



bürkert
FLUID CONTROL SYSTEMS



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Chemical Resistance Chart

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Introduction

When dealing with aggressive fluids the user is continuously faced with the problem of finding compatible materials.

In order to simplify the selection of suitable materials when using Bürkert products for aggressive fluids, the following tables provide useful information on the optimal choice of housing and gasket materials for a multitude of media.

Since corrosion performance is influenced by several factors, the information contained in this brochure should be treated only as a guide and is not necessarily valid for all operating conditions. Increased temperatures, higher concentrations, and the inadvertent ingress of water in originally pure chemicals can all lead to accelerated corrosion.

Dependent on the purity of the fluid as well as the compounding and nature of vulcanisation of the gasket materials, deviations can result which affect the suitability and durability of the plastics and elastomers.

The information quoted in this guide does not consider the effect of mechanical loading, which may also have a bearing on the material performance in the fluid. In cases of doubt when considering our products, we strongly recommend the prior testing of samples with various material combinations, in order to establish and check their suitability under the actual operating conditions of the application.

Where liquid food products are involved, the plastics and elastomers employed must normally conform with the local food and hygiene regulations. It is emphasized that these resistance tables are intended only as a guide and that no guarantees can be given in respect of the information contained in this publication.

Bürkert does not assume any liability for your selection. No claims on the basis of an incorrect advice can be made from the use of the Chemical Resistance Chart. Neither warranty claims, guarantee claims nor claims for damages can be derived. We also reserve the right to change, update or modify all information in this chart without notice.

Structure and content of the chemical resistance charts

The following chemical resistance tables are divided into three categories. These are basic chemicals (chapter 2.2), liquid commercial products (chapter 2.3) and liquid food ingredients (chapter 2.4).

The resistance of these fluids is rated in detail for the elastomeric materials, plastics and metallic materials commonly used in Bürkert products. Rarely used materials such as CSM as well as aluminum are not described in the tables. Epoxy resin, which is commonly used in the construction of our products, but which is not mentioned, is resistant to most common chemicals.

Information regarding the chemical resistance of the unlisted materials is available on request, including chrome and nickel-plated parts.

Please see the overview in chapter 2.1 for additional information regarding general chemical resistance of seal and body materials. For the most commonly used chemical substances the chemical formula is added in the charts. The suffix "pure" means the technical pureness of the fluid, which in most cases exceeds 95% purity. As a rule, organic fluidic or gaseous media have this supplement. "Acetic acid - pure" means for example a 98% acetic acid. The suffix "aqueous" is mostly used for water miscible substances (such as Ethanol) but also for aqueous solutions of inorganic salts.

Due to the great number of possible concentrations, an average concentration is always assumed. Saturated aqueous solutions are described only if explicitly noted and the reference temperature for all statements is room temperature. At higher temperatures a reduced chemical resistance must be considered.

Interpretation of Symbols

+ material is not affected or is slightly affected by the chemical: suitable

○ various attack level depending on prevailing conditions: limited suitability

- material exhibits severe attack: unsuitable

If materials are rated as "limited suitability", the time of impact has to be considered. At a long period of impact these materials can be heavily attacked or even destroyed. Therefore these parts are rated as wear parts and are not included in the standard warranty conditions.

In many cases it is not possible to make a clear statement due to different service conditions. In these cases the rating should also be "limited suitability".

References

All the information quoted in these resistance tables is based on industrial experience (for example "DECHEMA-Werkstoff-Tabelle", Germany or "DECHEMA Corrosion Handbook"), the data of our material and compound manufacturers and Bürkert's own stringent laboratory tests.

Chemical resistance properties gasket and housing materials

Overview

Material	Designation	General information on chemical resistance	Permissible temperatures		
			Neutral fluids long-term°C(°F)	Neutral fluids short-term°C(°F)	Aggressive fluids long-term°C(°F)
Gasket and diaphragm materials					
Ethylene propylene diene rubber	EPDM	Good resistance to ozone and weathering. Particularly suitable for aggressive chemicals. Unsatisfactory for oils and fats.	-30 (-22) to +130 (+266)		Dependant on aggressiveness of the fluid and on mechanical load.
Fluorine rubber	FKM	Chemical properties are superior to all other elastomers.	0 (+32) to +150 (+302)	0 (+32) to +200 (+392)	
Nitrile rubber	NBR	Fairly resistant to oil and petrol. Unsatisfactory with oxidising fluids.	-10 (+14) to +90 (+194)	-10 (+14) to +120 (+248)	
Chloroprene rubber	CR	The chemical properties are very similar to those of PVC and are between those of NBR and EPDM.	-10 (+14) to +100 (+212)	-10 (+14) to +110 (+230)	
Perfluorinated elastomers	FFKM	Similar to PTFE (dependent on blend)	+5 (+41) to +230 (+446)	+5 (+41) to +230 (446)	
Polytetrafluoroethylene	PTFE	See plastic housing materials			

Material	Designation	General information on chemical resistance	Permissible temperatures		
			Neutral fluids long-term°C(°F)	Neutral fluids short-term°C(°F)	Aggressive fluids long-term°C(°F)
Housing materials - Metal					
Stainless steel	1.4401	Also applies for 1.4404, 1.4408, 1.4409	-20 (-4) to +400 (+752)		-20 (-4) to +150 (+302)
	1.4571	Also applies for 1.4581	-20 (-4) to +400 (+752)		-20 (-4) to +150 (+302)
	1.4305	Also applies for 1.4301, 1.4303	-20 (-4) to +400 (+752)		-20 (-4) to +150 (+302)
	1.4105	Also applies for 1.4113	-20 (-4) to +400 (+752)		-20 (-4) to +150 (+302)
Grey cast iron	GG	For neutral fluids	-20 (-4) to +180 (+356)		
Cast steel	GS	For neutral fluids	-20 (-4) to +400 (+752)		
Brass	MS	See individual resistance	-20 (-4) to +250 (+482)		
Red bronze	RG	See individual resistance	-20 (-4) to +250 (+482)		
Housing materials - Plastic					
Polyvinyl chlorid	PVC	Resistant to most acids, bases and salt solutions.	0 (+32) to +60 (+140)	0 (+32) to +60 (+140)	0 (+32) to +40 (+104)
Polypropylene	PP	Resistant to organic solvents as well as aqueous solutions of acids, bases and salts. Unsuitable for concentrated, oxidising acids	0 (+32) to +100 (+212)		0 (+32) to +60 (+140)
Polyamide	PA	Resistant to fats, oils, waxes, fuels, weak bases, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.	0 (+32) to +100 (+212)		0 (+32) to +60 (+140)
Ethylene tetrafluoro-ethylene copolymer	ETFE	Good resistance to many aggressive media (acids, aromatic hydrocarbons), not resistant against fuming nitric acid and sulphuric acid	-20 (-4) to +200 (+392)	-20 (-4) to +260 (+500)	-20 (-4) to +150(+302)
Polytetrafluoro-ethylene	PTFE	Resistant to nearly all chemicals. Unsuitable for liquid sodium and fluorine compounds.	-20 (-4) to +200 (+392)	-20 (-4) to +260 (+500)	-20 (-4) to +150(+302)
Polyvinylidene-fluoride	PVDF	Unsuitable for hot solvents as well as for ketones, esters, and strong bases.	-20 (-4) to +100 (+212)		
Polyphenylene sulfide	PPS	Resistant to dilute mineral acids, bases, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, oils, fats, water, and to hydrolysis.	-40 (-40) to +200 (+392)	-40 (-40) to +260 (+500)	
Polyetherether-ketone	PEEK	Resistant to most chemicals. Unsuitable for concentrated sulfuric and nitric acid and certain chlorohydrocarbons.	-20 (-4) to +150 (+302)	-20 (-4) to +170 (+338)	

Resistance in basic chemicals

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
Ammonium thiocyanate – aqueous	NH ₄ NCS	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+			-	-	O	+	+	
Amyl acetate – pure	CH ₃ COO(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	-	O	-	+	-	+	+	-	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	
Amyl alcohol – pure	H ₃ C(CH ₂) ₄ OH	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	
Aniline hydrochloride – aqueous	C ₆ H ₅ NH ₃ Cl	O	+	O ⁵	+	O	+	O	O	O	-	+			-	-	-	-	
Aniline – pure	C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	-	O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O	-	+	O	+	-	O	+	+	
Anisole (methoxybenzene) – pure	C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₃	O	O	-	+	-	+		-	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	
Anone (cyclohexanone) – pure	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	
Anthracene oil – pure		-	-	-	+	-	+		-	-	+				+	+	+	+	
Anthraquinone sulphonic acid – aqueous	C ₆ H ₄ COCOC ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O			O	O	O	O	O	
Antimony chloride – aqueous	SbCl ₃	O	+	+ ⁵	+	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	+	O	O	O	-	-
Aqua regia	HNO ₃ + HCl	-	-	-	+	-	+	O	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arabic acid – aqueous			+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+				-	-	-	+	
Argon – pure	Ar	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Arsenic acid – aqueous	H ₃ AsO ₄	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+		-	O	-	+	+	
Arsenic trichloride – aqueous	AsCl ₃	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	-			-	O	O	O	O	
Arsenious acid – aqueous	H ₃ AsO ₃	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+				O	O	-	+	+	
Arylsilicate – aqueous		O	O	O	+	O	+							+	+	+	+	+	
Ascorbic acid – aqueous	C ₆ H ₈ O ₆	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+			+	-	-	-	-	-	
Aspartic acid – aqueous	HOOCCHNH ₂ CH ₂ -COOH	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	-	-	O	+	+	

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
B																			
Barium chlorate – aqueous	Ba(ClO ₃) ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		+	+	+	+	O	+	+
Barium chloride – aqueous	BaCl ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O
Barium hydroxide – aqueous	Ba(OH) ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
Barium sulphide and polysulfide – aqueous	BaS	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	O	O	O
Battery acid (sulphuric acid 20%)	H ₂ SO ₄	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	O	-	-	+	O
Benzaldehyde – aqueous	C ₆ H ₅ CHO	O	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	-	+	
Benzene – pure	C ₆ H ₆	-	-	-	+	-	+	O	-	-	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	+	
Benzenesulfonic acid – aqueous	C ₆ H ₅ SO ₃ H	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	O	O	O
Benzidine sulphonic acids – aqueous	NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ C ₆ H ₃ -SO ₃ ⁻ HNH ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Benzine (heptane, hexane) – pure		+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Benzoic acid – aqueous	C ₆ H ₅ COOH	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	O	O	O	+	
Benzyl alcohol – pure	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	-	+	O	+	O	+	+		+	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	
Bergamot oil		-	-	-	-	-	+		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	O	O	O	
Bisulphite (sodium bisulphite, sodium hydrogen sulphide) – aqueous	NaHSO ₃	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	-	+	O
Borax – aqueous	N ₂ B ₄ O ₇	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	
Boron hydrofluoric acid (fluoroboric acid) – pure	HBF ₄	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Boric acid – aqueous	H ₃ BO ₃	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O	O	O	O	O	
Brine (cooling brine)			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	

Resistance in basic chemicals

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
Hydrocyanic acid – aqueous	HCN	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	O	+	O		
Hydrofluoric acid – aqueous	HF	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	O	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	O	-	
Hydrogen chloride gas – pure	HCl	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	O	
Hydrogen peroxide 0.5%	H ₂ O ₂	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	O	+	-	-	-	+	O
Hydrogen peroxide 30%	H ₂ O ₂	-	O	+ ⁵	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	O	+	-	-	-	O	-
Hydrogen – pure	H ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ ⁷	+ ⁷	+ ⁷	+ ⁷	
Hydrogen sulphide – aqueous	H ₂ S	O	+	-	O	O	+	+	O	O	-	+	O	+	O	O	O	+	+
Hydroquinone – aqueous	C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂	+	+	+	+	O	+		+	+	-	+	O			O	O	+	
Hydroxybenzene (carbolic acid, phenol) – aqueous	C ₆ H ₅ OH	O	O	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	-	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+
Hydroxylamine sulphate – aqueous	(NH ₃ OH) ₂ SO ₄	+	+	+	+	O	+		+	+	+				-	-	+	+	+
I																			
Illuminating gas (town gas, grid gas)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+
Inert gases – pure		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	+
Iodine + potassium iodine – aqueous	I ₂ + KI	O	O	O	+	O	+		O	O	-	+	-	O	-	-	O	O	O
Iron sulphate – aqueous	FeSO ₄	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	-	+	+	
Isobutanol – pure	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ OH	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Isooctane – pure	CH ₃ C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₃	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Isopropanol (2-propanol) – pure	CH ₃ CH(OH)CH ₃	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
K																			
Kerosene		+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
L																			
Lactic acid – aqueous	HOOCCH(OH)CH ₃	O	O	+ ⁵	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	
Laughing gas (dinitrogen monoxide, nitrous oxide) – pure	N ₂ O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Lead acetate – aqueous	Pb(CH ₃ COO) ₂	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	-	+	
Lead nitrate – aqueous	Pb(NO ₃) ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	O	+	
Lead tetraethyl (tetraethyl lead) – pure	Pb(CH ₃ CH ₂) ₄	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	
Light petroleum (petroleum spirit)		+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	O	+	+		
Lime water (calcium hydroxide) – aqueous	Ca(OH) ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	
Linoleic acid – pure	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O	O	-	O	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	
Lithium chloride – aqueous	LiCl	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	
M																			
Magnesium chloride – aqueous	MgCl ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	
Magnesium sulphate – aqueous	MgSO ₄	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
Maleic acid – aqueous	HOOCCHCHCOOH	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	
Malic acid – aqueous	HOOCCH ₂ CHOH-COOH	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
Manganese chloride – aqueous	MnCl ₂	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	
Manganese sulphate – aqueous	MnSO ₄	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	
Marsh gas (methane, mine gas)	CH ₄	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	
Mercaptane		-	-	O	+	-	+		+	+	O		O	O	-	+	+		
Mercury – pure	Hg	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	O	

Resistance in basic chemicals

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
U																			
Uranium hexafluoride – pure	<chem>UF6</chem>	+	+	+	O	+	+		+	+	-					-	+	O	
Urea – aqueous	<chem>NH2CONH2</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	
Urotropin (hexamethylene tetramine) – aqueous	<chem>C6H12N4</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O		O	O	O	+	+	
V																			
Vinyl acetate – pure	<chem>CH2CHOOCH2CH3</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O	+	O	O	O	+	+		
Vinyl chloride – pure	<chem>CH2CHCl</chem>	-	O	+	+	-	+	+	-	O	+	+	O		-	-	O	O	
W																			
Water – distilled	<chem>H2O</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	-	+	
Water (seawater)	<chem>H2O</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	
Water vapour (130 °C)	<chem>H2O</chem>	O	+	+ ⁵	+	O	+	+	-	-	-	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	
White spirit (Shellsol D, turpentine substitute) – pure		O	-	O	+	O	+		O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Wood tar (impregnating oils)		-	-	-	+	-	+		O	-		+	+	O	+	+			
X																			
Xenon – pure	<chem>Xe</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Xylene – pure	<chem>C6H4(CH3)2</chem>	-	-	O	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	
Y																			
Yeast – aqueous		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	
Yellow prussiate of potash (Potassium ferrocyanide (II)) – aqueous	<chem>K4[Fe(CN)6]</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	-	

Name	Formula	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105
Z																			
Zinc chloride – aqueous	<chem>ZnCl2</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	O	-
Zinc sulphate – aqueous	<chem>ZnSO4</chem>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-

Resistance in liquid foods and beverages

Name	NBR	EPDM	FKM	FFKM	CR	PTFE	ETFE	PVC	PP	PA	PVDF	PPS	PEEK	MS	RG	GG, GS	1.4401/1.4571	1.4305/1.4105	
M																			
Milk	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	-	+	+	
Mineral water	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O		
O																			
Olive oil	O	-	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	
Orange juice						+		+									+		
P																			
Pineapple juice						-	+	+						-	-	-	+	+	
R																			
Rape seed oil	O	-	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	
S																			
Saccharine (sweetener)	+	+	+		+	+		+	+				O	+	+	O	+	+	
Soybean oil	O	-	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	
Spirits (dependent on their ingredients)	O	O	O		O	+		+	+		+	+	+	-	-	O	+	+	
Sugar solutions	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	
Sweetener (saccharine)	+	+	+		+	+		+	+				O	+	+	O	+	+	
W																			
Wines	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+

¹ Technical acetylene contains solvents like alkanes, dimethyl formamide or acetone. Bürkert generally does not know what solvent lack is used in the gas suppliers acetylene. The chemical resistance of the gasket materials has to be proved according to the german specification DIN 9539.

² Brass with up to 58% Cu.

³ Diffuses through EPDM

⁴ Most of the polymer materials get damaged by ozone. Therefore the resistances have to be put into perspective.

⁵ Only for acid resistant FKM compound.

⁶ Under pressure permitted according to the BAM (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing).

⁷ Hydrogen can lead to an embrittlement of metals.

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