Safe handling of corrosive media



Reliable butterfly valves with high performance materials Corrosive media can present significant challenges in terms of industrial equipment and infrastructure maintenance, safety, and environmental impact.

This makes it so important to use reliable components that support both a safe control of the transported media and an efficient plant operation.

Always the right material combination

Corrosive media are corrosive liquids and gases that cause surface corrosion. Typical media are acides, bases, dehydration agents, strong oxidizers, organic halides, and alkylating agents, which can cause damage to metal surfaces, plastics, and other materials.

To safely handle the corrosive media, InterApp offers specific discs and liners with high-quality materials and state-of-the-art technical properties. Thanks to a wide range of combination options, reliable butterfly valves are ideally designed to meet your needs.



The optimal material combination is influenced by various factors, including:

- 1. Media
- 2. Concentration [% or ppm]
- 3. Pressure [barG / psi]
- 4. Temperature [°C / °F]
- 5. Possible vacuum application [mbarA / psi]
- 6. In case of abrasion, please consult the abrasive media document
- 7. Approvals (FDA, EU10/2011, EC1935:2004, ATEX, ...)

Whether in chemical process, mining, oil and gas, pulp and paper, life science, food and beverage, water treatment or marine industries, our experienced technicians are there to help you find the right solution.



Quick selection

Find a suitable disc and liner combination for your corrosive media based on its concentration and temperature.

Maximum operating temperature is shown next to each material.

If your desired concentration or temperature is not in the table, you can choose a material with higher value.

| isc selection | า | | | | Conce | ntration [%] | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|--|
| Media | 1 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 80 | 100 | |
| Acetic acid | | | | | | | | 4CH (248°F) | 4CH (140°F) | 4C0, 4G0 (158°F) 7T0 (212°F | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT, 7H0 (320°F) | |
| hlorine absolute | | | | | | | | | | 3HE (68°F) 4CH, 7H0 (140°F | |
| ry gas) | | | | | | | | | | 4C0, 4G0 (176°F) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (284°F) | |
| Chlorine wet gas/liquid) | | | | | | | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (194°F) | |
| itric acid | | | | | | | | | | 4CH(140°F) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT, 4C0, 4CP, 4G0,7H0 (212°F) | |
| erric chloride | | | 7U0 (60°E) | | | | 4CH (176°F) | 7T0 (230°F) | | 4CH (68°F) 7T0 (194°F) | |
| | | | 7H0 (68°F) | | | | 40H(170 F) | 710 (230 F) | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (212°F) | |
| lydrochloric | 4C0, 4G0 (68°F) | 4CH (176°F) 4CH (68°F) 2AH (104°F) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7T0 (176°F) 7H0 (212°F) | | | 7H0 (68°F) | 30D (140°F) | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F) | | | | |
| actic acid | | | | | | 4CH (140°F) | | | 4CH (68°F) | 4B0, 4C0, 4G0 (212°F) | |
| hosphoric acid | | | | | | 7T0 (68°F) | | | | 4C0, 4G0 (68°F) | |
| | | | | | | 4CH (140°F) | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F) | |
| odium ydroxide | | 2AR, 2AE, 3HE (122°F) | | 30D (140°F) 4GP, 4C0, 4G0 4CH (212°F) | , | 4CH (122°F) | | 7T0 (68°F) | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (302°F) | |
| Sodium Iypochlorite | | | | 7H0 (140°F) 7T0 (176°F) | 4CH (104°F) 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (158°F) | _ | | | | | |
| ulphuric acid | | | | | | | | | | 4CH(68°F) 4C0, 4G0 (86°F) | |
| | | 4C0, 4G0 (104°F) | 4C0, 4G0 (68°F) | 4CH (176°F) | | | | 4CH (104°F) | | 7H0 (212°F) | |
| | | () | | | | | | | | 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F) | |
| iner selectio | n | | | | с | oncentration [%] | | | | | |
| Media | 5 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 80 | 100 | |
| Acetic acid | | | | | E , EC 77°F) | | | | | EC (104°F) TS, TSA (248°F TVVA, TSV (320°F) | |
| Chlorine (absolute o gas) | iry | | | | | | | | | FX (176°F) TV, TVV (248°F) | |
| Chlorine (wet gas/li | quid) | | | | | | | | | TV (86°F) TVV (194°F) | |
| Citric acid | | | | | | | | | | E (203°F) EC, TS, TSV (212° | |
| Ferric chloride | | | | | | E (203°F) | | | | E (77°F) EC, TS, TSV (212°F | |
| Hydrochloric acid | | | | | | TEV (140°F) | | | | _(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
| ., | E, EC (104° | F) FX, V (230 | °F) E, EC (68°F) | FX, V (212°F) | | rsv, TVV (176°F) | | | | | |
| actic acid | | E, EC (194 | °F) | | | | | | | E, EC (104°F) V (212°F) | |
| Phosphoric acid | E, EC (194°F) | | °F) | | | | | E | , EC (140°F) | E, EC (77°F) | |
| | | -, -5 (194 | <i>'</i> | | | | | | (, | TS, TSV (266°F) | |
| Sodium hydroxide | | | | | | | E, EC (| 158°F) | | TE, TS, TV, TSV, TVV, TEV (284 | |
| Sodium nypochlorite | | | | E, EC (77°F) V, TS (158°F) | | | | | | | |
| Sulphuric acid | | E, EC (176 | °F) | | | | FX, V (| 230°F) | V (176°F) | TE, TEV (176°F) FX, V (158° TS, TV, TSV, TVV (266°F) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ., ,, (2001) | |

Disc and liner materials for corrosive media

Disc materials

| Discillaterials | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Disc | Butterfly valve | Code | Description | Corrosion resistance | Max. operating temperature |
| Titanium | Bianca | 7T0 | For corrosive and abrasive applications e.g. in the production of chlorine, for highly concentrated brine | ++++ | 392 °F |
| PFA | Bianca | 3BT/4GT /4WT | At least 3 mm overmoulding thickness For extremely corrosive, but also abrasive applications where only fluoropolymers can be used | ++++ | 392 °F |
| Hastelloy | Bianca / Desponia® | 7H0 | For highly corrosive applications in the chemical industry | +++ | 392 °F |
| Ultralene Coating™ | Desponia® | 30D | Minimum 3 mm coating thickness Very high abrasion resistance For corrosive sludge, flue gas desulphurisation and desalination processes at highest chloride concentration | +++ | 176 °F |
| Stainless steel Halar® coated | Desponia® | 4CH | Minimum 600µm thickness Very good resistance to mineral acids, oxidants, bases, and organic solvents, typically for desalination applications Not for abrasive applications | +++ | 302 °F |
| Stainless steel | Bianca / Desponia® | 4B0/4C0 /4G0 | For chemical, food and water applications | ++ | 392 °F |
| Stainless steel polished | Bianca / Desponia® | 4CP/4GP | For food and pharmaceutical industries | ++ | 392 °F |
| Rilsan [®] coated 250µm | Desponia® | 2AR | Medium corrosion resistance, for slightly corrosive media | ++ | 194 °F |
| Ductile iron Halar® coated | Desponia® | 2AH | Minimum 600µm thickness Good resistance to hydrochloric acid in low temperature, Not for abrasive applications | ++ | 122 °F |
| Polyurethan coated 80µm | Desponia® | 2AE/3HE | Low corrosion resistance, for lowest corrosive media | + | 248 °F |



Liner materials

| Liner | Butterfly valve | Code | Description | Corrosion resistance | Max. operating temperature |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ultrafion® | Bianca | TSV/TVV/ TEV | For mostly corrosive and abrasive applications at higher temperatures in combination with a PFA-overmoulded disc | ++++ | 392 °F |
| Ultraflon® antistatic | Bianca | TVVA | For mostly corrosive and explosive applications at higher temperatures in combination with a PFA-overmoulded disc | ++++ | 392 °F |
| PTFE | Bianca | TE/TS/TV/ TSA | For mostly corrosive applications in combination with a PFA-overmoulded disc | ++++ | 284 °F |
| Flucast [®] FX | Desponia® | FX | For acids and concentrated bases even at high temperatures, 2 times higher abrasion resistance than conventional FPM | +++ | 392 °F |
| FPM | Desponia [®] | V | Highest corrosion resistant rubber to acids, alkalis, aliphatic, aromatic and chlorated hydrocarbons, oils, and ozone | +++ | 410 °F |
| EPDM HT | Desponia® | EC | Good resistance to ozone, oxidation, ketones and alcohols, diluted acids, and bases. For general industrial applications at higher temperatures | + | 266 °F |
| EPDM | Desponia® | E | Good resistance to ozone, oxidation, ketones and alcohols, diluted acids, and bases. For general industrial applications | + | 203 °F |
| | | | | | |



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