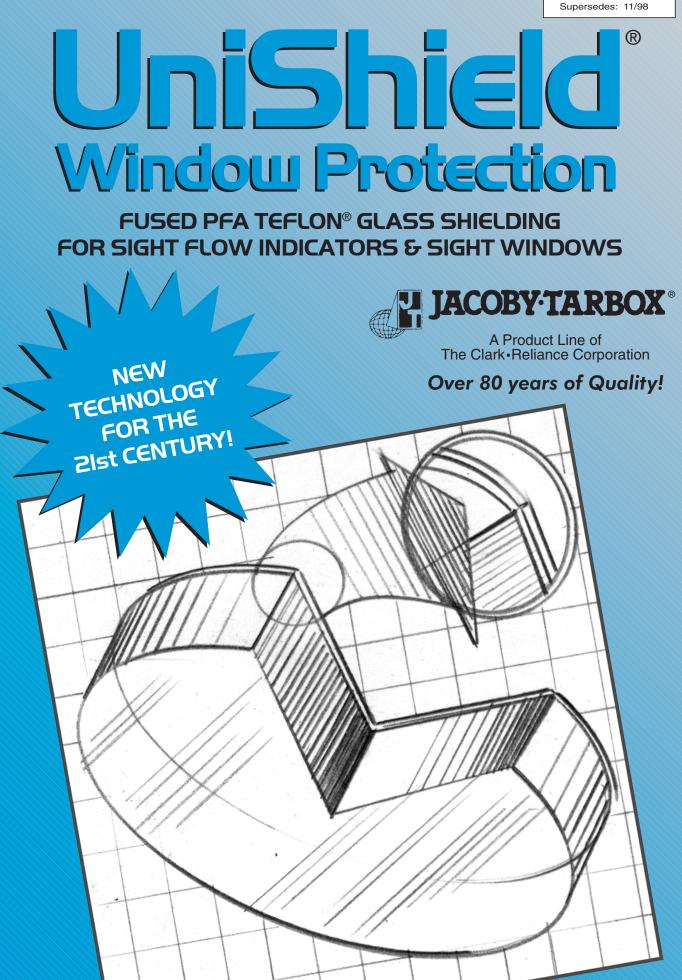
Section: T100 Bulletin: T100.82 Date: 9/03 Supersedes: 11/98



Jacoby-Tarbox's full line of sight flow indicators and sight windows are now available with UniShield, a fused PFA Teflon[®] glass shield. This latest innovation in glass protection from Jacoby-Tarbox is available for window discs *and* cylinders for both positive pressure *and* VACUUM service. This technology incorporates PFA Teflon fluoro-polymer powder coating over a clear catalytic primer resulting in the fused PFA Teflon shield.

This technology is the latest addition to the standard loose PFA, Kel-F[®], and MICA shields currently employed by process engineers for hazardous service and glass protection.

SHIELDING OPTIONS AVAILABLE FROM JACOBY-TARBOX



MICA SHIELD



PFA SHIELD



KEL-F SHIELD



UniShield

GLASS SHIELDING APPLICATIONS

CHEMICAL ATTACK

- All hydroxides
- Hydrofluoric acid
- Steam
- pH over 7.5 (caustics)
- Phosphoric acid

CORROSIVE VACUUM SERVICES

- Vessels/lines to full vacuum
- NPSH on lines induced by pumps
- Vacuum process tanks

"STICKY" SERVICES

- High viscosity fluids
- Fatty processes
- Polymers
- Petrochemical/Refining
- Bulk resin production
- Concentrates

Borosilicate glass, the standard in all Jacoby-Tarbox process equipment, is corrosion resistant to most chemical processes. However, glass should be protected or enhanced under these known corrosive and difficult applications.



Borosilicate glass under attack by caustic

WHY UniShield?

FOUR REASONS WHY LOOSE SHIELDS EVENTUALLY FAIL.

| LOOSE SHIELDING | | UniShield | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | Thermal cycling causes stress in shield, even in the most precise assembly, at the edge of the unsupported area by the gasket. | UniShield does not fail because fused construction results in no unsupported areas on entire surface. | | |
| TEARING | | TEAR FREE | | |
| | | | | |
| | Vacuum service induces a stress on the shield, "pulling" at unsupported area of the loose shields, resulting in tearing. | UniShield, having superior adhesion, results in uniform loading and no concentration of force to "pull" shield to failure. | A A A A | |
| STRESS CONCENTRATIONS IN VACUUM SERVICE | | UNIFORM LOADING IN VACUUM SERVICE | | |
| | Turbulent and high vacuum flow after time at varying temperatures or at varying pressures causes fatigue and eventually failure. | UniShield is not moved by varying pressures of eddy currents, stressed by changes in temp- erature, or fatigued by these events over time. | | |
| TURBULENT FLOW (TIME, TEMP. & PRESSURE) | | STRESS FREE IN TURBULENT FLOW | | |
| · | Descrite | | | |
| FULL SURFACE EXPOSED TO PERMEATION | Permeation occurs through all plastic lining and shielding over time. Field studies have shown that permeation occurs more quickly in loose, unsupported liners and shields. | UniShield's fused construction slows permeation and limits exposure to only permeated area and not entire face upon permeation. | POINT EXPOSURE TO PERMEATION | |

Teflon is a registered trademark of DuPont. Kel-F is a registered trademark of 3M. FM is a registered trademark of Factory Mutual Research Corporation. Jacoby-Tarbox, UniGlas and UniShield are registered trademarks of the Clark-Reliance Corporation.

TYPICAL CONFIGURATIONS OF SIGHT FLOW INDICATORS AND WINDOWS EMPLOYING UniShield TECHNOLOGY.



INDICATORS



SIGHT WINDOWS



TFE LINED INDICATORS



FM® DUAL SIGHT WINDOW



TUBULAR INDICATORS



UNIGLAS® (where metal ring contacts process)

UniShield SPECIFICATIONS

| Material: | 100% PFA Teflon |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Construction: | Fused |
| Color: | Translucent |
| Pressure: | Full Vacuum to 3000 PSIG |
| Temperature: | -325°F to 500°F |
| Thickness: | 5-10 mils |
| Application: | Disc and Cylinders |

Corrosive environments demand the highest level of protection, especially with critical items such as glass.

UniShield protection will prolong the life of the glass and reduce unplanned rush maintenance actions due to premature glass erosion in the unit.

For TFE and Fluoropolymer lined sight flows and windows, the addition of FM approved Dual Windows and UniGlas in concert with UniShield results in the most safety oriented equipment one can specify.

PFA CHEMICAL RESISTANCE DATA

| CHEMICAL | | TEST TEMPERATURE | | % WT. GAIN |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | °F | °C | % VVI. GAIN |
| MINERAL ACIDS | Hydrochloric (Conc) Sulfuric (Conc) Hydrofluoric (60%) Fuming Sulfuric | 248 248 73 73 | 120 120 23 23 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 |
| INORGANIC BASES | Ammonium Hydroxide (Conc) Sodium Hydroxide (50%) | 150 248 | 66 120 | 0.0 0.4 |
| OXIDIZING Acids | Aqua Regia Chromic (50%) Nitric (Conc) Fuming Nitric | 248 248 248 73 | 120 120 120 23 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 |
| OTHER INORGANICS | Sulfuryl Chloride Phosphoric Acid (Conc) Chlorosulfonic Acid | 156 212 304 | 69* 100 151* | 2.7 0.0 0.7 |
| ACIDS/ ANHYDRIDES | Glacial Acetic Acid Acetic Anhydride Trichloroacetic Acid | 244 282 384 | 118* 139* 196* | 0.4 0.3 2.2 |
| CHLORINATED Solvents | Methylene Chloride Perchloroethylene Carbon Tetrachloride | 104 250 171 | 40* 121* 77* | 0.8 2.0 2.3 |
| POLYMER Solvents | Dimethylformamide Dimethylsulfoxide Dioxane | 309 372 214 | 154* 189* 101* | 0.2 0.1 0.6 |

Ask for a UniShield product sample!



From DuPont's TEFLON® PFA (A-80604)

For additional information, contact your local representative.





NOTE: Clark-Reliance shall not be liable for damages of any kind resulting in part from failure to install its products in accordance with all applicable codes and/or state and local regulations, improper application and/or maintenance.
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