

DÉTECT B aerosol

LEAK DETECTOR

DESCRIPTION

This detector has been developed to make any tests possible by professionals. Its formula was developed within the framework of an ideal operation for a great sensitivity, but also for macroleaks requiring a very strong surface tension. Usable on all gases except on pure oxygen.

The fluids, liquid or gas, even without pressure, have the property to try to escape from the device in which they are locked up, especially if this device has discontinuities, even very weak. It generates a leak.

The impermeability of a device is thus its capacity to prevent the passage of the fluid. This function is actually more easily defined, by its reverse, which is the permeability in general, that is to say the defect which a device containing has to let escape its contents.

There are two sorts of impermeabilities:

- voluminal impermeability: in relation with continuous surfaces of the device,
- impermeability of an assembly or a connection: in relation with the joint of two continuous surfaces, distributed between the static impermeabilities and the dynamic impermeabilities, in translation or rotation.

It is necessary to notice that a theoretically perfect impermeability (especially with gases) is impossible to obtain, because of their particular molecular nature. Absolute impermeability is an unrealistic expression, and it should be prohibited. High impermeability degrees can be defined in three classes: rigorous, relative, control.

This detector allows the measurement of all gas leakages, and uses the general methods requiring no particular equipment.

This method is said to the bubble by pulverization. Except the cost of a control compared to the investment, it has the advantage of being highly reliable and of making it possible to the user to intervene anywhere. Moreover this detector has an excellent sensitivity. It should be noted that in this extreme case, the pressure in the bubble is appreciably close to the atmospheric pressure, but it can start to be formed only if the pressure at the exit of the escape is sufficient, to overcome the forces of surface tension.



FIELDS OF USE

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Sleeves. | ✓ Connections |
| ✓ Screwing assemblies | ✓ Crimped connections |
| ✓ Weld | ✓ Flexible |
| ✓ Piping | ✓ Tanks |
| ✓ Coupling | ✓ Collectors |
| ✓ Manometers | ✓ Air-conditioners |
| ✓ Manifold | |
| ✓ Heater | |
| ✓ LT Batteries | |

PACKAGING

Article code : 100090 - 650 ml aerosol - pack with 12 items

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PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	TEST METHODS	VALUE	UNITS
Aspect	Visual	Fluid	
Acidity	ASTM D 847	0	% mass
Colour	Visual	Amber	
APHA colour	ASTM D 1209	30	
Physical state	Visual	Fluid	
Hydrosolubility		100	%
Corrosion of copper foil 100 hrs at 40 °C	NF M 07 015	1a	quotation
Refractive index	ASTM D 1218	1.3570	
Density at 20 °C	NF EN ISO 12 185	1020	kg/m ³
Flash point, closed cup	ISO 2719	None	°C
Odour		None	
pH	-	7.4	
Freezing point	ASTM D 97	-5	°C
Auto-ignition point	ASTM E 659	none	°C
Freezing point	ASTM D 97	-5	°C
Aromatics content	NF M 07 024	0	% v/v
Benzen content	ASTM D 4367	0	ppm
Chlorin content	GCMS	0	ppm
Sulphur content	GCMS, ASTM D 1744	0	ppm
Viscosity at 25 °C	ASTM D 445	1.5	mm ² /s