

siegling transilon

transport- und prozessbänder

Chemische Beständigkeit der unterschiedlichen Siegling Transilon Beschichtungen

Die Angaben zur Beständigkeit von Siegling Transilon Beschichtungen – basierend auf Laboruntersuchungen und praktischen Erfahrungen – gelten bei Normklima 20/65 (+ 20 °C und 65 % relative Luftfeuchtigkeit).

Bei größeren Abweichungen vom Normklima kann sich die Beständigkeit der Beschichtungen ändern, fragen Sie uns.

Wir empfehlen, die Beständigkeitsangaben im Rahmen der jeweiligen Betriebsverhältnisse und der auf das Band einwirkenden Medien selbst zu prüfen. Auf Anforderung liefern wir Ihnen gerne entsprechende Musterstücke. Beständigkeitsangaben für Novo-Typen und Polyamidbeschichtungen sowie unbeschichtete Typen erhalten Sie auf Anfrage.

Die Handhabung der Beständigkeitsangaben wird durch Verwendung üblicher Begriffsbestimmungen sowie allgemein bekannter Namen und Bezeichnungen erleichtert, dafür wurden alle Substanzen in vier Gruppen unterteilt:

- Chemikalien
- chemisch-technische Produkte
- Pharmazeutika, Kosmetika
- Nahrungs- und Genussmittel

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Beschichtungswerkstoffe	Kurzzeichen	Siegling Transilon-Beschichtungen
	V	= PVC
	V-FDA	= PVC lebensmittelkonform
	VH	= PVC hart
	U	= Urethan
	U0	= Urethan-imprägniert
	UH, U2H	= Urethan hart
	A	= Polyolefin
	G	= Elastomer
	S	= Silikon
E	= Polyester	

Zeichen	●	= Beständig
	○	= Bedingt beständig, nach einiger Zeit geringe Gewichts- und Maßveränderungen, evtl. Versprödung
	–	= Unbeständig

Chemikalien

V	V-FDA	VH	U0 UH	U	U2H	A	G ¹	G ²	S	E	
—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	●	○	Aceton
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Alaune
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Aluminiumsalze
●	●	●	—	—	○	●	—	●	●	○	Ameisensäure, verdünnt
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	Ammoniak, gasförmig
●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	Ammoniak, wässrig
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumacetat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumcarbonat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumchlorid
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumnitrat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumphosphat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ammoniumsulfat
—	—	—	—	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	Amylalkohol
○	○	—	—	○	—	○	—	●	○	—	Anilin
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bariumsalze
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	●	—	—	Benzaldehyd
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	○	—	○	●	Benzin (s. auch Treibstoff)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Benzoesäure
—	—	—	—	○	○	○	—	—	—	○	Benzol
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bernsteinsäure
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Borsäure
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Borwasser
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brom
○	○	—	—	—	○	○	—	○	●	—	Bromwasser
●	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	●	●	Butan, flüssig
●	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	●	●	Butan, gasförmig
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	●	—	○	Butylacetat
○	○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	n-Butanol
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Calciumchlorid
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Calciumnitrat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Calciumsulfat
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chlor, flüssig
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	Chlor, gasförmig, feucht
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	Chlor, gasförmig, trocken
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chlorbenzol
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chloroform
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chlorsulfonsäure
●	●	○	—	—	○	●	—	○	○	—	Chlorwasser
●	●	○	○	○	●	●	—	●	○	○	Chlorwasserstoff, gasf., gering. Konz.
○	○	—	—	○	○	○	—	●	○	—	Chlorwasserstoff, gasf., hochkonz.
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Chromsalze
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Chromtrioxid
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chromsäure
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	●	—	—	●	Cyclohexan
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	●	—	—	—	Cyclohexanol
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	—	—	Cyclohexanon
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	—	—	Dekahydronaphtalin
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diethylether
—	—	—	○	○	—	○	—	●	●	●	Dibutylphthalat
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	○	—	Dimethylformamid
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	1,4 Dioxan

¹⁾ NBR = Acrylnitrilbutadienkautschuk
²⁾ EPDM = Ethylenpropylen-terpolymer



V	V-FDA	VH	U0 UH	U	U2H	A	G ¹	G ²	S	E	
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eisensalze (Sulfat)
○	○	○	—	—	—	○	—	●	●	○	Essigsäure (Eisessig)
●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	Essigsäure 10%
—	—	—	○	○	—	●	—	●	●	—	Essigsäureanhydrid
—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	—	○	Essigsäurebutylester (Butylacetat)
—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	—	○	Essigsäureethylester (Ethylacetat; Essigester)
○	○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	Ethylalkohol, unvergällt 100%
○	○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	Ethylalkohol, unvergällt 96%
○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	Ethylalkohol, unvergällt 50%
○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	Ethylalkohol, unvergällt 10%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ether
—	—	—	—	—	—	●	—	●	—	○	Ethylacetat
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	—	—	Ethylbenzol
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ethylchlorid
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ethylenchlorid
○	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	2-Ethylhexanol
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	—	Flußsäure 40%
○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	Formaldehyd
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Glycerin
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Glycerin, wässrig
○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Glycol
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Glycol, wässrig
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Harnstoff, wässrig
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	○	—	○	●	Heptan
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	○	—	○	●	Hexan
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	○	●	Isooctan
○	○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Isopropylalkohol
●	●	—	—	—	—	○	—	●	—	○	Kalilauge 50%
●	●	—	—	—	—	●	○	●	—	●	Kalilauge 25%
●	●	—	—	—	—	●	○	●	○	●	Kalilauge 10%
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kaliumcarbonat (Pottasche)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	Kaliumchlorat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kaliumchlorid
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Kaliumdichromat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kaliumjodid
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kaliumnitrat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	Kaliumpermanganat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	Kaliumpersulfat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kaliumsulfat
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	—	—	○	—	Kresole
○	○	○	—	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Kresole, wässrig
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Kupfersalze
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Magnesiumsalze
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	○	●	○	Methylethylketon
○	○	○	—	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Methylalkohol (Methanol)
○	●	●	—	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	Methylalkohol, wässrig 50%
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Methylenchlorid
○	●	—	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Milchsäure

¹⁾ NBR = Acrylnitrilbutadienkautschuk
²⁾ EPDM = Ethylenpropylenpolymer

Chemikalien

V	V-FDA	VH	U0 UH	U	U2H	A	G ¹	G ²	S	E	
—	—	—	○	○	—	○	○	—	—	○	Naphthalin
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumbicarbonat (Natron)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumbisulfit
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumcarbonat (Soda)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Natriumchlorat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumchlorid (Kochsalz)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumnitrat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumnitrit
●	●	●	—	—	—	○	○	●	—	○	Natriumhydroxid (Ätznatron)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	○	●	●	Natriumhypochlorit
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Natriumperborat
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumphosphate
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumsulfat (Glaubersalz)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumsulfid
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumsulfit
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natriumthiosulfat (Fixiersalz)
●	●	—	—	—	—	○	—	●	—	—	Natronlauge 50% (siehe Kalilauge)
●	●	—	—	—	—	○	○	●	—	○	Natronlauge 25%
●	●	—	○	—	—	●	○	●	○	●	Natronlauge 10%
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Nickelsalze
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	●	○	Nitrobenzol
○	●	—	●	●	●	●	○	—	—	●	Ölsäure
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	○	●	Octan (siehe auch Isooctan)
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Oxalsäure
○	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	Ozon
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Perchlorethylen
○	○	—	○	○	○	○	—	○	●	—	Phenol
○	○	—	○	—	○	○	○	○	●	—	Phenol, wässrig
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	○	●	●	Phosphorpentoxid
●	●	●	—	—	●	●	—	○	●	○	Phosphorsäure 85%
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	●	Phosphorsäure 50%
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Phosphorsäure 10%
●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	Propan, flüssig
●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	—	●	●	Propan, gasförmig
—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	○	○	—	Pyridin
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Quecksilber
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Quecksilbersalze
○	○	○	○	—	—	○	—	—	—	—	Salpetersäure
●	●	○	○	○	●	○	—	●	—	○	Salzsäure konzentriert
●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	Salzsäure 10%
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	Schwefel
○	●	—	○	○	—	○	—	●	○	○	Schwefeldioxid
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	○	—	Schwefelkohlenstoff
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Schwefelsäure 96%
○	○	—	—	—	—	○	—	○	—	○	Schwefelsäure 50%
○	○	○	○	—	○	○	—	●	○	●	Schwefelsäure 25%
○	○	○	○	—	○	●	○	●	●	●	Schwefelsäure 10%
○	○	○	○	○	○	●	—	●	○	○	Schwefelwasserstoff
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	Silbersalze
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Stearinsäure

¹⁾ NBR = Acrylnitrilbutadienkautschuk

²⁾ EPDM = Ethylenpropylen-terpolymer

Chemisch-technische Produkte

V	V-FDA	VH	U0 UH	U	U2H	A	G ¹	G ²	S	E	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Akkusäure
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Alaun
○	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	Asphalt
○	●	–	●	●	●	○	○	–	○	●	Benzin
●	●	●	●	●	○	●	–	○	●	●	Bleichlauge (12,5 %)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	○	–	–	Wirksames Chlor
○	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	Bohnerwachs*
●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	Borax
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	○	–	Bremsflüssigkeit* Skydrol
○	○	–	–	●	○	○	–	●	●	●	Bremsflüssigkeit* Bosch
●	●	●	●	●	○	●	–	●	●	●	Chlorkalk, wässr. Aufschlammung
○	○	–	○	●	●	○	–	○	○	●	Chrombäder, techn.*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chromschwefelsäure
●	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	–	○	●	Dieselöl
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Düngesalze
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Fixiersalz
○	○	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	Formalin
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	●	Frostschutzmittel*
●	●	–	–	–	–	●	●	●	●	○	Geschirrspülmittel*
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gips
●	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	–	○	●	Heizöle*
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	–	●	Knochenöl
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Königswasser
○	○	○	○	○	–	○	○	○	–	–	Kresollösung
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Leinöl
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Litex (Styrol)
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Mineralöle* (aromatenfrei)
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	Möbelpolitur*
●	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	–	●	●	Motorenöle*
–	–	–	–	○	○	○	○	–	○	○	Mottenkugeln
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Oleum
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Öl Nr. 3 nach ASTM
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Paraffin
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Paraffinöl
○	●	–	●	●	●	○	●	–	–	●	Petrolether
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	○	●	Petroleum
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Photograph. Entw.
●	●	–	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	Schmierseife
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	●	●	Schreib- und Nähmaschinenöl
○	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	–	○	●	Schuhcreme*
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seewasser
●	●	–	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Silikonöle*
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Soda

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V	V-FDA	VH	U0 UH	U	U2H	A	G ¹	G ²	S	E	
●	●	—	●	●	●	○	—	—	○	●	Teer*
●	●	—	●	●	●	○	○	—	○	●	Terpentinöl
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	○	●	Testbenzin
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tinte*
○	●	—	●	●	●	●	○	—	○	●	Transformatoröl*
Treibstoff:											
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	○	●	Normalbenzin DIN 51 635
○	●	—	●	●	●	○	○	—	○	●	Benzin regulär
—	—	—	○	○	○	○	○	—	○	●	Benzin super
●	●	—	●	●	●	○	●	—	○	●	Dieselöl*
●	●	—	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	Waschmittel*
●	●	—	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	Waschmittel, synth.*
●	●	—	○	—	—	●	○	●	○	○	Waschmittellaug
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Wasserglas
Weichmacher:											
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Dibutylphthalat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Dibutylsebazat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Dihexylphthalat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Dinonyladipat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Diisononylphthalat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Diocyladipat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Diocylphthalat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Trikesylphosphat
—	—	—	●	●	—	●	—	●	●	●	Triocylphosphat
○	●	—	●	●	●	●	○	—	●	●	Zweitaktöl
*Beständigkeit hängt von der Zusammensetzung ab											

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Forbo Movement Systems is part of the Forbo Group,
a global leader in flooring, bonding and movement systems.

Wegen der Vielfalt der Verwendungszwecke unserer Produkte sowie der jeweiligen besonderen Gegebenheiten stellen unsere Gebrauchsanweisungen, Angaben und Auskünfte über Eignung und Anwendung der Produkte nur allgemeine Richtlinien dar und entbinden den Besteller nicht von der eigenverantwortlichen Erprobung und Prüfung. Bei anwendungstechnischer Unterstützung durch uns trägt der Besteller das Risiko des Gelingens seines Werkes.

Forbo Siegling Service – jederzeit weltweit

Forbo Siegling beschäftigt in der Firmengruppe weltweit mehr als 1.900 Mitarbeiter. Unsere Produkte werden in acht Ländern hergestellt; Gesellschaften und Landesvertretungen mit Materiallagern und Werkstätten finden Sie in über 50 Ländern. Forbo Siegling Servicestationen gibt es in mehr als 300 Orten der Welt.