## **Chemical Resistance**

Factors like temperature, concentration of the driving forces, duration and mechanical load are important criterions for the examinations of chemical resistance. In the following table, you can see the materials resistance to different chemicals.\*

AGENTS, CONCENTRATION: WEIGHT-%	MATERIAL	ABS	Acetal (copolymer)	Acetal (homopolymer)	Noryl®	Nylon 6	рвт	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	Sdd	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Acetamide 50%																			
Acetic acid, aqueous solution 5%																			
Acetic acid, aqueous solution 10%						4													
Acetic acid, concentrated				4		4													
Acetone																			
Ammonia solution 10%																			•
Anone																			
Benzene																			
Benzine																			
Bitumen																			
Boric acid, aqueous solution 10%																			
Butyl acetate																			
Calcium chloride, solution 10%																			
Carbon trachloride																			
Chlorbenzene													•						
Chloroform						٨													•
Citric acid, aqueous solution 10%			•			•													
Clophene A60, 50%				•															
Cupric sulphate 10%																			
Cyclohexane										٨									
Cyclohexanone										•							•		
Decalin																			
Diesel Oil																			
Dimethyl formamide										•		٠							
Diocthyl phthalate										•			•						

= Resistant

= Limited Resistance

A = Not Resistant

\* Resistance also dependent upon concetration, time, and temperature



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AGENTS, CONCENTRATION: WEIGHT-%	MATERIAL	ABS	Acetal (copolymer)	Acetal (homopolymer)	Noryl®	Nylon 6	рвт	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	Sdd	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Dioxane																			
Edible fats, Edible oils										٠									
Ethanol 96%																			
Ethyl acetate																			
Ethyl ether										•									
Ethylene chloride											•								
Formaldehye, aqueous solution 30%																			
Formamide				•															
Formic acid, aqueous solution 10%																			•
Freon, Frigen, liquid		•																	
Fruit juices																			•
Glycerine										•									
Glykol																			
Glysantin, aqueous solution 40%																			
Heating oil										•		•							
Heptane, Hexane																			
Hydrochloric acid, aqueous solution 2%													•						
Hydrochloric acid, aqueous solution 36%														•				•	
Hydrofluoric acid, 40%		•								•					•				
Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution 0.5%			•																
Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution 30%														•				•	
Hydrogen sulphide saturated				4															
Ink																			
lodine solution, alcohol solution			•																
Iso-octane																			
isopropanol		•								•					•				
Lactic acid, aqueous solution 10%				•															
Lactic acid, aqueous solution 90%		٨																	
Linseed oil																			
Methanol		•												•					

= Resistant

Elimited Resistance A = Not Resistant \* Resistance also dependent upon concetration, time, and temperature

## Chemical Resistance (continued)

AGENTS, CONCENTRATION: WEIGHT-%	MATERIAL	ABS	Acetal (copolymer)	Acetal (homopolymer)	Noryl®	Nylon 6	PBT	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	Sdd	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Methyl ethyl ketone																			
Methylene chloride																			
Milk																			
Nitric acid, aqueous solution 2%						۸													
Nitrobenzene																			
Oxalic acid, aqueous solution 10%																			•
Ozone																			
Paraffin oil																			
Perchlorethylene		•											•						
Petroleum																			
Phenol, aqueous solution																			
Phosphoric acid, aqueous solution 10%				4		4													
Phosphoric acid, concentrated						4													
Potassium dichromate, aqueous solution 10%																			
Potassium lye, aqueous 10%				4															
Potassium lye, aqueous 50%																			
Potassium permaganate aqueous solution 1%																			
Propanol																			
Pyridine																			
Pyridine 3 solution, aqueous solution																			
Salicylc acid																			
Silicone oils																			
Soap solution, aqueous solution																			•
Soda lye, aqueous 5%																			
Soda lye, aqueous 50%																			
Soda solution, aqueous solution 10%																			•
Sodium bisulphite, aqueous solution 10%																			
Sodium carbonate, aqueous solution 10%			•																•
Sodium chloride, aqueous solution 10%																			
Sodium nitrate, aqueous solution 10%																			

= Resistant

= Limited Resistance 🔺 = Not Resistant \* Resistance also dependent upon concetration, time, and temperature

## Chemical Resistance (continued)

AGENTS, CONCENTRATION: WEIGHT-%	MATERIAL	ABS	Acetal (copolymer)	Acetal (homopolymer)	Noryl®	Nylon 6	РВТ	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	Sdd	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Sodium thiosulphate 10%																			
Styrene											•	•							
Sulphur dioxide																			
Sulphuric acid, aqueous solution 2%																			
Sulphuric acid, concentrated 98%											•						•		٨
Tar						•													
Tartaric acid			•	•															
Tetrahydrofurane											•	•							
Tetralin																			
Toluene													•	•					
Transformer oil																			
Trichlorethylene						•							•						
Triethanolamine																			
Trilon B, aqueous solution 10%																			
Urea, aqueous solution																			
Vaseline											•								
Water, cold																			
Water, warm			•			•								•	•				
Wax, molten											•	•							
Wine, Brandy																			
Xylene									•										
Zinc chloride, aqueous solution 10%						•													

= Resistant

= Limited Resistance

A = Not Resistant

nt \* Resistance also dependent upon concetration, time, and temperature

\*These details correspond to the present state of our knowledge and are meant to provide information about our products and their applications. They do not mean that the chemical resistance of products or their suitability for a particular purpose is guaranteed in a legally binding way. Any existing commercial proprietary rights are to be taken into account. We guarantee perfect quality within the scope of our general terms and conditions. For specific applications it is recommended to establish suitability first. Standard testing is performed in normal climatic conditions 23/50 according to DIN 50 014. All statements, technical information and recommendations contained in this publication are presented in good faith, based upon tests believed to be reliable and practical field experience. The reader is cautioned, however, that Curbell Plastics, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information, and it is the customer's responsibility to determine the suitability of specific products in any given application.

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