

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Resistance of Typical Polyurethane Resins

EXCELLENT RESISTANCE

ammonium hydroxide, 10% solution
ammonium sulphate, 2% solution
benzene
benzene chloride
brine, saturate
brine, 10% solution
butanol
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, 1% solution
sodium hydroxide, concentrated
styrene
sulphuric acid, 10% solution
toluene
trichloromonofluoromethane
turpentine
water
xylene

GOOD RESISTANCE

acetic acid, 2% solution
ammonium hydroxide, concentrated
anilacetate
butylacetate
chlorobenzene
ethylene glycol, 100%
formaldehyde
hydrochloric acid, concentrated
trichloroethylene
varsol

FAIR RESISTANCE

ethylacetate
methylene chloride

POOR RESISTANCE

acetone
ethyl alcohol
methyl alcohol
methyl ethyl ketone

SEVERE SOLVENT ACTION

nitric acid, concentrated
sulphuric acid, concentrated

Additional Notes:

For cured polyurethane foams of similar shape and volume, medium density foams such as **FLEXIBLE** will have greater chemical resistance than low density foams such as **UNIVERSAL**.

WATERPROOFING

● CRACK INJECTION

● CONCRETE RESTORATION

● SEWER REHABILITATION

● WATER CUT-OFF