

Vulcanised fiber sheeting

General data

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|---------|------------------------------|
| Color | Red |
| Density | 1,1 - 1,35 g/cm ³ |

Mechanical properties acc. to IEC 667 1-2-3

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|----------------------|--|
| Tensile strength | longitudinal: >65 N/mm ² cross-wise: >45 N/mm ² |
| Elongation at break | longitudinal: >7% cross-wise: >8% |
| Flash point | ca. 350°C |
| Hot water resistance | ca. 105°C |

Chemical properties acc. to IEC 667 1-2-3

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|---------------------------------|--------|
| Chlorine zinc content | <0,05% |
| Moisture content | 6-9% |
| PH-value of the aqueous extract | 6 |

The material is not affected or destroyed by extreme sub-zero temperatures, provided that the ambient medium is only dry air, brittleness does not occur. If the material is damp or even wet, the layer bonding is destroyed and the material damaged when the temperature falls below zero. The resistance or usability of vulcanised fibre in the low temperature range depends primarily on the ambient media and the intended use and should be verified in an application-specific test prior to series production.

The long-term temperature resistance of vulcanised fibre (untreated, unimpregnated) in the range of 0-105 degrees Celsius. The material itself can withstand higher temperatures (flash point is over 300 °Celsius). The material loses its elasticity at higher temperatures, i.e. whether the material fulfils its intended properties also depends on whether it is installed flat, bent or deformed. In principle, the material can also be resistant at higher peak temperatures. However, this cannot be confirmed across the board for the reasons mentioned; it must be checked by the user with regard to the specific requirements.