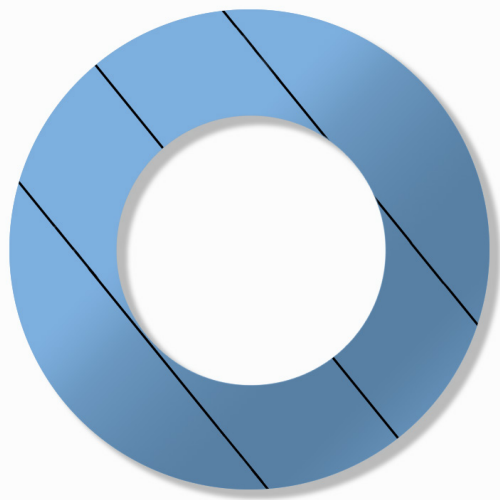
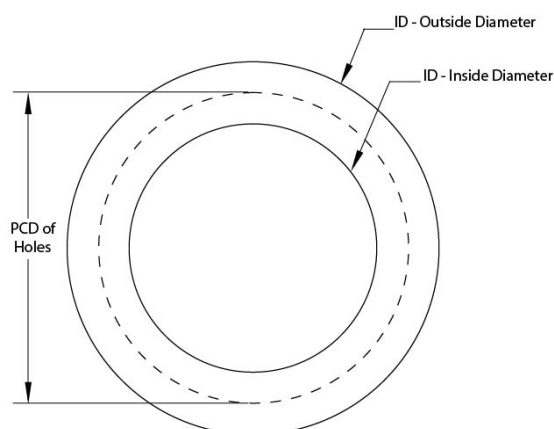


## Pack of 10, 1.25" NB High Quality General Purpose Compressed Fibre IBC ASA 150 Gasket



|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Product SKU:                 | 10RGI150CP350I43076T1.5 |
| Material:                    | Compressed Fibre        |
| Colour:                      | Blue                    |
| Table Reference:             | ASA 150                 |
| Gasket Type:                 | IBC                     |
| Nominal Bore:                | 1.25"                   |
| Internal Diameter:           | 43mm                    |
| Outside Diameter:            | 76mm                    |
| Thickness:                   | 1.5mm                   |
| Weight:                      | 0.31kg                  |
| Operating Temperature Range: | -15°C to 350°C          |



The ASA 150 IBC gaskets are made from high-quality compressed synthetic fibre, offering excellent thermal, chemical, and mechanical resistance. Ideal for use in gas and potable water supply systems, these gaskets are a versatile solution for general-purpose sealing needs across various industries.

### Key Benefits:

- Combines good thermal, chemical, and mechanical properties
- Typically used for gas and potable water supplies
- Used in universal applications
- Creates a reliable seal
- Designed for gas and potable water supplies

### Applications:

- Gas Supply Systems
- Potable Water Supply Systems
- General Pipeline Sealing
- HVAC Systems
- Industrial Processing
- Maintenance and Repair Operations
- Water Treatment Facilities
- Building Services and Utilities

Although the technical details and recommendations made correspond to the best of our knowledge and experience, all the above information must, in every case, be taken as merely indicative and subject to confirmation after long-term practical application; for this reason, anyone who intends to use Polymax products must ensure beforehand that it is suitable for the envisaged application. In every case, the user alone is fully responsible for any consequences deriving from the use of the product.  
All sales subject to our standard terms [www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms](http://www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms)

### Approved Features:

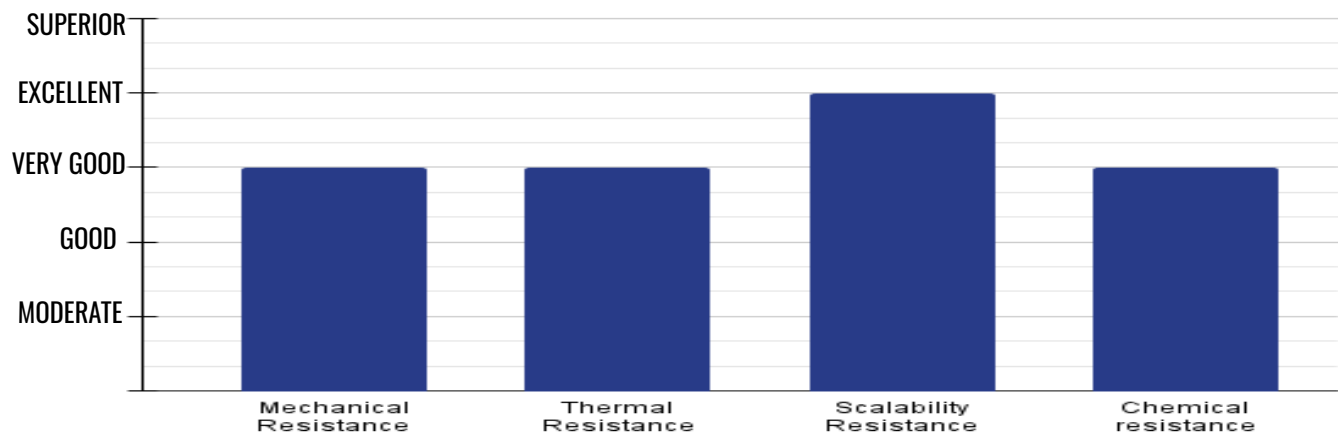
ABS  
 DNV GL  
 EC 1935/2004  
 TA Luft (VDI 2440)  
 AGA AS 4623  
 DVGM DIN 30653  
 ELL (HOT)  
 T2W W270  
 BAM (oxygen)  
 DVGM DIN 3535-6  
 SVGM DIN 3535-6  
 WRAS

| Physical Property                               | Test Method              | Unit              | Typical Values |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )                    | DIN 28090-2              | g/cm <sup>3</sup> | 1.7            |
| Tensile Strength                                | ASTM F152                | MPa               | 14             |
| Maximum Pressure                                |                          | Bar/psi           | 100/1450       |
| Compression Set                                 | ASTM F152                | %                 | 11             |
| Recovery                                        | ASTM F36J                | %                 | 60             |
| Residual Stress 175°C                           | DIN 52913                | Mpa               | 27             |
| Residual Stress 300°C                           | DIN 52913                | Mpa               | 23             |
| Specific Leak Rate                              | DIN 3535-6               | mg/(s*m)          | 0.02           |
| Thickness Increase Oil 150°C                    | ASTM F146                | %                 | 2              |
| Thickness Increase Fuel 23°C                    | ASTM F146                | %                 | 5              |
| Compression Modulus Room Temperature            | DIN 28090-2              | %                 | 9.5            |
| Compression Modulus Elevated Temperature 200 °C | ASTM F146<br>DIN 28090-2 | %                 | 16.10          |
| Creep Relaxation Room Temperature               | DIN 28090-2              | %                 | 4.70           |
| Creep Relaxation Elevated Temperature 200 °C    | DIN 28090-2              | %                 | 0.80           |
| Maximum Continuous Temperature                  |                          | °C                | 250            |
| Maximum Continuous Temperature W/Steam          |                          | °C                | 200            |

Although the technical details and recommendations made correspond to the best of our knowledge and experience, all the above information must, in every case, be taken as merely indicative and subject to confirmation after long-term practical application; for this reason, anyone who intends to use Polymax products must ensure beforehand that it is suitable for the envisaged application. In every case, the user alone is fully responsible for any consequences deriving from the use of the product.

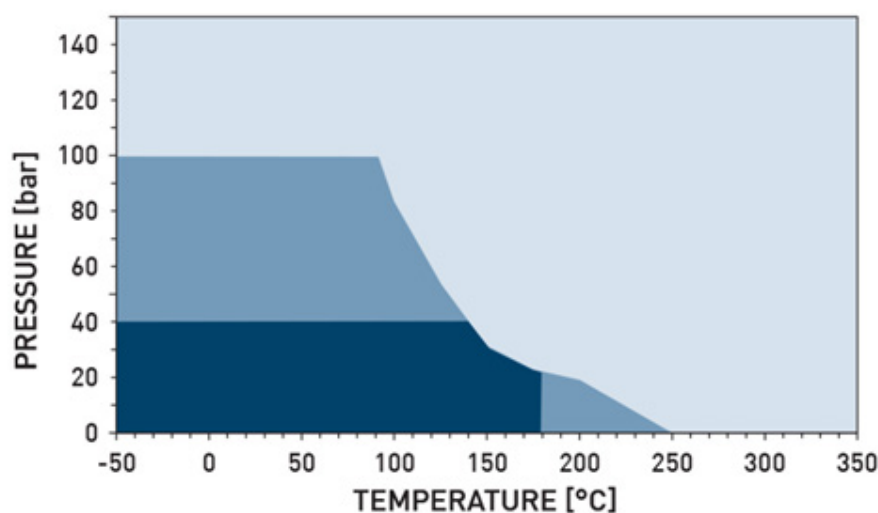
All sales subject to our standard terms [www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms](http://www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms)

## Property Graph:



## P-T Diagram:

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



Legend: ✓ Recommended X Not Recommended  
O Recommendation depends on operating conditions

|                            |   |                         |   |                         |   |                                 |   |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Acetamide                  | ✓ | Argon (Gas)             | ✓ | Citric acid             | O | Fuel oil                        | ✓ |
| Acetic acid 10%            | ✓ | Asphalt                 | ✓ | Copper acetate          | ✓ | Gasoline                        | ✓ |
| Acetic acid 100% (Glacial) | X | Barium chloride         | ✓ | Copper sulfate          | ✓ | Glycerine (Glycerol)            | ✓ |
| Acetone                    | O | Benzaldehyde            | X | Decalin                 | ✓ | Gelatin                         | ✓ |
| Acetonitrile               | X | Benzene                 | ✓ | Dextrin                 | ✓ | Glycols                         | ✓ |
| Acetylene (gas)            | ✓ | Benzoic acid            | O | Dibenzyl ether          | O | Helium (gas)                    | ✓ |
| Acid chlorides             | X | Bio-ethanol             | ✓ | Dibutyl phthalate       | O | Heptane                         | ✓ |
| Acrylic acid               | O | Black Liquor            | O | Dimethylformamide (DMF) | O | Hydraulic oil (Glycol based)    | ✓ |
| Acrylonitrile              | X | Boric acid              | ✓ | Dioxane                 | X | Hydraulic oil (Mineral)         | ✓ |
| Adipic acid                | ✓ | Borax                   | ✓ | Diphenyl (Dowtherm A)   | ✓ | Hydrazine                       | X |
| Air (gas)                  | ✓ | Bio-diesel              | ✓ | Esters                  | O | Hydrocarbons                    | ✓ |
| Alcohols                   | ✓ | Butadiene (Gas)         | ✓ | Ethane (Gas)            | ✓ | Hydrochloric acid 10%           | O |
| Aldehydes                  | O | Butane (Gas)            | ✓ | Ethyl acetate           | O | Hydrochloric acid 37%           | X |
| Alum                       | ✓ | Butyric acid            | ✓ | Ethyl Cellulose         | O | Hydrofluoric acid 10%           | X |
| Aluminium acetate          | ✓ | Butanol (Butyl alcohol) | ✓ | Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) | ✓ | Hydrofluoric acid 48%           | X |
| Aluminium chloride         | O | Calcium chloride        | ✓ | Ethyl chloride (gas)    | X | Hydrogen (gas)                  | ✓ |
| Aluminium chloride         | O | Calcium hydroxide       | ✓ | Ethylene (gas)          | ✓ | Iron sulfate                    | ✓ |
| Aluminium sulfate          | O | Carbon dioxide (Gas)    | ✓ | Ethylene glycol         | ✓ | Isobutane (Gas)                 | ✓ |
| Amines                     | X | Chlorine (Gas)          | X | Formaldehyde (Formalin) | O | Isooctane                       | ✓ |
| Ammonia (Gas)              | O | Carbon monoxide (Gas)   | ✓ | Formamide               | O | Isoprene                        | ✓ |
| Ammonium bicarbonate       | ✓ | Chlorine (in water)     | ✓ | Formic acid 10%         | ✓ | Isopropyl alcohol (Isopropanol) | ✓ |
| Ammonium chloride          | ✓ | Chromic acid, 40%       | X | Formic acid 85%         | O | Kerosene                        | ✓ |
| Ammonium hydroxide         | ✓ | Cresols (Cresylic acid) | X | Formic acid 100%        | X | Lactic acid                     | O |
| Amyl acetate               | O | Chloroform              | X | Freon-12 (R-12)         | ✓ | Lead acetate                    | ✓ |
| Anhydrides                 | O | Chlorosilanes,          | X | Freon-134a (R-134a)     | ✓ | Lead arsenate                   | ✓ |
| Aniline                    | X | Cyclohexane             | ✓ | Freon-22 (R-22)         | O | Maleic acid,                    | O |
| Anisole                    | O | Cyclohexanol            | ✓ | Fruit juices            | ✓ | Malic acid                      | O |

Although the technical details and recommendations made correspond to the best of our knowledge and experience, all the above information must, in every case, be taken as merely indicative and subject to confirmation after long-term practical application; for this reason, anyone who intends to use Polymax products must ensure beforehand that it is suitable for the envisaged application. In every case, the user alone is fully responsible for any consequences deriving from the use of the product.  
All sales subject to our standard terms [www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms](http://www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms)

|                               |   |                               |   |                              |   |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Magnesium Sulfate             | ✓ | Potassium carbonate           | ✓ | Sulfuric acid 98%            | X |
| Methane (Gas)                 | ✓ | Potassium chloride            | ✓ | Sulfuryl chloride            | X |
| Methanol (Methyl alcohol)     | ✓ | Potassium dichromate          | O | Tar                          | ✓ |
| Methyl chloride (Gas)         | O | Potassium cyanide             | ✓ | Tartaric acid                | O |
| Methylene dichloride          | O | Potassium hydroxide           | O | Tetrahydrofuran (THF)        | X |
| Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)     | O | Potassium iodide              | ✓ | Titanium tetrachloride       | X |
| Milk                          | ✓ | Potassium nitrate             | ✓ | Toluene                      | ✓ |
| N-Methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP)    | O | Potassium permanganate        | O | Transform oil (Mineral type) | ✓ |
| Mineral oil type ASTM 1       | ✓ | Propane (Gas)                 | ✓ | Trichloroethylene,           | X |
| Motor oil                     | ✓ | Propylene (gas)               | ✓ | Vinegar                      | ✓ |
| Naphtha                       | ✓ | Pyridine                      | X | Vinyl chloride (Gas)         | X |
| Nitric acid 10%               | X | Salicylic acid                | O | Vinylene chloride            | X |
| Nitric acid 65%               | X | Seawater/brine                | ✓ | Water                        | ✓ |
| Nitrobenzene                  | X | Silicones (oil/grease)        | ✓ | White spirits                | ✓ |
| Nitrogen (Gas)                | ✓ | Soaps                         | ✓ | Xylenes                      | ✓ |
| Nitrous Gases (NOx)           | O | Sodium aluminate              | ✓ | Xylenol                      | X |
| Octane (Gas),                 | ✓ | Sodium bicarbonate            | ✓ | Zinc sulfate                 | ✓ |
| Oils (Essential)              | ✓ | Sodium bisulfite              | ✓ |                              |   |
| Oils (Vegetable)              | ✓ | Sodium carbonate              | ✓ |                              |   |
| Oleum (Sulfuric acid, fuming) | X | Sodium chloride               | ✓ |                              |   |
| Oleic acid                    | ✓ | Sodium cyanide                | ✓ |                              |   |
| Oxygen (Gas)                  | ✓ | Sodium hydroxide              | O |                              |   |
| Oxalic acid                   | O | Sodium hypochlorite (Bleach)  | O |                              |   |
| Paraffin oil                  | ✓ | Sodium Silicate (Water glass) | ✓ |                              |   |
| Palmitic acid                 | ✓ | Sodium sulfate                | ✓ |                              |   |
| Pentane                       | ✓ | Sodium sulfide                | ✓ |                              |   |
| Perchloroethylene             | X | Starch                        | ✓ |                              |   |
| Petroleum (Crude oil)         | ✓ | Steam                         | ✓ |                              |   |
| Phenol (Carbolic acid)        | X | Stearic acid                  | ✓ |                              |   |
| Phosphoric acid,40%           | O | Styrene                       | O |                              |   |
| Phosphoric acid,85%           | X | Sugars                        | ✓ |                              |   |
| Pthalic acid                  | ✓ | Sulfur                        | O |                              |   |
| Potassium acetate             | ✓ | Sulfur dioxide (Gas)          | O |                              |   |
| Potassium bicarbonate         | ✓ | Sulfuric acid 20%             | X |                              |   |

Although the technical details and recommendations made correspond to the best of our knowledge and experience, all the above information must, in every case, be taken as merely indicative and subject to confirmation after long-term practical application; for this reason, anyone who intends to use Polymax products must ensure beforehand that it is suitable for the envisaged application. In every case, the user alone is fully responsible for any consequences deriving from the use of the product.  
All sales subject to our standard terms [www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms](http://www.polymax.co.uk/sales-terms)