

Material specifications

Ductile cast iron

Conforming to EN-GJS-450-10 HB200 (GGG 45). General description: cast iron (used for pipes, fittings and accessories) in which graphite is present mainly in spheroidal form.

MULTI/JOINT®

Mechanical properties GGG45

EN 1563:1997

Symbol	EN-GJS-450-10 HB 200
Tensile strength R_m	min. 450 N/mm ²
0,2% Proof Stress $R_{p0,2}$	min. 310 N/mm ²
Elongation at break	min. 10%
Modulus at elasticity	169 GN/mm ²
Predominant structure	Ferrite

Steel 37-2, ASTM A108

Conforming to DIN 1.0112, BS 970 080A17. General description: medium low-carbon steel with a good weldability and slightly better machine-ability.

Mechanical properties

ISO R 1038

Hardness, Brinell	126
Tensile strength, ultimate	140 N/mm ²
Tensile strength yield	370 N/mm ²
Elongation at break	15% in 50 mm
Modulus of elasticity	205 GPa typical for steel

Stainless steel AISI 304, A2 quality X 5CrNi 189

Conforming to DIN 1.4301, ISO 683/13 11. General description: austenitic CR-Ni stainless steel. High ductility, excellent drawing, forming and spinning properties. Essentially non-magnetic, becomes slightly magnetic when cold worked. Chemical resistance: resists most oxidizing acids and salt spray. Low carbon content means less carbide precipitation in the heat-affected zone during welding and a lower susceptibility to intergranular corrosion.

Thermal properties

CTE, linear	17.3 µm/m- °C
20 °C	from 0-100 °C
Modulus of elasticity	193-200 GPa

Mechanical properties

AISI 304

Hardness, Brinell	123 converted from Rockwell B hardness
Tensile strength, ultimate	565 N/mm ²
Tensile strength yield	310 N/mm ²
Elongation at break	70% in 50 mm

Stainless steel AISI 316, A4 quality X 5CrNiMo 17122

Conforming to DIN 1.4401, ISO 6931. General description: molybdenum content increases resistance to marine environments. High creep strength at elevated temperatures and good heat resistance Biocompatible. Fabrication characteristics are similar to types 304.

Thermal properties

CTE, linear	17.3 µm/m- °C
20 °C	from 0-100 °C

Mechanical properties

AISI 304

Hardness, Brinell	190
Tensile strength, ultimate	620 N/mm ²
Tensile strength yield	415 N/mm ²
Elongation at break	45% in 50 mm
Modulus at elasticity	205 GPa

Rubber

Rubbers are available in many shapes and qualities. Rubbers are an essential component of fittings and valves in pipeline constructions. Depending on the transported media and temperature, a choice has to be made for a sealing material. All the different materials have their own specific quality and applications.

The basic understandings

There still exists some confusion regarding the material rubber and the methods by which products are manufactured of it. Natural or synthetic rubber is combined with several chemicals through mixing and rolling, resulting in the so-called non vulcanised rubber mixture. The added chemicals are often more important than the rubber raw material, for characteristics of the final product. Such a rubber mixture, a viscous, plastic mass, will be processed further into the required product,

mass, will be processed further into the required product, by a variety of methods. To form the product to its final shape, moulds are required to shape the material either by transfer moulding machines or compression presses. The rubber mixture is introduced in the mould under pressure, at a temperature of about 150 °C, resulting in a chemical reaction, which transforms the mixture into a formed, elastic product. One should be fully aware of the required quality standard, in order to decide on the compound to be used.

NBR

Nitrile Butadiene Rubber. Rubber seals should conform to certain requirements, such as:

NEN 5601	Hardness with shore A
NEN-ISO 37	Determination tension and stress properties
NEN-ISO 48	Hardness with 1 RHD
NEN-ISO 188	Tests for accelerated ageing
NEN-ISO 815	Determination of permanent deformation
NEN-ISO 816	Determination of abrasion strength
NEN-ISO 1431	Determination of ozone resistance
EN-ISO 1817	Determination of resistance against fluids
NEN-ISO 2285	Determination of permanent stretch at temperature

NBR rubber is eminently resistant against gas, oil, grease, petrol and solvents. The resistance is strongly dependent on the Acrylonitril percentage; the best results are achieved with high percentages. However the elasticity, the resistance against permanent transformation and the low temperature resistance will decrease. The material is sensitive to corrosion by ozone. At lower temperatures, NBR will stiffen. Depending on the mixture, the maximum temperature for use can be up to around 90 °C. By complete immersion in for example oil, NBR can be used up to around 120 °C. NBR is also suitable for use in drinking and waste water systems. All NBR seals used by Georg Fischer Waga N.V. meet the requirements of EN 682 GB for gas applications, and are suitable for use in drinking water systems.

Application NBR	Gas-, drinking- and waste water systems
Temperature	-5 °C to +50 °C
Hardness	60 to 70 IRHD

EPDM

Ethylene-propylene-diene-monomer rubber. By co-polymerisation of ethane and propane, an elastomer arises without double bindings, that can only be vulcanised with peroxides. If with polymerisation a third monomer is built in, the elastomer can be vulcanised with sulphur (EPDM). EPDM is very well resistant against weather influences in general and ozone especially. Besides that, the material is excellently resistant against high temperatures, hardly sensitive to corrosion, and resistant against free-basing, acid and solvents. Depending on the mixture and type of vulcanisation, the maximum temperature for use of EPDM is around 120 °C. All EPDM seals used by Georg Fischer Waga N.V. meet the requirements of BS 2494/W and EN 681-1/ WA.

Application EPDM	Drinking water
Temperature	0 °C to +50 °C
Hardness	70 IRHD

Perbunan

All Perbunan seals used by Georg Fischer Waga N.V. meet the requirements of EN 682 for gas applications and are suitable for use in drinking water systems.

Application Perbunan	Gas-, drinking- and waste water systems
Temperature	-30 °C to +100 °C
Hardness	approx. 60 shore A

Guidance on storage of rubber seals

In case there is any doubt about the suitability of the rubber sealing for certain applications, please contact us. The rubber seals should:

- have a storage temperature below 25 °C and preferably below 15 °C,
- be protected from light, in particular strong sunlight and artificial light with a high UV content,
- not be stored in a room with any equipment capable of generating ozone, e.g. Mercury vapour lamps, high voltage electrical equipment, which may give rise to electrical sparks or silent electrical discharges,
- be stored in a relaxed condition free from tension, compression or other deformation,
- be maintained in a clean condition.

Coatings

Coating for corrosion protection

To ensure a durable, high quality corrosion protection of castings (and other metals), coatings must be resistant to temperature changes and the effects of weather and other environmental influences such as moisture, industrial gases etc., which stress the casting. The coating must ensure a completely sealed surface without porous areas. A protective coating prevents corrosion and the formation of corrosion products which, when carried along the pipeline, could lead to disruption at other points. A smooth surface reduces friction between the transported medium and the fitting. Encrustation by salts or organic materials is avoided.

Epoxy coatings

Coatings on the basis of epoxy resin are the best way of protecting castings. Epoxy powder coatings offer long-term reliability. The coating protects the entire surface area, with a film thickness of minimum 250 µm. It has no pinholes, tested with 3 kV. The epoxy resin technology uses less energy compared to other coating processes,

as the parts are only heated up to approximately 200 °C. The application processes of epoxy coatings, Fluidised Bed Coating or Electro static Spray Application, allow automatic manufacturing processes and result in a homogeneous layer thickness inside and outside of the fittings, formed by one material without discontinuity. Consequently it offers excellent edge coverage. We were one of the first coupling manufacturers who started to have their product protected with an epoxy coating ever. Since we introduced the epoxy coated couplings in the beginning of 1987, we have built up a lot of experience and know-how. Within the European Standard work groups, the tendency is very clearly towards epoxy coatings instead of other coatings. As a member of GSK, Georg Fischer Waga N.V. contributes to lifting the standards for epoxy coating used in the (utility) market.

Resicoat® RT 9000 R4 (red)

Resicoat® has a very high durability. It shows very high impact resistance and offers a good electrical insulation. Values measured on blast cleaned cast iron.

Resicoat®

Technical data

Minimum thickness	250 µm according to GSK
Colour	Ruby Red, RAL 3003
Basis	Epoxy resin
Impact resistant	20 joule at 23 °C according to DIN 30671
Porosity	0 (zero) 3 kV test
Elasticity	5% at 23 °C according to DIN 30671 and DIN 30677-25
Flexibility	11% at 23 °C according to ASTM 522
Pressure resistance	100 µ at 90 °C according to DIN 30671
Hardness	Shore D 98 / > 100 according to EN ISO 2815
Adhesion	> 20 N/mm ² according to DIN 53232 and > 16 MPa according to DIN ISO 4624
Salt spray test	> 720 hours according to ASTM B 117
Maximum temperature	135 °C according to VDE 0368
Edge coverage	Excellent
CD-properties	Excellent at 30 days, 23 °C
Chemical resistance	pH 2 up to pH 13
Breakdown voltage	> 3 kV at 250 µm according to ISO 8130-2
Water absorption	100 days, 23 °C < 2% according to DIN 53495 100 days, 65 °C < 3% according to DIN 53495
Water immersion (5 y.)	no blisters ISO 7253
Cathodic disbandment test	at 23 °C < 10 mm DIN 30677-2

GSK

The GSK, Quality Association for Heavy Duty Corrosion Protection of Powder Coated Valves and Fittings, was founded in 1993 in order to fulfil the growing quality requirements for pipelines in many European countries. Today the GSK has 27 members, all leading European manufacturers of fittings and valves, engineering companies and producers of fusion bonded epoxy powder coatings. The epoxy powder coating of valves and fittings is the ideal technology for long-term corrosion protection and involves the highest levels of quality control in their manufacture. GSK is recognised by RAL (German Institute for Quality Assurance and Quality Marks) and sets the quality and testing standards for machinery, materials, processes and quality assurance in the epoxy coatings technology. The regulations of the GSK not only meet the requirements of the relevant national and international standards (e.g. DIN, ISO) but also exceed them. The fixed quality level serves as a reliable standard for builders, engineers, construction workers and manufacturers. A safe and consistent quality fulfils high demands. The quality is controlled by an independent test laboratory: MPA Germany.

Approvals

A wide range of approvals assures the suitability in contact with gas and drinking water. The tests include water purity and bacterial attack. Furthermore the coating meets the requirements specified for use in waste water and gas pipe systems. The coating also meets the requirements of Kest SFW 2.0. Resicoat® R4 epoxy resin carries over 80 drinking water approvals. Some of these include: Belgaqua (Belgium), DGS (France), KWT (Germany), KIWA (the Netherlands), NSF Standard 61 (USA), WRAS (United Kingdom) as well as drinking water approvals in Austria, Switzerland and the Czech Republic. And last but not least the Resicoat® R4 meets the requirements of DIN 30677, 30677 T1 + T2, DIN 3476 and passes the GSK standard.

Coating application process

Before the fittings are coated, they are cleaned, and then grid-blasted according to class SA 2 ½. Both application techniques, Fluidised Bed Coating or Electrostatic Spray Application, are used to apply the coating to our fittings.

Electrostatic spray application

The powder is applied by an electrostatic spray gun, either manually or by a robot.

Fluidized bed coating

The powder melts onto the pre heated grid blasted fitting and excessive powder falls off, helped by movement of the coated part.

Anti Friction coating

Galling or fretting is a severe form of adhesive wear, which occurs during sliding contact of one surface relative to another. Clumps of one part may stick to the mating part and break away from the surface. This is also the case with stainless steel. To prevent this problem, anti friction coatings can be used. Blue colored coating indicates that the bolts are stainless steel A2 and black colored coating indicates that the bolts are stainless steel A4.

PTFE coating

In order to prevent friction, the stainless steel bolts are spray coated with fluorocarbon coating, a low friction coating applied to threads. This anti friction coating is a dry lubricant consisting of suspensions of the solid lubricant PTFE. This coating has the property of reducing the torque tension scatter during tightening. This type of coating is also used to prevent problems caused by weld splatter obstructing the threads of weld nuts during their placement and it eliminates the need for masking or cleaning when painted, since paint will not adhere to the coating. The coating can be supplied in a wide variety of different colors.

GSK



EN14525 KIWA, SVGW, ÖVGW,



Passivated nuts

Another anti friction measure is the use of passivated nuts. Here, another zinc layer lubricates the thread reducing friction.

Anti Seize Compounds

Anti seize compounds are used on the threads of fasteners. It prevents galling of mating surfaces on especially the stainless steel fasteners. Furthermore it can provide a barrier to water penetration since the threads are

sealed by use of the compound. On the steel fasteners it therefore also improves the corrosion resistance to allow the parts to be subsequently disassembled even under adverse environmental conditions. We advise to use a lubricant containing molybdenum disulphide or copper, such as Molykote Cu-7439 plus copper past or equivalent. This solid lubricant acts as a high pressure resistant film. It can be used by itself as a dry lubricant as well as in other solid lubricants and in oils and greases.