

Material Selection Guide for Commonly Used Fluids

All orders entered using this guide must state actual fluid, fluid pressure, fluid concentration, and fluid temperature of the application. Actual fluid is extremely important when elastomer options are specified because other substitutions may be required.

ASCO valves are available to control many acids, alcohols, bases, solvents, and corrosive gases and liquids. Modified or special designs are sometimes required, depending upon the application.

Corrosion occurs either as a chemical or electrochemical reaction. Therefore, consideration must be given to both the galvanic and electromotive force series, as well as to pressure, temperature, and other factors that might be involved in the application.

This guide provides information on types of valves that are available for most common corrosive and non-corrosive gases and liquids. *For applications in which abnormal conditions exist and for other fluids, consult your local ASCO office, giving full details on operating conditions.*

This guide is not intended as a specific recommendation; factors beyond our control could affect valve operation or materials.

General Information on Elastomer Materials Frequently Used in ASCO Valves

NBR (Buna 'N', Nitrile)

NBR is commonly referred to as a nitrile rubber and is the standard synthetic elastomer for accomplishing resilient-type seating or sealing in ASCO valves. It has excellent compatibility for most air, water, and light oil applications. It has a useful temperature range of 0°F to 180°F (-18°C to 82°C).

CR (Chloroprene, Neoprene)

CR is principally used as an external seal in refrigeration applications. It is also utilized for oxygen service. It has a useful temperature range of 0°F to 180°F (-18°C to 82°C).

EPDM (Ethylene Propylene)

EPDM is selected for applications above the NBR temperature range, such as handling hot water and steam. Ethylene propylene has an extremely wide range of fluid compatibility, but has the distinct disadvantage that it cannot be used with petroleum-based fluids or contaminated fluids (such as lubricated air). It has a useful temperature range of -10°F to 300°F (-23°C to 149°C).

FKM

FKM is a fluorocarbon elastomer primarily developed for handling such hydrocarbons as jet fuels, gasolines, solvents, etc., which normally cause detrimental swelling to NBR. FKM has a high temperature range similar to EPDM, but with the advantage of being

somewhat more resistant to "dry heat." FKM has a wide range of chemical compatibility. It has a useful temperature range of 0°F to 350°F (-18°C to 177°C).

PTFE

PTFE and PTFE with fillers are considered more a plastic than a resilient-type material. They are virtually unattacked by any fluid. Their temperature usage has ranged from discs for cryogenic valves to discs for steam valves. They are not easily fabricated and are known to have "cold flow" characteristics which may contribute to objectionable leakage, particularly on gases.

Other materials referred to in this catalog

CA/POM	(Polyoxymethylene, Acetal)
FFKM	(Perfluoroelastomers)
FMQ	(Fluorosilicone)
HYT	(Hytre)
MTBE	(Methyl tertiary-butyl ether)
PA	(Nylon, Zytel)
PA + FV	(Polyamide)
PE	(Polyethylene)
PP	(Polypropylene)
PPS	(Polyphenylene Sulfide, Ryton)
PUR	(Polyurethane)
UR	(Urethane)
VMQ	(Silicone)

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Fluids	Qualifying Service Information	Materials of Construction and Ordering Information (Refer to List Price Schedule for availability and prices of Special Features)
Acetic Acid	Standard strengths of water solution are: 28, 56, 70, 80, 85, 98%.	For solutions of 40% or less, use stainless steel Type 316 Normally Closed valve with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number.
Acetic Acid, Glacial	99.9% solid.	Use appropriate ball valve with ASCO 3 or 4-way auxiliary air pilot valve.
Acetone	Colorless, flammable liquid with mint-like odor. Soluble in water and ether.	Standard catalog valves with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. PTFE or metal seated valves also used.
Acetylene	A colorless, highly flammable gas used for welding and flame cutting of metals, and for producing other chemicals. If moisture is present, copper, silver, and alloys containing more than 66% copper are not suitable.	Standard catalog aluminum, brass, or stainless steel valves. Specify aluminum shading coil. Do not use bar stock brass valves.
Air, Lubricated (Shop Air)	Most sources of air carry lubrication from pumps and other equipment. Others are directly lubricated in lines.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves. For synthetic diester lubricating oils, FKM seals may be required. <i>Consult local ASCO office.</i>
Air (or Gas), Dry, Unlubricated	Used in instrument air applications and telephone lines where moisture and oil cannot be tolerated.	Special constructions required. Refer to Long-Life Solenoid Valve Constructions.
Alcohol, Ethyl (Denatured Alcohol)	A grain alcohol commonly used as solvent. Also used as a radiator antifreeze and rocket fuel.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves
Alcohol, Methyl (Methanol)	A flammable wood alcohol used in automotive antifreeze, general solvent, aviation, and rocket fuel.	Standard catalog constructions; however, where high purity of liquid is essential, use stainless steel designs.
Ammonia (Anhydrous or Dissociated)	Used in refrigeration. Other uses include: for cleaning and bleaching, for etching aluminum, and in chemical processing. Presence of slight trace of water moisture can be harmful to brass.	Stainless Steel construction with aluminum shading coil and CR elastomers are required. Specify aluminum shading coil. Add prefix "X" and suffix "J" to catalog number.
Argon	The valves must be free of contaminants when filling incandescent lamps, luminescent tubes, gas thermometers, etc. Also used as an inert shielding gas in welding equipment.	Standard catalog aluminum and brass valves used in connection with welding equipment. Most other applications require stainless steel valves, specially cleaned to avoid contamination. Specify AP-1-005.
Benzene, (Benzol)	Solvent used for waxes, resins, rubber, and other organic materials. Also employed as a fuel or for blending with gasoline or other fuels.	Standard catalog valves with FKM, or PTFE disc and gasket.
Butane	One of the principal LP gases. Used as fuel for household and other industrial purposes. Also a refrigerant and a propellant in aerosol cans.	Special construction required. Refer to Combustion Section.

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Carbon Dioxide (Gas or Liquid) (CO ₂)	Also known as carbonic anhydride. Used in industrial refrigeration and refrigeration of foods and carbonated beverages. Also, as a fire extinguisher and inert atmosphere in welding equipment.	For gas pressures below 100 psi, use standard valves with NBR discs. Above 100 psi, use Series 8264, especially designed for this service.
Carbon Tetrachloride ("Carbona")	Also known as tetrachloromethane. Mainly used as a metal degreasing agent. Also used in fire extinguishers. It is a general solvent and dry-cleaning medium. Its fumes are highly toxic and should be handled in well-ventilated areas.	Standard catalog brass valves with PTFE or FKM discs. Add suffix "T" or "V" to catalog number. Diaphragm valves must be equipped with FKM parts. Add suffix "V" to catalog number. Metal seated valves also used.
Caustic Soda	See "Sodium Hydroxide."	
Cellulube	One of the phosphate ester lubricating fluids which are fire resistant.	Standard catalog designs with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. PTFE or metal seated valves also used.
Chlorine	Chlorine has a powerful suffocating odor and is strongly corrosive to organic tissues and to metals. Uses include: for bleaching textiles and paper pulp, but it is also used for the manufacture of many chemicals.	Use appropriate ball valve with ASCO 3 or 4 way auxiliary air pilot valve.
City Gas	See "Natural" and "Manufactured Gas."	
Coffee	Automatic or semiautomatic dispensing equipment.	Stainless steel or plastic valves. For FDA approved elastomers, consult your local ASCO office.
Coke Oven Gas (Bench Gas; Coal Gas)	Flammable gas used in domestic and industrial heating.	Standard steel or stainless steel valves with FKM elastomers.
Coolant Oil	Oil used in automatic screw machines and related equipment as cutting oils or coolants. Usually contain suspended solids.	Consult your local ASCO office.
Diesel Fuel	Petroleum oil used as fuel for diesel engines.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves with FKM seating.
Ethylene Glycol (Ethylene Alcohol) "Prestone"	Also known as glycol. Used in permanent antifreeze solutions, brake fluids, and as a dye solvent.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves.
"Freon" Solvents "MF," "TF," and "BF"	Trademark for a solvent which is commonly used in ultrasonic degreasers for removing oil, common grease, and dirt on metal or plastic parts.	Standard catalog items with metal-to-metal seating, or NBR elastomers only.

Fluids	Qualifying Service Information	Materials of Construction and Ordering Information (Refer to List Price Schedule for availability and prices of Special Features)
Fuel Oil (Light) Nos. 1, 2, 3	"Distillate" petroleum oil used in combustion applications without preheating.	Refer to Combustion Section.
Fuel Oil (Heavy) Nos. 4, 5, 6	Heavy "Bunker" fuel oil. Usually preheated to 135°F or more for combustion.	Refer to Combustion Section.
Gasoline	Special or high-test gasolines have additives or aromatics that affect synthetic rubber by excessive swell, or extraction of plasticizers.	Standard catalog valve constructions with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number. If MTBE additive is present in gasoline, then use FFKM elastomers. Metal seated valves also used.
Helium	An inert gas used in heat treating, purging, and welding.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves.
Hydraulic Oil	Petroleum base only — viscosity usually 50 SSU or 300 SSU. For fire-resistant hydraulic oils, see "Cellulube," "Pydraul," and "Skydrol."	Standard resilient seated catalog valves.
Hydrochloric Acid	Also known as muriatic acid. Corrosive chemical.	Use an appropriate ball valve with ASCO 3 or 4 way auxiliary air pilot valve. For low pressure, small flow, and a maximum concentration of 20%, refer to Shielded Core valves.
Hydrogen	A highly flammable gas when exposed to air.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves with soft seats.
Jet Fuels (JP1 through 8). For others, consult your local ASCO office.	These fuels are used in jet engines and are petroleum products, similar to kerosene. Some jet fuels contain substantial quantities of aromatics which affect most synthetic rubbers.	Standard catalog valves with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number. PTFE and metal seated valves also used.
Kerosene	Generally used as a solvent for cleaning purpose and as a heating fuel.	Standard catalog valve with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number.
LP Gas	See "Propane."	Refer to Combustion Section.
Liquid Natural Gas, Nitrogen, and Oxygen		Refer to Cryogenic Valves.
Manufactured Gas	Refine coke oven gas used in city applications.	Refer to Combustion Section.
Mercury	Uses: mercury cells and other electrical apparatus; mercury vapor boilers, lamps, barometers, thermometers, etc.	Use stainless steel body. Valve must be mounted upside down. Special construction required. Consult your local ASCO office with application details.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	Used in lacquers, paint removers, cements and adhesives. It is a flammable liquid.	Standard catalog valves with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. PTFE or metal seated valves also used.
Naphtha	A coal-tar solvent.	Use NBR or FKM elastomers. For FKM elastomer, add suffix "V" to catalog number.
Natural Gas	Common heating fuel.	Refer to Combustion Section.

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Nitric Acid (aqua fortis or azotic acid)	Normally, concentrations are 60% nitric and 40% water.	Stainless steel valves with aluminum shading coil and PTFE disc. Add suffix "T" to catalog number. Metal seated valves also used. Maximum temperature at which we can offer valve is 100°F.
Nitric Acid-Red Fuming	Red fuming is more than 86% nitric acid. These can be handled with all stainless steel valves.	
Nitric Acid-White Fuming	White fuming, which is pure to 97.5% acid, and nitric acid vapors are very difficult to handle.	For white fuming acid, use appropriate ball valve with ASCO pilot.
Nitrogen	An inert gas used in heat treating, purging, and welding.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves.
Oils, Lubricating or Motor	Common motor oils known as SAE oils and synthetic lube oils, etc.	Standard catalog valves for 300 SSU maximum. For higher SSU, consult your local ASCO office. For compressor service involving refrigerants, consult your local ASCO office for elastomer selection.
Oxygen, Gas	Used in conjunction with various fuels in furnaces, ovens, cutting torches, welding, and heat treating. A nonflammable gas. Contact with hydrocarbons will result in spontaneous combustion.	Metal body valves with FKM or CR elastomers, specially cleaned to avoid contamination with hydrocarbons. Add suffix "N" to catalog number.
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene) "Perk"	Used as a dry-cleaning solvent and in vapor degreasing equipment.	Standard catalog items with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number. Special piston valves available. Do not use diaphragm valves. Consult your local ASCO office.
Phosphoric Acid	Also known as orthophosphoric acid. Used in pickling and rust-proofing metals, soft drinks and flavoring syrups, as well as pharmaceuticals.	For concentration of up to 20% and temperatures of 100°F, use 300 series stainless steel with ethylene propylene, FKM, or NBR elastomers.
Photographic Solutions	Also known as sodium thiosulfate or hypo. Most metals corrode sufficiently to cause solution contamination.	For low pressure, small flow, and low concentrations (20% max.), refer to Shielded Core Valves.
Potassium Sulfate	Used in fertilizers. Also in aluminum and glass manufacturing.	Standard stainless steel catalog valves.
Propane Gas	One of the principal LP gases commonly used in grain dryer applications, and a bottled gas for heating and cooking.	Special construction required. Refer to Combustion Section.

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"Pydraul" (Monsanto)	A trademark for a series of fire-resistant hydraulic fluids. Used in automatic welding machines, hydraulic presses, and air compressors. Also used in die-casting machines, forging, and extrusion presses.	Standard catalog items with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number. PTFE or metal seated valves also used.
Refrigerants, CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) "Freon®"	CFCs are used as refrigerants; as blowing agents in the manufacture of insulation, packaging, and cushioning foams; as cleaning agents for metal and electronic components; and in many other applications. CFCs contain chlorine and have been targeted by the EPA to be phased out.	Refrigerants require special selection of elastomers. Consult your local ASCO office.
Refrigerants, HFC (hydrofluorocarbon) "Suva®"	Environmentally acceptable alternative to CFC. Contains no chlorine.	Refrigerants require special selection of elastomers. Consult your local ASCO office.
"Skydrol"	Trademark for fire-resistant jet aircraft hydraulic fluid.	Standard catalog items with EPDM elastomer. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. PTFE or metal seated valves also used.
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	Used in pulp and paper industry. Included in detergents and soap, also in textile processing. Solutions range between 50% and 73% commercial.	Stainless steel valves with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. Stainless steel or PTFE seated valves also used.
Sour Gas	See "Coke Oven Gas."	
Steam Condensate	This is return condensate from steam boilers, which has various degrees of dissolved carbon dioxide or oxygen. Temperature is normally high to boiling point.	Brass valves suitable with EPDM elastomers. See Series 8210 and 8222 Hot Water Service Listings. Use suffix "E" on all others.
Stoddard Solvent	This is a dry-cleaning solvent of usually high-purity naphtha, clear and free of undissolved water. A coal-tar solvent.	Standard catalog items.
Sulfuric Acid	An oily, highly corrosive liquid oxidizing organic materials and most metals. It is used for pickling and cleaning metals in electric batteries and in plating baths, for making explosives and fertilizers.	Use an appropriate ball valves with ASCO 3 or 4 way auxiliary air pilot valve. For low pressure, small flow, and a concentration of up to 60%, refer to Shielded Core Valves.
Toluene (Toluol)	Also called methyl benzene or methyl benzol. One of the coal-tar solvents. Used in aviation and high octane gasolines. Also a solvent for paints, coatings, resins, etc. It is a flammable liquid.	Standard catalog valves with FKM disc and gasket. Add suffix "V" to catalog number.

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Trichloroethylene ("Carbona" or "TRIAD")	Common degreasing solvent, noncombustible, but very toxic. Adequate ventilation required.	Standard brass catalog valves, if dry, use FKM elastomers (add suffix "V" to catalog number). If moisture is present, use stainless steel. Metal and PTFE seated valves also used.
Turpentine	Solvent or thinner for paints, varnishes, and lacquers. Also, a rubber solvent and reclaiming agent. The liquid is volatile.	Standard catalog valves with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number.
Vacuum		Refer to Vacuum Valves.
Vegetable Oils	Edible oils extracted from seeds, fruits, or plants, such as peanut oils, cottonseed oils, etc.	Standard resilient seated catalog valves. For FDA approved elastomers, consult your local ASCO office.
Vinegar	A diluted impure solution of acetic acid.	Stainless steel valves with EPDM elastomers (FKM elastomers may also be used). Add suffix "E" to catalog number. For FDA approved elastomers, consult your local ASCO office.
Water, Boiler Feed	Commonly treated water with inhibitors to avoid corrosion of boiler tubes.	Standard stainless steel catalog valves with FKM elastomers. Add suffix "V" to catalog number.
Water, Distilled or Deionized	A purified water, sometimes called deionized water, neutral and free from contaminants.	Stainless steel valves with EPDM elastomers. Add suffix "E" to catalog number. Stainless steel or PTFE seated valves also used.
Water, Fresh		Standard resilient seated catalog valves. Aerated water, which is slightly acidic, will cause seat erosion by process known as dezincification. Stainless steel or plastic valves should then be selected.
Water, High Pressure	When handling water above 500 psi, erosion and water hammer must be considered.	Special designs for car wash applications, etc. Consult your local ASCO office.
Water, Hot	Water above 200°F: Often flashes to steam due to regulators or other line restrictions. Below 200°F, this change of state is unlikely.	Standard catalog designs suitable to temperatures listed in catalog. Also see Series 8210 and 8222 Hot Water Service listings. For temperatures exceeding those listed, consult your local ASCO office.
Water, Sea, Brine, Brackish	Difficult to handle due to galvanic corrosion.	Use appropriate ball valve with ASCO air pilot valve.