

**Lining material selection:**

Lining material	Linner	Main performance	Application	Diameter
Rubber	Neoprene (CR)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has excellent flexibility. High tearing force. Good wear resistance.</li> <li>2. Resistant to the corrosion of low-concentration acid, alkali, and salt media. Not resistant to corrosion by oxidizing media.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;60°C</li> <li>2. General water, sewage, mud and mineral slurry with weak abrasiveness</li> </ol>	DN65~DN1600
	Polyurethane Rubber (PU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has excellent wear resistance (equivalent to ten times that of natural rubber)</li> <li>2. Poor acid and alkali resistance.</li> <li>3. It cannot be used for water mixed with organic solvents.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;80°C</li> <li>2. Neutral and strong abrasion ore slurry, coal slurry, mud, etc.</li> </ol>	DN25~DN500
	Silicone rubber	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has excellent flexibility. High tearing force. Good wear resistance.</li> <li>2. High temperature resistant non-corrosive medium.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;180°C</li> <li>2. Hot water</li> </ol>	DN40~DN1600
Fluoroplastics	PTFE (F4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is a material with the most stable chemical properties in plastics. Can withstand boiling hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and aqua regia. It is also resistant to concentrated alkali and various organic solvents. Not resistant to the corrosion of chlorine trifluoride, high temperature oxygen trifluoride, high flow rate liquid fluorine, liquid oxygen, and ozone.</li> <li>2. Poor wear resistance.</li> <li>3. Poor anti-negative pressure ability.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;120°C</li> <li>2. Strong corrosive media such as concentrated acid and alkali</li> <li>3. Sanitary medium</li> </ol>	DN10~DN1600
	Teflon F46 (FEP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The chemical properties are equivalent to PTFE</li> <li>2. Tensile strength and abrasion resistance are better than PTFE</li> <li>3. Can withstand high pressure resistance.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;180°C</li> <li>2. Corrosive acid-base salt</li> <li>3. High pressure and negative pressure resistance</li> </ol>	DN10~DN200
	PFA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The chemical performance is equivalent to F46</li> <li>2. Compressive and tensile strength due to F46</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. &lt;180°C</li> <li>2. Corrosive acid-base salt</li> <li>3. High pressure and negative pressure resistance</li> </ol>	DN10~DN300

**Electrode material selection:**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Medium</b>
316L	Domestic water, industrial water, raw water, urban sewage, etc.
Hastelloy B (HB)	Sodium hydroxide ammonium hydroxide alkali solution and weak organic acid
Hastelloy C (HC)	Oxidizing salt solution (Fe <sup>+++</sup> , Cu <sup>++</sup> , seawater)
Titanium (Ti)	1. Salt solution (chloride, sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt, sea water, etc.) 2. Alkaline solution (such as concentration less than 50% potassium hydroxide solution)
Tantalum(Ta)	1. Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, oxidizing acid, aqua regia 2. Chlorine dioxide, ferric chloride, hypochlorous acid, sodium cyanide, lead acetate, etc.
Platinum (Pt)	Acid, alkali, salt solution
Tungsten carbide (WC)	Handled neutral industrial sewage and domestic sewage. Resistant to solid particle interference