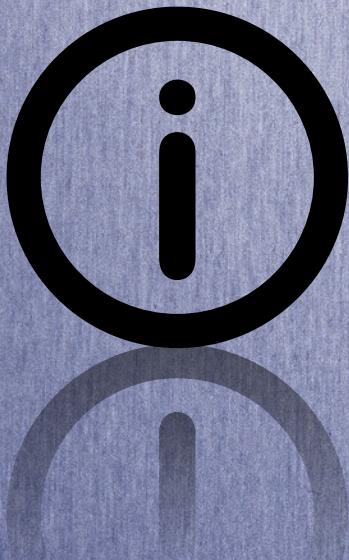


SPECIFICATIONS/ APPLICATIONS

Camlock Information

Chemical Resistance Guide



WHAT ARE CAMLOCKS?

Camlocks connect two hoses and/or pipes together so material can be easily transferred between them. They do not require tools to connect or disconnect. They are used in many industries, are versatile and ideal connections for many projects. Combined with their cost effectiveness, it makes them some of the most popular couplings in the world.

STANDARDS

Camlocks are manufactured to the military specification A-A-59326. This specification covers the dimensions and machining tolerances, materials, finish, and pressure ratings.

FUNCTION

The cams at the end of each lever on the female end align with circumferential groove on the male end. When the levers are rotated to the locked position, they pull the male end into the female socket, creating a tight seal against a gasket within the female socket. The arms lock into position preventing accidental decoupling. Safety pins are common features that provide additional security, and in some cases female end self-locking levers are also available. Because the groove is cut all the way around the male end, there is no specific rotational alignment necessary to couple, as there would be with threaded'connections, and there is no opportunity for cross-threading. This results in a fast, error-resistant coupling operation.

ADVANTAGES

- Camlocks are versatile thanks to their rugged construction, which allows them to handle most liquid, powder, and fuel transfer applications without premature wear,
- Their cost effectiveness offers an affordable option when compared with conventional ways of connecting hoses and pipes. Their ease of use and reliability produce further cost savings in the form of reduced labor and maintenance costs.
- Easy to install and disassemble.
- Easy to keep clean - no threads required in the coupling process prevents the couplings from dirt and grime.
- Diverse — camlocks are used in many different industries such as chemical, pharmaceutical, military, water and sewage, fuel delivery, agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and oil industries.

TYPES AND SIZES

The most common types of camlocks are the ones listed below. The letter codes represent the common designation for each type. Sizes available range from 1/2" to 12".

- Type A - Coupler (male end) with female thread
- Type B - Coupler (female end) with male thread
- Type C - Coupler (female end) with hose shank/barb
- Type D - Coupler (female end) with female thread
- Type E - Coupler (male end) with hose shank/barb
- Type F - Coupler (male end) with male thread
- Type DC - Dust Cap (female)
- Type DP - Dust Plug (male)

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CAMLOCK MATERIALS AND USES

Stainless Steel

Stainless steel is widely used for manufacturing fittings due to its strength, corrosion resistance, and ability to withstand extreme temperatures. This combination of properties makes stainless steel the ideal option for food and beverage applications, which entail frequent, high temperature sanitation protocols. However, their durability and corrosion resistance also lend themselves to marine, oil and gas, and similarly demanding environments.

Brass

Although brass is not as strong as stainless steel, it is highly resistant to damage and corrosion. Brass performs especially well against saltwater corrosion, so it is commonly found in marine applications.

Aluminum

Aluminum is a lightweight metal with an excellent strength-to-weight ratio. At the same time, aluminum is more cost-effective than stainless steel or brass, so it is a good alternative for general industrial applications. This combination of strength of material and cost-effectiveness makes it the most popular camlock material.

Polypropylene

Polypropylene is a cost-effective, high-performance alternative to metal options. Despite lacking the strength of stainless steel or aluminum, polypropylene offers excellent corrosion resistance and impressive durability, which makes polypropylene camlocks a strong choice for industrial and agricultural applications.

Nylon

Nylon has similar performance characteristics to polypropylene, but it can withstand higher temperatures, variable humidity, and has some additional chemical resistance versus the polypropylene. Nylon camlocks are used in industrial and agricultural applications where heat and moisture are of concern.

COMMON CAMLOCK MATERIALS AND APPLICATIONS

MATERIAL	FEATURES	APPLICATIONS
Stainless Steel	Strength, corrosion resistance and ability to withstand extreme temperatures	Food & beverage, chemical, marine, oil & gas
Brass	Strength, corrosion resistance - especially saltwater, non-sparking	Water, oil, marine, coolants
Aluminum	Lightweight, Excellent strength-to-weight ratio, cost-effective, best combination of durability and price	Agriculture, industrial, petroleum, construction, irrigation
Polypropylene	Cost-effective high-performance alternative to metals, corrosion resistance	Agriculture, industrial
Glass Reinforced Nylon	Corrosion resistance, higher temps and more chemical resistance than polypropylene	Agriculture, industrial

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These recommendations are based upon information from material suppliers and careful examination of available published information and are believed to be accurate. However, since the resistance of metals, plastics and elastomers can be affected by concentration, temperature, presence of other chemicals and other factors, this information should be considered as a general guide rather than an unqualified guarantee. All recommendations assume ambient temperatures unless otherwise noted. The ratings for these materials are based upon the chemical resistance only. Added consideration must be given to pump selections when the chemical is abrasive, viscous in nature, or has a Specific Gravity greater than 1.1

RATINGS - CHEMICAL EFFECT

A No effect - Excellent **B** Minor effect - Good **C** Moderate effect - Fair **D** Severe effect - Not Recommended

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Acetaldehyde ⁵	A	A	B	D	-	-	C	A	B	D	B	D	B	C
Acetamide	B	A	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	A	A	A	A	D
Acetate Solv. ²	B	A	B	A	C	B	A	A	D	D	D	D	-	-
Acetic Acid, Glacia ¹	B	A	B	C	C	D	A	D	B	D	D	C	B	C
Acetic Acid 20%	B	A	-	-	C	-	-	D	A	A	C	C	-	-
Acetic Acid 80%	B	A	-	-	C	-	-	D	B	A	C	D	-	-
Acetic Acid	B	A	B	C	C	D	C	D	A	C	C	C	B	C
Acetic Anhydride	A	A	B	C	C	B	D	D	A	D	A	B	B	C
Acetone ⁶	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	D	D	C	A	D
Acetyl Chloride	C	A	-	D	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	-
Acetylene ²	A	A	A	B	B	-	A	A	D	A	B	A	C	-
Acrylonitrile	A	C	B	A	-	C	-	-	B	C	D	D	D	-
Alcohols Amyl	A	A	C	A	B	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	C
Benzyl	A	A	B	A	C	-	-	A	A	A	D	B	B	D
Butyl	A	A	B	B	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Diacetone ²	A	A	A	A	C	-	A	A	D	D	D	D	A	D
Ethyl	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
Hexyl	A	A	A	A	C	-	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Isobutyl	A	A	B	A	C	-	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A
Isopropyl	A	A	B	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	A
Methyl ⁶	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A
Octyl	A	A	A	A	C	-	A	A	-	A	B	B	A	C
Propyl	A	A	A	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Chloride 20%	D	C	Y	B	D	-	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Aluminum Chloride	D	C	D	C	-	D	B	D	A	A	A	-	-	-
Aluminum Fluoride	D	C	-	-	-	A	D	A	A	A	A	-	C	-
Aluminum Hydroxide ⁶	A	A	A	A	-	D	A	A	A	A	A	-	A	-
Alum Potassium Sulfate (Alum), 10%	A	-	A	-	-	D	A	-	A	-	A	-	A	-
Alum Potassium Sulfate (Alum), 100%	D	A	B	C	-	-	A	D	A	A	A	A	-	A
Aluminum Sulfate	C	C	A	C	C	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Amines	A	A	A	B	-	A	B	A	-	D	D	B	B	C
Ammonia 10%	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	D	A	-	-	-
Ammonia, Anhydrous	B	A	B	D	-	D	B	A	A	D	B	A	A	D
Ammonia, Liquids	A	A	D	D	-	A	A	-	A	D	B	A	A	D
Ammonia, Nitrate	A	A	C	D	-	A	-	A	-	A	C	-	-	-

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Ammonium Bifluoride	C	A	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-
Ammonium Carbonate	A	A	C	B	-	C	B	A	A	B	D	A	A	-
Ammonium Casenite	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
Ammonium Chloride	A	C	C	D	C	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Hydroxide	A	A	C	D	D	A	C	A	A	B	B	A	A	C
Ammonium Nitrate	A	A	B	D	D	A	D	D	A	D	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Oxalate	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	-
Ammonium Persulfate	A	A	C	A	-	D	A	D	A	C	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic	A	A	B	C	-	-	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Phosphate, Monobasic	A	A	B	D	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Phosphate, Tribasic	A	A	B	C	-	C	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Sulfate	D	B	B	B	C	C	C	D	A	D	A	A	A	A
Ammonium Thio-Sulfate	-	A	-	-	-	D	A	-	-	A	A	-	-	-
Amyl-Acetate	A	A	B	C	-	-	C	B	D	D	D	A	D	-
Amyl Alcohol	A	A	B	A	-	-	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	C
Amyl Chloride	C	B	D	A	-	-	A	C	D	A	D	D	D	D
Aniline	A	A	C	C	-	C	C	B	C	D	D	B	D	D
Anti-Freeze	A	A	A	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Antimony Trichloride	D	D	D	-	-	-	D	-	A	-	C	-	A	A
Aqua Regia (80%, HCl, 20%, HNO)	D	D	D	D	-	-	D	C	C	D	D	D	D	D
Arochlor 1248	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	D	D	B	D	D
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	-	A	A	A	-	A	A	-	A	D	D	D	D	D
Arsenic Acid	A	A	D	D	B	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	-	C
Asphalt	B	A	C	A	-	C	-	A	A	A	B	B	D	D
Barium Carbonate	A	A	B	B	-	B	B	A	A	A	A	-	A	A
Barium Chloride	D	A	D	B	-	-	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Barium Cyanide	-	A	-	C	-	-	A	-	A	C	A	A	-	-
Barium Hydroxide	C	A	D	B	-	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Barium Nitrate	A	A	-	D	-	A	A	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Barium Sulfate	A	A	D	C	-	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Beet Sugar Liquids	A	A	A	A	B	A	-	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Benzaldehyde ³	A	A	B	A	-	B	A	C	D	D	D	D	A	D
Benzene ²	A	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	D	A	D	D	D	D
Benzoic Acid ²	A	A	B	B	-	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	D	D

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 303

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RATINGS - CHEMICAL EFFECT
A No effect - Excellent

B Minor effect - Good

C Moderate effect - Fair

D Severe effect - Not Recommended

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Benzol	A	A	B	B	A	-	A	A	D	D	D	-	-	-
Borax (Sodium Borate)	A	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C
Boric Acid	A	A	B	B	C	D	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Brewery Slop	-	A	-	A	-	A	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Bromine ² (wet)	D	D	D	C	-	D	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D
Butadiene	A	A	A	C	A	C	C	A	-	A	A	B	A	-
Butane ²	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	D	A	A	B	D	D
Butanol	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	B	A	A	D	-	D	-	-	A	A	B	A	D	-
Buttermilk	A	A	A	D	-	D	-	A	-	A	A	A	-	D
Butylene	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	-	A	B	-	D	D
Butyl Acetate ¹	-	C	A	A	-	-	A	-	D	D	B	D	B	-
Butyric Acid ¹	B	A	B	C	-	D	-	D	A	D	D	D	B	-
Calcium Bisulfate	D	A	D	D	D	D	-	A	-	A	A	C	-	A
Calcium Bisulfide	-	B	C	C	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	D	-
Calcium Bisulfite	B	A	C	C	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	A
Calcium Carbonate	A	A	C	C	-	D	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	A
Calcium Chlorate	B	A	-	C	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	A	-	A
Calcium Chloride	A	D	C	B	-	C	-	A	A	A	D	A	A	A
Calcium Hydroxide	A	A	C	B	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Calcium Hypochlorite	D	C	C	D	-	D	-	D	A	A	B	D	A	C
Calcium Sulfate	A	A	B	B	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	D	-	C
Calgon	A	A	-	C	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Cane Juice ²	A	A	B	B	C	A	-	A	D	-	A	A	-	A
Carbolic Acid (See Phenol)														
Carbon Bisulfide ²	A	A	A	C	-	B	-	A	D	A	D	D	D	D
Carbon Dioxide (wet)	A	A	C	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Disulfide ²	B	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	D	A	D	D	D	D
Carbon Monoxide	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	B	A	C
Carbon Tetrachloride ²	B	B	C	C	A	C	D	A	D	A	C	D	-	D
Carbonated Water	A	A	A	B	-	D	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Carbonic Acid	A	B	A	B	-	D	-	A	A	B	A	A	A	A
Catsup	A	A	D	C	-	D	-	A	A	A	A	C	-	-
Chloracetic Acid ²	D	D	C	D	-	D	-	D	D	D	D	B	D	-
Chloric Acid	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	-	-	-
Chlorinated Glue	A	A	D	C	-	D	-	C	-	A	C	D	B	D
Chlorine, Anhydrous Liquid	D	D	D	D	-	C	-	D	D	A	D	D	B	D
Chlorine (dry)	A	A	D	A	B	A	-	-	D	-	D	-	D	-
Chlorine Water	-	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	A	D	D	-	-
Chlorobenzene (Mono)	A	A	B	B	-	B	C	A	D	A	D	D	D	D
Chloroform	A	A	D	B	-	D	C	C	D	A	D	D	D	D
Chlorosulfonic Acid ¹	D	-	D	D	-	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Chlorox (Bleach)	A	A	C	A	-	D	C	D	D	A	C	B	B	D
Chocolate Syrup	A	A	A	-	-	D	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	D
Chromic Acid 5%	A	A	C	D	D	D	-	D	A	A	D	D	A	B

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Chromic Acid 10%	B	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	D	A	A	D	D	-
Chromic Acid 30%	B	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	D	A	A	D	D	-
Chromic Acid 50%	B	B	C	D	D	D	-	-	D	B	A	D	D	A
Cider	A	A	B	A	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Citric Acid	A	A	C	D	C	D	-	-	C	B	A	D	A	A
Citric Oils	A	A	C	B	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	D	-	-
Coffee	A	A	A	B	-	C	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	A
Copper Chloride	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	-	D	A	A	A	A	A
Copper Cyanide	A	A	D	C	-	D	-	-	A	A	B	B	A	A
Copper Floborate	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	-	A	B	A	-	-	A
Copper Nitrate	A	A	D	D	-	-	-	-	D	A	A	A	-	-
Copper Sulfate (5% Sol)	A	A	D	D	D	D	-	-	D	A	A	A	-	C
Copper Sulfate	B	-	-	C	D	-	-	-	C	A	B	Y	A	-
Cream	A	A	A	C	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	C	-	-
Cresols ²	A	A	B	D	C	-	-	-	C	D	D	D	D	D
Cresylic Acid	A	A	C	C	-	-	-	-	D	-	A	D	D	D
Cyclohexane	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	D	A	D	D
Cyanic Acid	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	D	-	-
Detergents	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	B	A	C
Dichlorethane	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	B	-	D	-	D
Diesel Fuel	A	A	A	A	-	A	A	-	D	A	A	D	D	D
Diethylamine	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	C	D	B	B	B	C
Diethylene Glycol	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	A	A
Diphenyl Oxide	A	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	D	D
Dyes	A	A	B	C	-	-	-	-	A	-	C	-	-	-
Epsom Salts (Magnesium Sulfate)	A	A	A	B	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	C	-
Ethane	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	B	D	D
Ethanolamine	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	D	B	B	-
Ether ³	A	A	A	B	A	-	-	-	B	C	-	C	D	C
Ethyl Acetate ²	A	A	B	B	-	-	-	-	C	A	C	D	D	B
Ethyl Chloride	A	A	B	B	-	-	-	-	C	D	A	D	C	A
Ethyl Sulfate	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-
Ethylene Chloride ²	A	A	C	A	-	C	C	-	D	A	D	D	C	D
Ethylene Dichloride	A	A	D	C	-	-	-	-	C	A	A	D	D	C
Ethylene Glycol ⁴	A	A	A	B	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ethylene Oxide	-	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	D	D	D	C
Fatty Acids	A	A	B	C	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	C	B	C
Ferric Acid	D	D	D	D	D	-	-	-	D	A	A	D	B	A
Ferric Nitrate	A	A	D	D	-	-	-	-	D	A	A	A	A	A
Ferric Sulfate	A	C	D	D	D	D	-	-	A	A	A	B	A	-
Ferrous Chloride	D	D	D	C	-	D	-	-	D	A	A	B	A	-
Ferrous Sulfate	A	C	D	C	-	D	D	D	A	A	B	A	-	A
Fluoroboric Acid	D	B	-	-	-	D	-	C	A	A	B	A	-	-
Fluorine	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Fluosilicic Acid	-	B	D	-	D	-	D	A	B	A	A	-	-	-
Formaldehyde 40%	-	A	-	-	-	-	D	A	D	B	A	-	-	-
Formaldehyde	A	A	A	A	B	D	A	A	A	D	C	D	B	C
Formic Acid ⁶	A	B	D	C	C	D	D	D	A	B	D	D	A	C
Freon 111	-	A	B	B	-	C	B	A	-	B	C	D	D	D
Freon 12 (wet) ²	-	D	B	B	-	-	A	A	A	B	B	B	D	-
Freon 22	-	A	B	B	-	-	A	-	D	D	A	A	A	-
Freon 113	-	A	B	B	-	-	A	-	C	A	A	-	D	-
Freon T.F. ⁴	-	A	B	B	-	-	A	D	B	A	A	D	D	-
Fruit Juice	A	A	B	B	-	D	D	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
Fuel Oils	A	A	A	B	-	C	B	A	B	A	B	D	D	-
Furan Resin	A	A	A	A	-	A	A	-	A	D	D	-	D	-
Furfural ¹	A	A	A	A	-	A	A	D	D	D	D	B	D	-
Gallic Acid	A	A	A	A	-	D	D	A	-	B	A	-	-	-
Gasoline ^{1,4}	A	A	A	A	-	A	A	C	A	A	D	C	D	-
Gelatin	A	A	A	A	C	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	-
Glucose	-	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	-
Glue P.V.A. ¹	B	A	B	A	-	-	A	A	-	A	A	-	-	-
Glycerine	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	-
Glycolic Acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
Gold Monocyanide	-	A	-	A	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Grape Juice	A	A	B	B	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Grease ⁴	A	A	A	B	-	A	A	A	-	A	D	-	-	-
Heptane ¹	-	A	A	A	-	-	B	A	D	A	A	B	D	-
Hexane ¹	A	A	A	B	-	-	B	A	C	A	A	B	D	D
Honey	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Hydraulic Oils (Petroleum) ¹	A	A	A	B	-	A	A	A	D	A	B	D	D	-
Hydraulic Oils (Synthetic) ¹	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	A	D	A	C	-	-	-
Hydrazine	A	A	-	-	C	-	-	-	A	B	B	A	C	-
Hydrobromic Acid 20%	-	D	-	-	-	-	D	A	A	D	C	-	-	-
Hydrobromic Acid 4 ⁴	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	D	B	A	D	D	A	A
Hydrochloric Acid (Dry Gas)	C	A	D	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
Hydrochloric Acid 20% ⁴	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	A	A	C	C	A	C
Hydrochloric Acid 37% ⁴	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	A	A	C	C	C	D
Hydrochloric Acid 100%	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	-	C	D	C	-	A
Hydrocyanic Acid	A	A	A	D	D	-	C	A	A	C	B	-	A	-
Hydrocyanic Acid (Gas 10%)	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	A	C	-	-	-
Hydrofluoric Acid 20% ¹	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	A	A	D	C	A	C
Hydrofluoric Acid 75% ^{1,2}	C	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	B	A	D	D	C	C
Hydrofluoric Acid 100%	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	-	-	D	D	-	D	-
Hydrofluosilicic Acid 20%	D	D	D	A	-	D	-	D	A	B	B	A	A	-
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	D	D	C	D	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen Gas	A	A	A	A	-	B	B	-	A	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen Peroxide 10%	C	C	A	D	D	-	D	-	D	-	A	D	-	C
Hydrogen Peroxide 30%	-	B	-	-	D	-	-	D	A	A	D	C	-	-

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber	
Hydrogen Peroxide	A	B	A	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	C	C
Hydrogen Sulfide, Aqueous Solution	D	A	C	D	C	D	-	D	A	D	C	B	A	D	
Hydrogen Sulfide (dry)	C	A	D	D	C	B	B	D	-	D	-	-	-	A	
Hydroxyacetic Acid (70%)	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	
Ink	A	A	C	C	-	D	D	A	-	A	A	A	-	-	
Iodine	D	D	D	D	-	D	-	D	D	A	B	D	B	D	
Iodine (in Alcohol)	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	D	B	A	D	D	-	-	
Iodoform	C	A	A	C	-	C	B	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	
Isotone ²	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	D	A	-	-	D	-	D	
Isopropyl Acetate	-	B	C	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	D	B	D	D	
Isopropyl Ether ²	-	A	A	A	-	A	-	D	D	B	D	D	D	D	
Jet Fuel (JP#, JP4, JP5)	A	A	A	-	A	A	A	D	A	A	D	D	D	D	
Kerosene ²	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
Ketones	A	A	B	A	-	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	C	
Lacquers	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	D	D	D	-	D	-	
Lacquer Thinners	-	A	-	-	C	-	-	A	B	-	D	D	A	-	
Lactic Acid	A	B	C	D	-	D	D	C	A	B	B	A	B	A	
Lard	A	A	A	A	-	A	C	A	A	A	B	-	D	-	
Latex	A	A	A	A	-	-	A	-	A	-	A	C	A	-	
Lead Acetate	A	A	D	C	-	-	D	A	A	D	B	D	A	A	
Lead Sulfamate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	B	A	D	C	-	
Ligroin ³	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	D	A	B	A	D	-	-	
Lime	A	A	C	A	-	A	-	A	A	B	D	-	-	-	
Lubricants	A	A	A	B	-	-	-	A	A	A	D	-	D	-	
Magnesium Carbonate	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	A	-	-	
Magnesium Chloride	B	B	D	B	C	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Magnesium Hydroxide	A	A	D	C	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	-	C	-	
Magnesium Nitrate	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	
Magnesium Oxide	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	
Magnesium Sulfate	B	A	B	B	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	D	C	
Maleic Acid	A	A	B	C	-	-	B	A	C	A	D	A	D	D	
Maleic Anhydride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	-	D	-	
Malic Acid	A	A	C	D	-	-	D	A	-	B	-	A	-	A	
Mash	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	
Mayonnaise	A	A	D	D	-	D	D	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	
Melamine	D	D	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	
Mercurie Chloride (Dilute Solution)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Mercuric Cyanide	A	A	D	D	-	-	D	A	-	A	-	A	-	-	
Mercury	A	A	C	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Methanol (See Alcohol)	-	A	A	A	-	B	-	-	D	D	B	B	D	D	
Methyl Acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	B	B	D	
Methyl Acrylate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	B	B	D	
Methyl Acetone	-	A	A	A	-	A	A	-	-	D	D	D	-	-	
Methyl Alcohol 10%	-	A	C	C	-	B	A	-	B	A	-	B	-	A	

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	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Methyl Bromide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	B	D	D	D
Methyl Butyl Ketone	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	D	A	D	
Methyl Cellosolve	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	D	B	D
Methyl Chloride	A	A	D	A	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	D	C	D
Methyl Dichloride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	D	D	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	D	D	A	D
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone ²	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	C	D	D	D	C	D	
Methyl Isopropyl Ketone	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	D	D	D	B	D	
Methyl Methacrylate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	D	D	D	D	
Methylamine	-	A	A	D	-	B	B	-	-	B	-	-	-	-
Methylene Chloride	A	A	A	A	C	-	B	D	D	D	D	D	D	
Milk	A	A	A	C	C	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Molasses	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Mustard	A	A	B	B	-	C	B	A	A	B	C	-	-	-
Naptha	A	A	A	B	-	B	B	A	A	B	D	D	D	
Naphthalene	A	B	B	C	-	B	A	-	B	B	D	D	D	
Nickel Chloride	A	B	D	D	-	D	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Nickel Sulfate	A	B	D	C	C	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	C	
Nitric Acid (10% Solution)	A	A	D	D	-	D	D	D	A	A	D	D	B	D
Nitric Acid (20% Solution)	A	A	D	D	-	D	-	D	A	A	D	D	D	
Nitric Acid (50% Solution)	A	A	D	D	-	D	-	D	D	A	D	D	D	
Nitric Acid (Concentrated Solution)	D	B	B	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	B	D	D	D
Nitrobenzene ²	A	B	C	D	-	B	B	C	C	D	D	D	D	D
Oils Aniline	A	A	C	A	-	A	-	C	A	A	D	D	B	D
Anise	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-	-
Bay	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	D	-	-	-	-
Bone	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	A	D	-	-	-
Castor	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	-	A	A	A	B	A	
Cinnamon	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	D	-	D	-	-	-
Citric	A	A	-	D	-	D	A	A	A	A	D	-	-	-
Clove	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	B	-	A	-	-	-	-
Coconut	A	A	B	A	-	A	-	A	A	A	A	A	D	
Cod Liver	A	A	B	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	B	A	D	
Corn	A	A	B	B	-	A	-	A	A	A	A	D	C	D
Cotton Seed	A	A	B	B	-	A	C	A	A	A	A	D	C	D
Cresote ²	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	D	A	A	B	D	D	
Diesel Fuel (2D, 3D, 4D, 5D)	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	D	D	D
Fuel (1, 2, 3, 5A, 5B, 6)	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	B	A	B	D	D	D	
Ginger Oil	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
Hydraulic Oil (See Hydraulic)														
Lemon Oil	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	D	A	-	D	-	-	-
Linseed Oil	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	A	A	A	A	D	D	D
Mineral Oil	A	A	A	A	-	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	D	D
Olive Oil	A	A	A	B	-	A	B	A	A	A	B	-	D	

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Orange	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	D	-
Palm	A	A	A	B	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	D	-
Peanut ³	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	D	A	A	D	-
Peppermint ²	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	D	A	D	D	-	-
Pine	A	A	A	D	-	C	B	-	-	A	A	D	-	D
Rape Seed	A	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	A	B	D	-	D	
Rosin	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Sesame Seed	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	-	A	A	D	-	-	-
Silicone	A	A	-	A	-	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	A
Soybean	A	A	A	B	-	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	D	-
Sperm	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	D	-	-
Tanning	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	D	-	-
Turbine	A	A	A	A	-	A	-	-	A	A	D	-	D	
Oleic Acid	A	A	B	B	C	C	C	A	C	D	B	D	D	
Oleum 25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	D	D	-	-
Oleum	-	-	A	B	C	C	B	-	D	A	C	D	D	
Oxalic Acid (Cold)	A	B	C	B	C	D	D	D	A	A	B	B	A	C
Paraffin	A	A	A	A	-	B	B	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
Pentane	C	C	A	A	-	B	B	A	-	A	A	B	D	D
Perchloroethylene ²	A	A	A	C	-	B	B	-	D	A	C	D	D	D
Petrolatum	-	A	B	B	-	C	C	A	-	A	A	B	A	D
Phenol 10%	A	A	A	C	-	B	D	D	-	B	D	C	D	C
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)	A	A	B	B	D	D	D	D	B	A	D	D	D	D
Phosphoric Acid (to 40% Solution)	B	A	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	A	A	D	D	B
Phosphoric Acid (40-100% Solution)	C	B	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	A	A	D	D	B
Phosphoric Acid (Crude)	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	-	A	D	D	B	-	-
Phosphoric Anhydride (Dry or Moist)	A	A	-	-	D	-	-	-	D	D	D	D	-	A
Phosphoric Anhydride (Molten)	A	A	D	D	D	D	D	-	A	D	C	D	-	D
Photographic (Developer)	C	A	C	-	D	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Phthalic Anhydride	A	B	B	B	-	C	C	A	-	A	C	-	-	-
Picric Acid	A	A	C	D	D	D	D	A	-	A	A	A	-	A
Plating Solutions Antimony	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	A	A	A	-	-
Plating 130°F	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Arsenic Plating 110°F	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Brass Plating Regular	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Brass Bath 100°F	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
High Speed Brass Bath 110°F	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Bronze Plating Copper-Cadmium Bronze Bath R.T.	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-
Copper-Tin Bronze Bath 160°F	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	B	-	-

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	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Copper-Zinc Bronze Bath 100°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium Plating Cyanide Bath 90°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoborate Bath 100°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chromium Plating Chromic-Sulfuric Bath 130°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A C D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluosilicate Bath 95°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A C D D	-	-	-	D	-	-
Fluoride Bath 130°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A C D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Chrome Bath 115°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A C D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barrel Chrome Bath 95°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A C D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper Plating (Cyanide) Copper Strike Bath 120°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	A	-	-	-	-
Rochelle Salt Bath 150°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Speed Bath 180°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper Plating (Acid) Copper Sulfate Bath R.T.	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper Fluoborate Bath 120°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper (Misc.) Copper Pyrophosphate 140°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper (Electroless) 140°F	- -	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	A A A D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Plating Cyanide 150°F	- A	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neutral 75°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acid 75°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indium Sulfamate Plating R.T.	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Plating Ferrous Chloride Bath 190°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D C A B D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferrous Sulfate Bath 150°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferrous Am. Sulfate Bath 150°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfate-Chloride Bath 160°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoborate Bath 145°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfamate 140°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead Fluoborate Plating	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel Plating Watts Type 115-160°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Chloride 130-160°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fluoborate 100-170°F	- C	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfamate 100-140°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electroless 200°F	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	D D A D D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhodium Plating 120°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Plating 80-120°F	- A	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Tin-Fluoborate Plating 100°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-
Tine-Lead Plating 100°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-
Zinc Plating Acid Chloride 140°F	- D	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	-	-	-
Acid Sulfate Bath 150°F	- C	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A B	-	-	-	-
Acid Fluoborate Bath R.T.	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A B C	-	-	-	-
Alkaline Cyanide Bath R.T.	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-
Potash	A	-	C C	-	-	-	-	B	-	A A A A A	-	-	B	-
Potassium Bicarbonate	A	-	C B	-	-	-	-	D	-	A A A A A	-	-	B	-
Potassium Bromide	A	-	C C	-	-	-	-	D C A A A	-	A A A A A	-	B	-	-
Potassium Carbonate	A	-	C C	-	-	-	-	B B A A A	-	B A A A A	-	B	-	-
Potassium Chlorate	A A	B B	-	-	-	-	-	B B D A A	-	A A A A A	-	B	-	-
Potassium Chloride	A A	B C	C B B	-	-	-	-	B B B A A	-	A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Potassium Chromate	- B	A A	-	-	-	-	-	A -	-	A A A A A	-	B	-	-
Potassium Cyanide Solutions	A B	D D	-	-	-	-	-	B B A A B	-	A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Potassium Dichromate	A A A C	-	-	-	-	-	-	B C D A B	-	A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Potassium Ferrocyanide	A -	C A	-	-	-	-	-	C A -	-	D -	-	A	-	-
Potassium Hydroxide (50%)	B B	D D	D C A A A	-	-	-	-	D B A A C	-	B A A A C	-	-	-	-
Potassium Nitrate	A B B B	-	-	-	-	-	-	B C A B A	-	A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Potassium Permanganate	A B B B	-	-	-	-	-	-	B B D B B	-	A A A A A	-	B	-	-
Potassium Sulfate	A B A B B	-	-	-	-	-	-	B C A A A	-	A A A A A	-	C	-	-
Potassium Sulfide	A -	B B	-	-	-	-	-	B B	-	-	-	A -	-	-
Propane (Liquified) ^{1,2}	A -	A A A	-	-	-	-	-	B A D A B	-	A A A A B	-	D D	-	-
Propylene Glycol	B -	A B	-	-	-	-	-	B B B	-	A A A C	-	-	-	-
Pyridine	C -	B -	-	-	-	-	-	B A -	-	D D D B D	-	D D	-	-
Pyrogallic Acid	A A B B	-	-	-	-	-	-	B B A -	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-
Rosins	A A A A C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C A A -	-	A -	-	-	-	-
Rum	A -	-	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-
Rust Inhibitors	A -	-	A -	-	-	-	-	A -	-	A A A C	-	-	-	-
Salad Dressing	A -	B B	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	A A A A A	-	-	-	-
Sea Water	A C C C	-	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A	-	B A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Shellac (Bleached)	A -	A A B B	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	A -	-	-	-	-
Shellac (Orange)	A -	A A C C	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	A -	-	-	-	-
Silicone	B -	B A	-	-	-	-	-	A A A A A	-	A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Silver Bromide	C C D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Nitrate	A B D D	-	-	-	-	-	-	D D A A A C	-	C A C A C A	-	-	-	-
Soap Solutions	A A C B	-	-	-	-	-	-	B A A A A B	-	A B - C	-	-	-	-
Soda Ash (See Sodium Carbonate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium Acetate	A A B B	-	-	-	-	-	-	C C A A D D C	-	-	-	A	-	-
Sodium Aluminate	- -	C B	-	-	-	-	-	C A -	-	A A A A A	-	B	-	-
Sodium Bicarbonate	A A A B A C C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C A A A A A A	-	A A A A A A	-	A A	-	-
Sodium Bisulfate	A -	D C C D D C A B	-	-	-	-	-	D C A B A A A	-	A A A A A A	-	A	-	-
Sodium Bisulfite	A -	A C - D D A A A A	-	-	-	-	-	D A A A A A A	-	A A A A A A	-	A	-	-
Sodium Borate	A -	C A - C C A - A - A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 303

Because we continually examine ways to improve our products, we reserve the right to alter specifications or discontinue products without prior notice.

RATINGS - CHEMICAL EFFECT
A No effect - Excellent

B Minor effect - Good

C Moderate effect - Fair

D Severe effect - Not Recommended

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Sodium Carbonate	A	B	C	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Chlorate	A	-	B	B	-	-	C	A	A	A	D	A	-	A
Sodium Chloride	A	C	C	B	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Sodium Chromate	A	A	D	B	-	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	-	-
Sodium Cyanide	A	-	D	D	D	B	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Fluoride	C	-	C	C	-	D	D	A	-	B	D	D	-	D
Sodium Hydrosulfite	-	-	A	C	-	-	A	-	A	-	A	-	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide (20%)	A	A	D	C	D	A	-	C	A	A	A	B	A	A
Sodium Hydroxide (50% Solution)	A	B	D	C	D	B	-	C	A	D	D	C	-	A
Sodium Hydroxide (80% Solution)	A	D	D	C	D	C	-	C	A	B	D	C	-	B
Sodium Hypochlorite (to 20%)	C	C	C	D	D	D	-	A	D	A	C	D	B	C
Sodium Hyposulfite	A	A	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	C	C
Sodium Metaphosphate ²	-	A	A	C	C	B	B	A	D	A	A	B	A	A
Sodium Metasilicate	-	A	B	B	-	C	C	-	-	A	A	A	-	-
Sodium Nitrate	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	A	A	D	C	B	A	C
Sodium Perborate	-	C	B	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	C
Sodium Peroxide	A	A	C	C	C	D	C	D	-	A	C	B	A	C
Sodium Polyphosphate (Mono, Di, Tribasic)	A	A	D	C	-	-	-	-	A	A	D	A	A	A
Sodium Silicate	A	B	C	C	C	-	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium Sulfate	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	-
Sodium Sulfide	A	B	D	D	D	A	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	-
Sodium Sulfide	C	C	C	C	-	A	-	D	-	A	A	A	-	A
Sodium Tetraborate	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-
Sodium Thiosulphate ("Hypo")	A	A	B	D	D	C	Y	B	A	A	B	A	A	C
Sorghum	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Soy Sauce	A	A	A	A	-	D	-	A	A	A	-	D	-	-
Stannic Chloride	D	D	D	D	-	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stannic Fluoborate	-	A	-	-	D	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-	-
Stannous Chloride	D	C	D	D	-	D	D	D	-	B	C	D	-	A
Starch	A	A	A	B	-	C	C	A	-	A	A	A	-	-
Stearic Acid ²	A	A	B	C	C	C	C	A	D	A	B	B	B	C
Stoddard Solvent	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	D	A	B	D	D	D
Styrene	A	A	A	A	-	-	A	-	-	B	D	D	D	D
Sugar (Liquids)	A	A	A	A	-	B	B	A	A	A	B	-	A	-
Sulfate Liquors	C	C	B	C	-	-	-	A	-	-	C	-	-	-
Sulfur Chloride	D	D	D	C	D	-	-	A	D	A	D	D	D	D
Sulfur Dioxide ²	A	A	A	B	-	-	D	D	D	D	B	A	D	D
Sulfur Dioxide (dry)	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	A	-	D	-	D	-	D
Sulfur Trioxide (dry)	A	C	A	B	-	B	B	D	-	A	D	D	B	C
Sulfuric Acid (to 10%)	D	C	C	D	D	D	D	-	D	A	A	C	D	C
Sulfuric Acid 10%-75% ²	D	D	D	D	D	D	-	D	A	A	D	D	D	D

	304 Stainless Steel	316 Stainless Steel	Aluminum	Cast Bronze	Brass	Cast Iron	Carbon Steel	Nylon	Polypropylene	Viton	Buna-N	Neoprene	EPDM	Natural Rubber
Sulfuric Acid 75%-100%	-	D	-	-	D	-	-	D	B	A	D	D	-	-
Sulfurous Acid	C	B	C	D	-	D	D	A	A	C	B	B	C	C
Sulfuryl Chloride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrup	A	A	A	D	-	-	-	A	A	A	B	-	A	A
Tallow	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	-	-	-
Tannic Acid	A	A	C	B	-	C	C	D	A	A	D	A	A	A
Tanning Liquors	A	A	C	A	-	-	-	A	A	C	-	-	-	-
Tartaric Acid	A	B	C	A	C	D	D	A	A	A	D	A	-	A
Tetrachlorethane	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	D	-	D	D
Tetrahydrofuran	A	A	D	D	-	D	A	A	C	D	D	D	B	D
Toluene, Toluol ³	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	C	D	D	D
Tomato Juice	A	A	A	C	-	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	-	-
Trichlorethane	C	A	C	C	-	C	-	-	A	D	D	D	D	D
Trichlorethylene ²	A	A	B	B	A	C	B	C	D	A	D	D	D	D
Trichloropropane	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
Tricresylphosphate	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	B	D	D	A	-	-
Triethylamine	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	B	-	-	-
Turpentine ³	A	A	C	B	C	B	B	A	B	A	D	D	D	D
Urine	A	A	B	C	-	B	-	A	A	A	D	A	-	-
Vegetable Juice	A	A	A	C	-	D	-	A	-	A	A	D	-	D
Vinegar	A	A	D	B	B	C	D	A	-	A	C	-	-	-
Varnish (Use Viton for Aromatic)	A	A	A	A	B	-	C	A	A	A	B	D	-	D
Water, Acid, Mine	A	A	C	C	D	D	-	A	A	A	B	-	B	-
Water, Distilled, Lab Grade 7	A	A	B	A	-	D	-	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Water, Fresh	A	A	A	A	C	B	D	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Water, Salt	A	A	B	B	C	D	-	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Weed Killers	A	A	C	C	-	-	A	-	A	B	C	-	-	-
Whey	A	A	B	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-
Whiskey & Wines	A	A	D	B	B	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
White Liquor (Pulp Mill)	A	A	-	D	-	C	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
White Water (Paper Mill)	A	A	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	A	-	-
Xylene ²	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	D	A	D	D	D	D	D
Zinc Chloride	D	B	D	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Zinc Hydrosulphite	-	A	D	D	-	D	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	-
Zinc Sulfate	A	A	D	B	C	C	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	C

FOOTNOTES

1) P.V.C. – Satisfactory to 72°F.

2) Polypropylene – Satisfactory to 72°F.

3) Polypropylene – Satisfactory to 120°F.

4) Buna-N – Satisfactory for "O" Rings

5) Polyacetal – Satisfactory to 72°F.

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