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.

Disc selection	n				Conc	entration [%]				
Media	1	5	10	20	25	30	40	50	80	100
Acetic acid								4CH (248°F)) 4CH	4C0, 4G0 (158°F) 7T0 (212°F)
								1011(2101	(140°F)	3BT, 4GT, 4WT, 7H0 (320°F)
Chlorine (absolute										3HE (68°F) 4CH, 7H0 (140°F)
dry gas)										4C0, 4G0 (176°F)
										3BT, 4GT, 4WT (284°F)
Chlorine (wet gas/liquid)										3BT, 4GT, 4WT (194°F)
Citric acid										4CH(140°F)
										3BT, 4GT, 4WT, 4C0, 4CP, 4G0,7H0 (212°F)
Ferric chloride			7H0 (68°F)				40H (176°E)	7T0 (230°F)	4CH (68°F) 7T0 (194°F)
			7H0 (00 F)				4CH (176°F)	710 (230 F)	3BT, 4GT, 4WT (212°F)
Hydrochloric	4C0, 4G0 (68°F)	4G0 (68°F) 4CH (176°F)								
	7T0 (176°F) 40 7H0 (212°F) 2AH (104°F)		4CH (68°F)	7H0 (68°F)	30D (140°F)		3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F)			
Lactic acid	/110 (212 1)					4CH (140°F)			4CH	4B0, 4C0, 4G0 (212°F)
Phosphoric acid						7T0 (68°F)			(68°F)	. ,
Phosphoric acid						4CH (140°F)				4C0, 4G0 (68°F) 3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F)
Sodium				30D (140°F))	4011(1401)				361,401,401 (2001)
hydroxide		2AR, 2AE, 3HE (122°F)		4GP, 4C0, 4G 4CH (212°F)	0,	4CH (122°F)		7T0 (68°F)		3BT, 4GT, 4WT (302°F)
Sodium				7H0 (140°F)	4CH (104°F)					
hypochlorite				7T0 (176°F)	3BT, 4GT, 4WT (158°F)					
Sulphuric acid										4CH(68°F) 4C0, 4G0 (86°F)
		4C0, 4G0 (104°F)	4C0, 4G0 (68°F)	4CH (176°)			4CH (104°F)		7H0 (212°F)
										3BT, 4GT, 4WT (266°F)
iner selectio	n					Concentration [%]				
Media	5	10	20	25	30	40	50	D	80	100
Acetic acid					E, EC					H (158°F) TS, TSA (248°F)
					(77°F)					TVVA, TSV (320°F)
Chlorine (absolute o gas)	dry									FX (176°F) TV, TVV (248°F)
Chlorine (wet gas/li	quid)									TV (86°F) TVV (194°F)
Citric acid										E (203°F) H, EC, TS, TSV (212°F
Ferric chloride						E (203°F)				E (77°F) EC, TS, TSV (212°F)
Hydrochloric acid	E, EC (104°	E, EC (68°	[:]) — H (140°E)	FX, V (212°F)	TE	TE, TEV (140°F)				
	L, LO (104	FX, V (230		17, 1 (2121)	TS, TV,	TSV, TVV (176°F)				
Lactic acid		E, EC (1949	°F)							E, EC (104°F) V (212°F)
Phosphoric acid		E, EC (194°	°F)					-	E, EC (140°F)	E, EC (77°F)
Sodium hydroxide							F FC (150°E)	H (104°E)	H (194°F)	TS, TSV (266°F)
Sodium hydroxide				E, EC (77°F)			E, EC (158°F)	лп (194-Р)		TE, TS, TV, TSV, TVV, TEV (284°F)
hypochlorite				V, TS (158°F)						
Sulphuric acid		E, EC (176	°F)		F	H (194°F)	FX, V (230°F)		H (68°F)	TE, TEV (176°F) FX, V (158°F)
		, (V (176°F)	TS, TV, TSV, TVV (266°F)

Disc and liner materials for corrosive media

Disc materials

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
Ultraflon®	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
CSM (Hypalon)	Desponia®	Н	Good mechanical characteristics, resistant to inorganic acids, bases, alcohols, ozone and hydrocarbonated solvents	++	230 °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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