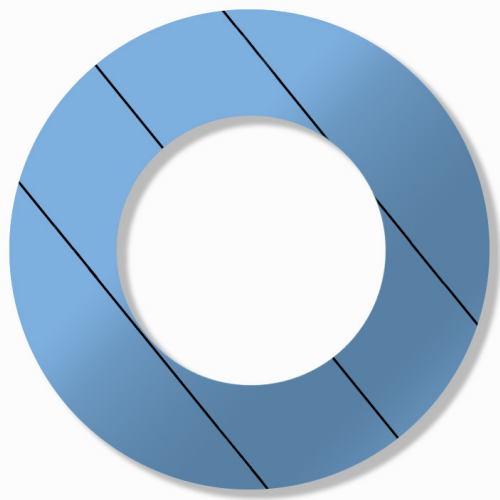
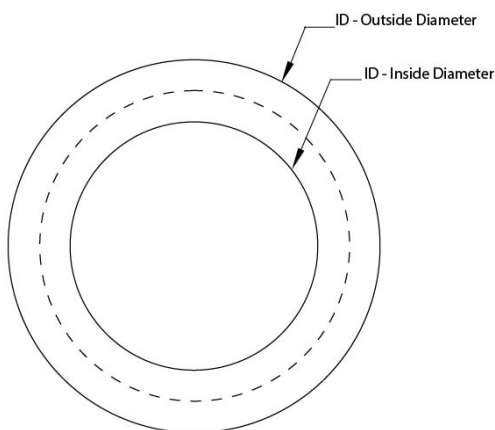


Pack of 10, 40mm NB High Quality General Purpose Compressed Fibre IBC PN 16 / PN 40 Gasket



Product SKU:	10RGI16CP350I49092T1.5
Material:	Compressed Fibre
Colour:	Blue
Table Reference:	PN 16 / PN 40
Gasket Type:	IBC
Nominal Bore:	40mm
Internal Diameter:	49mm
Outside Diameter:	92mm
Thickness:	1.5mm
Weight:	0.49kg
Operating Temperature Range:	-15°C to 350°C



The IBC PN 16 / PN 40 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

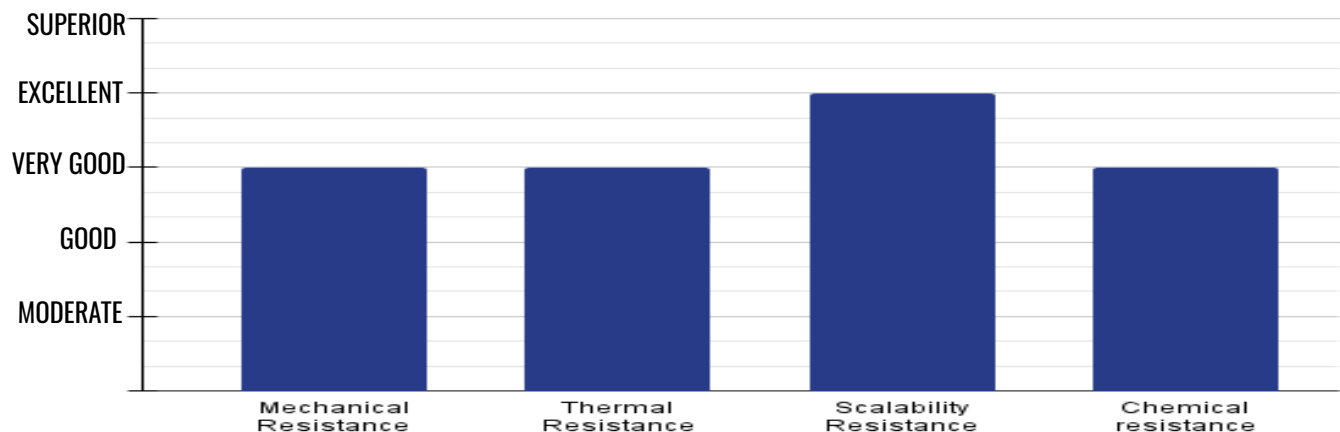
Approved Features:

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
 SVG M DIN 3535-6
 WRAS

Physical Property	Test Method	Unit	Typical Values
Density (g/cm ³)	DIN 28090-2	g/cm ³	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 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

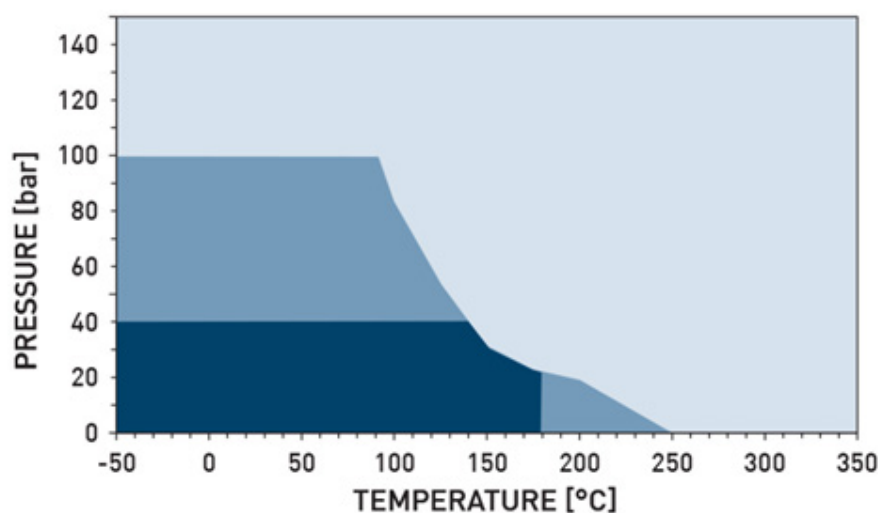
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Property Graph:



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

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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		

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