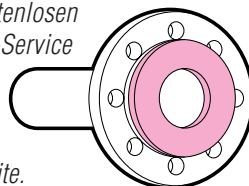




Beständig- keits- tabelle

Die vorliegende Beständigkeitstabelle dient als Richtlinie für die Medienverträglichkeit aller asbestfreien Dichtungen. Alle Angaben entsprechen dem heutigen Kenntnisstand und sind ohne Gewähr. Im Zweifelsfalle nutzen Sie den kostenlosen Sicherheits-Service per Fax. Einzelheiten hierzu auf der Innenseite.



| Medium | Chemische Formel | Dichtungsmaterial | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Top-sil-ML1 | Top-graph 2000 | C-4106 | C-4300 | C-4400 | C-4430/4433 | C-4500 | C-6307 | C-8200 | C-4408 | C-4409 | C-4509 |
| A cetaldehyd | CH_3CHO | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Acetamid | CH_3CONH_2 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aceton | CH_3COCH_3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Acetylen | C_2H_2 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Adipinsäure | $HOOC(CH_2)_4COOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Alaun | $KAl(SO_4)_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aliphatische Kohlenwasserstoffe (siehe spezifische Bezeichnungen z.B. Essigsäure u.a.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkohol (siehe Ethanol u.a.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminiumacetat | $(CH_3COO)_2AlOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aluminiumchlorat | $Al(ClO_3)_3$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aluminiumchlorid | $AlCl_3$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ameisensäure 10 % | $HCOOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ameisensäure 85 % | $HCOOH$ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● |
| Ammoniak | NH_3 | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammoniumcarbonat | $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammoniumchlorid | NH_4Cl | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammoniumhydrogenphosphat | $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ammoniumhydroxid | NH_4OH | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Amylacetat | $CH_3COOC_5H_{11}$ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Anilin | $C_6H_5NH_2$ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Anon (Cyclohexanon) | $C_6H_{10}O$ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Apfelsäure | $HOOC-CHOH-CH_2-COOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Arcton 12 (Frigen bzw. Freon 12) | CCl_2F_2 | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Arcton 22 (Frigen bzw. Freon 22) | CHF_2Cl | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Aromatische Kohlenwasserstoffe (siehe spezifische Bezeichnungen z.B. Benzol u.a.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asphalt (Teer) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| B ariumchlorid | $BaCl_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Benzin | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Benzoessäure | C_6H_5COOH | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ |
| Benzol | C_6H_6 | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Bleiacetat (Bleizucker) | $(CH_3COO)_2Pb$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Bleiarсенat | $Pb_3(AsO_4)_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Bleichlösung (Chlorkalk) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Borax | $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Borsäure | $B(OH)_3$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butan | C_4H_{10} | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butanol (Butylalkohol) | C_4H_9OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butanon (2) (M.E.K.) | $CH_3COC_2H_5$ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Buttersäure | C_3H_7COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butylacetat | $CH_3COOC_4H_9$ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Butylalkohol | C_4H_9OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Butylamin | $C_4H_9NH_2$ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| C alciumchlorid | $CaCl_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

* Beständig
bedeutet:
Geeignet für
den verwen-
dungsgemäßen
Gebrauch als
gepreßte Flach-
dichtung
zwischen
Flanschflächen



Für die Auswahl der sicheren Dichtung steht Ihnen ein erprobtes Kommunikations-Konzept zur Verfügung, welches Sie Schritt für Schritt zur richtigen Entscheidung führt.

1. Matrix:

Eine Gegenüberstellung der jeweiligen Dichtungscharakteristik mit den Kriterien typischer Anwendungsfelder gibt Ihnen einen ersten Überblick.

2. Produktdokumentation:

Ein spezielles Datenblatt für jedes Dichtungsmaterial. Als besondere

Entscheidungshilfe: das pT-Diagramm. Es zeigt Ihnen verschiedene Verhaltensweisen bei der weiteren Auswahl.

3. Medienbeständigkeit:

Hier finden Sie die Beständigkeitsaussagen für jede Klinger-Dichtung.

| Medium | Chemische Formel | Dichtungsmaterial | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Top-sil-ML1 | Top-graph 2000 | C-4106 | C-4300 | C-4400 | C-4430/4433 | C-4500 | C-6307 | C-8200 | C-4408 | C-4409 | C-4509 |
| Calciumhydroxid | Ca(OH) ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Calciumhypochlorit | Ca(OCl) ₂ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Calciumsulfat | CaSO ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chlor trocken | Cl ₂ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chlor feucht | Cl ₂ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chlorethan (Ethylchlorid) | C ₂ H ₅ Cl | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chlormethyl (Methylchlorid) | CH ₃ Cl | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chloroform (Trichlormethan) | CHCl ₃ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chlorwasser (ca. 0,5 %) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chlorwasserstoff (trocken) | HCl | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Chromsäure | H ₂ CrO ₄ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Clophen T 64 | | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ■ | ● | ● | ● |
| Cyankali (Kaliumcyanid) | KCN | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cyclohexanol | C ₆ H ₁₁ OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cyclohexanon (siehe Anon) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dampf (Wasserdampf) | Temperaturbegrenzung s. pT-Diagramm | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dekalin | C ₁₀ H ₁₈ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dibenzylether | (C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂) ₂ O | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Dibutylphthalat | C ₆ H ₄ (COOC ₄ H ₉) ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dieselöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Diethylether | C ₂ H ₅ OC ₂ H ₅ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Dimethylformamid | HCON(CH ₃) ₂ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Diphyl (Dowtherm A) | | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Eisessig | CH ₃ COOH | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Erdgas | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Erdöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Essigester (Ethylacetat) | CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₅ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Essigsäure 10 % | CH ₃ COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Essigsäure 100 % (Eisessig) | CH ₃ COOH | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethan | C ₂ H ₆ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethanol (Spiritus, Ethylalkohol) | C ₂ H ₅ OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethylacetat (Essigsäureethylester) | CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₅ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ethylalkohol | C ₂ H ₅ OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethylen | C ₂ H ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethylenchlorid (Dichlorethan) | (CH ₂ Cl) ₂ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Ethylendiamin | (CH ₂ NH ₂) ₂ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Ethylenglykol | (CH ₂ OH) ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Farbflotte (alkalisch, neutral, sauer) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Fettsäuren ab C ₆ (s. Palmitin-, Stearin-, Ölsäure) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ■ | ● | ● | ● |
| Flußsäure 10 % | HF | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ■ |
| Flußsäure 40 % | HF | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Formaldehyd | HCHO | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Formamid | HCONH ₂ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

* Beständig bedeutet: Geeignet für den verwendungsgemäßen Gebrauch als gepreßte Flachdichtung zwischen Flanschflächen



4. Sicherheits-Service per Fax:

Sie nennen die Daten Ihrer Dichtungssituation und erhalten oft schon in 24 Stunden per Fax eine verbindliche Antwort von Klinger.

5. Dichtungsberechnung auf Ihrem PC:

Das leistungsfähige Rechenprogramm

KLINGERexpert® für den Fachmann.

Es läßt bei Konstruktion, Planung und Instandhaltung keine Frage offen.

Software mit Online-Hilfe auf CD-ROM.

6. Am besten selber testen:

Sie erhalten Original-Material für den Test unter eigenen Betriebsbedingungen.

7. Das Gespräch vor Ort:

Bei besonders schwierigen Aufgaben beraten wir Sie direkt vor Ort. Wir bieten Ihnen Anpassungsentwicklungen auf der Grundlage unserer Standardqualitäten und Sonderentwicklungen ganz speziell für Ihre Bedürfnisse.

| Medium | Chemische Formel | Dichtungsmaterial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| | | Top-sil-ML1 | Top-graph 2000 | C-4106 | C-4300 | C-4400 | C-4430/4433 | C-4500 | C-6307 | C-8200 | C-4408 | C-4409 | C-4509 | |
| Freon 12, Frigen 12, Arcton 12 | CCl_2F_2 | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Freon 22, Frigen 22, Arcton 22 | CHF_2Cl | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Generatorgas | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Gerbsäure (Tannin) | $C_{76}H_{52}O_{46}$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Glyzerin | $(CH_2OH)_2CHOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Harnstoff | $(NH_2)_2CO$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Heizöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Heptan | C_7H_{16} | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hochofengas | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrauliköl (mineralisch) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrauliköl (Typ Phosphatester) | | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Hydrauliköl (Glykolbasis) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Hydrazinhydrat | $(NH_2)_2H_2O$ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Isooctan (2, 2, 4- Trimethylpentan) | $(CH_3)_3CCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Isopropylalkohol | $(CH_3)_2CHOH$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kalisalpeter (Kaliumnitrat) | KNO_3 | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumacetat | CH_3COOK | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumcarbonat | K_2CO_3 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumchlorat | $KClO_3$ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumchlorid | KCl | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumchromsulfat | $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumcyanid (Cyankali) | KCN | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumdichromat | $K_2Cr_2O_7$ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumhydroxid | KOH | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ● | ● |
| Kaliumhypochlorit (Eau de Javelle) | $KOCl$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumjodid | KJ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumnitrat (Kalisalpeter) | KNO_3 | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kaliumpermanganat | $KMnO_4$ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kalkwasser | $Ca(OH)_2$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Karbolsäure 100% (Phenol) | C_6H_5OH | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Kerosin | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kesselspeisewasser (alkalisch) | | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ■ | ● | ● |
| Kieselfluorwasserstoffsäure | H_2SiF_6 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kochsalz | $(NaCl)$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kohlendioxid | CO_2 | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kondenswasser | H_2O | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kresol | $C_6H_4(OH)CH_3$ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ |
| Kupferacetat | $(CH_3COO)_2Cu$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kupfersulfat | $CuSO_4$ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Leinöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Leuchtgas (Stadtgas) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Luft | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

* Beständig bedeutet: Geeignet für den verwendungsgemäßen Gebrauch als gepreßte Flachdichtung zwischen Flanschflächen



Die hier gegebenen Empfehlungen sollen eine Hilfe für die Auswahl der geeigneten Dichtungsqualität sein. Eine Garantie kann grundsätzlich nicht übernommen werden, weil Funktion und Haltbarkeit der Erzeugnisse weitgehend von einer Reihe

von Faktoren abhängen, auf die der Hersteller keinen Einfluß hat. Falls spezielle Zulassungsbestimmungen bestehen, sind diese zu beachten.

Die Schreibweise der Medien entspricht der IUPAC (Deutsche Nomenklaturkommission): z.B. chemische Verbindungen, die mit Ae geschrieben wurden, sind auf E geändert und unter diesem Buchstaben im Alphabet zu finden.

| Medium | Chemische Formel | Dichtungsmaterial | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| | | Top-sil-ML1 | Top-graph 2000 | C-4106 | C-4300 | C-4400 | C-4430/4433 | C-4500 | C-6307 | C-8200 | C-4408 | C-4409 | C-4509 | |
| M agnesiumsulfat | MgSO ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Meerwasser (Seewasser) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| M.E.K. (Butanon [2]) | CH ₃ COC ₂ H ₅ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Methan | CH ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Methylalkohol | CH ₃ OH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Methylchlorid (Chlormethyl) | CH ₃ Cl | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Methylenchlorid | CH ₂ Cl ₂ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Milchsäure 50 % | CH ₃ CHOH COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Mineralöl Typ ASTM Oel No. 1 | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Mineralöl Typ ASTM Oel No. 3 | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Monochlormethan (Chlormethyl) | CH ₃ Cl | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| N aphtha (Erdöl) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumaluminat | Na ₃ AlO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumhydrogencarbonat (Natriumbicarbonat) | NaHCO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumhydrogensulfid (Natriumbisulfid) | NaHSO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumchlorid (Kochsalz) | NaCl | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumcyanid | NaCN | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumhydroxid | NaOH | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ● | ● |
| Natriumsilicat (Wasserglas) | Na ₂ SiO ₃ K ₂ SiO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumsulfat | Na ₂ SO ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Natriumsulfid | Na ₂ S | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Nitrobenzol | C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| O ctan | C ₈ H ₁₈ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Oelsäure | C ₁₇ H ₃₃ COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Oleum (rauchende Schwefelsäure) | H ₂ SO ₄ mit freiem SO ₃ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Oxalsäure | (COOH) ₂ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ● |
| P almitinsäure | C ₁₅ H ₃₁ COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Pentan | C ₅ H ₁₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Perchlorethylen | C ₂ Cl ₄ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Petrolether | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Petroleum (Kerosin) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Phenol | C ₆ H ₅ OH | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Phosphorsäure (jede Konzentration) | H ₃ PO ₄ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Phthalsäure | C ₆ H ₄ (COOH) ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Propan | C ₃ H ₈ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Pyridin | C ₅ H ₅ N | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| R izinusöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Rüböl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| R134a | CH ₂ FCF ₃ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| S alicylsäure | C ₆ H ₄ (OH)COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Salpetersäure 20 % | HNO ₃ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Salpetersäure 40 % | HNO ₃ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Salpetersäure 96 % | HNO ₃ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |

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| Medium | Chemische Formel | Dichtungsmaterial | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Top-sil-ML1 | Top-graph 2000 | C-4106 | C-4300 | C-4400 | C-4430/4433 | C-4500 | C-6307 | C-8200 | C-4408 | C-4409 | C-4509 |
| Salzsäure 20 % | HCl | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ▲ | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Salzsäure 37 % | HCl | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Sauerstoff (Zulassg.bestimmungen beachten) | O ₂ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Schwefeldioxid | SO ₂ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Schwefelkohlenstoff | CS ₂ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Schwefelsäure 20 % | H ₂ SO ₄ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Schwefelsäure 50 % | H ₂ SO ₄ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Schwefelsäure 96 % | H ₂ SO ₄ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Schwefelwasserstoff | H ₂ S | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ● | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Schweflige Säure | H ₂ SO ₃ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ■ | ● | ■ | ■ | ● |
| Seewasser (Meerwasser) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Seife | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Siliconöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Skydrol 500 | | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ■ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Soda (Natriumcarbonat) | Na ₂ CO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Sole (Kochsalzlösung) | NaCl | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Spinnbäder (bis 10 %) | H ₂ SO ₄ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ● | ▲ | ● | ■ | ■ | ● |
| Spiritus | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Stärke | (C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅) _n | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Stearinsäure | C ₁₇ H ₃₅ COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Stickstoff | N ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Tannin (Gerbsäure) | C ₇₆ H ₅₂ O ₄₆ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Teer (Asphalt) | | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Terpentin | | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ■ | ● | ● | ● |
| Tetrachlorethan | C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Tetrachlorkohlenstoff | CCl ₄ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Tetralin (1, 2, 3, 4- Tetrahydronaphtalin) | C ₁₀ H ₁₂ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Toluol | C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Transformatorenöl | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● |
| Trichlorethylen | C ₂ HCl ₃ | ■ | ■ | ▲ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Triethanolamin | N(CH ₂ CH ₂ OH) ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Vinylacetat | CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₃ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Wasser | H ₂ O | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Wasserdampf (Temperaturbegrenzung siehe pT-Diagramm) | H ₂ O | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Wasserglas | Na ₂ SiO ₃ K ₂ SiO ₃ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Wasserstoff | H ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Wasserstoffperoxid (bis 6 Gew. %) | H ₂ O ₂ | ● | ● | ▲ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Weinsäure | (CHOHCOOH) ₂ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| White Spirit (Test- o. Lackbenzin) | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Xylol | C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂ | ● | ● | ■ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ■ | ■ | ● | ● | ● |
| Zitronensäure | (CH ₂ COOH) ₂ C(OH)COOH | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Zucker | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

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