

GENERAL TECHNICAL DATA

PVCu is used for the production of extrusions and mouldings and is universally accepted as having the most suitable properties for use within the electrical industry.

Standards and Approvals

All Gilflex PVCu products are manufactured in accordance with the requirements of BS 4678: Part 4 and BS 4662. The PVCu material used has been tested by an approved laboratory in accordance with the requirements of the following British Standards: BS 4607: Part 1, BS 6099-2-2, BS 476: Part 7. Copies of test certificates are available upon request. Gilflex has been awarded ISO 9002 accreditation. Trunking and conduit systems can be installed to comply with all relevant requirements of the latest edition of the (BS7671) IEE Wiring Regulations.

CE marking

All relevant Gilflex products in this brochure are CE marked, confirmation that they meet the EMC and LV directives.

Performance (Strenth)

Impact resistance	High impact resistance under normal climatic conditions, BS4678: medium duty
Charpy notched impact strength	25 kJ/m2
Tensile strength	at yield 34.62 N/mm ² at break 42.00 N/mm ²

Fire performance

The PVCu materials used in the manufacture of Gilflex products are non-flame propagating in accordance with BS 6099 and BS 4678. Extrusion material has been tested by an accredited laboratory in accordance with the requirements of BS 476: part 7 and has achieved a Class 1Y classification. Moulding material has been tested by an accredited laboratory and conforms with IEC 695-2-1 at a severity of 750°C.

Thermal properties

All Gilflex PVCu products are designed to accommodate local thermal expansion. Fitting instructions explain the procedure required to deal with the differential movement at the interface with the building fabric.

Coefficient of linear expansion	5.5 x 10-5 per $^{\circ}$ C (5mm/3000mm with a temperature rise of 25 $^{\circ}$ C)
Operating temperatures	-5° to 60°C
Vicat softening point	81°C
Thermal conductivity	0.19W/m/k

Chemical	Concentration	Unplasticised PVC
acetaldehyde	40% aq. solution	A E
acetic acid	60% aq. solution	
acetic anhydride		
acetone	Traces	
alcohol, ethyl	40% w/w water	A •
alcohol, isopropyl		
alcohol, menthyl	6% aq. solution	A A
P. L. et al. 1	100%	
aliphatic hydrocarbons		
aluminium chloride		
aluminum hydroxide	0.000.0	
ammonia	0,88S.G., aq. solu	
	Anhydrous gas	
ammonium chloride	Anhydrous liquid	
ammonium hydroxide		
aniline		
animal oils	61.	
aqua regia	Dilute	.
hadaa adabas	Concentrated	
barium sulphate		
beer		
benzine		
benzoyl chloride borax		
boric acid		
brine		
bromide	Traces, gas	
bioilide	100% (dry gas)	::
	Liquid	- ::
calcium chloride	ag. solution	
carcian emonae	20% in methyl ald	
calcium hydroxide		A A
calcium hypochlorite		
carbon dioxide		
carbonic acid		
carbon monoxide		A A
carbon tetrachloride		• •
castor oil		A
chloric acid		
chlorine	100% (dry gas)	A •
	10% (moist gas)	•
chlorine water	Sat. solution	• •
chloroform		
chrome allum		A A
chromic acid	Plating solution	A A
cider		A
citric acid		A A
copper chloride		A A
copper cyanide		A A

copper nitrate			
copper sulphate			_
cupric sulphate			_
cyclohexanone			
detergent, synthetic	All concentrations		_
developers, photograph	NC .		_
dextrin			_
dextrose			_
diazo salts			_
dichlorodifluoromethan	e		_
diethyl ether	All and		_
emulsifiers	All concentrations		
emulsions, photograph	IC		_
ethyl acetate		_	•
ethylene glycol			_
ethylene oxide			
fatty acids			
ferric chloride			
ferric nitrate			_
ferric sulphate			_
ferrous ammonium citra	ate		_
ferrous chloride			
ferrous sulphate			
fixing solution, photogr	aphic		A
fluorine		•	_
formaldehyde	40% w/w water		•
formic acid	50% solution	•	•
	100% solution		
fructose			_
fruit pulp			A
glucose			_
glycerol			A
grape sugar			A
heptane			_
hydrobromic acid	100%		A
hydrochloric acid	22% aq. solution	•	•
	Concentrated		A
hydrochloric acid	40% aq. solution	•	•
	60% aq. solution	•	
	Concentrated		
hydrogen bromide	Anhydrous		•
hydrogen chloride	Anhydrous		•
hydrogen flouride	Anhydrous		•
hydrogen peroxide	3% (10vol)	•	•
	12% (40vol)	•	•
	30% (100vol)	•	•
	90% and above	A	
hydrogen sulphide		•	•
iodine	Solution in		
	potassium iodine		
lactic acid	10% aq. solution	A	•

Electrical

PVCu is non-conductive

Dielectric strength	40 kV/mm in DBP
	17 kV/mm in tx oil
Resistivity	1014 Ω cm ³

Biological

Resistant to vermin and termites.

Workability

All Gilflex PVCu products are lightweight and can be readily cut and drilled with hand tools. Short component lengths can be readily incorporated, reducing wastage of material. All covers and accessories are manufactured to fine tolerances to ensure a tight fit with ease of removal. Stop ends are secured to the carriers. For details, see the relevant installation guide.

Durability

All Gilflex PVCu products are stable and will maintain its performance characteristics in accordance with the terms and conditions described above.

Clip-on covers with optional screw fix and interchangeable accessories provide continuous accessibility for rewiring, extensions and modifications to an installation. Covers and accessories can be cleaned with a damp cloth and household detergent. The surface can be decorated with commercial paints if required.

Mechanical performance

Impact resistance under normal climatic conditions, BS 4678: medium duty.

Chemical resistance (See Below)

PVCu is non-corrosive and not affected by sea water. It has excellent resistance to mineral acids, alkalis and detergents, good resistance to alcohols, but liable to attack from solvents such as keytones, aromatics and hydrocarbons.

- Some attack or absorbtion: the material may be considered for use when alternative materials are unsatisfactory and where limited life is acceptable. When PVC is to be used with such chemicals full scale trials under realistic conditions are necessary.
- Unsatisfactory: so rated because of decomposition, solution, swelling, loss of ductility etc, of the samples tested.

lanoline			•
linoletic acid			•
linseed oil		_	•
magnesium hydroxide		_	•
maleic acid	50% aq. solution	•	
	Concentrated	•	•
metallic soaps	(water soluble)	•	•
methyl bromide			
methyl chloride			
methyl cyclohexanone			
methyl ethyl ketone			
methyl isobutyl ketone			
methylated spirit		•	
methylene chloride			
milk		•	•
mineral oil		•	•
mixed acids	(sulphuric/nitric		
	Various proportions)	•	
molasses		•	•
naphtha		_	•
naphtalene		_	
nicotine		•	•
nitric acid	5% aq. solution	_	
	50% aq. solution	•	•
nitrobenzene			
oleic acid		•	•
oxalic acid		•	•
oxygen		•	•
ozone		_	A
paraffin		_	•
pentane		_	A
petrol		_	•
phosphoric acid	30% aq. solution	_	•
	95% aq. solution	•	•
photographic developers	·	_	•
potassium bromide		_	•
potassium carbonate		_	•
potassium cyanide		_	•
potassium ferricyanide		_	•
potassium hydroxide			
	10% aq. solution	•	•
	Concentrated	•	•
potassium hypochlorite		•	•
potassium permanganate		•	•
propane		•	•
propylene glycol		•	•
propylene oxide		-	
saccharose		_	•
sea water		•	•
silver nitrate		_	•

soap solution sodium bicarbonate

sodium bisulphate		•	•
sodium borate		A	A
sodium bromide		\blacktriangle	•
sodium carbonate		A	A
sodium chlorate		A	•
sodium chloride		A	A
sodium cyanide		•	A
sodium ferricyanide		A	A
sodium ferrocyanide		A	•
sodium fluoride		A	_
sodium hydroxide	40% aq. solution	•	•
	Concentrated	A	_
sodium hypochlorite 15%	Cl	A	A
sodium hyposulphate		A	_
sodium nitrate		A	A
sodium peroxide		A	A
sodium silicate		A	A
sodium sulphate		A	A
sodium sulphide	25% aq. solution	•	•
	Concentration	A	A
sodium sulphite		A	A
soft soap		•	•
surface active agents (All		•	•
	ergents and wetting agents)		
starch		A	A
stearic acid		A	A
sucrose		A	A
sulphur	Colloidal	•	•
sulphur dioxide	Dry	•	•
Liquid	•		
sulphuric acid	80% aq. solution	•	•
90% aq. solution	A	•	
Fuming			
sulphurous acid	10% aq. solution	A	A
tallow		A	A
tanning extracts		A	A
tartaric acid		A	A
transformer oil		A	A
trichloroethane			
trichloroethylene			
turpentine		A	A
vegetable oils		A	_
vinegar		A	A
water		A	_
wetting agents	All concentrations	A	•
wines and spirits		A	
xylene			
zinc carbonate		A	A
zinc chloride		A	•
zinc sulphide		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle