
AEROFLEX®
INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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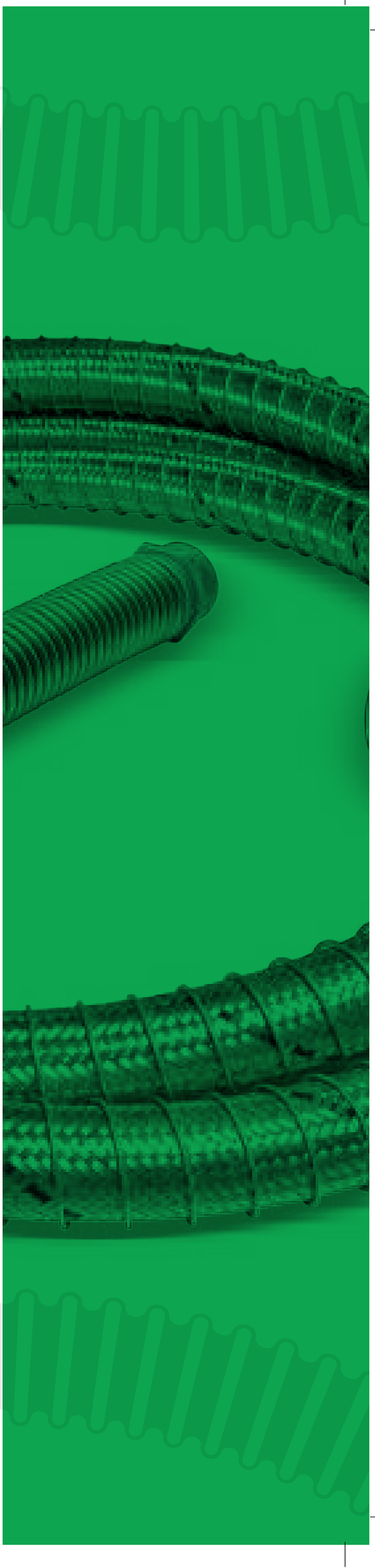


AEROFLEX®
INDUSTRIES LIMITED

About the Company

AEROFLEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED is an ISO 14001, 9001-2015 company certified by RWTUV Germany. We manufacture stainless steel corrugated flexible hoses and hose assemblies in an ultra-modern facility in Taloja, Navi Mumbai, India under the strict supervision of an experienced and qualified team.

AEROFLEX uses state-of-the-art technology to deliver high-quality products that meet customer satisfaction. As a result of continual improvement in every aspect of the business, within a short span, AEROFLEX has become one of the most reliable sources of quality metallic flexible hose assemblies both in the domestic as well as in the international market. This has been possible due to AEROFLEX's ability to meet exact customer requirements and strict adherence to the delivery schedule with personal attention to every customer.

A full range of metallic flexible hoses and hose assemblies are manufactured in authentic stainless steel with grades AISI 304, 321, 316 & 316L, conforming to highest international quality standards. Our stainless steel corrugated flexible hoses conform to BS 6501 part-1& ISO 10380 and are manufactured as per type A, B, and C flexibility.

Global Presence

AEROFLEX®
INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Our Aspects

MISSION

To excel and become a world leader in the field of stainless steel corrugated flexible hoses and assemblies by achieving the goal of total customer satisfaction based on the understanding and anticipation of the customer's need.

VISION

To build and consolidate our leadership position through successful collaboration, market intelligence, and thorough research & development.

VALUES

Aeroflex is a people-centric organization that strongly believes in empowering professionals with strong characters and ethics.

PURPOSE

Commitment To Excellence.

Core Values

- Every employee must be considered as an individual, and we must respect their dignity and recognize their merits.
- Equal opportunities for employee development and advancement should be available for all.
- Our suppliers and business associates must be given a fair and reasonable deal.
- We must protect the environment and our natural resources.
- We must make a sound profit by driving business ethically, using legitimate modern methods and techniques.
- Adequate reserves must be created to face adverse times. Stockholders should receive a fair return on their investments.
- Improve the effectiveness of the quality management system continuously by periodic review of quality objectives.
- Deliver the material in time to achieve customer satisfaction.
- Ensure consistency in quality by providing appropriate training to employees in their respective field.

Our Strengths

- Aeroflex is an ISO 9001:2015 company.
- We are one of the leading manufacturers of stainless steel flexible hoses and assemblies in the organized sector of India.
- We are an established and reputed brand for flexible hoses in almost all industrial developed countries of the world.
- We currently export to more than 80 countries.
- We have a strong customer profile compromising of multinational and reputed domestic brands in India in all industrial segments.
- Due to its capability to handle high temperatures, shocks and vibrations, stainless steel hoses are fast taking over the use of rubber and other types of hoses across all industrial segments.
- As per European law, stainless steel hoses are considered to be food-grade hoses, and as such, it can be used in pharmaceutical and other food-related industries.
- Considering the upcoming new green-field projects, the demand for stainless steel hoses are going to increase by at least 50-60% in the next three years.
- Due to the excellent quality of our hoses, compared to the hoses manufactured in China and other Southeast Asian countries, there is a global increase in the demand for the same. Thus, in the next 3 years, we expect the export business to increase substantially.

Promoters

Aeroflex Industries Limited is a professionally managed company, which percolates the value systems down the hierarchy easier and faster. The operations of the company are controlled, supervised, and managed by the Board of Directors comprising of highly-qualified and experienced professionals with a rich background in their respective field.

Sat Industries Limited is the holding company of Aeroflex Industries Limited. Sat is a BSE listed company and has been in existence for more than 31 years. It is engaged in varied business activities such as manufacturing, education, leasing, finance, investments, domestic trading and import & export through its various subsidiaries and associates.

It has a presence in various international markets such as the Middle East, Europe, Asia, Africa and North & South America. Its group companies are exporting products to more than 100 countries. Its head office is in Mumbai. Sat Group's capabilities in management, finance, strategic and international operations is a great advantage to Aeroflex.

TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

Metal Hose Terminology

Annular
A specially designed hose profile that ensures each convolution is a complete circle or ring.

Braid
A woven wire cover that is placed over the hose to prevent elongation of the hose under internal pressure and to permit higher working pressure.

Close Pitch
More corrugations per foot, which renders the longest fatigue life and minimum bend radius.

Open Pitch
Less corrugations per foot. This helps limit motions and bend radius.

Constant Flexing Bend Radius
The minimum radius to which a hose can be repeatedly bent and render satisfactory flexure life.

Constant Motion
Motion that occurs on a regular cyclic basis at constant travel.

Temperature Correction Factor

When hoses are required to work at higher temperatures, the working pressure given in Table 1 should be multiplied by the correction factor. This will determine the pressure rating of the hoses for higher temperatures.

Example:

- Design Pressure of 50 NB hose is required at temperature of 200°C, if Hose material SS316L.
- Then specified pressure for 50 NB single wire braid hose, as per the table (Series A100), is 30 bar.
- The correction factor at 200°C is 0.60.

Thus, the permissible working pressure is 30x0.60=18.0 bar.

Recommended design pressure of SS316L DN50 Hose with single wire braiding at 200 degree Celsius will be 18.0 bar.

Pressure Rating Table

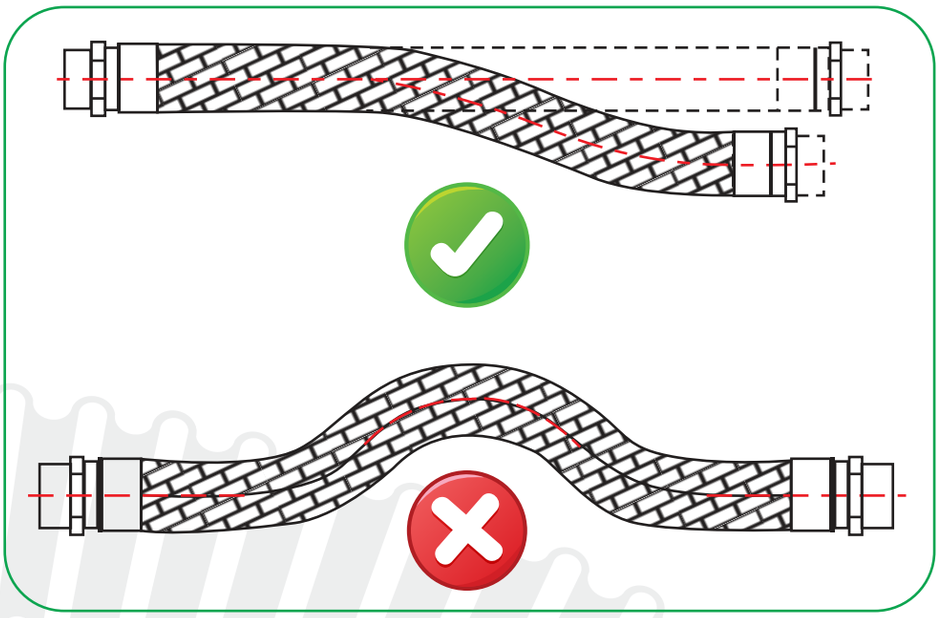
NOMINAL BORE	MINIMUM BEND RADIUS		WITHOUT BRAID		SINGLE BRAID		DOUBLE BRAID	
NB	STATIC	FLEXING	MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE	TEST PRESSURE kg/cm2	MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE kg/cm2	TEST PRESSURE kg/cm2	MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE kg/cm2	TEST PRESSURE kg/cm2
mm	mm	mm	kg/cm2	kg/cm2	kg/cm2	kg/cm2	kg/cm2	kg/cm2
6	25	85	4	6	120	180	192	288
8	32	125	4	6	100	150	160	240
10	38	140	4	6	90	135	144	216
12	45	140	3	4.5	80	120	128	192
16	58	160	3	4.5	70	105	112	168
20	70	170	3	4.5	64	96	102.5	153.5
25	85	190	2	3	50	75	80	120
32	105	260	2	3	40	60	64	96
40	130	300	1	1.5	35	52.5	56	84
50	160	320	1	1.5	30	45	48	72
65	180	410	0.3	0.5	24	36	38.5	57.5
80	200	450	0.3	0.5	18	27	29	43
100	290	560	0.3	0.5	16	24	25.5	38.5
125	325	710	0.2	0.3	14	21	22.5	33.5
150	380	815	0.2	0.3	10	15	16	24
200	500	1015	0.2	0.3	8	12	12.5	19
250	620	1270	0.1	0.15	7.5	11	12	18
300	725	1525	0.1	0.15	6	9	9.5	14.5
350	950	1850	0.1	0.15	4.5	6.5	7.2	10.8

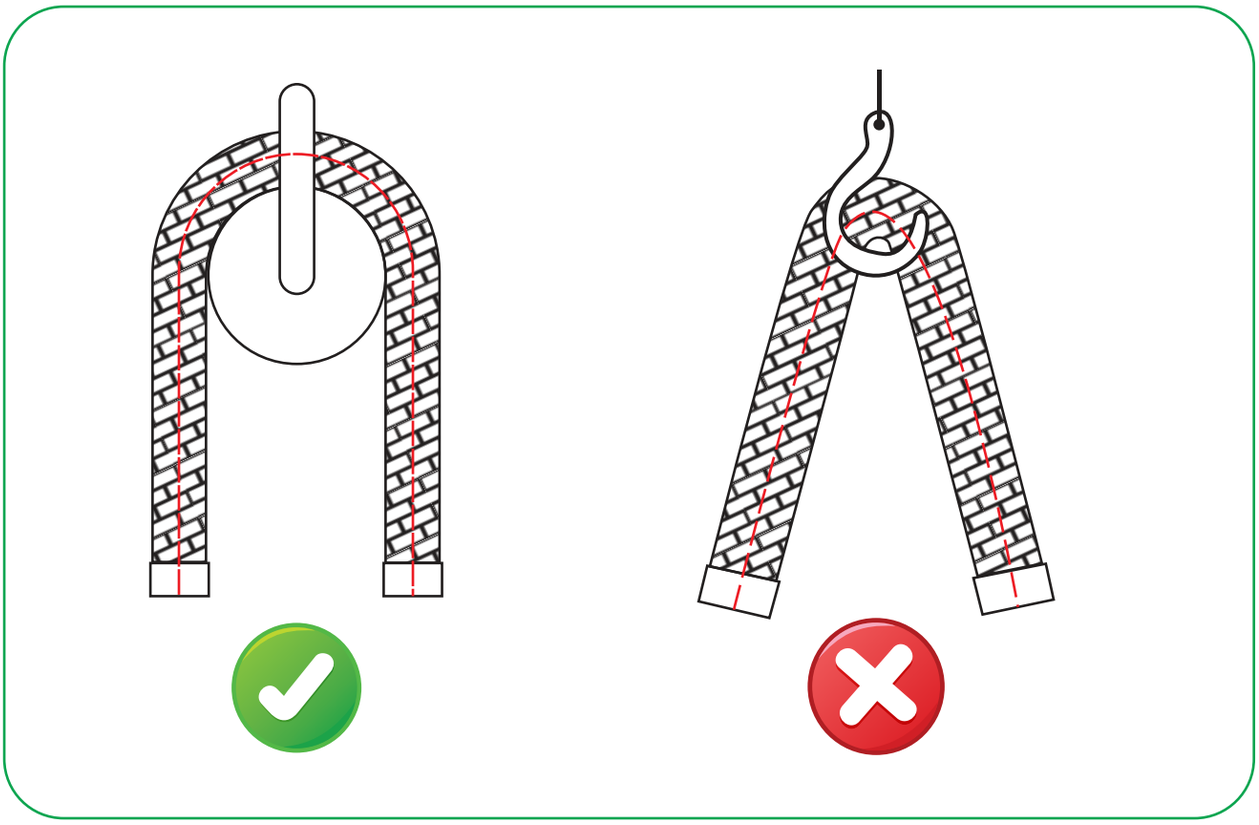
Temperature Correction Factor for Hose System FT

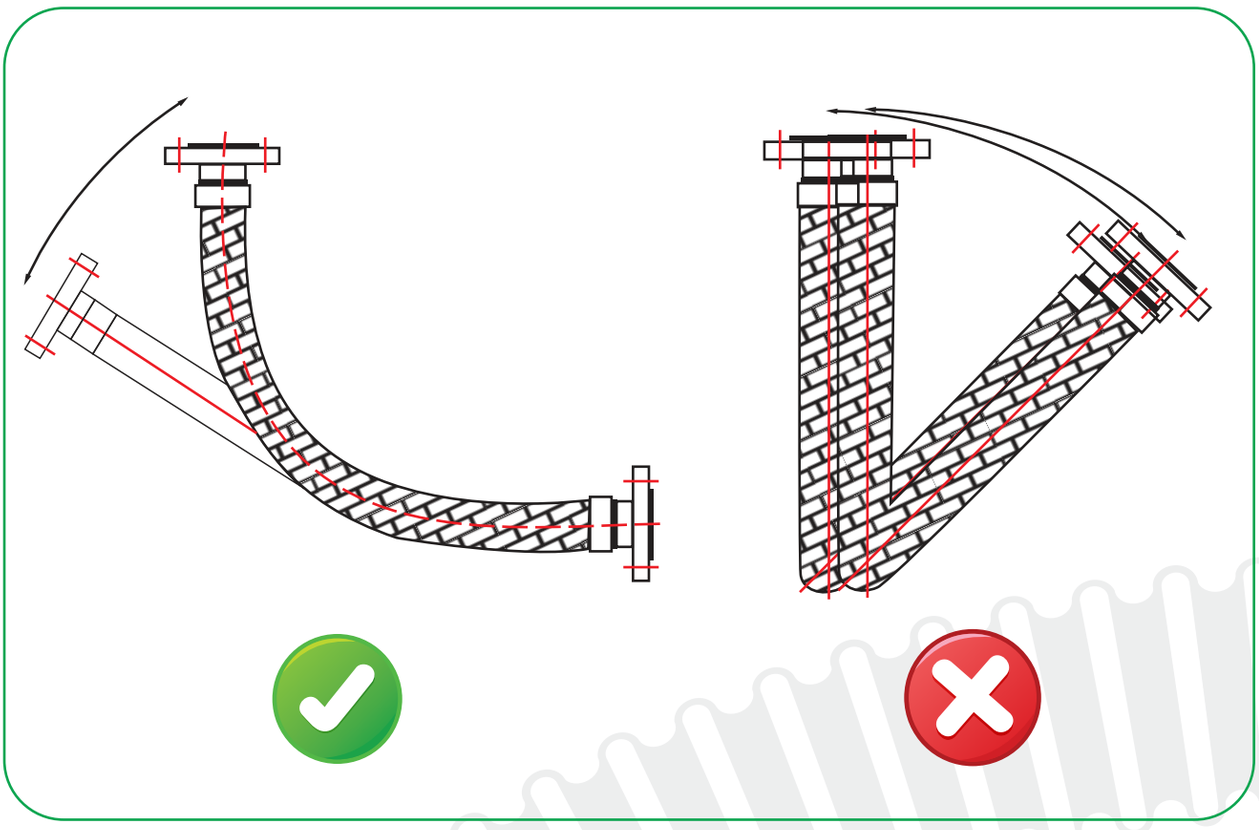
Material	Temperature											
	20	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550
	De-rating factors											
SS304L	1	0.87	0.72	0.65	0.59	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.43
SS304	1	0.88	0.73	0.66	0.60	0.56	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.42
SS321	1	0.92	0.88	0.78	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.59
SS316L	1	0.88	0.74	0.67	0.62	0.58	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.47
SS316	1	0.90	0.78	0.71	0.66	0.62	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.51

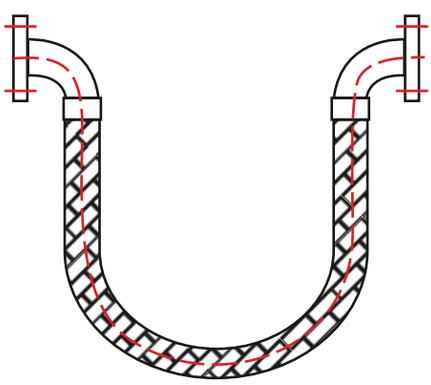
Installation Precautions

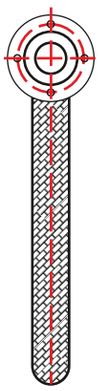
- **Do not compress or extended axially:** Hose shall be installed in line with longitudinal axis of pipe system
- **Do not torque during installation:** Hose assembly should not be twist, use two wrenches to keep away the hose from twisting during tightening the fitting.
- Do not sharp bend during unwinding or installation.
- Maintain minimum bend radius to avoid premature failure.
- Do not allow hose movement in multiple plane.

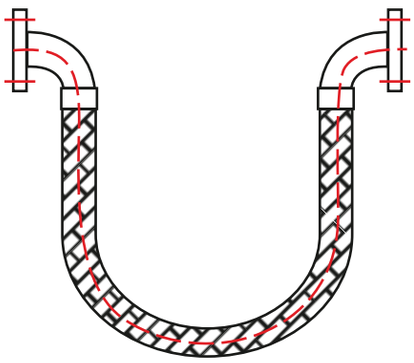


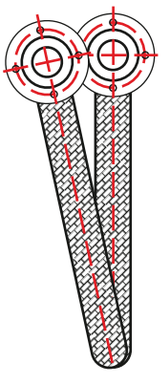


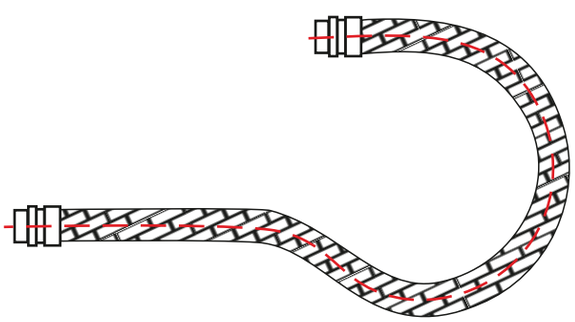


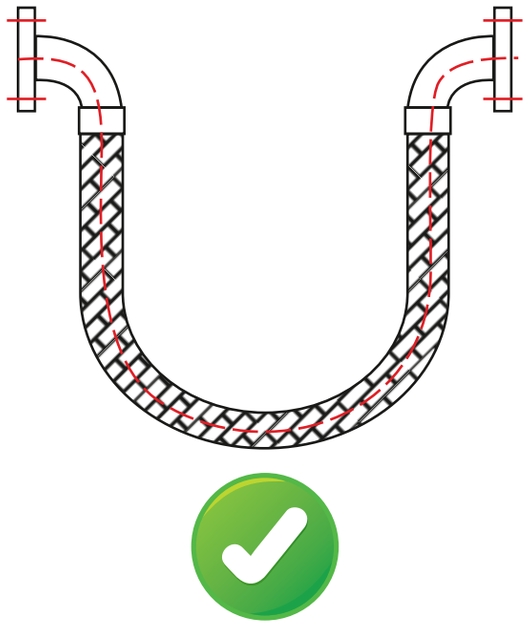


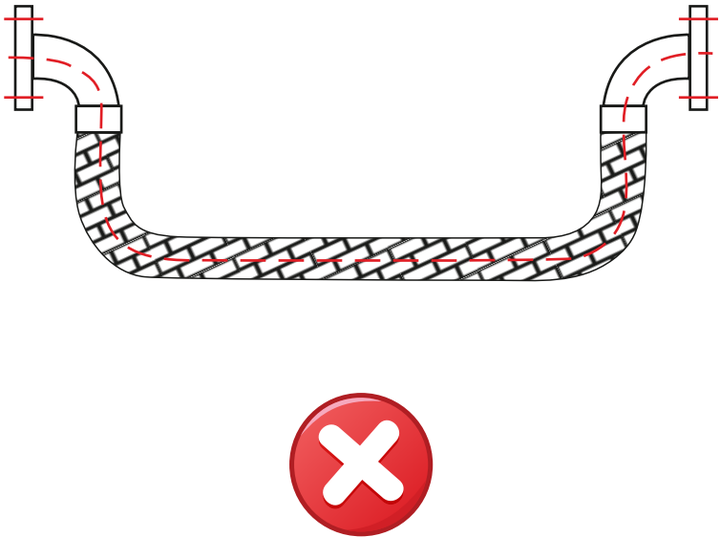


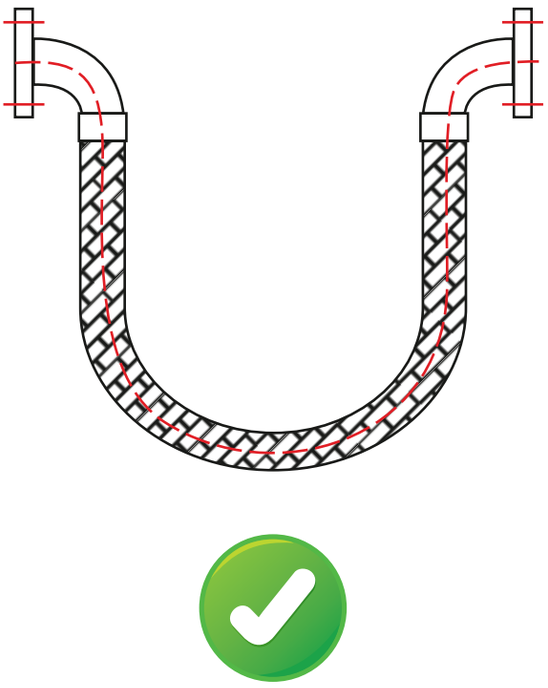


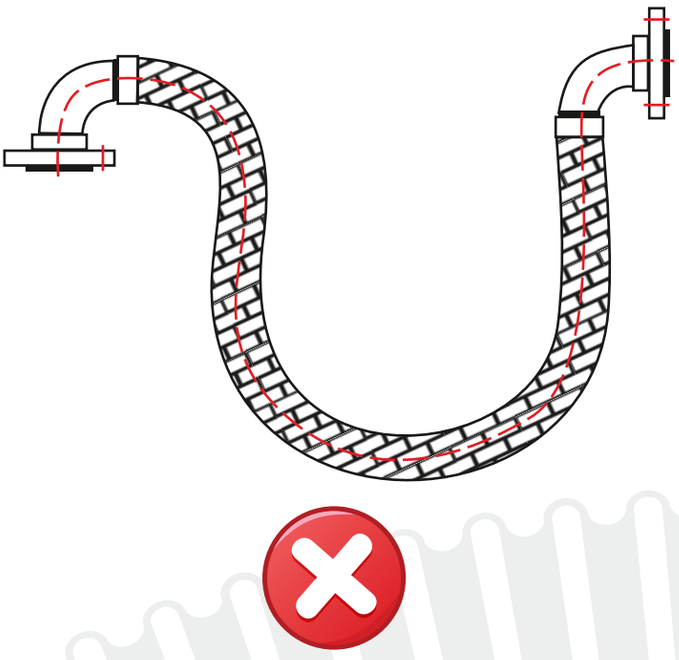


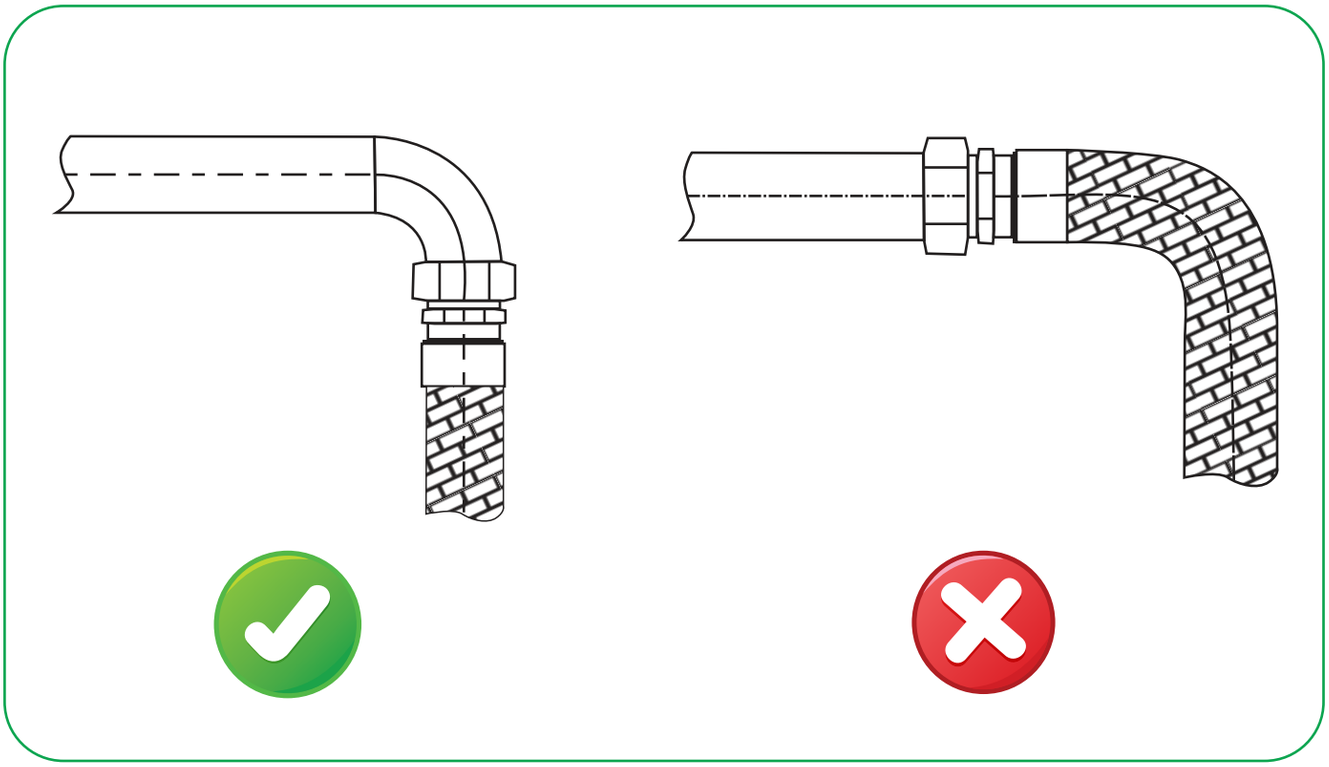


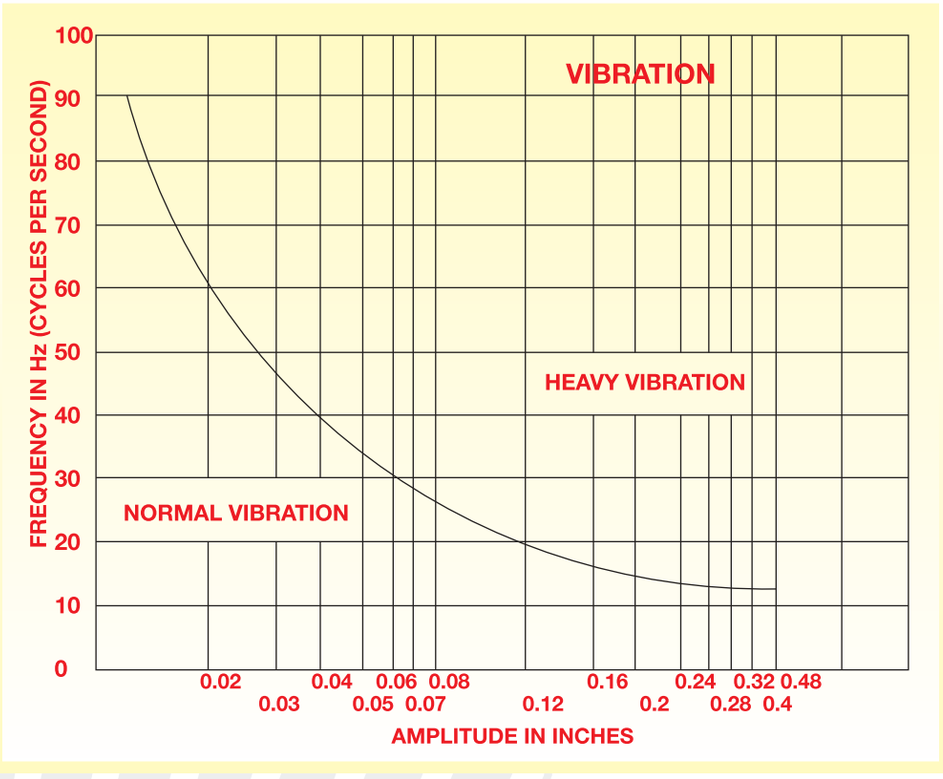











VIBRATION
HEAVY VIBRATION
NORMAL VIBRATION
FREQUENCY IN Hz (CYCLES PER SECOND)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.05
0.06
0.07
0.08
0.12
0.16
0.2
0.24
0.28
0.32
0.4
0.48
AMPLITUDE IN INCHES

- **Fittings :** Parts attached to the ends of the metal hose, so that it can be connected to other components such as flanges, unions, nipples, etc.

- **Flow Velocity :** When the flow velocity exceeds 75 ft/second liquid, 150 ft/second gas in the braided hose, a flexible metal interlocked liner should be used.

- **Intermittent Motion :** Motion that occurs on a regular or irregular cyclic basis along a path of full travel.

- **Maximum Test Pressure :** Maximum pressure hose assemble should be subjected to testing, based on 150% of the maximum working pressure.

- **Media :** Material conveyed by a hose assembly such as gases, chemicals, or liquids.

- **NPT :** American Standard Tapered Pipe Thread.

- **Operating Conditions :** Temperature, Pressure, Media, Motion and Application involved.

- **PSIG :** Pounds per square inch gage.

- **Random Motion :** Uncontrolled motion that occurs usually from manual handling of the hose.

- **Rated Burst Pressure :** Pressure at which hose can be expected to fail. Braid will normally fail before core burst.

- **Safety Factor :** Difference between working pressure and rated burst pressure.

- **Shock or Pulsating Pressure :** Shock, pulsating or surge pressure can cause premature failure of hose, so the pressure should not exceed 50% of the maximum working pressure.

- **Static Bend :** Minimum centre bend radius to which flexible metal hose may be bent for installation.
- **Vibration :** Rapid application of motion.
- **Working Temperature :** Temperature to which hose will be subjected to during operation.

Flow Velocity

Corrugated metal flexible hoses have limitations in case of fluids with high-flow velocities. This is because high-velocity causes resonant vibrations, resulting in premature failure of the assembly. Whenever flow velocity exceeds 50 m/sec for gas and 25 m/sec for liquids, an interlock hose liner should be used in the hose assemblies. The above flow velocity values get reduced to 50% for 90 bends and 25% for 45 bends.

Modes of Movements

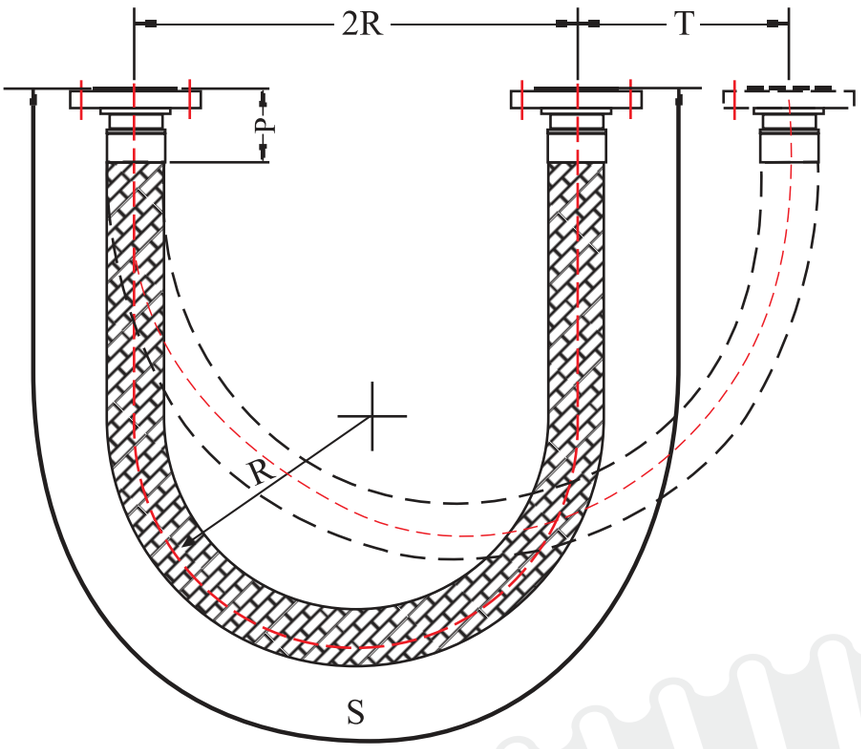
- **Lateral Offset Motion :** This motion occurs when the hose centreline is moved in a plan perpendicular to the longitudinal axis with and remain parallel.
- **Angular Offset Motion :** Angular movement is the bending of the hose so that the end is no longer parallel. Amount of movement is measured in degree from centre line.
- **Axial Movement :** This movement is compression or elongation along the longitudinal axis.

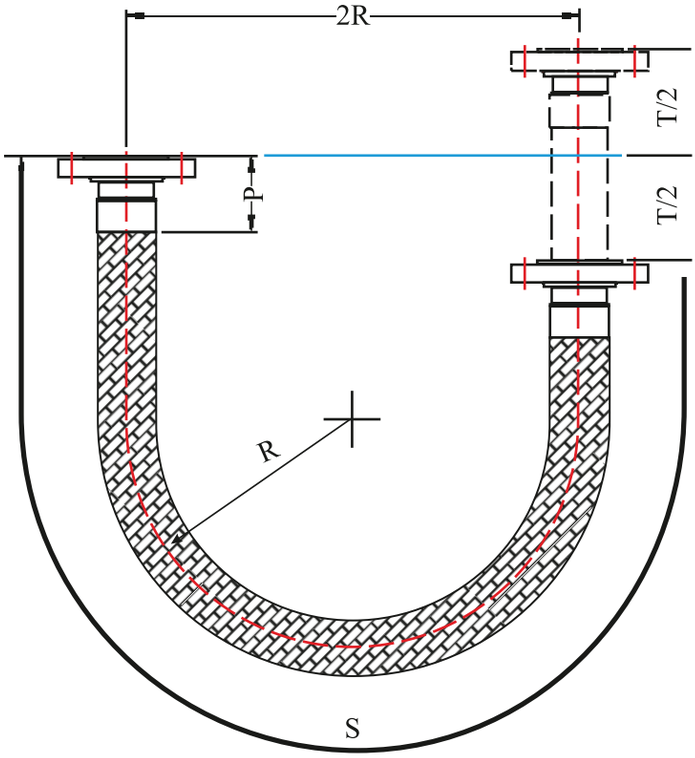
- **Torsional Movement :** This movement occurs when one end of hose is twisted and other remain fixed, for eliminating this twisting use two spanner with proper method of tightening.

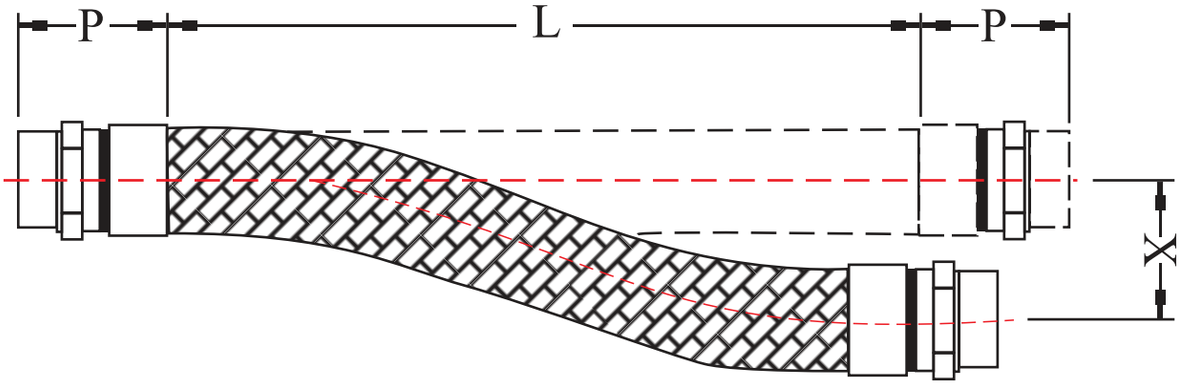
- **Radial Movement :** This type of movement means hose is bent in 180 degree arc in vertical or horizontal travelling. Horizontal loops must have the bottom support to avoid extra stress on the hose.

- **Random Motion :** This is non-predictable motion due to manual handling. Hose must be prevent from sharp bending/ abrasion of wire braid.

- **Frequency of Motion :** The rate of flexing of hose is subjected to in a given time period. These are three basic type of motion vibration motion, dynamic motion and continuous motion.




2R
T/2
T/2
P
R
S

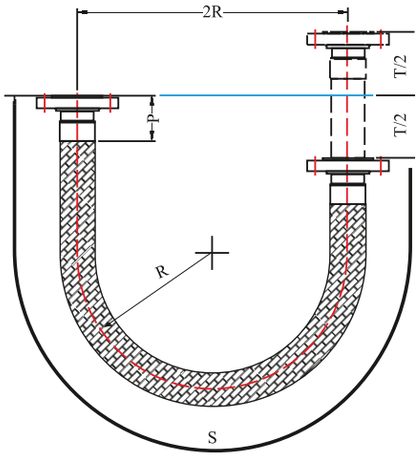

P
L
P
X

Calculation of Minimum Hose Length for Flexing Installation

Length calculations

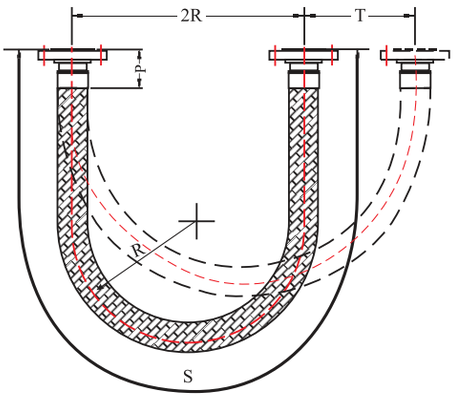
- For the following formula:
  S = live length of hose
  T = travel/offset
  R = Installed radius must be greater than dynamic minimum bend radius

SIZE	BEND RADIUS	DISPLACEMENT 'T'											
		15	25	35	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
6	85	160	206	244	292	357	412	461	505	545	583	618	652
8	125	194	250	296	354	433	500	559	612	661	707	750	791
10	140	205	265	313	374	458	529	592	648	700	748	794	837
12	140	205	262	313	374	458	529	592	648	700	748	794	837
16	160	219	283	335	400	490	566	632	693	748	800	849	894
20	170	226	292	345	412	505	583	652	714	771	825	875	922
25	190	239	308	365	436	534	616	689	755	815	872	925	975
32	260	279	361	427	510	624	721	806	883	954	1020	1082	1140
40	300	300	387	458	548	671	775	866	949	1025	1095	1162	1225
50	320	310	400	473	566	693	800	894	980	1058	1131	1200	1265
65	410	351	453	536	640	784	906	1012	1109	1198	1281	1358	1432
80	450	367	474	561	671	822	949	1061	1162	1255	1342	1423	1500
100	560	410	529	626	748	917	1058	1183	1296	1400	1497	1587	1673
125	710	462	596	705	843	1032	1192	1332	1459	1576	1685	1787	1884
150	815	494	638	755	903	1106	1277	1427	1564	1689	1806	1915	2019
200	1015	552	712	843	1007	1234	1425	1593	1745	1885	2015	2137	2253
250	1270	617	797	943	1127	1380	1594	1782	1952	2108	2254	2391	2520
300	1525	676	873	1033	1235	1512	1746	1953	2139	2310	2470	2620	2761



RADIAL MOVEMENT IN VERTICAL LOOP

FORMULA: S =4R+ ½ T+2P

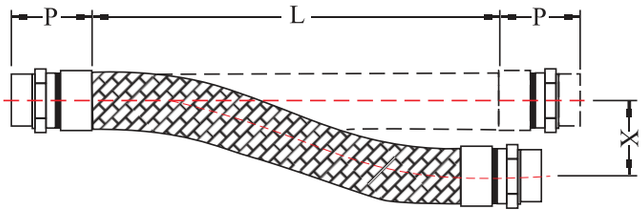


RADIAL MOVEMENT IN HORIZONTAL LOOP

FORMULA: S =4R+ 1.57 T+2P

DROP HEIGHT (BEFORE STRETCH) = 1.43R+0.785 T

DROP HEIGHT (AFTER STRETCH) = 1.43R+0.5 T



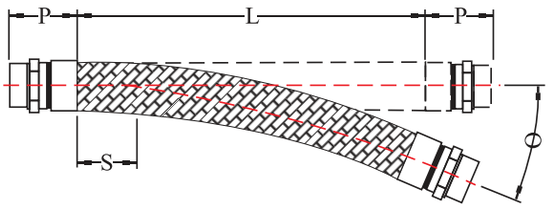
LATRAL OFFSET

FORMULA: L= √(20RxT)

Lp= √(L ^{2}- T^2)

R – Minimum dynamic bend radius

Quick Calculation of T as per table



ANGULAR DEFLECTION / OFFSET

FORMULA: L =2S+ (ø/57.3)R

ø = Deflection angle

Corrosion resistance Table

for the slection of suitable hose and fitting material you may refer table for guidance which is accurate, however of variable beyond our control no gurantee of service generally can be given

Rating code: A -Suitable, B- Limited service, C - not Suitable, D- no information

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Aceteldehyde	B	A	A	A
Acetanilide	B	B	B	B
Acetic acid > 30%	C	C	B	B
Acetic acid Glacial	D	B	B	B
Acetic acid Anhydride	C	B	A	A
Acetone	C	B	B	B
Acetonephenone	A	B	B	B
Acetyle Chloride	C	B	B	B
Aceytlene	A	A	A	A
Acrylates	B	B	B	B
Acrylic acid	C	B	B	B
Acrylonitrile	A	A	A	A
Alcohal	A	A	A	A
Alum	C	B	B	B
Alum Acetate	D	A	A	A
Alumina	A	A	A	A
Aluminium Acetate	C	A	A	A
Aluminium Bromide	C	B	B	A
Aluminium chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Aluminium chloride moist	C	C	C	C
Aluminium fluoride	B	C	C	A
Aluminium Hydroxide	B	B	A	A
Aluminium Nitrate	C	A	A	A
Aluminium Salt	D	B	B	A
Aluminium suphate	C	D	D	A
Ammonia dry	A	A	A	A
Ammonia moist	C	A	A	A
Ammonium acetate	A	A	A	A
Ammonium bicarbonate (Hot)	D	A	A	A
Ammonium Bromide	C	C	C	D
Ammonium Carbonate	A	B	B	D
Ammonium Chloride Dry	D	C	C	A
Ammonium chloride Moist	C	C	C	A
Ammonium hydroxide	B	B	B	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
AAmmonium meta phasphate	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Nitrate	C	A	A	A
Ammonium Nitrite	D	A	A	D
Ammonium perchloride (10%)	D	A	B	D
Ammonium persupphate	D	A	A	D
Ammonium phosphate	C	B	A	A
Ammonium sulphate	C	C	B	A
Ammonium thiocyanate	A	A	A	A
Amyl Acetate	A	B	B	A
Amyl Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Amyl chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Amyl chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Amyl chloro napthalene	D	A	A	A
Amyl Napthalene	D	A	A	A
Aniline	C	B	B	A
Aniline dyes	C	B	B	A
Aniline hydrochloride	D	C	C	A
animat fats	A	A	A	A
Aqua ragia	D	C	C	A
Arsenic acid	B	D	B	A
Askarel	A	A	A	D
Asphalt	A	A	A	A
Atmosphere - Industrial	C	B	A	A
Atmosphere - marine	C	B	B	C
Atmosphere - rural	C	A	A	A
Barium Carbonate	B	B	B	A
Barium chloride dry	C	B	B	A
Barium Chloride moist	C	B	B	A
Barium Hydroxide	B	B	A	A
Barium nitrate moist	D	A	A	A
Barium Sulphate	B	B	B	A
Barium sulphide	C	B	B	A
Beer	C	A	A	A
Beet sugar syrup	B	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Benzaldehyde	C	A	A	A
Benzene	A	A	A	A
Benzene Sulphonic acid	C	D	B	A
Benzine	A	B	B	A
Benzoic acid	D	B	B	A
Benzalamine	B	B	B	A
Benzyl Alcohol	A	B	B	A
benzile Benzonate	A	A	A	A
Benzyl chloride - dry	B	A	A	A
Benzyl chloride - moist	D	C	C	A
Bismuth chloride	A	A	A	A
Blast furnace gas	A	A	A	C
Black liquor sulphate process	C	B	B	A
Bleaching powder dry	C	A	A	A
Bleaching powder moist	C	C	C	A
Borax	B	B	A	A
Bordeaux mixture	B	A	A	A
Boric acid	D	C	C	A
Boron tri chloride dry	D	C	C	A
Boron tri chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Boron tri flouride dry	A	B	B	D
Brines	C	C	C	A
Bromic acid	C	C	C	D
Bromic dry	C	B	B	A
Bromic moist	C	C	C	A
Bunker oil	A	A	A	A
Butter	A	A	A	A
Butadien	A	A	A	A
Butane	A	A	A	A
Butanol (Butyl Alcohol)	A	A	A	A
Butyle Acetate	B	A	A	A
Butyle amine	A	A	A	D
Butyle Carbitol	A	A	A	A
Butyle phenols	B	B	B	D
Butyle mercaptan	D	A	A	A
Butyle stearate	A	A	A	A
Butaldehyde	D	D	D	A
Butylamin	A	A	A	A
Butyric acid	C	B	B	A
Cadmium Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Cadmium Chloride dry	A	A	A	A
Cadmium suphate	B	A	A	A
Calcium acetate	A	A	A	A
Calcium bisuphite	B	B	B	A
Cascium bromide	C	C	C	D
Calcium carbonate	A	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Calcium chlorate	D	C	B	D
Calcium chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Calcium chloride dry	A	B	B	A
Calcium chloro hypochlorite	C	C	C	A
calcium fluoride	C	C	C	A
Calcium hypochlorite	D	C	B	A
Calcium hydroxide	C	B	B	A
Calcium Hypochloride moist	C	C	C	A
Calcium Hypochloride dry	B	B	B	A
Calcium nitrate	C	A	A	A
Calcium oxide	A	A	A	A
Calcium silicate	A	A	A	A
Calcium sulphate	A	A	A	A
Calcium sulphide	A	A	A	A
Camphene	D	B	B	A
Cane sugar syrup	B	A	A	A
Carbolic acid	C	B	A	A
Carbon dioxide dry	A	A	A	A
Carbon dioxide moist	C	A	A	A
Carbonate devarages	C	A	A	A
Carbonate water	C	A	A	A
Carbon disulphide	B	B	B	D
Carbon tetracholride dry	B	A	A	A
Carbon tetracholride moist	C	C	C	A
Carbon monooxide	A	A	A	A
Carbonic acid	D	A	A	A
Caster oil	A	A	A	A
Caustic soda	B	C	C	A
Cellosolve Acetate	A	A	A	A
Cellosolve butyl	A	A	A	A
Cellulose	A	A	A	A
Chlorine dry	B	B	B	A
Chlorine moist	C	C	C	A
Chlorine trifluoride	C	D	D	D
Chloroacetic acid	C	C	C	A
choloric acid	C	C	C	A
Chlorinated water (saturated)	B	D	D	A
Chlorine dioxide dry	B	B	B	A
Chlorine dioxide moist	C	C	C	A
Chlorobenzene	A	B	B	A
Cholobromo metahne	C	A	A	A
Chloro Nephthalene	B	A	A	A
Chloro Sulphuric acid dilute	C	C	C	A
Chloro Toluene	A	A	A	A
Chloroform dry	C	A	A	A
Chlorofrom moist	C	C	C	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Chromic acid	C	C	B	A
Chromic fluoride	C	C	C	D
Chromic Hydroxide	B	B	B	D
Chromium sulphate	C	B	B	D
Cider	C	A	A	A
Citric acid	C	B	B	A
Cod liver oil	A	A	A	A
Coffee	C	A	A	A
Coke oven gas	A	A	A	D
Copper acetate	D	A	A	A
Copper acetate dry	B	B	B	A
Copper Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Copper Cyanide	D	A	A	A
Copper nitrate	C	A	A	A
Copper Sulphate	C	B	B	A
Corn oil	A	A	A	A
Corn syrup	A	A	A	A
Cotton seed oil	A	B	B	A
Creasote (coal tar)	A	A	A	A
Creosol	B	B	A	A
Crude oil	C	C	B	A
Crude wax	A	A	A	A
Cutting oil	A	A	A	A
Cynogen gas	D	A	A	D
Cyclohaxane	B	A	A	A
Cyclohaxanone	D	B	B	A
Cymene	D	D	D	A
DDT	C	A	A	A
Decaline	D	D	D	A
Denatured Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Diancentone	A	A	A	A
Diancentone Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Di benzyl Ether	A	A	A	A
Dibutyl Ether	A	A	A	A
Dibutyl Pthalate	A	B	A	A
Dibutyl sebecate	D	D	D	A
Di chlorobenzene	D	A	A	A
Di chloroethan- dry	A	B	B	A
Di chloroethane - moist	C	C	C	C
DiChloro ethylene dry	B	B	B	A
Di Chloro ethylene moist	C	C	C	A
Dichlorophenol	C	B	B	A
Diesel oil	A	A	A	A
Diethylamine	C	D	B	A
Diethyle ether	A	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Diethylene glycol	A	A	A	A
Diethylene Pthalate	D	A	A	A
Diethyle sebacate	D	A	A	A
Di iso butyl ketone	D	A	A	A
Di iso propyle ketone	D	A	A	A
Dimethyle analine	D	D	D	A
Dimethyle formamide	A	A	A	A
Dimethyle Pthalate	D	D	D	A
Di iso cyanate	B	A	A	A
Di methyl sulphate	B	B	B	D
Di octyle Pthalate	A	A	A	A
Dioxane	A	A	A	A
Di Pentane	A	A	A	A
Epi Chloro hydrin dry	C	A	A	A
Epi Chloro hydrin moist	C	C	C	D
Epsom salt (Mg Sulphate)	D	A	A	A
Ethane	A	A	A	A
Ethanol	C	A	A	A
Ethanol amine	A	B	A	A
Ether	A	B	A	A
Ethyle acetate	A	B	B	A
Ethyle aceto acetate	A	A	A	A
Ethyl Acrylate	A	A	A	A
Ethylene	A	A	A	A
Ethyl Celluslose	A	A	A	A
Ethyl Benzene	B	B	B	A
Ethyl Chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Ethyl Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Ethyle ethers	B	A	A	A
Ethyl mecaptan	B	D	D	A
Ethyl Pento chloro Benzene	B	A	A	A
Ethyl Silicate	A	A	A	A
Ethylene	A	A	A	A
Ethylene Chloride	B	A	A	A
Ethylene chloro hydrin dry	B	C	C	A
Ethylene chloro hydrin moist	C	C	C	A
Ethylene diamin	B	B	B	A
Ethylene glycol	A	B	B	A
Ethylene oxide	B	A	A	A
Fatty acid	C	B	A	A
Ferric Chloride dry	C	B	B	A
Ferric Chloride Moist	C	C	C	A
Ferric Hydroxide	D	A	A	A
Ferric Nitrate	C	A	A	A
Ferric Sulphate	C	B	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Ferric chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Ferric Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Ferrous Nitrate	D	A	A	A
Ferrous Sulphate	C	B	B	A
Fluoroboric acid	D	A	A	A
Fluorine Dry	A	B	B	A
Fluorine moist	C	C	C	A
Formaldihyde	B	B	B	A
Formic acid	C	C	B	A
Freon	C	A	A	A
Fruit Juices	C	A	A	A
Fuel	B	A	A	A
Fumeric Acid	D	A	A	A
Furan furfuran	A	A	A	A
Furfural	B	B	B	A
Gallic acid	C	B	B	A
Gasoline	B	A	A	A
Gelatine	C	A	A	A
Glaubar salt	A	B	B	A
Glucose	B	A	A	A
Glue	C	A	A	A
Glutamic acid	C	B	B	A
Glycerine Glycole	B	A	A	A
Glycole	A	A	A	A
Green Sulphate liquor	A	A	A	A
Heptane	A	A	A	A
Hexa Chloroethane dry	B	A	A	A
Hexa Chloroethane moist	C	C	C	D
Hexaldehyde	A	A	A	A
Hexane	A	A	A	A
Hexene	A	A	A	A
Haxyl alcohol	A	A	A	A
Hydraulic oil	A	A	A	A
Hydrene	C	A	A	A
Hydrobromic acid	C	C	C	A
Hydrocarbon acid	C	A	A	A
Hydro carbon pure	A	A	A	A
Hydrochloric acid	C	C	C	A
Hydrocyanic acid	C	B	B	A
Hydrofluoric acid	D	D	D	A
Hydrofloursiliciied acid	C	C	C	A
Hydrogen	A	A	A	A
Hydrogen chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Hydrogen chloride moist	C	D	D	A
Hydrogen peroxide	C	C	B	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Hydrogen suphide dry	B	A	A	A
Hydrogen suphide moist	C	B	A	A
Hydroquinon	B	B	B	D
Ink	D	B	A	D
Iodine	D	C	C	D
Iso butyle Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Iso Octane	A	A	A	A
iso Propyl acetate	A	B	B	A
Iso Propyl alcohol	A	A	A	A
Iso Propyl Ether	A	A	A	A
Kerosine	B	A	A	A
Ketchup	D	A	A	A
Ketones	D	A	A	A
lacaquers	A	A	A	A
lacaquer solvent	A	A	A	A
Lactic acid	C	B	B	A
Lard	A	A	A	A
Lead (molten)	C	B	B	D
Lead aecetate	B	A	A	A
Lead Nitrate	A	A	A	D
Lime	B	A	A	A
Lime Bleach	C	B	A	D
Lime Sulpher	C	B	B	B
Linoleic acid	D	B	B	A
Linseed acid	B	B	A	A
Lithium Chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Lithium Chloride moist	B	C	C	A
Lithium Hydroxide	B	A	A	A
Lubricating oil	A	A	A	A
Magnisium chloride dry	B	B	B	A
Magnisium chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Magnisium Hydroxid	A	A	A	A
Magnisium Sulphate	B	B	A	A
Maleic Acid	B	B	A	A
Mayonnaise	D	B	A	A
Mercuric Chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Mercuric Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Mercuric Nitrate	B	B	B	D
Mercury	B	B	B	A
Mesityl Oxide	A	B	B	A
Methane	A	A	A	A
Methyl acetate	A	B	B	A
Methyle acrylate	D	A	A	A
Mthyle alcohol	A	C	B	A
Methyle Bromide	A	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Methyl butyl ketone	A	A	A	D
Methyl Chloride dry	A	A	A	A
Methyl Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Mthylene Chloride	A	B	B	A
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	B	B	B	A
Methyl Formate	A	A	A	A
Methyl Isobutyle Ketone	A	A	A	A
Methyl methacrylate	A	A	A	A
Methyl Salicylate	A	A	A	A
Milk	C	A	A	A
Mineral water	C	B	B	A
Mono Chloro Benzene	A	B	B	A
Mono Ethanol amin	A	A	A	D
Morpholine	D	A	A	A
Naphtha	B	B	B	A
Naphthaline	A	A	A	A
Maphthenlc acid	D	B	B	A
Natural gas	A	A	A	A
Nickel Acetate	A	A	A	A
Nickel Chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Nickel chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Niter cake	C	B	A	D
Nitric acid	C	D	D	A
Nitroluene	B	B	B	A
Nitrogen	A	A	A	A
Nitrogen Tetraoxide	D	D	B	D
Nitro benzene	A	B	B	A
Nitro Ethane	A	A	A	D
N-octane	A	A	A	A
Octyl Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Oil cruide	A	A	A	A
Oils vegetable	A	A	A	A
Oils mineral	A	A	A	A
Oleic acid	C	B	B	A
Oleum (Fuming H2SO4)	B	B	B	A
Oleum Spirits	C	D	D	A
Olive oil	B	B	A	A
Oxallc acid	C	D	C	A
Oxygen	A	A	A	A
Ozon	A	A	A	A
Paint	D	A	A	A
Palmitic acid	C	B	B	A
Parafin	B	A	A	A
Paregoric Compound	C	A	A	A
Peanut oil	A	B	B	A
Pentane	B	B	B	A
Perchloric acid	D	B	A	A
Per chloro ethylene	A	B	B	A
Petroleum	A	A	A	A
Petroleum Ether	D	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Phenol (carbolic acid)	C	B	A	A
Phorone	A	A	A	A
Phosphate ester	A	A	A	A
Phosphoric acid	C	C	B	A
Pithalic acid	C	B	B	A
Picric acid	C	A	A	A
Pinene	A	A	A	A
Pine oil	A	A	A	A
Plating solution chrome	D	C	C	A
Potessium acetate	D	A	A	A
potessium bichromate	C	A	A	A
Potessium bromide	C	C	B	A
Potesssium carbonate	B	A	A	A
Potessium Chloride dry	A	A	A	A
Potessium Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Potesssium chromate	C	B	B	A
Potessium cyanide	B	A	A	A
potessium dichromate	C	A	A	A
Potessium ferricyanide	C	B	A	A
Potessium fluoride	C	B	B	A
Potessium hydroxide	B	C	B	A
Potessium Iodide	B	B	B	A
Potesssium nitrate	B	A	A	A
Potessium permaganate	B	B	B	A
Potessium Sulphate	C	B	B	A
Pyrogallic acid	B	B	B	A
Propane	A	A	A	A
Propyl acetate	A	A	A	D
Propyl Alcohol	A	A	A	A
Propylene	A	A	A	A
Propylene Oxide	C	A	A	A
Propylene di chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Propylene di chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Pyridine	B	B	A	A
Pyrrolidine	B	B	A	A
Quinine	C	B	B	A
Quinine sulphate dry	C	A	A	A
Resin	C	A	A	A
Resin molten	C	A	A	A
Red oil	B	B	A	A
Salicylic acid	D	A	A	A
Sauerkraut Brine	D	C	A	A
Sea water	C	C	C	A
Sewage	B	B	B	A
Silicon grease	A	A	A	D
Silicon oil	A	A	A	D
Silver salts	C	B	B	A
Silver nitrate	C	A	A	A
Skydrol 500/700	A	A	A	A
Soap solution	B	A	A	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Sodium	A	A	A	A
Sodium acetate	B	B	A	A
Sodium Bicarbonate	C	A	A	A
Sodium bisulphate	C	D	D	A
Sodium bisulphite	C	B	A	A
Sodium borate	A	C	C	A
Sodium bromide	B	D	D	A
Sodium carbonate	B	D	D	A
Sodium Chlorate dry	A	A	A	A
Sodium Chlorate moist	C	C	C	A
Sodium chloride dry	B	B	A	A
Sodium chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Sodium chromate	B	A	A	A
Sodium citrate	B	B	B	A
Sodium cyanide	B	A	A	A
Sodium dichromate	C	A	A	A
Sodium fluoride	B	C	C	A
Sodium Hydroxide	B	B	B	A
Sodium hydpochlorite dry	B	C	B	A
Sodium hydpochlorite moist	C	C	C	A
Sodium metaphosphate	C	B	B	A
Sodium metasilicate	B	A	A	A
Sodium nitrate	B	A	A	A
Sodium Nitrite	B	A	A	A
Sodium perborate	C	A	A	A
Sodium peroxide	C	A	A	A
Sodium phosphate	C	A	A	A
Sodium silicate	B	B	B	A
Sodium sulphate	B	B	A	A
Sodium sulphide	C	A	A	A
Sodium sulphite	C	B	B	A
Sodium thiosulphate	C	B	B	A
Soaybean oil	A	A	A	A
Stannic Chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Stannic Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Stannous Chloride dry	B	A	A	A
Stannous Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Starch aqua solution	A	A	A	A
Steam	C	A	A	A
Stearic acid	C	A	A	A
Stoddard solvent	B	A	A	A
Strontium nitrate	C	B	B	A
Styrene	B	A	A	A
Sulphate black liquor	B	B	B	A
Sulphate green liquor	B	B	B	A
Sugar solution	B	A	A	A
Sucrose solution	A	A	A	A
Sulphur dry	B	C	B	A
Sulphur molten	C	C	B	D
Suphur chloride dry	C	C	C	A

ChemicalS	Carbon steel	SS304 /321	SS316L	TEFLON
Sulphur Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Sulphur di oxide dry	C	C	B	A
Sulphur di oxide moist	C	C	B	A
Sulphur trioxide dry	C	A	A	A
Sulphuric acid (95-100%)	B	B	B	A
Sulphuric acid (80-95%)	C	C	B	A
Sulphuric acid (40-80%)	C	C	C	A
Sulphuric acid (<40%)	C	C	C	A
Sulphurous acid	C	D	C	A
Tall oil	B	B	B	A
Tannic acid	C	A	A	A
Tar	B	A	A	A
Tar bituminous	A	A	A	A
Tartaric acid	C	C	B	A
Terpineol	D	D	D	A
Tetra phosphoric acid	C	B	B	A
Tin molten	B	C	C	D
Titanium tetra Chloride	A	B	B	D
Tolune	B	A	A	A
Tolune di iso cyanate	D	A	A	A
Transformer oil	A	A	A	A
Transmission fluid type	A	A	A	A
Tri butoxyethyl phosphate	A	D	D	A
Tri Butyl phosphate	A	D	D	A
Tri chloro acetic acid	C	C	C	A
Tri Chloroethane dry	A	A	A	A
Tri Chloroethane moist	C	C	C	A
Tri Chloro ethylene dry	A	B	A	A
Tri Chloro ethylene moist	C	C	C	A
Tri cresyl phosphate	A	B	B	A
Tung oil	A	A	A	A
Turpentine	B	A	A	A
Uric acid	B	B	B	A
Varnish	B	A	A	D
Vegetable juice	C	A	A	A
Vegetable oils	A	A	A	A
Versilube	A	A	A	A
Vineger	C	A	A	A
vinyl chloride	B	A	A	A
Water Potable	C	A	A	A
Whisky	C	A	A	A
Wine	C	A	A	A
Wood pulp	A	A	A	A
Wort	A	A	A	A
Xylene	B	B	B	A
Yeast	A	A	A	A
Zinc Acetate	A	A	A	A
Zinc Chloride dry	A	B	B	A
Zinc Chloride moist	C	C	C	A
Zinc Molten	C	C	C	D
Zinc Sulphate	C	B	A	A

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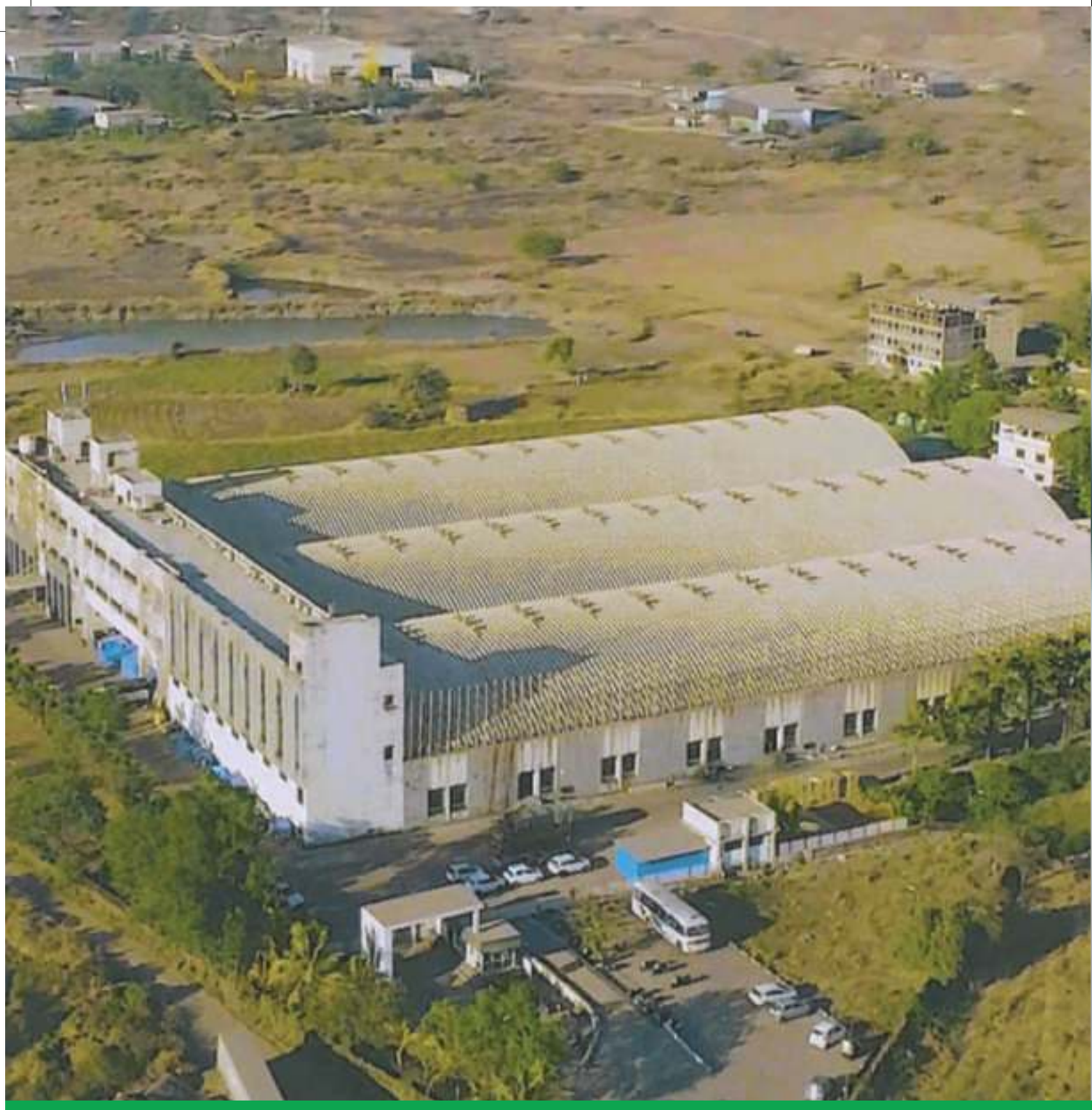

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