DURO DYNE

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF DURO DYNE COATED FABRICS

(information supplied by the manufacturers of the coated materials)

Method of testing: The fabric specimen was immersed for a period of one week in the chemical at room temperature of 21°C (70°F). Where salts are indicated, a saturated solution was used, unless otherwise stated. Following the week's immersion, the specimen was examined for swelling, shrinkage, strength loss, and any change in surface condition.

Key to Ratings: A Little or no effect; B Moderate effect; C Severe effect; - No data available

Chemical	Envirofab	Neoprene	Durolon	Canflex	Thermafab
Acetic Acid (30%)	-	A	A	C	-
Acetone	-	B	B	C	B
Aluminium Chloride	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminium Sulfate	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Hydroxide	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Sulfate	A	A	A	A	A
Barium Sulfide	A	A	A	A	-
Benzene	-	C	C	C	C
Black Sulfate Liquor	A	A	A	A	-
Boric Acid	A	A	A	A	A
Bromine	-	C	B	C	C
Butyl Acetate	-	C	B	C	C
Butyl Alcohol	-	A	A	-	-
Calcium Chloride	A	A	A	A	A
Calcium Hypochlorite	A	-	A	B	-
Carbon Disulfide	-	C	C	C	-
Carbon Tetrachloride	-	C	C	C	C
Chlorinated Solvents	-	C	C	C	C
Chloroform	-	C	C	C	-
Chlorine Water	A	C	C	B	C
Chromic Acid	A	C	A	A	-
Citric Acid	A	A	A	A	A
Copper Chloride	A	A	A	A	-
Copper Sulfate	A	A	A	A	-
Cotton Seed Oil	A	A	A	B	A
Cyclohexane	-	C	C	C	C
Diacetone Alcohol	-	A	A	C	-
Disodium Phosphate	A	-	-	A	-
Ethyl Acetate	-	C	C	C	-
Ethyl Alcohol	-	A	A	C	B
Ethylene Dichloride	-	C	C	C	B
Ethylene Glycol	-	A	A	C	A
Ferric Chloride (40%)	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Sulfate	A	A	A	A	A
Formaldehyde (40%)	A	A	A	A	-
Formaldehyde (over 100°F)	-	C	C	C	-
Formic Acid	A	A	A	A	-
Gasoline	-	B	C	C	C
Glucose	A	A	A	A	A
Glycerine	-	A	A	C	A
Heptane	-	A	A	-	-
Hexane	-	A	A	-	-

Hydrobromic Acid (40%)	-	A	A	C	-
Hydrochloric Acid (conc)	-	A	A	C	B
Hydrofluoric Acid (100%)	-	A	A	B	C
Hydrogen Peroxide	A	B	A	A	A
Hydrogen Sulfide	A	A	A	A	-
Isopropyl Ether	-	C	C	C	-
Kerosene	-	B	B	C	B
Lactic Acid	-	A	A	B	-
Linseed Oil	-	A	A	B	A
Lubricating Oil	-	B	B	B	B
Magnesium Chloride	-	A	A	-	B
Magnesium Hydroxide	-	A	A	-	B
Maleic Acid	A	B	A	A	A
Methyl Alcohol	-	A	A	C	B
Methyl Cellosolve	-	A	A	C	C
Methylene Chloride	-	C	C	-	C
Mineral Oil	A	A	A	A	B
Naphtha	-	B	B	-	A
Naphthalene	-	C	C	-	C
Nickel Chloride	A	A	A	A	-
Nickel Sulfate	A	A	A	A	A
Nitric Acid (40%)	A	C	A	A	C
Nitrobenzene	-	C	C	C	C
Oleic Acid	A	B	B	A	B
Oleum	-	C	A	C	-
Petroleum Oils	-	B	B	B	B
Phosphoric Acid (85%)	-	A	A	B	A
Pickling Solution	A	B	B	A	-
Potassium Chloride	A	A	A	A	-
Potassium Cyanide	A	A	A	A	-
Potassium Dichromate	A	A	A	A	-
Potassium Hydroxide (40%)	A	A	A	A	A
Potassium Sulfate	A	A	A	A	-
Propyl Alcohol	-	A	A	C	B
Sodium Chloride	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide (40%)	-	A	A	B	A
Sodium Hypochlorite	-	B	A	B	B
Steam	-	A	B	B	-
Sulfur Dioxide (liquid)	-	A	A	B	A
Sulfuric Acid (50%)	A	C	A	A	C
Sulfuric Acid (over 50%)	-	C	A	C	C
Sulfurous Acid	-	C	B	C	C
Toluene	-	C	C	C	C
Trichloroethylene	-	C	C	C	B
Turpentine	-	C	C	C	-
Vinegar	A	A	A	A	A

NB: The above table is intended as an aid in selecting the appropriate material for a particular environment. We emphasize that it should be used as a guide only. A coating's degree of compatibility with a particular fluid also depends on such variables as temperature, aeration, velocity of flow, duration of exposure, stability of chemical, degree of contact, etc… Therefore, it is always advisable to test the material under actual service conditions before specifying.