



### Product description

John Crane Diamond® is a proven, next-generation technology applied to a mechanical seal face, available for multiple seal types. Through a patented process, the pure diamond film is grown via chemical vapour deposition (CVD) on the seal face, creating a chemical-resistant surface that stands up to abrasive media and harsh conditions such as intermittent dry-running. This technology reduces seal wear, increases rotating equipment reliability, and cuts operating and lifecycle costs.

### Performance capabilities

This seal face technology adds robustness to the selected mechanical seal, enhancing the expected performance given the seal's design parameters.

- Temperature: -40 to 204°C (400°F)
- Pressure: 0 to 140 barg (2030 psig)
- Size: Maximum overall Ring OD nominally 317.5 mm (12.5 inch)
- Speed: normally 46 m/s (150 ft/s)
- Fluid viscosity: 0.2 to 5,000 cP
- Fluid specific gravity: 0.4 to 2.0
- Seal type: Various
- Applications: slurries, abrasives, poor lubricating conditions, intermittent dry running, entrained gases, multiphase, transfer pumping, hot water

### Design features

- Low coefficient of friction yields cooler-running face temperatures, requiring less auxiliary cooling
- Extreme chemical resistance stands up to acids and bases
- Higher wear resistance increases equipment reliability
- Reduced power consumption cuts operational costs
- Extended seal life cuts lifecycle costs

### Material properties

Note that this is an engineered surface created on high-purity self-sintered silicon carbide. The mechanical properties below are those of the 8189 diamond treatment; this treatment does not change the overall mechanical properties of the silicon carbide ring. Also note that this is a pure-phase diamond material. Because diamond is the standard to which other materials are often compared, the absolute value is not as critical as the comparative value to other materials.

#### Comparative Surface Properties

- Surface hardness: 10,000 – 12,000 HV (98 – 118 GPa)
- Chemical resistance: Excellent in acids and bases
- Temperature limits: diamond treatment oxidation begins at nominally 500°C (932°F)

#### Other Properties

- Treatment thickness: 6 – 10µm (236 – 394 u-inch)
- Thermal conductivity (3ω method): 26 to 550 W/mK
- Thermal shock resistance: Limited by the base material
- Young's modulus: 967 to 1140 GPa
- Compressive strength: 110,000 MPa