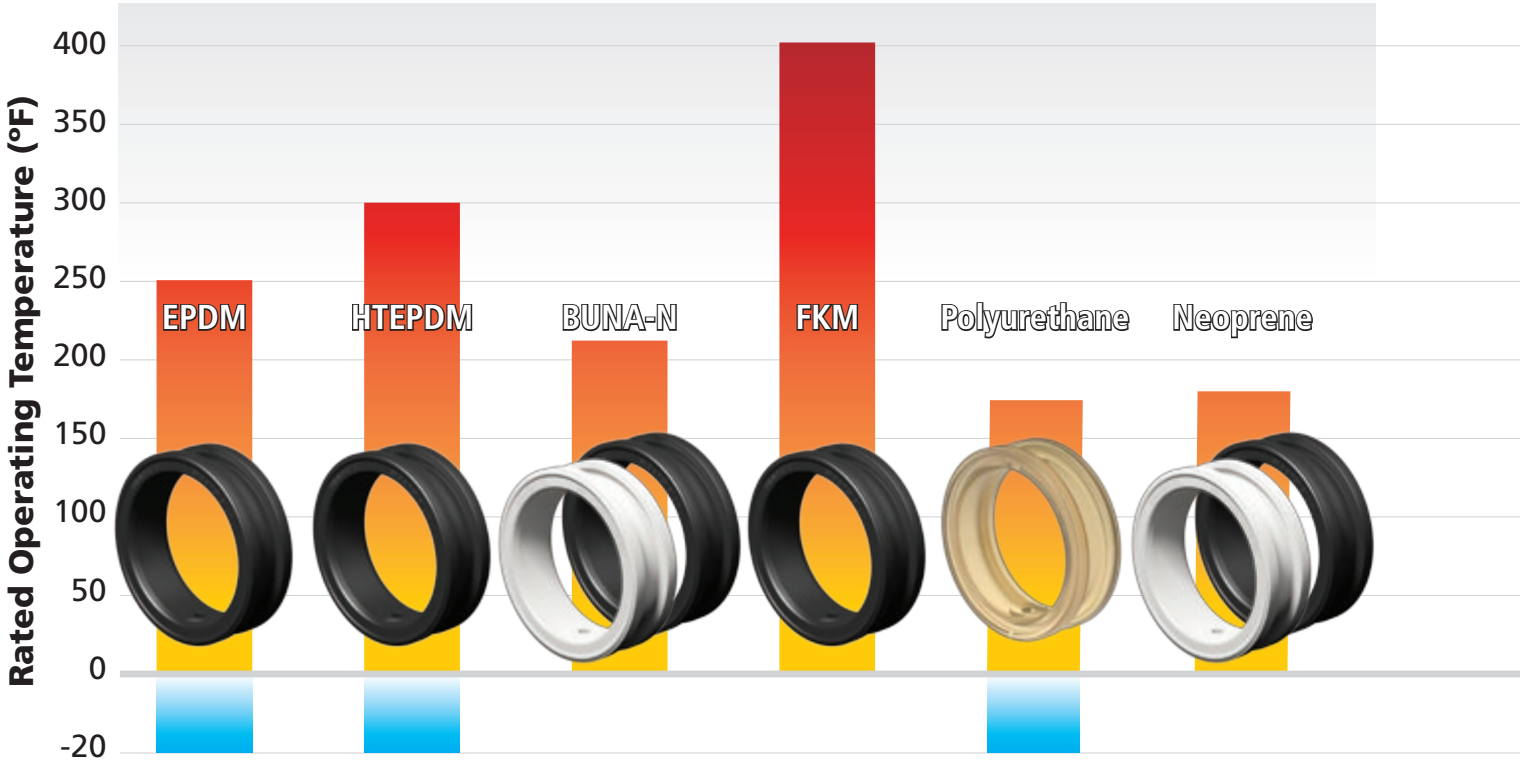
Series 20, 21, 3A, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36



PEROXIDE CURED EPDM

-20°F to 250°F (-29°C to 121°C)

Bray's peroxide cured EPDM (Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer) seats have a higher resistance to abrasion, lower compression set, and higher temperature capabilities than sulfur cured seats.

As a standard seat offering, Bray's peroxide cured EPDM is the most universal and economical seat material used in our resilient seated butterfly valves. All of Bray's peroxide cured EPDM seats are food grade and can be certified to NSF-61.

HTEPDM

-20°F to 300°F (-29°C to 150°C)

HTEPDM is a proprietary rubber blend offered by Bray to increase the thermal resistance properties of standard EPDM and is formulated to provide long term service at elevated temperatures for hot water. HTEPDM Food Grade seats are suitable for sanitary applications as well as standard industrial uses.

BUNA-N (Black or White)

0°F to 212°F (-18°C to 100°C)

BUNA-N is the commonly used name for Nitrile synthetic rubber. Nitrile is a copolymer of acrylonitrile and butadiene. BUNA-N is sometimes referred to as NBR, Nitrile, or Hycar. BUNA-N is a general purpose seat material particularly suitable for hydrocarbon service. BUNA-N is a standard Bray seat material and food grade is available for sanitary applications.

FKM

0°F to 400°F (-18°C to 204°C)

FKM is the ASTM D1418 designation for Fluorinated Hydrocarbon Elastomers (Fluoroelastomers) such as Viton® (DuPont). FKM has some outstanding characteristics such as improved acid, oil, and temperature resistance over other seat materials.

POLYURETHANE

-20°F to 175°F (-29°C to 80°C)

Polyurethane seats are primarily used because of their resistance to abrasive wear. Polyurethane can be used in a reasonably broad range of services and will withstand severe impact, recover its original shape after distortion and resist abrasion better than other elastomers.

NEOPRENE SEAT (Black or White)

0°F to 180°F (-18°C to 82°C)

Neoprene is an all-purpose polymer with desirable characteristics including high resiliency with low compression, resistance to vegetable and animal oil, and flame resistance. This sealing material is excellent for refrigerants, ammonia and Freon, and is principally used in pulp and (non-bleached) paper lines. Neoprene is not recommended for strong oxidizing acids, chlorinated solvents, esters, ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons or hydraulic fluids. White neoprene is generally used in sanitary applications while the black grade provides better abrasion and oil resistance.