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Chemical Resistance of Typlical Polyurethane Resins

EXCELLENT RESITANCE

Ammonium hydroxide, 10% solution

Ammonium sulphate, 2% solution

Benzene

Benzene chloride Brine, saturate Brine, 10% solution

Butarol

Carbon tetrachloride

Diesel fuel Diisobutylene Diisobutylketone

Gasoline Hexane

Hydrochloric acid, 10% solution Hydrogen sulphide, 100% wet

Isopropanol

JP-4 Fuel; JP-5 Fuel

Kerosene Linseed oil Mineral spirits Motor oil

Orthodichlorobenzene

Potassium chlorate, 5% solution Potassium hydroxide, concentrated

Styrene

Sulphuric acid, 10% solution

Toluene

Trichloromonoflouromethane Turpentine

Water Xylene

GOOD RESISTANCE

Acetic acid, 2% solution

Ammonium hydroxide, concentrated

Anylacetate Butylacetate Chlorobenzene

Ethylene glycol, 100%

Formahdehyde

Hydrochloric acid, concentrated

Trichloroethylene

Varsol

FAIR RESISTANCE

Ethylacetate

Methylene chloride

POOR RESISTANCE

Acetone

Ethyl Alcohol Methyl Alcohol methyl ehtyl ketone

SEVERE SOLVENT ACTION

Nitric acid, concentrated Sulphuric acid, concentrated

Additional Notes:

For cured polyurethane samples of similar shape and volume, polyurethane elastomeric products such as PURCAST materials will have greater chemical resistance than polyurethane foams.

For cured foams of similar shape and volume, medium density foams such as FLEX 1000 will have greater resistance than low density foams such as RAPID H100.