



Chemical Resistance

Data on the
chemical
resistancy for
different materials

Chemical resistance

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Chemical resistance

General information regarding chemical resistance

Introduction

Plastic materials are now widely used in pipeline construction. Pipes made from plastics are used not only for drinking water, water for general use and waste water, but also for the conveyance of aggressive liquids and gases. Expensive pipe materials such as lined metal, ceramic or glass, have largely been replaced by plastic pipes. It is, however, important that the most suitable plastic material is selected for each application.

The Chemical Resistance List in this section serves as a useful guide in this respect. The list is periodically revised to include the latest findings. It contains all the plastics and elastomers in the GF product range which can come into direct contact with the media. The information is based on experiments, immersion and, when available, on data from tests which include temperature and pressure as stress factors. The results achieved in immersion experiments cannot be applied without reservation to pipes under stress, i.e. internal pressure, as the factor stress corrosion cracking is often

not taken into consideration. In certain cases it can be of advantage to test the suitability under the planned working conditions. The tests referred to have been carried out partly by GF and partly by the Internal Standardisation Organisation (ISO) or national standards organisations.

Pure chemicals were used for the tests. If a mixture of chemicals is to be conveyed in practice, this may affect the chemical resistance of the plastic. It is possible in special cases to carry out appropriate tests with the specific mixture. Suitable test equipment is available at GF for this purpose, which we regard as part of our service to the customer. We are always willing to give individual advice at any time. In this connection it is worth mentioning that GF already possesses information concerning the behaviour towards plastics of a number of chemicals or mixtures of chemicals which are not yet included in this list.

Instructions for the use of the chemical resistance list

General

Following the assertions outlined in the introduction the attached list should be regarded as a valuable tool for finding the most suitable material for a given application.

Note: The list has been compiled based on ideal and mostly simplified conditions of laboratory testing; real life and field applications are subjected to working conditions that might be defined by more complex factors.

Consequently any statement quoted in our chemical resistance list should be regarded as a guiding value.

In particular, we would like to emphasize that such a list - by nature - cannot supply the following information:

- All relevant details of the respective experiment that

has been the source for a given set of data

- Possible influence of dynamic effects
- Long-term effects
- Possible influence due to the method of processing, the thermal history as well as the exact formulation of the respective samples
- Behaviour of mixtures of different media or effects based on discontinuous service
- (Detailed) characterisation of the corrosion phenomenon / deterioration observed
- Derivation of the max. applicable service pressure
- Consideration of all chemicals

Contacting your GF representative

Thus, if it comes to material decisions and there is a need for selecting the proper polymer (grade), please do not hesitate to contact GF; based on decades of practical experience with polymer piping systems applied in industry and chemical engineering, GF has acquired an outstanding knowledge in:

- Practical field testing, case studies
- Theoretical background (corrosion science, polymer formulations, possible influences of processing, etc.)
- Relevant literature

Apart from that, GF is a very active member in a global network for all aspects of corrosion regarding polymers; all this enables us to support the individual enquiries of our customers efficiently.

However, we cannot exclude situations where the stock of available data will not completely answer a customer's enquiry. In such cases, a simple laboratory test installation under field test conditions is strongly recommended.

Classification

The customary classifications:

- resistant
- conditionally resistant and
- not recommended

are depicted by the signs: +, 0 and -, which allow simple presentation and application. These classifications are defined as:

Resistant: +

Within the acceptable limits of pressure and temperature the material is unaffected or only insignificantly affected.

Solvent cement joints with Tangit/Dytex

Solvent cement joints on ABS, PVC-U or PVC-C made with Tangit cement are generally as resistant as the material of the piping system itself.

The use of Dytex solvent cement is recommended for cement jointing of PVC-U or PVC-C in connection with the following acids:

Medium	Up to % concentration
Sulphuric acid	≥ 70 % H ₂ SO ₄
Chromic-sulphuric acid mixture	≥ 70 % H ₂ SO ₄ + 5 % K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ / Na ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇
Chromic acid	≤ 10 % CrO ₃
Hydrochloric acid	≥ 25 % HCl
Nitric acid	≥ 20 % HNO ₃
Sodium hypochlorite (potassium hypochlorite)	≥ 6 % NaOCl
Hydrogen peroxide	≥ 5 % H ₂ O ₂
Hydrofluoric acid	≥ 0% HF

Fusion joints

In the case of PE, PP and PVDF (SYGEF®) heat fusion joints have practically the same chemical resistance as the respective material. In conjunction with media which could cause stress cracking, the fused joints can be subjected to an increased risk due to residual stress

Sealing materials

Depending upon the working conditions and the stress involved, the life span of the sealing materials can differ from that of the pipeline material. Seals in PTFE, which is not included in this list, are resistant to all the chemicals listed. The greater permeability of PTFE

Conditionally resistant: 0

The medium can attack the material or cause swelling. Restrictions must be made as regards pressure and/or temperature, taking the expected service life into account. The service life of the installation can be noticeably shortened. Further consultations with GF are recommended in any case.

Not recommended: -

The material cannot be used with the medium at all, or only under special conditions.

For all the media mentioned above in lower concentrations, Tangit solvent cement should be used.

Due to the effects of these acids on the pipe material, we recommend using pipes with a pressure rating PN 16. For the expected life time and compressive strength, please contact your GF representative.

Attention! Usually the allowable pressure must be decreased by one pressure rating (thus PN16 to PN10).

When using Dytex in PVC-C piping construction with the above mentioned acids, the pressure and temperature requirements for PVC-U must be adhered to.

Because Dytex is not gap-filling, a special cement jointing procedure is required and is described in the chapter on jointing technology.

from the jointing process. In such cases a professionally executed welding is absolutely necessary. The sensitivity against tension fracture formation can be reduced substantially by a thermal retreatment (tempering).

should, however, be considered. Under certain working conditions, for example when conveying highly aggressive media such as hydrochloric acid, this material characteristic must be taken into account.

General summary and limits of applications

The following table includes all the materials contained in the GF product range, and their abbreviations. The summary gives preliminary information regarding the

general behaviour of the materials and the temperature limits.

Abbreviation	Material	Remarks	Maximum permissible temperature	
			Constant	Short term
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene (e.g. Teflon®)	Resistant to all chemicals in this list	250 °C	300 °C
NBR	Nitrile Rubber	Good resistance to oil and petrol. Unsuitable for oxidising media	90 °C	120 °C
EPDM	Ethylene Propylene Rubber	Good resistance to ozone and weather. Especially suitable for aggressive chemicals. Unsuitable for oils and fats	90 °C	120 °C
CR	Chloroprene Rubber (e.g. Neoprene®)	Chemical resistance very similar to that of PVC-U and between that of Nitrile and Butyl Rubber	80 °C	110 °C
FPM FFKM	Fluorine Rubber (e.g. Viton®, Kalrez®)	Has best chemical resistance to solvents of all elastomers	150 °C	200 °C
CSM	Chlorine sulphonyl Polyethylene (e.g. Hypalon®)	Chemical resistance similar to that of EPDM	100 °C	140 °C

Compressible media

When defining allowable operating conditions, special care is required in choosing chemically resistant piping and sealing materials when transporting compressible operating media (gases) or solutions of gases in fluids which have low boiling points (high vapour pressures) through plastic piping systems.

Suitable materials for compressible media are those that under standard conditions and at low temperatures do not tend toward brittle fractures owing to their ductility. Such materials include polyethylene (PE) and acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS). All other raw materials such as polypropylene (PP-H), polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U/-C) or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) are to be limited to ≤ 0.1 bar with respect to the operating pressure of gases. Higher pressures are possible if secondary containment piping systems are used (for environmental protection, brittle effects, gas shocks, intoxication)

For low boiling point fluids, such as liquid gas or

solutions of gases in liquids, for example, hydrochloric acid, the associated vapour pressure of the media has to be taken into account. Furthermore, outgassing (due to changes in the media composition) or vaporisation (due to an inadmissible, high pressure increase) are to be prevented by relevant limitation of the operating temperature or by preventing the vapour pressure from exceeding the operational pressure. It is important to point out that, in such cases of leakage, the sudden escape of large gas or vapour volumes is to be considered a dangerous condition.

Relatively high flow velocities must be assumed when transporting humid gases (aerosols) or following pressure drops in plastic piping systems carrying fluids having high vapour pressures. These can cause the development of high levels of electrostatic charge. Such a condition exhibits an additional source of danger if flammable media or mixtures which can explode when mixed with air are involved.

Note

The data are provided as is and there is no warranty or representation, neither express nor implied, that they are free from errors. We shall not be liable for any damages of any kind that may result from the use of this data.

The successful operation of valves does not only depend on the chemical resistance of their materials and the

seals, but a multiplicity of further factors are to be considered. Therefore it is not possible to transfer these data without restrictions also to the operation of valves made of same materials and/or material combinations.

This document serves only to provide technical information. We refer to our General Sales Terms. Subject to change without notice.

List of chemical resistance

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
Acetaldehyde	CH ₃ -CHO		40 %, aqueous solution	20	O	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
				40	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
				60	-	-	-	O	O	-	O	O	-	O	+
				80	-	-	-	O	O	-	O	O	-	O	+
				100	-	-	-	O	O	-	O	O	-	O	+
Acetaldehyde	CH ₃ -CHO	21	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	-	+	O	-	-	O
				40	-	-	-	O	-	-	O	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic acid	CH ₃ COOH		50 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	O	-	O	O
				40	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	
				60	O	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic acid	CH ₃ COOH	118	technically pure, glacial	20	O	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	O	O
				40	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	O	O	-	O	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetic acid anhydride	(CH ₃ -CO) ₂ O	139	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	-	O	-	-	-	+
				40	-	-	-	O	O	-	-	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetic acid ethylester	CH ₃ COOC ₂ H ₅	77		20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O
				40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetic acid isobutyl ester	(CH ₂) ₂ -CH-(CH ₂) ₂ -CO ₂ H	117	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
				40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetone	CH ₃ -CO-CH ₃		up to 10 %, aqueous	20	-	-	O	+	+	O	+	O	-	+	O
				40	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	+	+	O	+	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	+	+	O	+	-	-	-	
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acetone	CH ₃ -CO-CH ₃	56	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	O
				40	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
				60	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
				80	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
				100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Acetonitrile	CH ₃ CN	82	100 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	O	-
Acetophenone	CH ₃ -CO-C ₆ H ₅	202	100 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	O	-	+	-	-	-	+
Acrylic acid methyl ester	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	80	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	-	O	O				
Acrylicethyl	CH ₂ =COOC ₂ H ₅	100	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	-	O	O	-	-	O	O
Acrylonitrile	CH ₂ =CH-CN	77	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	O	-	+	O
								+	O		+	O		+	O
								+			O	-		+	-
								+			+			+	
Adipic acid	HOOC-(CH ₂) ₄ -COOH	Fp., 153	saturated, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
								+	+	+				+	+
Allyl alcohol	H ₂ C=CH-CH ₂ -OH	97	96 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	O	O	-	+	+		+	O	+	O	+
								+	+		+	-	+	-	+
								+	O		O		+	-	+
											-		+	-	
Aluminium salts, aqueous, inorganic	AlCl ₃ , Al(NO ₃) ₃ , Al(OH) ₃ , Al(SO ₄) ₃		saturated	20 40 60 80 100 120 140		+				+					
											+				
											+				
											+				
Ammonia	NH ₃	-33	gaseous, technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
								+	+	+					
								+	+	+					
								+	+	+					
										-					

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance													
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM			
Ammonium acetate	CH ₃ COONH ₄		aqueous, all	20	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+		
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+	O	+		O	+	
				80		+				+	+	+						
				100						+	+	+						
Ammonium persulphate	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈			20	+	+		+	O	+	+	+		O	+			
				40	+	+				+	+	+						
				60	O					+	+	+						
				80														
				100														
Ammonium salts, aqueous, inorganic			saturated	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				80		+												
				100														
Amyl acetate	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ -COOCH ₃	141	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	+	O	-	-	-	-			
				40				+	O	O								
				60				+		O								
				80														
				100														
Amyl alcohol	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ -CH ₂ -OH	137	technically pure	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O			
				40	+			+	+	+	+		+	+				
				60	O			+	+	+	+		+	+				
				80				+	+	+	+							
				100														
Aniline	C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	182	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	O	-	-			
				40				O	+	+	+	O	O					
				60					O	-	+	+	O	O				
				80														
				100														
Antimony trichloride	SbCl ₃		90 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+			
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+							
				60		+		+	+	+								
				80														
				100														
Aqua regia	HNO ₃ +HCl		mixing ratio	20	+	+	-	-	-	O	-	O	-	-	O			
				40	O													
				60														
				80														
				100														
Arsenic acid	H ₃ AsO ₄		80 %, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				60	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+			
				100														

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Barium salts, aqueous, inorganic			saturated	20	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+			
				100						+		+			
				120											
				140											
Beer			usual commercial	20	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Benzaldehyde	C ₆ H ₅ -CHO	180	saturated, aqueous	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	-
				40				+	O	O	+	+			
				60				O		-	O	+			
				80							O				
				100											
				120											
				140											
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	80	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	+	-	+	O	-	-
				40				O	-	O					
				60						-					
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Benzene sulfonic acid	C ₆ H ₅ SO ₃ H		technically pure	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				40				+	+	+	+	+			
				60				O	O	+	O				
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Benzine (Gasoline)	C ₅ H ₁₂ to C ₁₂ H ₂₆	80-130	free of lead and aromatic compounds	20	+	+	-	+	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				40	+	+		+		+		+	+		-
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Benzoic acid	C ₆ H ₅ -COOH	Fp., 122	aqueous, all	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+		+	+	+		+			
				80		O			+	+		+			
				100					+	+		O			
				120						+					
				140											
Benzyl alcohol	C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₂ -OH	206	technically pure	20	O	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O
				40				+	+	+	+			+	
				60				O	O	O	O			+	
				80						-				+	
				100											
				120											
				140											
Beryllium salts, aqueous, inorganic				20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+			+	+	+	+			
				100						+					
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Borax	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇		aqueous, all	20	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O
				80		+			+	+		+			
				100					+	+					
				120											
				140											
Boric acid	H ₃ BO ₃		all, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+			+	+	+	+			
				100					+	+	+	+			
				120						+					
				140											
Brine, containing chlorine	NaCl-Cl ₂		depressurised with GFK-reinforcing up to 95 °C	20	+	+	-	+	O	+	O	+	O	O	O
				40	+	+				+					
				60	+	+				O					
				80		+									
				100											
				120											
				140											
Bromine water	Br-H ₂ O		saturated, aqueous	20	+	O	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butadiene	H ₂ C=CH-CH=CH ₂	-4	technically pure	20	+	+	-	O	O	+	-	+	O	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	0	technically pure	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O	O	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butanediol	HO-(CH ₂) ₄ -OH	230	aqueous, 10 %	20	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	O	+
				40	O	+		+	+		+	+	+	-	+
				60				+	+		+	+	+		+
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butanol	C ₄ H ₉ OH	117	technically pure	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
				60	O			+	O	+	+	-	+	O	+
				80					-	+					
				100						O					
				120											
				140											
Butyl acetate	CH ₃ COO(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	126	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	+	+	O	-	O	O
				40						O	-	-	-	-	-
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Butyl phenol, p-tertiary	(CH ₃) ₃ C-C ₆ H ₄ -OH	237	technically pure	20	O	O	-	O	+	+
				40	-	-				+					
				60						+					
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Butylene glycol	HO-CH ₂ -CH=CH-CH ₂ -OH	235	technically pure	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	O		+	
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butylene liquid	C ₄ H ₈	51	technically pure	20	+			-	-	+	O	+	+	+	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Butyric acid	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH	163	technically pure	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	O	-	O	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Cadmium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+		+	+			
				40	+	+		+	+		+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+		+	+			
				80		+						+			
				100											
				120											
				140											
Caesium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+			+	+	+	+			
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Calcium acetate	(CH ₃ COO) ₂ Ca		saturated	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+						+			
				100											
				120											
				140											
Calcium hydroxid	Ca(OH) ₂	100	saturated, aqueous	20	+	O		+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+			+	+		+	+	O	+	+
				80					+		+	+		+	+
				100							+	+		+	+
				120										+	+
				140										+	+
Calcium lactate	(CH ₃ COO) ₂ Ca		saturated	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80					+	+	+	+		+	+
				100						+				+	+
				120										+	+
				140										+	+

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Calcium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+		+	+	+		+			
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂		technically pure, anhydrous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+
				100					+	+					+
				120											
				140											
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl ₄	77	technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Carbonic acid	H ₂ CO ₃			20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+			
				100											
				120											
				140											
Caro's acid	H ₂ SO ₅			20	+	O				-		+			
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Caustic potash solution (potassium hydroxide)	KOH	131	50 %, aqueous	20	+	O		+	+	-	+	-	O	O	
				40	+			+	+		+		-		
				60	O			+	O		+				O
				80							O				-
				100											
				120											
				140											
Caustic soda solution	NaOH		50 %, aqueous	20	+	O		+	+	-	+	-	O	-	+
				40	+	-		+	+		+				
				60	+			+	O		+				
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Chloric acid	HClO ₃		10 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
				40	+	+		+		+	+	+			+
				60	O	+					+	+			+
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Chloric acid	HClO ₃		20 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	O	-	+	O	+	-	-	+
				40	+	+					O	+			+
				60	O	+						+			
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance											
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM	
					Chlorine	Cl ₂		moist, 97 %, gaseous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	- + + + +	+ + + +	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- + - -
Chlorine	Cl ₂		liquid, technically pure, as double pipe system	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	+ - - -	- O - -	O - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Chlorine	Cl ₂		anhydrous, technically pure, as double pipe system	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	O O - -	- - - -	+ O + + O	O + - -	+ - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	O O O O
Chlorine water	Cl ₂ -H ₂ O		saturated	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + O -	+ + O -	O O -	O O -	O O -	O O -	O + -	+ - -	- - -	O -	- -	- -
Chloroacetic acid, mono	ClCH ₂ COOH		50 %, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + -	- -	- -	+ + O	+ + O	+ O -	O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	O O
Chloroacetic acid, mono	ClCH ₂ COOH	188	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + O	- -	- -	+ + O	+ + O	+ O -	O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	O O
Chlorobenzene	C ₆ H ₅ Cl	132	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	- - -	- -	- -	O O	O +	+ O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	O O
Chloroethanol	ClCH ₂ -CH ₂ OH	129	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	- - -	- -	- -	+ + +	+ + +	+ O O -	O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	O O
Chlorosulphonic acid	ClSO ₃ H	158	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	O -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Chromic acid	CrO ₃ H ₂ O		all, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	O O	O	-	O	O	+ + +
Chromic acid + sulphuric acid + water	CrO ₃ H ₂ SO ₄ H ₂ O		50 g 15 g 35 g	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + O	+ +	-	-	-	+ +	O O	+ +	-	-	O O
Chromium (II) - salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + +					+ + + +					
Compressed air, containing oil				20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+ +	O	+ + +	-	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +
Copper salts, aqueous inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + O	+ + +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ + +	+ +	+ +	+ O	+ +	+ O
Cresol	HO-C ₆ H ₄ -CH ₃		cold saturated, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	O	-	-	+ + O	+ O	+ O O	O	+ +	O O	-	O
Crotonic aldehyde	CH ₃ -CH=CH-CHO	102	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+ +	+ O	+ - +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +
Cyclohexane	C ₆ H ₁₂	81	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+ + +	+ +	+ + +	-	+ +	+ +	-	-
Cyclohexanol	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	161	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+ + +	+ + O	-	+ +	+ O	+ O -	-	+ +	O	+ +	+ +

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Cyclohexanone	C ₆ H ₁₀ O	155	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+
				40				O	O	O					
				60				O	O	O					
				80				O	O	O					
				100				O	O	O					
				120				O	O	O					
				140				O	O	O					
Dextrine	(C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅) _n		usual commercial	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				100						+	+	+	+	+	+
				120						+	+	+	+	+	+
				140						+	+	+	+	+	+
Di isobutyl ketone	[(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂] ₂ CO	124	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	-
				40				O	O	O	O				
				60				O	O	O	O				
				80				O	O	O	O				
				100				O	O	O	O				
				120				O	O	O	O				
				140				O	O	O	O				
Dibrombenzene	C ₆ H ₄ Br ₂		≤ Saturated acid	20	-	-	-	O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				40				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				60				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				80				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				100				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				120				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
				140				O	O	+	O	+	-	-	-
Dibutyl ether	C ₄ H ₉ OC ₄ H ₉	142	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				40				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				60				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				80				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				100				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				120				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				140				O	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
Dibutyl phthalate	C ₆ H ₄ (COOC ₄ H ₉) ₂	340	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	O	-	-	-
				40				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
				60				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
				80				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
				100				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
				120				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
				140				O	O	+	O	O	-	-	-
Dichloroacetic acid	Cl ₂ CHCOOH		50 %, aqueous	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	O
				40	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	O
				60	O			O	O	+	+	-			
				80				O	O	+	+				
				100				O	O	+	+				
				120				O	O	+	+				
				140				O	O	+	+				
Dichloroacetic acid	Cl ₂ CHCOOH	194	technically pure	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	O	-	-	O
				40	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
				60	O			O	O	+	+				-
				80				O	O	+	+				-
				100				O	O	+	+				-
				120				O	O	+	+				-
				140				O	O	+	+				-
Dichloroacetic acid methyl ester	Cl ₂ CHCOOCH ₃	143	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	O	+	-	-	-	+
				40				+	+	+	+				+
				60				+	+	+	+				+
				80				+	+	+	+				+
				100				+	+	+	+				+
				120				+	+	+	+				+
				140				+	+	+	+				+

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
Dichlorobenzene	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	180	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	O	+	O	+	O	O	O
Dichloroethylene	ClCH=CHCl	60	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	O	-	-	-
Diesel oil				20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	O	+	-	+	+	O	O
Diethyl ether	H ₅ C ₂ -O-C ₂ H ₅	35		20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethylamine	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ NH	56	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	-
Dimethyl formamide	(CH ₃) ₂ CHNO	153	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	-	O	-	O	+	+
Dimethylamine	(CH ₃) ₂ NH	7	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	-	-	O	-	-	-	-
Dioxane	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	101	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	O	-	O	-	O	-	-
Ethanolamine	C ₂ H ₇ NO			20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Ethyl alcohol (Ethnase)	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -OH	78	technically pure, 96 %	20	+	O	-	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	O	+	O			
				60	O			+	+	-	+	O			
				80				+							
				100											
				120											
				140											
Ethyl benzene	C ₆ H ₅ -CH ₂ CH ₃	136	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	O	-	+	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Ethyl chloride (G)	C ₂ H ₅ Cl	12	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	O	-	O	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Ethyl ether	CH ₃ CH ₂ -O-CH ₂ CH ₃	35	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	+	-	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Ethylene diamine	H ₂ N-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -NH ₂	117	technically pure	20	O	-	-	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	O
				40				+	+	O		O	+	+	O
				60				+	+	-		-	-	-	-
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Ethylene glycol	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	198	< 50 %	20	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+		O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+			+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+
				80				+	+	+	+				O
				100					+	+	+				O
				120						+					
				140											
Ethylene glycol	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	198	technically pure	20	+	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+			+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+
				80				+	+	+	+				O
				100					+	+	+				
				120						+					
				140											
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₈			20				+	+	+	+				
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Fluorine	F ₂		technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Fluorosilicic acid	H ₂ SiF ₆		32 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+					
				60	+	O		+	+	+					
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Formaldehyde	HCHO		40 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60				+		+	+	+	O	O	O
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Formamide	HCONH ₂	210	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+		+	O	+	+	
				40				+	+						
				60				+	+						
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Formic acid	HCOOH		≤ 25 %	20	+	+		+	+	+	+				
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+				
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+				
				80				+	+						
				100											
				120											
				140											
Formic acid	HCOOH		up to 50 %, aqueous	20	+	-	O	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+		+	+
				60	O			+	O	+	O	O		O	+
				80					+	+		-			O
				100					+						O
				120											
				140											
Formic acid	HCOOH	101	technically pure	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
				40	O			+	O	+	+	+		O	+
				60	-			+	-	+	O	O		-	+
				80						+	O	O			O
				100						+					O
				120											
				140											
Frigen 12 (Freon 12)	CCl ₂ F ₂	-30	technically pure	20	+	-	-	-	-	O	O	O	O	+	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Fuel oil				20	+	+	-	+	O	+	-	+	+	O	O
				40	+	+			-	+		+	+		-
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Furfuryl alcohol	C ₅ H ₆ O ₂	171	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	O	O
				40				+		+					
				60				+	O	+					
				80						-					
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Gelatin			all, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Glucose	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	Fp., 148	all, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				100						+		+	+	+	+
				120								+	+	+	+
				140											
Glycerol	HO-CH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₂ OH	290	technically pure	20	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
				80		+		+	+	+		O	+	+	+
				100				+	+	+			O	+	+
				120					+	+				O	+
				140						+					O
Glycin	NH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH	Fp., 233	10 %, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	O	+	O
				60		+				+					
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Glycolic acid	HO-CH ₂ -COOH	Fp., 80	37 %, aqueous	20	+	-		+	+	+		+	+	+	+
				40				+		+					
				60				+		+					
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Heptane	C ₇ H ₁₆	98	technically pure	20	+	+	-	+	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				40	+	+		+		+		+	+		-
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	69	technically pure	20	+	+	-	+	O	+	-	+	+	-	O
				40	+	+		+		+		+	+		-
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Hydrazine hydrate	H ₂ N-NH ₂ -H ₂ O	113	aqueous	20	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	O	-	-	+
				40				+	+						
				60				+	+						
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Hydrochloric acid	HCl		up to 30 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
				40	+	+		+	O	+	+	+			O
				60	+	+		+	O	+	O				-
				80		+				+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Hydrochloric acid	HCl		38 %, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	O	+
Hydrocyanic acid	HCN	26	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O
Hydrofluoric acid	HF		40 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	O	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
Hydrogen	H ₂	-25 3	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	-85	technically pure, gaseous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O
Hydrogen peroxide	H ₂ O ₂	105	30 %, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	+	O	O	+	-	-	+
Hydrogen peroxide	H ₂ O ₂	139	90 %, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	-	-	O			-	O	-	-	O
Hydrogen sulphide	H ₂ S		saturated, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Hydrogen sulphide	H ₂ S		technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Hydroquinone	$C_6H_4(OH)_2$		30 %	20	+	+		+	+	
				40	+	+		+	+						
				60				+	+						
				80				+	+						
				100											
				120											
				140											
Iodine-potassium iodide solution (Lugol's solution)	I-KI			20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+		O	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Iron salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+		+	+	+	+	+			
				100						+	+	+			
				120											
				140											
Isooctane	$(CH_3)_3C-CH_2-CH-(CH_3)_2$	99	technically pure	20	+	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Isopropyl alcohol (ESC)	$(CH_3)_2CH-OH$	82	technically pure	20	+	-		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+				
				60	O			O	O	+					
				80						O					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Isopropyl ether	$(CH_3)_2CH-O-CH-(CH_3)_2$	68	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	+	O	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Lactic acid	$CH_3CHOHCOOH$		10 %, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	O O
				40	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	O O			O O
				60	-	+	-	+	+	O O	-	O O			O O
				80		+		+	+	O O	-	O O			O O
				100											
				120											
				140											
Lead acetate	$Pb(CH_3COO)_2$		aqueous, saturated	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+				+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Lead salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+				+		+			
				100						+					
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance												
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM		
Linseed oil			technically pure	20	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+		
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	
				60	0					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80							+	+	+				
				100							+	+	+				
				120								+					
				140													
Lithium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+		
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+					
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+				
				80		+				+	+	+	+				
				100							+	+	+				
				120													
				140													
Magnesium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	0	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				80		+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
				100						+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
				120													
				140													
Maleic acid	(CH-COOH) ₂	Fp., 131	cold saturated, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		-	-		
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		-	-		
				60	0			+	+	+	+	+		-	-		
				80							+	+					
				100							+	+					
				120								+					
				140													
Mercury	Hg	357	pure	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				80						+	+	+	+	+	+		
				100							+	+	+	+	+		
				120								+					
				140													
Mercury salts			≤ saturated	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0		
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0		
				60	0	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-		
				80						+	+	+	+				
				100							+	+	+				
				120													
				140													
Methane (natural gas)	CH ₄	-16 1	technically pure	20	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	-	-		
				40													
				60													
				80													
				100													
				120													
				140													
Methanol	CH ₃ OH	65	all	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+		
				40	+			+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+		
				60	0			+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+		
				80													
				100													
				120													
				140													
Methyl acetate	CH ₃ COOCH ₃	56	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-		
				40													
				60													
				80													
				100													
				120													
				140													

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Methyl amine	CH ₃ NH ₂	-6	32 %, aqueous	20	O	-	-	+	+	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Methyl bromide	CH ₃ Br	4	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	-	+	-	O	-	-	O
				40						+					
				60						+					
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Methyl ethyl ketone	CH ₃ COC ₂ H ₅	80	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Methyl isobutyl ketone	C ₆ H ₁₂ O	116		20	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Methyl methacrylate	C ₅ H ₈ O ₂			20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Methyl phenyl ketone (Acetophenon)	C ₈ H ₈ O	202		20	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Milk				20	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+					
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+					
				80		+			+	+					
				100					+	+					
				120						+					
				140											
Mineral water				20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				100					+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				120						+	+	+	+	+	+
				140							+	+	+	+	+
Mixed acids - nitric - hydrofluoric - sulphuric	15 % HNO ₃ 15 % HF 18 % H ₂ SO ₄		3 parts 1 part 2 parts	20	O	O	-	O	-	+	-	O	-	-	O
				40						+					
				60						+					
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Mixed acids - sulphuric - nitric - water	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		10 % 20 % 70 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	-	+
Mixed acids - sulphuric - nitric - water	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		50 % 33 % 17 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	O	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	O
Mixed acids - sulphuric - nitric - water	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		50 % 31 % 19 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	O	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	O	O
Mixed acids - sulphuric - nitric - water	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		10 % 87 % 43 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed acids - sulphuric - nitric - water	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		48 % 49 % 43 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	O	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Mixed acids - sulphuric - phosphoric - phosphoric	H ₂ SO ₄ H ₃ PO ₄ H ₂ O		30 % 60 % 10 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
N,N-Dimethylaniline	C ₆ H ₅ N(CH ₃) ₂	194	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+		+				
N-Methylpyrrolidon	C ₅ H ₉ NO	204		20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	O	+	O			
Naphthalene	C ₁₀ H ₈	218	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-		+	+	+	-	+	+	-	O

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Nickel salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80						+		+			
				100						+		+			
				120											
				140											
Nitrating acid	H ₂ SO ₄ HNO ₃ H ₂ O		65 % 20 % 15 %	20	+	O		-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
				40	O										
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Nitric acid	HNO ₃		6.3 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	-	-	O
				40	+	+		+	+	+		+			
				60	+	+		+	O	+		+			
				80	+	+				+		O			
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Nitric acid	HNO ₃		≤ 25 %	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+			
				40	+	+		+	O	+		+			
				60	+	+		O		+					
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Nitric acid	HNO ₃		65 %, aqueous	20	O	+	-	O	-	+	-	+	-	-	O
				40	O	+		-		+		O			-
				60	-					+		-			
				80						+					
				100						O					
				120											
				140											
Nitric acid	HNO ₃		85 %	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
				40						+					
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Nitric acid	HNO ₃		100 %	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Nitrobenzene	C ₆ H ₅ -NO ₂	209	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	+	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Nitrotoluene (o-, m-, p-)	C ₇ H ₇ NO ₂	222 - 238	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	+	-	O	O	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance											
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM	
Nitrous acid	HNO ₂			20	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+				
				40	+	+										
				60												
				80												
				100												
Nitrous gases (Nitric oxide)	NO _x		diluted, moist, anhydrous	20	+	+	-	O	O	+	O	+	O	+	+	
				40												
				60												
				80												
				100												
Oleic acid	C ₁₇ H ₃₃ COOH		technically pure	20	+	O	-	+	+	+	-	+	O	-	-	
				40	+			+	+	+		O	-			
				60	+			O	O	+						
				80						+						
				100												
Oleum	H ₂ SO ₄ +SO ₃		10 % SO ₃	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				40												
				60												
				80												
				100												
Olive oil				20	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
				40	+			+	+	+		+	+	+	+	
				60	+			O	+	+		+	+	+	O	
				80					+	+						
				100												
Oxygen	O ₂		technically pure	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+	+		O	O	+	+	+	+	+		
				80					+	+	+	+	+	+		
				100					O	O	+	+	+	+		
Ozone	O ₃		up to 2 %, in air	20	+	O	-	O	O	O	O	+	-	O	+	
				40												
				60												
				80												
				100												
Ozone	O ₃		cold saturated, aqueous	20	+	O	-	O	O	O	-	+	-	O	+	
				40												
				60												
				80												
				100												
Palm oil, palm nut oil				20	+	O		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	
				40												
				60												
				80												
				100												

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Paraffin emulsions			usual commercial, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Paraffin oil				20	+	+	O	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Perchlorid acid	HClO ₄		10 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Perchlorid acid	HClO ₄		70 %, aqueous	20	+	-	-		-	O	-	+	-	-	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Perchloro-ethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)	Cl ₂ C=CCl ₂	121	technically pure	20	-	-		O	O	+	-	+	O	-	-
				40						+		+	-		
				60						+		+			
				80						O					
				100						-					
				120											
				140											
Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ -OH	182	up to 10 %, aqueous	20	+	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
				40	O	O		+	+	+	+	+			
				60				O	+	+	O	+			
				80					+	+	O				
				100					+						
				120											
				140											
Phenol	C ₆ H ₅ -OH		up to 90 %, aqueous	20	O	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	O	-
				40				+	+	+		O			
				60				O	+	O	-			O	
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Phosgene	COCl ₂		gaseous, technically pure	20	+	-	-	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	O					+		+	+	O	O
				60	O							O	+	-	
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Phosgene	COCl ₂	8	liquid, technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	O	+	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Phosphoric acid	H ₃ PO ₄		85 %, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	O	+		O	+
				80		+			+	+		+			+
				100					+	+		O			+
				120					+	+					
				140											
Phosphoric acid	H ₃ PO ₄		up to 95 %	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	+	-	-	-
				40	+	+		+	+	+		+			
				60		+			+	+		O			
				80					+	+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Phosphorous chlorides: - ..trichloride - ..pentachloride - ..oxichloride	PCl ₃ PCI ₅ POCl ₃	175 162 105	technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Photographic developer			usual commercial	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				60	O	+	O	O		+					
				80		O									
				100											
				120											
				140											
Photographic emulsions				20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+
				60		O				+					
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Photographic fixer			usual commercial	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+	O			+				+	+
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Phthalic acid	C ₆ H ₅ (COOH) ₂	Fp., 208	saturated, aqueous	20	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
				40	O			+	+	+	O			+	+
				60	-			+	+	+				O	
				80					+	+					
				100					+						
				120											
				140											
Potassicim hydroxide	KOH		50 %	20	+	O		+	+	-	+	-	O	O	+
				40	+			+	+		+				
				60	+			+	O		+				
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Potassium aluminium salts (alum), aqueous, inorganic	KAl(SO ₄) ₂		≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+		-	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+				
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+				
				80		+			+	+	+				
				100					+	+	+				
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Potassium persulphate (Potassium Peroxidsulfate)	$K_2S_2O_8$		all, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80						+		+			
				100											
				120											
				140											
Potassium-hypochlorite	KOCl			20	+	O		O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O
				40	O										
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propane	$H_3C-CH_2-CH_3$		technically pure, gaseous	20	+	+		O	+	+		+	O	O	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propane	$H_3C-CH_2-CH_3$	-42	technically pure, liquid	20	+	-		+	+	+		+	O	O	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propanol, n- and iso-	C_3H_7OH	97 bzw . 82	technically pure	20	+	-		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	O			+	+	+	+				
				60	O			O	O	+	O				
				80						O					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propionic acid	CH_3CH_2COOH	141	50 %, aqueous	20	+	O	-	+	+	+	+	O	-	O	O
				40	+			+	+	+	+			-	-
				60	O			+	+	+					
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propionic acid	H_3C-CH_2-COOH	141	technically pure	20	+	O	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
				40	O			O	O	+	O	+			
				60				O	O	+		+			
				80						+		+			
				100								+			
				120											
				140											
Propylene glycol	$C_3H_8O_2$		< 50 %	20	+	-		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				60	+			+	+	+	+	O	-	+	+
				80											+
				100											
				120											
				140											
Propylene glycol	$C_3H_8O_2$	188	technically pure	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+			+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				80					+	+	+	O		O	+
				100						+					O
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
Pyridine	C ₅ H ₅ N	115	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	O	+	O	-	-	-	-
				40				O	O						
				60				O	O						
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Salicylic acid	C ₆ H ₄ (OH)COOH		saturated	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+			+	+	+	+				
				60	+			+	+	+	+				
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sea water				20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80					+	+	+	+	+	O	O
				100					+	+	+	+	O	-	-
				120											
				140											
Silicic acid	Si(OH) ₄			20	+	+		+	+		+	+	-	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+		+				
				60	+	+		+	+		+				
				80					+						
				100											
				120											
				140											
Silicone oil				20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	O	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	-			+	+	+	+	+	+	O	
				80					+	+	+				
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Silver salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+			+	+	+				
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Sodium chlorite	NaClO ₂		diluted, aqueous	20	+	O		O	O	O	O	+	-	O	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sodium hypochlorite	NaOCl		12.5 % active chlorine, aqueous	20	+	O	-	O	O	O	+	O	-	-	+
				40	+			O	O		+				
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sodium persulphate	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₈		cold saturated, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80						+		+			
				100											
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Sodium salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			
				80		+			+	+	+	+			
				100						+		+			
				120											
				140											
Stannous chloride	SnCl ₂		cold saturated, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
				60	O	O		+	+	+	-	+	O	+	+
				80				+	+	+					
				100					+	+					
				120											
				140											
Starch solution	(C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₅) _n		all, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+				+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Styrene	H ₅ C ₆ -CH=CH ₂	145		20	-	-	-			+		+			
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Succinic acid	HOOC-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH	Fp., 185	aqueous, all	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80						+					
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sulfurous acid	H ₂ SO ₃		saturated, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	-	O
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			O
				60	O			+	+	+	-	O			-
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Sulfuryl chloride	SO ₂ Cl ₂	69	technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	O		+	-	O	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂		technically pure, liquid	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	-	O
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sulphur dioxide	SO ₂		all, moist	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	O
				40	+	+		+	+	+	O	+			
				60	O			+	+	+	-	-			-
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	195	up to 80 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	+	-	-	O
				40	+	+		O	+	+	O	+			
				60	+	+		O	+	+		O			
				80		+			+	+					
				100					+	+					
				120						O					
				140											
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄		96 %, aqueous	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
				40	+	+						+			
				60	O	+						+			
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	340	98 %	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	O	-	-	-
				40	O	+									
				60		O									
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tannic acid			all, aqueous	20	+	+		+	+			+	+	+	+
				40		+		+	+						
				60		+		+	+						
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tetrachlorethylene neseen Perchloro- ethylene	Cl ₂ C-CCl ₂	121		20	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+			
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tetrachloro- ethane	Cl ₂ CH-CHCl ₂	146	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	+	-	O	-	-	-
				40						+					
				60						O					
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tetraethylene lead	(C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Pb		technically pure	20	+	+	-	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tetrahydrofurane	C ₄ H ₈ O	66	technically pure	20	-	-	-	O	O	-	O	-	-	-	-
				40											
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Tin salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ saturated acid	20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		+			+	+	+	+			
				100					+	+					
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Toluene	$C_6H_5-CH_3$	111	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	O	+
Trichloro-methane	$CHCl_3$	61	100 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Trichloroacetic acid	$Cl_3-C-COOH$		50 %, aqueous	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	-
Trichloroacetic acid	$Cl_3-C-COOH$	196	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	O	-	-	+	+	O	O	-	-	-	-
Trichloroethane	Cl_3-C-CH_3	74	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	O	O	+	-	+	-	-	-
Trichloroethylene	$Cl_2C=CHCl$	87	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	-	O	+	-	+	-	-	-
Triethylamine	$N(CH_2-CH_3)_3$	89	technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	O	-	-	-	-	-
Trifluoro acetic acid	$F_3C-COOH$		up to 50 %	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	-	-	-	+	+	+	O	-	-	-	-
Turpentine oil			technically pure	20 40 60 80 100 120 140	+	-	-	O	-	+	-	+	O	-	-

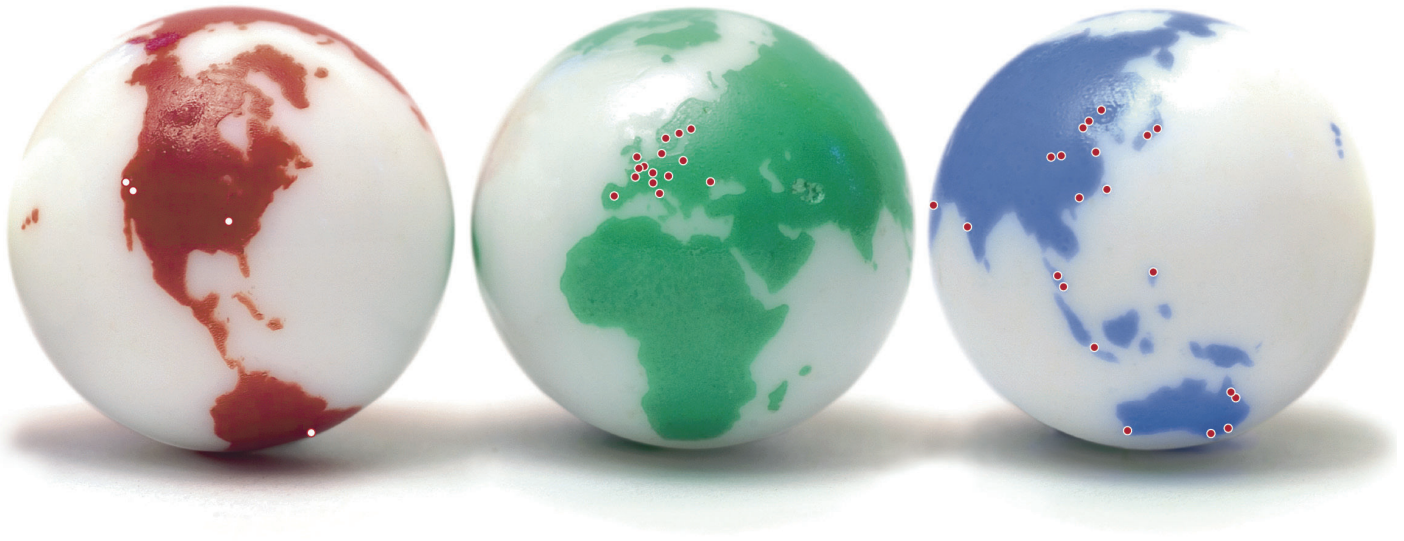
Aggressive media					Chemical resistance										
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM
					Urea	H ₂ N-CO-NH ₂	Fp., 133	up to 30 %, aqueous	20	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80		O									
				100						O					
				120											
				140											
Urine				20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	O	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				80						+					
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Vinyl acetate	CH ₂ =CHOOCCH ₃	73	technically pure	20	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
				40				+							
				60					O						
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Vinyl chloride	CH ₂ =CHCl	-14	technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	
				40						+					
				60											
				80											
				100											
				120											
				140											
Waste gases containing - Alkaline				20	+	+		+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	+	+	O
				80		+			+		+	O			-
				100											
				120											
				140											
Waste gases containing - Hydrochloric acid		all		20	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+
				60	+	+		+	O	+	+	+		+	+
				80		+				+	O	+			+
				100						+		+			
				120											
				140											
Waste gases containing - Hydrogen fluoride		traces		20	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+
				60	+	+		+	+	+	O	+	-	O	+
				80		+				+		+			+
				100						+					
				120											
				140											
Waste gases containing - Nitrous gases		traces		20	+	+		+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+
				40	+	+		O	O	+	+	+	-	+	+
				60	+	+		O	O	+	+	+		O	+
				80		+				+	O	+			O
				100						+		+			
				120								+			
				140											
Waste gases containing - Sulphur dioxide		traces		20	O	O		+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
				60						+	+	+			+
				80							+	+			
				100								+			
				120											
				140											

Aggressive media					Chemical resistance												
Medium	Formula	Boiling point °C	Concentration	Temperature °C	PVC-U	PVC-C	ABS	PE	PP-H	PVDF	EPDM	FPM	NBR	CR	CSM		
Water, drinking, chlorinated			≤ 0.1 ppm Cl ₂	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
				80										○	+	+	+
				100											+	+	+
Water - distilled - deionised	H ₂ O	100		20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				40	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
				80													
				100													
Xylene	C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂	138 - 144	technically pure	20	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-		
				40													
				60													
				80													
				100													
Zinc salts, aqueous, inorganic			≤ Saturated acid	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				40	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				60	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
				80		+											
				100													
				120													
				140													

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