

# GRAFTEM

## 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-AZ-1-0 (ST)	
Marking acc. to	ASTM F 104	F 712 110 M6 (M7)	
Max. temperature	peak	°C	350
	continual	°C	250 (steam 220)
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	%	8
Recovery min.	ASTM F 36J	%	55
Residual stress (16h/175°C)	DIN 52 913	≈ MPa	32
Gas leakage $\lambda_{2,0}$	DIN 3535-6	≈ mg/(m.s)	0,05
Fluid resistance - thickness increase			
Oil IRM 903 (5h/150°C)	ASTM F 146	%	2
ASTM Fuel B (5h/23°C)	ASTM F 146	%	4

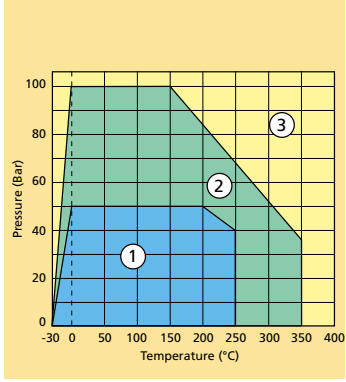
- 1 – suitable area (even for steam application)
- 2 – suitable extended area, technical advice is recommended
- 3 – for this area technical consultation is mandatory

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

## GRAFTEM



Colour	Black
Description	Non-asbestos gasketing sheet which combines graphite powder reinforced with aramid fibres and a low content of rubber binder system. Available in Economy version on request.
Application	This jointing sheet with excellent mechanical properties is suitable for many applications including fuel, oil, coolants, hydrocarbons, gas and steam.
Chemical resistance chart	available upon request.
Certification	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.