

Wetted Parts Material Options

Acetal *Material used for seats, balls & wetted body parts*

- Wide range of solvent resistance
- Withstands extreme fatigue
- Good level of abrasion-resistance
- Groundable for use with flammables
- Not for acids or bases

Aluminium *Material used for air motor & wetted body parts*

- Medium corrosion and abrasion resistance
- Not for use with HHC's

Hardened Stainless Steel *Material used for seats & balls*

- Moderate chemical resistance
- Good abrasion resistance

Kynar *Material used for wetted body parts & seats*

- Strong chemical resistance: acids and bases
- Good abrasion resistance
- High temperature resistance

Polypropylene *Material used for air motor, wetted body parts, seats & balls*

- Wide chemical compatibility
- General purpose
- Inexpensive alternative

Stainless Steel *Material used for wetted body parts, seats & balls*

- High level of corrosion and abrasion resistance
- Passivated for use with waterbase coatings

Buna-N *Material used for balls & diaphragms*

- Good for petroleum based fluids
- Not for strong solvents or chemicals

Hytrel *Material used for seats, balls & diaphragms*

- Good abrasion resistance
- Often substituted for Buna-N

Santoprene *Material used for seats, balls & diaphragms*

- Good abrasion and chemical resistance
- Not for use with solvents
- Can substitute for EPDM or EPR

PTFE *Material used for seats, balls & diaphragms*

- Excellent when used with solvents
- Poor abrasion resistance
- Widest chemical compatibility with fluids

Viton *Material used for seats, balls & diaphragms*

- High level of corrosion resistance with acids
- Resists unleaded fuels

Geolast *Material used for seats, balls & diaphragms*

- Good abrasion resistance
- Same chemical compatibility as Buna and Hytrel

Ductile Iron *Material used for wetted body parts*

- High abrasion resistance
- Low cost alternative to stainless steel

Neoprene

- Good abrasion and chemical resistance
- Not for use with solvents