

Туре 2ххх, 3ххх

Storage of elastomer parts

Supplement to Operating Instructions

We reserve the right to make technical changes without notice. Supplement 2410/00_GBen / Original EN



1 Storage of elastomer parts

Elastomer parts could lose their eponymous features as storage time progresses. These changes happen based on various influencing factors such as light, heat, ozone, humidity, deformation, oxygen, oils and solvents. International standards such as DIN 7716 or ISO 2230 Basic illustrate basic instructions for correct storage.

The below mentioned information regarding storage time, under optimum conditions, are based on the above mentioned guidelines and on our experience. In principle, they should be considered when maintaining their physical and chemical properties. Correct storage is an important factor in the operating life of elastomers especially for highly stressed components (e.g. diaphragms).

- Optimal storage temperature is between + 5°C and + 25°C. The parts shouldn't be stored next to a heating element.
- Relative air humidity should be less than 65% with condensation avoided at all times.
- Parts should be stored away from all direct sunlight and artificial light with a high UV, as this will speed up the ageing process.
- All parts should be also stored in an airtight container to protect them from circulating air and other environmental influences such as Ozone for example.
- Ozone generating devices, such as electric motors, should also not be operated within storage areas.
- Elastomer parts are best stored in a relaxed and non deforming condition.
- Contact to solvents, oils, fats and other chemicals should be avoided at all times.
- No contact with rubber products of varying composition especially of varying colors.
- No contact with parts made of cooper, manganese or alloys of these metals.

| Raw Material | Storage Period (max.) | |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| EPDM | 7 years | |
| NBR | 5 years | |
| FKM | 7 years | |
| FFKM | 7 years | |
| Butyl | 5 years | |
| CR | 6 years | |
| CSM | 7 years | |

Based on the above, the following is the expected life cycle for diaphragms.

| Raw Material | Storage Period (max.) | Operating Time (max.) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| EPDM | 7 years | 3 years |
| FKM | 7 years | 4 years |
| PTFE or advanced PTFE | 10 years | 3 years ¹⁾ |

¹⁾ Regarding PTFE diaphragm variants, the stated times of the elastomer material are crucial.



2 Manufacturer

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