



KEY Pipe Joint Compounds

WKM valves accessory

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KEY Pipe Joint Compounds

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KEY-TITE

Waterproof sealant for air, gas, water, and steam line joints

KEY-TITE® viscous sealant is ideal for leak-proof sealing of threaded, flanged, and gasket joints. Use KEY-TITE in flowlines for hot and cold water, aqueous solutions, low-pressure steam slurries, natural and manufactured gases, compressed air, dilute acids, and caustics and alcohols.

KEY-TITE seals effectively without cementing because it is a film-forming, non-hardening compound. It also acts as a lubricant and protects pipe threads from rusting and seizing.

KEY-TITE is dark green and consists of vegetable and mineral oils and prime and extender pigments, plus an antioxidant. It contains no lead or other toxic ingredients and will not affect the taste or color of water or any other potable liquid.

You never need to stir KEY-TITE. It remains soft and pliable and will not settle or dry out in its container.

Temperature range

From -50 to 450 degF [-46 to 232 degC]

Sizes

- ½-pint dope kit with applicator brush in cap, 48 per case
- 1-pint can, 24 per case
- 1-quart can, 12 per case
- 1-galUS can, 4 per case
- 5-galUS pail
- 500-lbm drum

See lading guide on pages 6-10.



KEY-TITE is available in a range of sizes.

KEY Compounds

KEY Red-D-Mix Graphite Sealant for Extreme Temperatures, Easy Breakout

KEY Red-D-Mix is a black viscous thread lubricant and sealant that is recommended for use at extreme operating temperatures and where frequent breakout of joints is required.

It is suitable for air, water, steam, dilute acids and alkalies, salt, metal carbonate, phosphate, and sulfate and nitrate solutions.

KEY Red-D-Mix consists of mineral oils, graphites, and a suspending agent.

Temperature range

From -50 to 1,200 degF [-46 to 649 degC]

Sizes

- 10-lbm pail, 4 per case
- 50-lbm pail
- 500-lbm drum

KEY Red-D-Mix Characteristics						
Viscosity strokes at 77 degF [25 degC]	650-750					
Toxicity	None					
Metal adhesion	Good					
Stability	Good					
Corrosion — copper strip method	None					
Free alkali — maximum	None					
Moisture	None					



KEY Red-D-Mix accommodates extreme temperatures.

KEY Graphite Paste

For petroleum product, acid, and high-pressure steam line joints

Thixotropic compounds

A simple demonstration shows the superior thixotrophic qualities that enable KEY-TITE and KEY graphite paste to seal and lubricate joints more effectively compared with other brands of joint compounds.

A thixotropic thread sealant can be defined as one that flows readily when brushed or poured but becomes semisolid and ceases to flow after a short time.

A test compared KEY-TITE, KEY graphite paste, and five well-known competitive brands of compounds. A small quantity of each was applied, one immediately after the other, to the top of a 45° glass incline. The conventional compounds slid or ran quickly down the surface, indicating a lack of coatability and therefore poor long-term sealing ability.

Conversely, KEY-TITE and KEY graphite paste, because of their superior thixotropic properties, moved only a short distance and stopped permanently. They had quickly formed an exterior film without hardening.

This thixotropic nature assures that when KEY compounds are applied to your pipe joint threads, they will seal effectively, will not drip, and yet will permit easy breakout of the joint when necessary.

This viscous compound is ideal for leak-proof sealing of threaded, flanged and gasket joints in flowlines for gasoline and other fuels; solvents including chlorinated (trichloroethylene) and aromatic hydrocarbon gases; liquefied petroleum gas; coal tar products; animal and vegetable oils; ethers; esters; ketones; alcohols; glycerine; glycols; compressed air; high-pressure steam; and strong acids.

KEY graphite paste, like KEY-TITE, seals without cementing the joint because of its film-forming, non-hardening nature. It, too, acts as a lubricant and protects pipe threads from rust and seizing.

When hot, KEY graphite paste expands to provide an even tighter seal. Gaskets sealed with it can be reused. It stays soft and pliable in the can and never needs stirring.

KEY graphite paste is black and consists of a carbohydrate binder, graphite, and a preservative.

Temperature range:

From -30 to 750 degF [-34 to 399 degC]

Sizes:

- 1/4-lbm can, 36 per case
- %-lbm dope kit with applicator brush in cap, 48 per case
- 1-lbm can, 24 per case
- 2³/₄-lbm can, 12 per case
- 10-lbm pail, 4 per case
- 30-lbm and 50-lbm pails
- 500-lbm drum

See lading guide on pages 6-10.



Because their contents are in equal suspension, KEY-TITE and KEY graphite paste flow smoothly from the brush and spread quickly and evenly.



KEY graphite paste is available in a range of sizes.

KEY Graphite Paste Characteristics		
Viscosity strokes at 77 degF [25 degC]	650-750	
Toxicity	None	
Metal adhesion	Good	
Stability	Good	
Corrosion — copper strip method	None	
Moisture — maximum	16%	

Lading Guide

KEY compounds are formulated and manufactured under strict quality-control guides. They comprise a complete family of high-grade pipe joint sealants and are formulated to handle practically all of the industry's most used ladings, from acetaldehyde to zinc sulfate.

Lading	Temperature Range, degF [deg		
	KEY-TITE	KEY	
	-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]	
Absorption oil		•	
Acetaldehyde		•	
Acetate solvents		•	
Acetic acid		•	
Acetic anhydride	•	•	
Acetone	•	•	
Acetylene gas	•	•	
Acetylene generator waste		•	
Acid sludge	•		
Acrylonitrile		•	
Agitator drawoff refinery		•	
Air	•	•	
Alcohols, methyl or ethyl	•	•	
Alcohols, higher		•	
Alkalies	•		
Alums	•		
Aluminum acetate	•		
Aluminum chloride, anhydrous		•	
Aluminum resinate		•	
Aluminum sulfate	•		
Aluminum salt solutions	•		
Ammonia, gas or liquid	•		
Ammonia liquor	•		
Ammonia recovery lines	•		
Ammonia saturators	•		
Ammonium chloride	•		
Ammonium hydroxide	•		
Ammonium nitrate	•		
Ammonium phosphate	•		
Ammonium salt solutions	•		
Ammonium sulfate	•		
Ammonium sulfate liquor	•		
Amyl acetate		•	
Amyl chloride		•	
Aniline		•	
Aniline oils		•	
Animal oils		•	
Aqueous solutions	•		
Aromatic solvents		•	
Arsenic acid	•		
Arsenic acid Arsenic trichloride	•		
Asphalt	•	•	

Lading	Temperature Range, degF [degC]		
-	KEY-TITE	KEY	
	-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]	
Asphalt emulsions		•	
Barium carbonate	•		
Barium chloride	•		
Barium hydroxide	•		
Barium salt solutions	•		
Barium sulfate	•		
Barites	•		
Benzaldehyde		•	
Benzine (petroleum ether)		•	
Benzene (benzol)		•	
Benzoate of soda	•		
Benzoic acid	•		
Bicarbonate of soda	•		
Bituminous paints		•	
Black liquor, paper industry	•		
Blast furnace gas	•	•	
Bleach liquor (calcium hypochlorite)	•		
Blue gas	•	•	
Boiler blowoff (steam)	•	•	
Boiler feeder water	•		
Borax	•		
Boric acid	•		
Brake fluid		•	
Bright stock, petroleum		•	
Brines	•		
Bulk stations		•	
Bunker oils (fuel oils)		•	
Butadiene		•	
Butane, gas or liquid		•	
Butyric acid	•		
Calcium chloride	•		
Calcium hydroxide	•		
Calcium hypochlorite	•		
Calcium salt solutions	•		
Calcium sulfate	•		
Carbolic acid (phenol solution)		•	
Carbon dioxide, gas or liquid	•	•	
Carbon disulfide	•	•	
Carbon monoxide gas	•	•	
Carbon monoxide gas Carbon tetrachloride	•	•	
Carbonic acid (CO ₂ solution)	•		
Casein paints	•		

[•] Compound is most suitable for the lading within the temperature limits shown for the compound.

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Lading	Temperature Range, degF [degC] KEY-TITE KEY		Lading	Temperature Ra	Temperature Range, degF [degC KEY-TITE KEY	
	-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]		-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]	
Casing head gas		•	Elaine red oil (oleic acid)		•	
Caster oil		•	Electrolytic cell liquor	•		
Caustic cell liquors	•		Emulsions	•	•	
Caustic potash (potassium hydroxide)	•		Epsom salts	•		
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	•		Ethane gas	•	•	
Cellulose acetate	<u>-</u>	•	Ethers	<u> </u>	•	
Cement slurries	•		Ether, petroleum		•	
Chestnut extract	•		Ethyl acetate		•	
Chlorinated paraffin		•	Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	•	•	
Chlorinated paramin		•	Ethyl benzene		•	
Chlorobenzene		•	Ethyl chloride, gas or liquid		•	
	•	•			•	
Chrome tanning solutions			Ethylene dibromide Ethylene dichloride			
Chromic acid Citric acid	•		,		•	
	•		Ethylene gas	•	•	
Clay slips	•		Ethylene glycol		•	
Coal gas	•	•	Fatty acids		•	
Coal tar oils		•	Fatty acids and water		•	
Coal tar solvents		•	Ferric chloride	•		
Coal washers	•		Ferric nitrate	•		
Coconut oil		•	Ferric sulfate	•		
Coke oven gas		•	Ferrous chloride	•		
Condensate	•		Ferrous sulfate	•		
Continuous treaters, refinery		•	Fertilizer solutions			
Copper solution	•		Nitrate	•		
Copper sulfate	•		Phosphate	•		
Core oil		•	Sulfate	•		
Corn oil		•	Filter house lines		•	
Cottonseed oil		•	Fish oil		•	
Creosote oil		•	Flavoring extracts	•		
Cresylic acid (cresol)		•	Flue gas	•	•	
Crude oil		•	Fluosilic acid	•		
Crude oil and brine		•	Foamite lines	•		
Cumene		•	Formaldehyde	•		
Cutting oils		•	Formic acid	•		
Cyanide solutions	•		Freon®, gas or liquid		•	
Denatured alcohol	•	•	Fruit juices	•		
Dextrin	•		Fuel oil		•	
Dichlorethylene		•	Fuming sulfuric acid		•	
Diesel fuel		•	Furfural		•	
Diethanolamine		•	Fusel oil (crude amyl alcohol)		•	
		•	Gallic acid	•	•	
Distillate, petroleum		•			•	
Doctor solution (sodium plumbite)			Gas drips		•	
Doctor solution and gasoline		•	Gas fuel lines		•	
Downtherm		•	Gas liquor (ammonia liquor)	•		
Drilling mud	•		Gas, manufactured	•	•	
Drip cocks, gas		•	Gas, natural	•	•	
Orip oil		•	Gas odorizers		•	
Dry cleaning fluid		•	Gas oil		•	
Dyes, oil soluble		•	Gasoline, low aromatic		•	

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Lading	Temperature Range, degF [deg		
	KEY-TITE	KEY	
	–50 to 450 [–46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]	
Gasoline, high aromatic		•	
Gasoline and water		•	
Gelatin	•		
Gin		•	
Glacial acetic acid	•		
Glauber's salt	•		
Glaze liquid, ceramic	•		
Glucose	•		
Glue	•		
Glycerine (glycerol)	•	•	
Glycols	•	•	
	•	•	
Grain alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	•		
Grease	_	•	
Green liquor, paper industry	•		
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	•		
Helium	•	•	
Hemlock extract	•		
Heptane		•	
Heavy oil, coke plant		•	
Hexane		•	
High-test gasoline		•	
Hydraulic oil		•	
Hydrochloric acid		•	
Hydrocyanic acid		•	
Hydrofluoric acid		•	
Hydrogen gas	•	•	
Hydrogen chloride		•	
Hydrogen peroxide, dilute	•		
Hydrogen sulfide	•	•	
Inhibited acid	•		
Ink, washable	•		
Jet fuel	•		
		•	
Kerosene		•	
Ketones, except acetone		•	
Lactic acid	•		
Lard		•	
Latex	•		
Lead arsenate	•		
Licorice extract	•		
Light oil, coke plant		•	
Lignin liquor	•		
Lime solutions	•		
Linseed oil		•	
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	•		
Lithium chloride	•		
Loading racks, petroleum		•	
Logwood extracts	•		
Low temperatures		pecific service	
Lubricating oil, petroleum	116161 10 2	JOUING SELVICE	

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Lading	Temperature Range, degF [degC]		
	KEY-TITE	KEY	
	-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]	
Lye solutions	•		
Magnesium chloride	•		
Magnesium hydroxide	•		
Magnesium salt solutions	•		
Magnesium sulfate	•		
Maleic anhydride	•		
Malt syrup (maltose)	•		
Manganous sulfate	•		
Manufactured gas	•	•	
Mash, distillery	•		
Menhaden oil (fish)		•	
Mercaptans		•	
Mercerizing solutions	•		
Mercuric chloride	•		
Mercury	•	•	
Methane gas	•	•	
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	•	•	
Methyl chloride, gas or liquid	•		
Methyl ethyl ketone		•	
Methylene chloride		•	
Milk of lime	•		
Mine water	•		
Mineral oil		•	
Mineral spirits		•	
Miscella		•	
Molasses	•		
Monochlorbenzene		•	
Monethanolamine		•	
Mud pump lines	•		
Muriatic acid		•	
Naphtha, petroleum		•	
Naphtha condensers		•	
Naphtha filter house, refinery		•	
Naphthalene		•	
Natural gas	•	•	
Nickel plating solutions	•		
Nitre (potassium nitrate)	•		
Nitric acid		•	
Nitrobenzene		•	
Nitrogen gas	•	•	
Nitrogen solutions (ammonium nitrate)	•		
Nitromethane		•	
Oakite		•	
Octane		•	
Oil, crude		•	
Oil, petroleum		•	
Oil and water mixtures		•	
Oil tar		•	

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Lading	Temperature Range, degF [degC]		Lading	Temperature Range, degF [degC	
	KEY-TITE	KEY		KEY-TITE	KEY
	-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	–30 to 750 [–34 to 399]		-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]
Oleic acid		•	Red oil (oleic acid)		•
Oleomargarine		•	Residuum, refinery		•
Oleo oil		•	Road oil		•
Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid)		•	Roofing tar		•
Olive oil	•		Rosin (pine resin)		•
Oxalic acid	•		Rubber solvent		•
Oxidizer (nitrogen, textroxide solvent, air force)		•	Sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride)	•	
Paint, latex base	•		Salicyclic acid	•	
Paint, oil base		•	Salt (sodium chloride)	•	
Paint thinner (mineral spirits)		•	Salt cake (sodium sulfate)	•	
Palm oil		•	Scouring liquor, woolen mills	•	
Palm oil and water		•	Seawater	•	
Palmitic acid		•	Sewage	•	
Paper stock	•		Sewage gas	•	•
Paraffin		•	Shellac		•
Paraffin oils		•	Shock absorber fluid		•
Peanut oil		•	Silicone fluids		•
Pentane		•	Slop, brewery	•	
Perchlorethylene		•	Sludge, acid	•	
Petrolatum		•	Slurries	•	
Petroleum ether		•	Snow foam, fire-fighting equipment	-	•
Petroleum oil		•	Soap solutions	•	
Phenol		•	Soda ash (sodium carbonate)	•	
Phosphoric acid	•	-	Soda liquor, paper industry	•	
Phosphorous	•		Soda liquor, paper industry	•	
Phthalic anhydride	•		Sodium, molten	•	
Pickling acids		•	Sodium, bicarbonate	•	
Pine resin		•	Sodium bisulfate	•	
Pitch		•	Sodium brate	•	
Polybutene		•	Sodium carbonate	•	
Polyisobutylene		•	Sodium chloride	•	
Potash (potassium carbonate)	•		Sodium hydroxide	•	
Potassium chloride	•		Sodium hypochlorite	•	
Potassium hydroxide	•		Sodium phenolate	•	
Potassium salt solutions	•		Sodium phosphate	•	
Potassium sulfate	•		Sodium salt solutions	•	
Printing ink		•	Sodium silicate	•	
Producer gas		•	Sodium sulfate	•	
Propane, gas or liquid		•	Soluble oils	3	•
Propylene		•	Solvent naphtha, coal tar		•
Prussic acid (hydrocyanic acid)	•	<u> </u>	Sour gasoline		•
Pulp lines, paper industry	•		Sour wash, textile industry	•	
Pyridine	•		Soybean oil	•	
Pyrogallic acid	•		Spent acid	•	
Pyroligneous liquors	•		Spent acid Spent soap lye	•	
Pyroligneous liquois Quebracho extract	•		Stannic chloride	•	
	•	•		•	
Quenching oil			Starch solutions	•	
Rapeseed oil		•	Steam		•

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Lading	Temperature Range, degF [deg			
	KEY-TITE -50 to 450	KEY -30 to 750		
	[-46 to 232]	[-34 to 399]		
Stoddard solvent		•		
Strontium nitrate	•			
Styrene monomer		•		
Sugar solutions	•			
Sulfonated oils		•		
Sulfate liquors		•		
Sulfite liquors	•			
Sulfur chloride	•			
Sulfur dioxide	•	•		
Sulfur, molten		•		
Sulfur monochloride		•		
Sulfur slurries	•			
Sulfur trioxide	•			
Sulfuric acid		•		
Sulfurous acid		•		
Sweet water	•			
Synthesis gas		•		
Synthetic tannis	•			
Syrup	•			
Tall oil	•	•		
		•		
Tall oil (fatty acids) Tallow		•		
	•			
Tankage, rendering plants				
Tannic acid	•			
Tanning liquors	•			
Tar		•		
Tar acid (phenol)		•		
Tar oil (creosote)		•		
Tartaric acid	•			
Tempering oil		•		
Tetraethyl lead		•		
Toluene (toluol)		•		
Transformer oil		•		
Triaryl phosphate		•		
Triethanolamine		•		
Trisodium phosphate	•			
Tung oil		•		
Turpentine		•		
UCON® fluids		•		
Vacuum service	•	•		
Varnish		•		
Vat dyes	•			
Vegetable dyes	•			
Vegetable oils		•		
Vegetable oils and water		•		
Vegetable tannis	•			
Vinegar	•			
Vinyl chloride		•		
Vinylidene chloride		•		

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Temperature Range, degF [degC]	
KEY-TITE	KEY
-50 to 450 [-46 to 232]	-30 to 750 [-34 to 399]
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	KEY-TITE -50 to 450 [-46 to 232]

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Cameron Services

We build it. We back it.

Cameron is well positioned to quickly and efficiently deliver total aftermarket support with unmatched OEM expertise. Our highly skilled engineers and technicians are available around the clock to respond to customer queries, troubleshoot problems, and offer reliable solutions.

Easily accessible parts and spare valves

- OEM spare valves, actuators, and parts (including non-Cameron brands)
- Handling, storage, packaging, and delivery
- Dedicated stocking program

Comprehensive aftermarket services portfolio

- Parts and spare valves
- Repair
- Field services
- Preventative maintenance
- Equipment testing and diagnostics
- Remanufacturing
- Asset preservation
- Customer property management
- Training and recertification services
- Warranty

Customized total valve care programs

- Engineering consultancy
- Site management
- Flange management
- Startup and commissioning
- Spare parts and asset management
- Operational support



KEY Pipe Joint Compounds



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