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)	Noryi®	Nylon 6	PBT	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	PPS	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Acetamide 50%																			
Acetic acid, aqueous solution 5%																			
Acetic acid, aqueous solution 10%						A													
Acetic acid, concentrated		A	•	A		A	A	A	A	A									
Acetone		•			A		A		A	A				A	A				
Ammonia solution 10%										A								A	A
Anone										A									
Benzene		A			•					A					A				
Benzine		•			A					A									
Bitumen										A						_			
Boric acid, aqueous solution 10%			A																
Butyl acetate		A	_							A									
Calcium chloride, solution 10%																			
Carbon trachloride		A	-		A					A	Δ	A							
Chlorbenzene		A					A		A	A	A		•						
Chloroform		A	A	A	A	A	A		A	Δ	Δ				A				
Citric acid, aqueous solution 10%			•	A		•													-
Clophene A60, 50%				•															
Cupric sulphate 10%				A															
Cyclohexane										A									
Cyclohexanone		A	_							٠							•		
Decalin		A																	
Diesel Oil			-									•							
Dimethyl formamide		A	_	A						Δ									
Diocthyl phthalate			П	П						•			•			П			







^{*} Resistance also dependent upon concetration, time, and temperature



Chemical Resistance (continued)

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

Chemical Resistance (continued)

AGENTS, CONCENTRATION: WEIGHT-%	MATERIAL	ABS	Acetal (topolymer)	Noryl®	Nylon 6	PBT	PEEK	PET	Polycarbonate	Polyethylene	Polypropylene (homopolymer)	PPS	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Methyl ethyl ketone		A •		•	-	-			A				•	A		•		
Methylene chloride		A	•		•	A		•	A		•	•	A	•				
Milk		7	T															
Nitric acid, aqueous solution 2%		A /	S -		•	A	A	•										
Nitrobenzene		A [•		•				A									
Oxalic acid, aqueous solution 10%			•		•													
Ozone		4			•				A									
Paraffin oil																		
Perchlorethylene		•	T		•					A	A			•				
Petroleum		•	T						A									
Phenol, aqueous solution		• [A	A		A	A									
Phosphoric acid, aqueous solution 10%					•													A
Phosphoric acid, concentrated					•													
Potassium dichromate, aqueous solution 10%			•															
Potassium lye, aqueous 10%			•			•		A	A									
Potassium lye, aqueous 50%			•			•		A	A							A		
Potassium permaganate aqueous solution 1%					•													
Propanol																		
Pyridine		A	•						A								A	
Pyridine 3 solution, aqueous solution		4																
Salicylc acid			•															
Silicone oils		7	T															
Soap solution, aqueous solution		7	T															
Soda lye, aqueous 5%			•						A									
Soda lye, aqueous 50%		-	•			A		•	A								A	
Soda solution, aqueous solution 10%																		•
Sodium bisulphite, aqueous solution 10%		4				A		•										
Sodium carbonate, aqueous solution 10%																		
Sodium chloride, aqueous solution 10%		-																
Sodium nitrate, aqueous solution 10%		1	T															



^{*} 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)	PPS	PPSU (Radel® R)	PSU (polysulfone)	PTFE	PVDF	Ultem®	Vespel® SP-1
Sodium thiosulphate 10%																			
Styrene					A					A		•							
Sulphur dioxide		A								•	•								
Sulphuric acid, aqueous solution 2%			A			A													
Sulphuric acid, concentrated 98%		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	•	A					A				A
Tar																			
Tartaric acid																			
Tetrahydrofurane		A		A			A		•	A									
Tetralin		A								A		A							
Toluene		A					•		•	A			•	•	A				
Transformer oil												•							
Trichlorethylene		A	A	A	A	•	A	-	A	A	A		•		A				
Triethanolamine				A			П			A									
Trilon B, aqueous solution 10%																			
Urea, aqueous solution																			
Vaseline											•					П			
Water, cold																			
Water, warm			•	A		•	A		A	•				•	•			A	
Wax, molten											•	•							
Wine, Brandy			П													П			
Xylene		A			A		•		•	Δ	A	Δ			A	П			
Zinc chloride, aqueous solution 10%			A			•							П			П			

⁼ Resistant = Limited Resistance = Not Resistant * 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.