

DONIFLEX® G-MD

DONIFLEX® G-MD is an advanced composite material based on graphite and aramid manufactured under organic solvent-free conditions. DONIFLEX® G-MD combines the advantages of the chemical and thermal resistance of graphite with the strength of aramid. This "medium density" material has good stress resistance for gaskets with narrow-width. It is particularly suitable for steam and hot water supplies as well as for boilers and radiators.



#### **PROPERTIES APPROPRIATE INDUSTRIES & APPLICATIONS** AUTOMOTIVE AND ENGINE 0 GENERAL PURPOSE SUPERIOR THERMAL RESISTANCE CHEMICAL RESISTANCE BUILDING INDUSTRY WATER SUPPLY SHIPBUILDING EXCELLENT STEAM SUPPLY POWER PLANT VERY GOOD MECHANICAL RESISTANCE GOOD SEALABILITY PERFORMANCE 0 PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY HEATING SYSTEMS PAPER AND MODERATE HIGH TEMP. APPLICATIONS CELLULOSE INDUSTRY

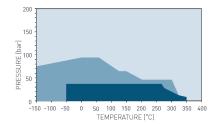
Composition	Aramid fibers, natural graphite, inorganic fillers, NBR binder.
Color	Grey
Approvals	Please inquire.

# TECHNICAL DATA Typical values for a thickness of 1 mm

Density	DIN 28090-2	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.4
Compressibility	ASTM F36J	%	20
Recovery	ASTM F36J	%	32
Tensile strength	ASTM F152	MPa	9
Stress resistance	DIN 52913		
50 MPa, 16 h, 175 °C		MPa	45
50 MPa, 16 h, 300 °C		MPa	40
Specific leak rate	DIN 3535-6	mg/(s·m)	0.5
Thickness increase	ASTM F146		
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	5
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	5
Weight increase			
Oil IRM 903, 5 h, 150 °C		%	20
ASTM Fuel B, 5 h, 23 °C		%	17
Compression modulus	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: $\epsilon_{\mbox{\tiny KSW}}$		%	17
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{_{WSW/200\ ^{\circ}C}}$		%	5
Percentage creep relaxation	DIN 28090-2		
At room temperature: $\epsilon_{\mbox{\tiny KRW}}$		%	2.6
At elevated temperature: $\epsilon_{\text{WRW/200 °C}}$		%	0.2
Creep deformation			
Change in thickness at 20 °C, 50 MPa		%	18
Change in thickness at 300 °C, 50 MPa		%	10
Change in thickness at 400 °C, 50 MPa		%	15

## **P-T DIAGRAM**

EN 1514-1, Type IBC, PN 40, DIN 28091-2 / 3.8, 2.0 mm



General suitability - Under common installation practices and chemical compatibility.

Conditional suitability - Appropriate measures ensure maximum performance for joint design and gasket installation. Technical consultation is recommended.

Limited suitability - Technical consultation is mandatory.

Size (mm): 1500 x 1480 | 2000 x 1480 Thickness (mm): 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 Other sizes and thicknesses available on request.

Oleum (Sulfuric acid, fuming)

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Oleic acid

Oxalic acid

Oxygen (gas)

Palmitic acid

Perchloroethylene Petroleum (Crude oil)

Phenol (Carbolic acid)

Phosphoric acid, 40% Phosphoric acid, 85%

Phthalic acid

Potassium acetate

Potassium bicarbonate

Potassium carbonate

Potassium chloride

Potassium cyanide

Potassium dichromate

Potassium hydroxide Potassium iodide

Potassium nitrate

Propylene (gas)

Salicylic acid

Seawater/brine

Silicones (oil/grease)

Sodium aluminate

Sodium bicarbonate

Sodium hisulfite

Sodium carbonate

Sodium chloride

Sodium cyanide

Sodium sulfide

Starch

Steam

Styrene

Sugars

Sulfur

Tar

Stearic acid

Sulfur dioxide (gas)

Sulfuric acid, 20%

Sulfuric acid, 98%

Sulfuryl chloride

Tetrahydrofuran (THF)

Titanium tetrachloride Toluene

2,4-Toluenediisocyanate Transformer oil (Mineral type)

Trichloroethylene Vinegar

Vinyl chloride (gas)

Vinylidene chloride

Water

Xylenes

Xylenol

White spirits

Zinc sulfate

Tartaric acid

Sodium hydroxide

Sodium silicate (Water glass)

Pyridine

Soaps

Potassium permanganate Propane (gas)

Paraffin oil

Pentane

Acetamide	+	Dioxane	ſ
		Diphyl (Dowtherm A)	t
Acetic acid, 100% (Glacial)	2	Esters	ŀ
Acetone	2	Ethane (gas)	ŀ
Acetonitrile		Ethers	ŀ
Acetylene (gas)	+	Ethyl acetate	ŀ
Acid chlorides		Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	┝
Acrylic acid	+	Ethyl cellulose	┞
			┞
Acrylonitrile Adipic acid		Ethyl chloride (gas)	┞
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+	Ethylene (gas)	┝
Air (gas)	+	Ethylene glycol	┞
Alcohols	+	Formaldehyde (Formalin)	┞
Aldehydes	?	Formamide	ŀ
Alum	+	Formic acid, 10%	ŀ
Aluminium acetate	+	Formic acid, 85%	Ļ
Aluminium chlorate	+	Formic acid, 100%	Ļ
Aluminium chloride	+	Freon-12 (R-12)	Ļ
Aluminium sulfate	+	Freon-134a (R-134a)	Ļ
Amines	-	Freon-22 (R-22)	L
Ammonia (gas)	?	Fruit juices	L
Ammonium bicarbonate	+	Fuel oil	L
Ammonium chloride	+	Gasoline	L
Ammonium hydroxide	?	Gelatin	Ĺ
Amyl acetate	?	Glycerine (Glycerol)	Γ
Anhydrides	?	Glycols	Γ
Aniline	-	Helium (gas)	Γ
Anisole	+	Heptane	ſ
Argon (gas)	+	Hydraulic oil (Glycol based)	t
Asphalt	+	Hydraulic oil (Mineral type)	t
Barium chloride	+	Hydraulic oil (Phosphate ester based)	t
Benzaldehyde	2	Hydrazine	ŀ
Benzene	+	Hydrocarbons	ŀ
Benzoic acid	+	Hydrochloric acid, 10%	┢
Bio-diesel	+	Hydrochloric acid, 37%	┝
Bio-ethanol	+	Hydrofluoric acid, 10%	┝
Black liquor		Hydrofluoric acid, 48%	┝
	+	-	┝
Borax	+	Hydrogen (gas)	┞
Boric acid	+	Iron sulfate	┞
Butadiene (gas)	+	Isobutane (gas)	┞
Butane (gas)	+	Isooctane	┞
Butyl alcohol (Butanol)	+	Isoprene	Ļ
Butyric acid	+	Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol)	Ļ
Calcium chloride	+	Kerosene	Ļ
Calcium hydroxide	+	Ketones	L
Carbon dioxide (gas)	+	Lactic acid	L
Carbon monoxide (gas)	+	Lead acetate	
Cellosolve	?	Lead arsenate	Ĺ
Chlorine (gas)	?	Magnesium sulfate	ſ
Chlorine (in water)	?	Maleic acid	ſ
Chlorobenzene	?	Malic acid	ſ
Chloroform	?	Methane (gas)	Γ
Chloroprene	?	Methyl alcohol (Methanol)	Γ
Chlorosilanes	?	Methyl chloride (gas)	ſ
Chromic acid	-	Methylene dichloride	ſ
Citric acid	+	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	ſ
Copper acetate	+	N-Methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP)	t
Copper sulfate	+	Milk	t
Creosote	?	Mineral oil (ASTM no.1)	┞
Cresols (Cresylic acid)	?	Motor oil	┞
			┝
Cyclohexane	+	Naphtha Nitrie agid 10%	┞
Cyclohexanol	+	Nitric acid, 10%	┞
Cyclohexanone	?	Nitric acid, 65%	┞
Decalin	+	Nitrobenzene	Ļ
Dextrin	+	Nitrogen (gas)	L
Dibenzyl ether	?	Nitrous gases (NOx)	L
Dibutyl phthalate	?	Octane	L
Dimethylacetamide (DMA)	?	Oils (Essential) Oils (Vegetable)	L

All information and data quoted are based upon decades of experience in the production and operation of sealing elements. This data may not be used to support any warranty claims. With its publication this latest edition supersedes all previous issues and is subject to change without further notice

P-T diagrams indicate the maximum permissible combination of internal pressure and service temperature which can be simultaneously applied for a given gasket according its material type, thickness, size and tightness class. Given the wide variety of gasket applications and service conditions, these values should only be regarded as guidance for the proper gasket assembly. In general, thinner gaskets exhibit better P-T properties.

# **CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART**

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

Recommended

? Recommendation depends on operating conditions -Not recommended



### **INDUSTRIAL GASKETS** www.industrialgaskets.com.au sales@industrialgaskets.com.au ,Ph- 08 8276 4140

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