Chemical resistance chart

General compatibility guidance for the PVC compounds used in Sealproof® liquid-tight conduit and tubing, Rollerflex® hose and flexible PVC pipe. Use it to screen an application, then talk to us about the duty before you specify.

A Satisfactory · **B** Expect some change · **C** Not recommended · – No data published

CHEMICAL	70°F	140°F
Acetate Solvents	C	C
Acetic Acid 10%	A	B
Acetic Acid Glacial	B	C
Acetone	C	C
Acrylonitrile	A	B
Adipic Acid	A	B
Alcohol, Butyl	A	B
Alcohol, Ethyl	A	B
Alcohol, Isopropyl	A	B
Alcohol, Methyl	A	B
Allyl Chloride	C	C
Aluminum Acetate	A	–
Aluminum Chloride	A	A
Aluminum Hydroxide	A	–
Aluminum Sulfate	A	A
Ammonia 0.88 s.g. aqueous	A	A
Ammonia Dry gas	A	–
Ammonia Liquid	C	C
Ammonium Chloride	A	A
Ammonium Hydroxide	A	–
Amyl Acetate	C	C
Animal Oils	A	A
Aniline Oils	B	C
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	C	C
Asphalt	C	C
ASTM Fuel A	B	B
ASTM Fuel B	C	C
ASTM Oil No. 1	A	A
ASTM Oil No. 3	B	C
Barium Chloride	A	A
Barium Hydroxide	A	A
Barium Sulfide	A	A
Benzene	C	C
Benzine	B	B
Bordeaux Mixture	A	A
Borax	A	A
Boric Acid	A	A
Brine	A	A
Bromine Traces	C	C
Butyl Acetate	C	C
Calcium Hydroxide	A	A
Calcium Hypochlorite	A	A
Carbon Dioxide	A	A
Carbon Disulfide	C	C
Carbon Monoxide	A	A
Carbon Tetrachloride	C	C
Carbonic Acid	B	C
Casein	A	B
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	C	C
Chlorine Dry	A	A
Chlorine Wet gas	B	C
Chlorine Water	C	C
Chlorobenzene	C	C
Chloroform	C	C
Chromic Acid	A	B
Citric Acid	A	A
Coal Tar	C	C
Copper Chloride	A	A
Copper Nitrate	A	A
Copper Sulfate	A	A
Cottonseed Oil	B	C
Creosote	C	C
Cresol	A	B
Cresylic Acid	C	C
Cyclohexane	A	B
Cyclohexanone	C	C
DDT Weed Killer	A	B
Detergent, Synthetic	A	A
Developers, Photographic	A	A
Dextrin	A	A
Dextrose	A	A
Dibutyl Phthalate	C	C
Dichlorobenzene	C	C
Diesel Oil	B	C
Diethyl Ether	C	C
Diethylene Glycol	A	A
Di-isodecyl Phthalate	C	C
Dioctyl Phthalate	C	C
Emulsifiers	A	A
Emulsions, Photographic	A	A
Ethyl Acetate	C	C
Ethylene Dichloride	C	C
Ethylene Glycol	A	A
Fatty Acid	A	A
Ferric Chloride	A	A
Ferric Sulfate	A	A
Ferrous Chloride	A	A
Ferrous Sulfate	A	A
Fixing Solution photographic	A	A
Fluorine	C	C
Formaldehyde 40%	C	C
Formic Acid 40%	A	A
Formic Acid 50%	B	C
Formic Acid 100%	C	C
Fuel Oil	B	C
Glucose	A	A
Glycerine	A	A
Grape Sugar	A	A
Grease	A	B

Chemical resistance chart — continued

CHEMICAL	70°F	140°F
Heptane	B	C
Hexane	B	C
Hydrobromic Acid	A	A
Hydrochloric Acid 10%	A	A
Hydrochloric Acid 40%	A	C
Hydrofluoboric Acid	A	A
Hydrofluoric Acid 10%	A	B
Hydrofluoric Acid 40%	B	C
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	A	A
Hydrogen Peroxide	A	–
Hydrogen Sulfide	A	–
Iso-octane	A	B
Isopropyl Acetate	C	C
Kerosene	B	B
Ketones	C	C
Lacquer Solvents	B	C
Lactic Acid 10%	A	–
Lactic Acid 100%	C	C
Linseed Oil	A	A
Lubricating Oils	A	A
Magnesium Chloride	A	A
Magnesium Hydroxide	A	A
Magnesium Sulfate	A	A
Malic Acid	A	A
Methyl Acetate	C	C
Methyl Bromide	C	C

CHEMICAL	70°F	140°F
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	C	C
Methylene Chloride	C	C
Mineral Oils	A	B
Monochlorobenzene	C	C
Naphtha	B	C
Naphthalene	C	C
Nitric Acid 10%	A	A
Nitric Acid 40%	A	B
Nitric Acid 70%	C	C
Nitrobenzene	C	C
Nitrogen Fertilizers	A	–
Oleic Acid	A	B
Oxalic Acid	A	A
Palmitic Acid	A	A
Paraffin	A	A
Pentane	B	C
Perchloroethylene	C	C
Phenol	B	C
Phosphoric Acid	A	A
Pitch	A	B
Potassium Hydroxide	A	A
Propane	A	A
Sea Water	A	A
Sodium Cyanide	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide 10%	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide 50%	A	C

CHEMICAL	70°F	140°F
Soybean Oil	A	B
Stearic Acid	A	A
Styrene	C	C
Sulfur Dioxide Dry	A	A
Sulfur Dioxide Moist	B	C
Sulfur Dioxide Liquid	C	C
Sulfuric Acid 45%	A	A
Sulfuric Acid 60%	B	B
Sulfuric Acid 98%	C	C
Sulfurous Acid 30%	A	–
Tannic Acid	A	A
Tartaric Acid	A	A
Tetrahydrofuran	C	C
Toluene	C	C
Trichloroethylene	C	C
Tricresyl Phosphate	C	C
Triethanolamine	A	A
Turpentine	B	C
Urea	A	A
Vinegar	A	A
Vinyl Acetate	C	C
Vinyl Chloride	C	C
Water	A	A
Xylene	C	C
Zinc Chloride	A	A
Zinc Sulfate	A	A

How to use this chart

These ratings are general guidance for PVC material — flexible and rigid — and are not test results for an individual Superflex formulation. The same guidance applies across our PVC conduit, hose and flexible PVC pipe. It does not apply to our nylon 6 liquid-tight fittings; use a nylon 6 resistance chart for those.

Ratings assume the chemical alone, at the concentration and temperature shown, in an otherwise normal installation. Mixtures, pressure, abrasion, permanent immersion and long dwell times can all change the result, and a rating of B means the hose or conduit is expected to change in service, not that it will fail.

> Treat the chart as a screening tool. For a chemical or a duty cycle that matters, send us the concentration, the temperature and whether exposure is continuous or intermittent, and we will tell you whether we consider the product suitable — or whether it is outside what we support. sales@superflex.com · 1-800-394-3665

This is an indicative list intended for general guidance only. The information furnished here is based on our best knowledge and experience. No warranty is given, as much depends on the exact working conditions in each case.