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beldam lasoid reinforced jointing graphited

beldam lasoid reinforced jointing graphited is a good quality compressed fibre jointing manufactured from heat resistant synthetic fibres with a nitrile rubber binder, a fine wire reinforcement and a surface coating of graphite. It is suitable for use with steam, hot and cold water, oils, fuels, gases, dilute acids and alkalis.

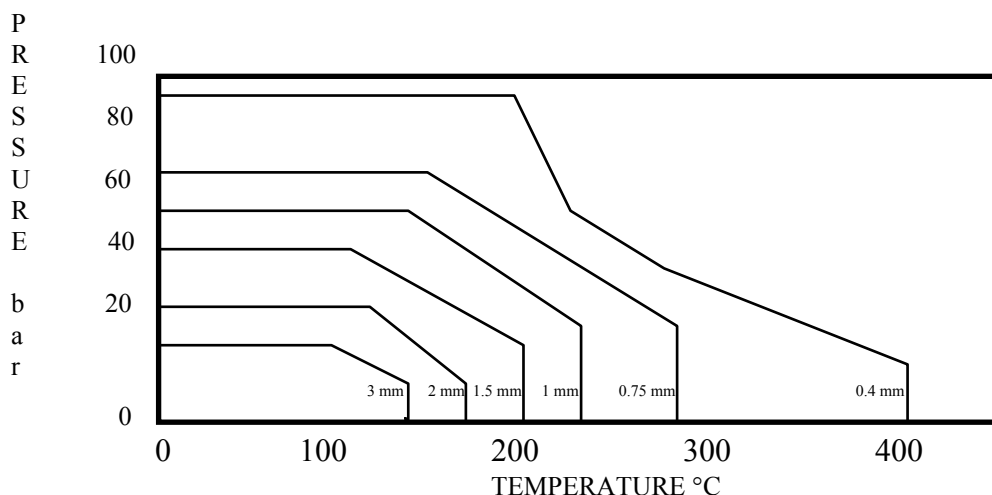
Typical Test Results

Max. Temperature	°C	400
Max. Pressure	bar	100
Compression	(BS)%(ASTM 7 N/mm ²)%	9
Recovery	%	57
Density	g/cm ³	2.2
Tensile Strength	N/mm ²	16
Stress Relaxation	N/mm ²	23
Gas Permeability	(DIN3754)cm ³ /min	0.5

Fluid Immersion Testing

5 hrs at 150°C	ASTM Oil 1 thickness increase %	1
	ASTM Oil 3 thickness increase %	2
5 hrs at 20°C	ASTM Fuel B thickness increase %	3
Specification Compliance	ASTM F104 F11111E11K4M6 BS 7531 Grade Y	

Please note: Do not use maximum pressure and temperature values simultaneously.



Supplied	Sheet Sizes	Thicknesses
	1.5 m x 1.5 m	0.5 mm 2.0 mm
	1.5 m x 2.0 m	0.75 mm 2.5 mm
	1.5 m x 6.0 m	1.0 mm 3.0 mm
		1.5 mm

Also available in cut joints

This table is intended as a guide to assist the selection of the correct grade of jointing for a particular service. The many variations in working conditions make an absolute guarantee impossible, therefore, if in doubt our technical staff will always be pleased to make a recommendation.

KEY. 1. Good resistance

2. Medium resistance

3. Not resistant

Acetaldehyde	2	Ethyl alcohol	1	Paraffin	1
Acetic acid	1	Ethyl chloride	2	Pentane	1
Acetone	2	Ethylene chloride	3	Perchloroethylene	2
Acetylene	1	Ethylene glycol	1	Petrol	1
Air	1	Ferric chloride	1	Petroleum ether	1
Alcohols	2	Formaldehyde	1	Phenol	3
Alkaline solutions	1	Formic acid	1	Phosgene	1
Alum	1	Freon	1	Phosphoric acid	2
Ammonia	1	Fuel oil	1	Phosphate esters	2
Aviation fuel	1	Glycerine	1	Potassium compounds	1
Benzene	1	Glycols	1	Potassium salts (general)	1
Benzoic acid	1	Heat transfer oil	1	Potassium hydroxide	2
Boiler feedwater	1	Heptane	1	Producer gas	1
Boiler condensate	1	Hydraulic oil (mineral)	1	Propane	1
Borax	1	(phosphate ester)	2	Pyridine	2
Boric acid	1	Hydrochloric acid	3	Rape seed oil	1
Brine	1	Hydrofluoric acid	3	Refrigerants	2
Bromine	2	Hydrogen	1	Santotherm 66	1
Butane	1	Hydrogen peroxide	2	Sea water	1
Butyl acetate	1	Iodates	1	Sewage	1
Butyl alcohol	2	Iodides	1	Silicone oil	1
Butyric acid	1	Iodine	1	Soap	1
Calcium carbonate	1	Iso-octane	1	Soda	1
Calcium chloride	1	Iso-propyl alcohol	1	Sodium compounds	1
Calciumhypochlorite	1	Kerosene	1	Sodium hydroxide	2
Carbon dioxide	1	Lactic acid	1	Sodium silicate	1
Carbon monoxide	1	Linseed oil	1	Starch	1
Carbon tetrachloride	2	L.P.G.	1	Steam	1
Carbonic acid	1	Lubricating oil	1	Steam condensate	1
Castor oil	1	Lye	1	Stearic acid	1
Chlorine	2	Magnesium compounds	1	Sulphuric acid	3
Chloroform	2	Malic acid	1	Sulphurous acid	2
Chromic acid	2	Manganese compounds	1	Tannic acid	1
Chromium salts	1	Mercury compounds	1	Tar	1
Citric acid	1	Methane	1	Tartaric acid	1
Coal gas	1	Methyl alcohol	1	Tetrachloroethane	2
Colza oil	1	Methyl chloride	2	Tetralin	1
Copper acetate	1	Methylated spirits	1	Toluene	1
Copper sulphate	1	Methylene chloride	3	Trichlorethylene	2
Corn oil	1	Methyl ethyl ketone	2	Turpentine	1
Cresols	2	M.T.B.E.	1	Urea	1
Crotonaldehyde	2	Mobiltherm	1	Vinyl acetate	1
Cyclohexanol	1	Motor oil	1	Water	1
Cyanide	1	Natural gas	1	White spirit	1
Decane	1	Nitric acid	3	Xylene	1
Diacetone	1	Nitrobenzene	1	Zinc compounds	1
Dibenzyl ether	3	Nitrogen	1		
Di-butyl phthalate	1	Octane	1		
Dimethylformamide	3	Octyl alcohol	2		
Diesel oil	1	Oleic acid	1		
Diphenyl	1	Oleum	3		
Dowtherm A	1	Oxalic acid	2		
Ethane	1	Oxygen	1		
Ether	1	Ozone	3		
Ethyl acetate	2	Palmitic acid	1		