aluminium acetate	■ Freon 22	● Potassium bicarbonate
● Aluminium chlorate	● Fuel oil	● Potassium carbonate
● Aluminium chloride	● Gasoline	● Potassium chloride
● Ammonia	● Glycerin	● Potassium hydroxide
● Ammonium bicarbonate	● Heptane	● Potassium iodide
● Ammonium chloride	● Hydraulic oil (Mineral)	● Potassium nitrate
● Ammonium hydroxide	● Hydraulic oil (type glycol)	● Potassium permanganate
■ Amyl acetate	■ Hydraulic oil (type phosphate ester)	● Propane
▲ Aniline	● Hydrazine	▲ Pyridine
● Asphalt	▲ Hydrochloric acid 20%	● Salicylic acid
● Barium chloride	▲ Hydrochloric acid 36%	● Silicone oil
■ Benzene	▲ Hydrofluoric acid 10%	● Soap
● Benzoic acid	▲ Hydrofluoric acid 40%	● Sodium aluminate
● Borax	● Hydrogen	● Sodium bicarbonate
● Boric acid	● Isobutane	● Sodium bisulphite
● Butane	● Isopropyl alcohol	● Sodium carbonate
● Butyl alcohol	● Kerosene	● Sodium chloride
● Butyric acid	● Lead acetate	● Sodium cyanide
● Calcium chloride	● Lead arsenate	■ Sodium hydroxide
● Calcium hydroxide	● Magnesium sulphate	● Sodium sulphate
▲ Carbon bisulphide	● Malic acid	● Sodium sulphite
● Carbon dioxide	● Methane	● Starch
▲ Chlorine, dry	● Methanol	● Steam
▲ Chlorine, wet	■ Methyl chloride	● Stearic acid
■ Chloroform	▲ Methyl ethyl ketone	● Sugar
■ Chromic acid	■ Methylene dichloride	▲ Sulfuric acid 20%
● Citric acid	● Milk	▲ Sulfuric acid 96%
● Copper acetate	● Mineral oil type ASTM 1	● Tar
▲ Creosote	● Naphtha	● Tartaric acid
■ Cresol	▲ Nitric acid 20%	● Toluene
● Cyclohexanol	▲ Nitric acid 40%	● Transformer oil
▲ Cyclohexanone	▲ Nitric acid 96%	■ Trichloroethylene
● Decalin	▲ Nitrobenzene	● Water
▲ Dibenzylether	● Nitrogen	● White spirit
▲ Dimethyl formamide	● Octane	■ Xylene

Green: ok Yellow: doubtful Red: no good



Standard line of compressed gasket materials are the high quality materials produced on specially designed rollers called calanders. A pasty mixture of material is placed into the gap between a large heated roller and a small cooled roller, until the desired thickness is achieved. The quality of gasket materials produced in the calandering process is influenced by the following main parameters: working pressure, temperature of the rollers and speed of the rollers. Standard line of compressed gasket materials consists of fibres and fillers which are bonded together by rubber. The final properties of compressed gasket materials are also in connection with: quality and quantity of the fibres, the degree of openness of individual fibres, and the amount and the type of fillers and rubber used.

- BA-202** Gasket material for lower loadings.
- BA-203** Gasket material for medium loadings.
- BA-50** Gasket material with good mechanical and chemical properties.
- BA-55** Gasket material with excellent thermal properties and good steam resistance.
- BA-U** Gasket material with good mechanical, chemical and thermal properties.
- BA-GL** Gasket material with excellent torque retention, good steam and thermal resistance.
- BA-CF** Gasket material with excellent resistance against steam and strong alkalises.
- BA-Auto** Gasket material with controlled swell properties.
- BA-N** Gasket material with extremely good resistance to cooling media.
- BA-C** Gasket material with very good resistance to acids and alkaline media.
- BA-R** Wire reinforced gasket material with great strength.
- BAR-300** Gasket material with excellent dynamic and thermal properties.
- BAR-302** Gasket material with superior dynamic and thermal resistance.