

Plastové materiály - základní popis

PS: Polystyrene

Polystyrene is glass-clear, hard, brittle, and dimensionally stable due to its amorphous structure. PS has good chemical resistance to aqueous solutions but limited resistance to solvents. Disadvantages include low thermal stability and its tendency to suffer from stress-cracks.

SAN: Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer

This is a glass-clear material with good resistance to stress-cracking. It has slightly better chemical resistance than PS.

PC: Polycarbonate

These are thermoplastic linear carboxylic acid polyesters combining many of the properties of metals, glass and plastics. The materials are transparent and have good thermal properties between -130 to +130 C. Note: PC may be weakened by autoclaving or exposure to alkaline detergents.

PMMA: Polymethyl methacrylate

Rigid, glass-clear ("organic glass"). Resistant to atmospheric agents. Replaces glass in many applications where temperatures are below 90 $^{\circ}$ C and low chemical resistance is required. PMMA has excellent UV radiation stability.

PA: Polyamide

Polyamides are linear polymers with repeating amide chain linkages. With their favorable strength characteristics and high durability, polyamides can often be used as structural materials and for surface coating metals. They have good chemical resistance against organic solvents, but are easily attacked by acids and oxidizing agents.

PVC: Vinyl chloride polymers

The vinyl chloride polymers are mainly amorphous thermoplastics with very good chemical resistance. Their combination with plasticizers opens up many useful applications, ranging from artificial leather to injection molding components. PVC has good chemical resistance, especially with oils.

POM: Polyoxymethylene

POM has superior properties with regard to hardness, rigidity, strength, durability, chemical resistance and favorable slip and abrasion characteristics. It can replace metals in many applications. POM can withstand temperatures up to 130 C.

PP: Polypropylene

PP has a similar structure to Polyethylene, but with methyl groups at every second carbon atom of the chain. The major advantage, compared with PE, is its higher temperature resistance. It can be repeatedly autoclaved at 121 °C. Like the above men tioned polyolefins, PP has good mechanical

properties and good chemical resistance but is sligthly more susceptible to be attacked by strong oxidizing agents than PE-HD.

PMP: Polymethylpentene

PMP is similar to PP but has isobutyl groups instead of the methyl groups. Chemical resistance is comparable to PP but tends to suffer from tension cracks when exposed to ketones or chlorinated solvents. The most important qualities of PMP are its excellent transparency and good mechanical properties at temperatures up to 150 C.

PE-LD: Low Density Polyethylene

The polymerization of ethylene under high-pressure results in a certain number of branches in the chain. PE-HD exhibits a less compact molecular structure than PE-HD, with very good flexibility and good chemical resistance, but less chemical resistance to organic solvents than PE-HD. Use is limited to temperatures below 80 °C.

PE-HD: High Density Polyethylene

If the polymerization of ethylene is controlled by a catalytic process, a very small number of branches in the chain are obtained. The result is a more rigid and compact structure with enhanced chemical resistance and usability up to 105 °C.

ECTFE: Ethylene-Chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer

ETFE: Ethylene-Tetrafluoroethylene copolymer

These are ethylene copolymers of chlortrifluoroethylene and tetrafluoroethylene respectively. Both are plastics of high chemical inertness, but lower temperature resistance than PTFE.

PTFE: Polytetrafluoroethylene

PTFE is a fluorinated carbon with a high-molecular, partly crystalline structure. PTFE is resistant to virtually all chemicals. It offers the widest working temperature range, from -200 to +300 °C. Its surface is adhesion resistant. The slip properties and electrical insulation capacity of the material are better than those of FEP and PFA. The only disadvantage is that it can only be molded by sintering processes. PTFE is opaque. It is suitable for use in microwave ovens.

FEP: Perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer

PFA: Perfluoroalkoxy copolymer

These are fluorinated carbons with a high-molecular, partly crystalline structure. Their surface is adhesion-resistant. Mechanical properties and chemical inertness are comparable with those of PTFE. Temperature use is restricted to range -100 to +200 °C. The water absorption of FEP is extremely low. FEP and PFA are translucent. PFA is manufactured without the additionof catalysts or plasticizers, and can be molded to produce an extremely smooth, readily cleanable surface, and is therefore particularly well suited for trace analysis.

Fyzikální vlastnosti

Physical and chemical properties of plastics vary greatly according to their composition.

The kind of application determines which plastic to select. Many factors have to be taken into consideration: exposure time and concentration of chemicals, thermal stress (e.g., autoclaving), exertion of force, exposure to UV radiation, and aging, which may be caused by the action of detergents, or other environmental factors.

A careful evaluation of the necessary properties by the user is of prime importance. The recommendations listed here are based on technical literature and information provided by the manufacturers of raw materials. They were prepared carefully and are intended as general guidance. However, they cannot replace suitability testing performed by the user under actual working conditions.

	Max. operating temperature (℃)	Brittle temperature (℃)	Micro wave suitability*	Density (g/cm³)	Flexibility	Transparency
PS	70	-20	no	1.05	rigid	transparent
SAN	70	-40	no	1.03	rigid	transparent
РММА	65 to 95	-50	no	1.18	rigid	transparent
PC	125	-130	yes	1.20	rigid	transparent
PVC	80	-20	no	1.35	rigid	transparent
РОМ	130	-40	no	1.42	good	opaque
PE-LD	80 to 90	-50	yes	0.92	very good	translucent
PE-HD	105	-50	yes	0.95	good	translucent
PP	125	0	yes	0.90	moderate	translucent
PMP	150	0	yes	0.83	moderate	transparent
ECTFE/ETFE	150	-100	yes	1.70	moderate	translucent
PTFE	260	-200	yes	2.17	very good	opaque
FEP/PFA	205/250	-100/-200	yes	2.15	moderate	translucent
FKM	220	-30	-	-	very good	-
EPDM	130	-40	-	-	very good	-
NR	80	-40	no	1.20	very good	opaque
SI	180	-60	no	1.10	very good	translucent

*Observe chemical and temperature resistance

Sterilizace*

	Autoclaving* at 121 ℃, t _o 20 min to DIN	β/γ-radiation 25 kGy	Gas (ethylene oxide)	Chemical (formalin, ethanol)
PS	no	yes	no	yes
SAN	no	no	yes	yes
PMMA	no	yes	no	yes
PC	yes ¹⁾	yes	yes	yes
PVC	no ²⁾	no	yes	yes
POM	yes ¹⁾	yes (restricted)	yes	yes
PE-LD	no	yes	yes	yes
PE-HD	no	yes	yes	yes
PP	yes	yes (restricted)	yes	yes
РМР	yes	yes	yes	yes
ECTFE/ETFE	yes	no	yes	yes
PTFE	yes	no	yes	yes
FEP/PFA	yes	no	yes	yes
FKM	yes	-	yes	yes
EPDM	yes	-	yes	yes
NR	no	no	yes	yes
SI	yes	no	yes	yes

* Before autoclaving, labware must be carefully cleaned and rinsed with destilled water.

Always remove covers from containers!

¹⁾ Frequent autoclaving may reduce mechanical stability. PC centrifuge tubes may become unusable.

²⁾ With the exception of PVC tubing, which is autoclavable up to 121 $^{\circ}$ C.

Chemická odolnost

With regard to chemical resistance, plastics are classified as follows:

+ = Excellent chemical resistance

Continuous exposure to the substance does not cause damage within 30 days. The plastic may remain resistant for years.

o = Good to limited chemical resistance

Continuous exposure to the substance causes minor damages, some of which is reversible, within 7-30 days (e.g., swelling, softening, decrease of mechanical strength, discoloration).

- = Poor chemical resistance

Not suitable for continuous exposure to the substance. Immediate(!) damage may occur (loss of mechanical strength, deformation, discoloration, cracking, dissolution).

Classes of substances at 20℃	PS	SAN	PMMA	PC	PVC	POM	PE- LD	PE- HD	PP	РМР	ECTFE ETFE	PTFE FEP PFA	FKM	EPDM	NR	SI
Acids, weak or diluted	0	0	-	0	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Acids, strong or concentrated	0	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	-
Oxidizing acids, oxidizing agents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	0	0	-	-
Alkalis	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0
Alcohols, aliphatic	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Ketones	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	о	0	+	-	0	-	-
Aldehydes	-	-	0	0	-	о	0	+	+	о	+	+	+	+	0	0
Esters	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	о	+	+	-	0	0	0
Hydrocarbons, aliphatic	-	-	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	о	+	+	0	-	-	-
Hydrocarbons, aromatic	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	+	0	-	+	+	0	-	-	-
Hydrocarbons, halogenated	-	-		-	-	+	0	0	0	-	+	+	0	-	-	-
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Abbreviations of the described plastics (to DIN 7728)

PS Polystyrene	PMP	Polymethylpentene	FKM	Fluoro elastomer
SAN Styrene-acrylonitrile	ECTFE	Ethylene-chlorotrifluoro-	EPDM	Ethylene-propylene-
copolymer		ethylene copolymer		diene-rubber
PMMA Polymethyl methacrylate	ETFE	Ethylene-tetrafluoro-	NR	Natural rubber
PC Polycarbonate		ethylene copolymer	SI	Silicone rubber
PVC Polyvinyl chloride	PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene		
POM Polyoxymethylene	FEP	Perfluoroethylene-		
PE-LD Low-density polyethylene		propylene copolymer		
PE-HD High-density	PFA	Perfluoroalkoxy		
polyethylene		copolymer		

PP Polypropylene

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	P			AN		MA		ic	PV			M	PE-		PE-	
Ethylene głycol (Glycol)	20°C	50°C	20°C	50°C	20°C	50°C	20°C	50°C	20°C +	50°C	20°C	50°C	207C	50°C	20°C	50°C
Ethylene oxide		•			*	*	ò		ò	*	÷	÷	ò	ó	ò	Ó.
Fluoroacetic acid	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•				
Formaldehyde 40%	•	•	+	+	•	•	+	0	0	•	+	+	+	+	+	+
Formamide Formic acid 98-100 %		0	0	0				0			-		÷	-	-	++
Glycerol	+	+	+	+	÷	÷	÷	+	+	+	0	0	÷	÷	÷	+
Glycolic acid 70 %													÷	+	+	+
Heating oil (Diesel oil)		•	•	•	0	*	•	-	0	*	+	+	0	•	÷ o	0
Heptane Hexane	÷.		•	+	0	0	Ţ	0	0	2	+	+	ŏ	:	+	0
Hexanolc add					÷	Ť					, í				·	Ť
Hexanol					+								+	+	+	+
Hydriodic acid	~												+	÷	+	+
Hydrobromic acid Hydrochloric acid 10%	0	•	0		0		+	+			•	•	+	+	*	+
Hydrochloric acid 20%	+	- +	ŏ		ő		ō	0	ō				÷	Ţ	÷	+
Hydrochloric acid 37 %	0	0	0	•	0	-	•		0	•	-	•	÷	+	+	÷
Hydrofluoric add 40 %	+	+	÷	0	*	*		*	0	*		*	÷	÷	÷	+
Hydrofluoric add 70 % Hydrogen peroxide 35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	*	-	+	0
Indine-potassium lodide solution	Ō	•	0	•			ō	•			ó	0	*	-	•	•
Isoamyi alcohol											+	+	÷	+	+	+
Isobutanol (Isobutyl alcohol)	0	0	0	•	0	•	+	÷	+	0	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	+
Isooctane	0	~	0	*	~		0			~						
Isopropanol (2-Propanol) Isopropyl ether	0	0	+	-	0	*	-	*	+	0	Ť	4	-	-	-	÷
Lactic acid	+	+	+	+	0	•	+	+	ō	0	+	•	÷	+	+	+
Mercury	+	+	÷	+	+	÷	+	+	+	+	÷	+	÷	+	+	+
Mercury chloride	*	0	+	+	÷	+	+	+	•	-	0	0	÷	+	+	+
Methanol Methoxybenzene	0		0	-	-		+	0	+	0	ò	+	÷	0	+	*
Methyl butyl ether	*	*	*			*					ŏ				0	
Methyl formate (Methyl methanoate)	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•			+				-	
Methyl propyl ketone	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	+	+	÷	0	÷	+
Methylene chloride (Dichloro methane)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	0		0	•
Mineral oli (Engine oli) Nitric acid 10%	*		+	0	÷	ó	÷	0	+	+ 0	+	+	÷.	0	+	+
Nitric acid 30%		*	ò		ò	ŏ	÷	ŏ	ò		*		ò	ō	ò	
Nitric acid 70%	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	-	•		-	•	•
Nitrobenzene	•	-	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	0	•
Oleic acid		<u>.</u>	1	:		•				_						
Oxalic acid Ozone	÷ 0	ò	÷ 0	ó	*	÷	-	-	÷	+ 0	-	-	ō	-	ó	+
n-Pentane	Ť		•	-	*	*				*						
Peracetic acid							-	•			•	•				
Perchloric acid	•	•	- 0	0	- 0	•	•	•	0	•	•	÷	÷	•	÷	•
Perchloroethylene Petroleum		•	Ų	v	•	•	ò	0	+	•	+	0 +	0	-	ò	
Petroleum ether	-	-			÷		-	-	ò	-	÷	+	ō		-	
Phenol	-		•	•		-	-		*	*			÷	0	÷	+
Phenylethanol															0	
Phenylhydrazine Phosphoric acid 85%	+	0	+							0	1			_	0 +	+
Piperidine															÷	
Potassium chioride	0	0	0	0	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	0	+	+	÷	÷	+	+
Potassium dichromate																
Potassium hydroxide Potassium permanganate	0	0 +	0 +	0	÷	+	-	Ţ	0	0 +	ō	0 0	÷	Ť	÷	÷
Propanediol (Propylene glycol)	÷	÷	÷	ž	÷ 0	÷	+	÷ o	ó		÷	+	+	+	+	+
Propanol	0		+	+	0		0		+	+	+	+	÷	÷	+	+
Propionic acid	0	*					-		0	•	-	•	0	-	+	0
Pyridine Salicylaidehyde	•	•	•	•	*	•	0	0	0	•	+	0	+	0	+	0
Salicylic add	+	+	+	+			~	U	ò	2			-	2	+	+
Silver acetate	0	Ó	Ó	Ó	0	0	+	+	Ó	0	0	0	÷	+	+	+
Silver nitrate	0	0	+	+	÷	÷	÷	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	÷
Sodium acetate	*	+	+	+	-	•	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	*
Sodium chloride Sodium dichromate	*	÷ o	*	+ 0	÷ +	÷ o	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	-	+	+ +
Sodium fluoride	+	÷	+	÷	+	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+	÷	÷	+	+
Sodium hydroxide	÷	+	+	+			•	-	+	+	÷	+	÷	+	+	+
Suffuric acid 60 %	*	•	+	0	*	*	0	0	0		-	*	÷	+	+ 0	+
Suffuric acid 98% Tartaric acid	- +	-	+	+	0	ō	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tetrachloroethylene					, Č	Ť			·				, 		,	
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	•
Tetramethylammonium hydroxide							•	•			-	•			~	~
Toluene Trichloroacetic acid	0	-	*	•	*	-	ō	-	ō	-	+	+	0		0	0
Trichlorobenzene	-						-		-	-			-			-
Trichloroethane	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	0	•	-	•	0	•
Trichlorcethylene	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	•
Trichlorotrifiuoro ethane	•	•	•	•												
Triethanolamine Triethylene glycol	-	-	-	-	0	0	*	0	0	-	+	0	*	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	+
Trifluoro ethane	*	*	-	τ •	~	~	*	~	~		Ŧ	~	*	*	Ŧ	×
Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)	•	•	•	•							•	•				
Tripropylene glycol	+	÷	+	+	0	0	÷	0	0	•	+	0	+	+	+	+
Turpentine	•	•	0	0	+	+	•	•	+	+	+	+	0	•	0	•
Urea Xylene	*	*	*	+	+	÷	-	-	0		+	+	ò	-	ò	+
Zinc chloride	+	+	+	+	•		+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
Zinc sulfate	÷	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	•	÷	+	+	+

	P	р	PI	ИР	ET	FE	PT	'FE	FEP	/PFA	FKM	EPDM	NR	SI
	20°C	50°C	20°C	20°C	20°C	20°C								
A cetaldeliyde A cetic acid (glacial) 100%	*	- 0	0	ō	+	0	+	+	+	÷	•	0	ō	ō
A cetic acid (gladai) 100%	÷	• •	+	+	÷ ÷	+	+	+	+	+				
A cetic aninydride	Ó	Ó	÷	Ó	÷	÷	÷	÷	+	+	•	0	0	0
Acetone	+	+	÷	÷	÷	0	+	÷	+	+	•	+	0	•
Acetonitrile	*	0	0	•	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	•	•	•
A cetophenone A cetyl chloride	0 +	0	0	*	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	÷.	÷.	*	
Acetylacetone	+		+		÷	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		
A crylic acid	+		÷		÷	÷	+	+	+	+	•	•	•	•
A crylonitrile	0	•	•	-	÷	+	+	+	+	+	•	•	-	•
A dipic acid Aliyt alcohol (2-Propene-1-ol)	+ +	* +	+	ò	÷	+ +	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	÷ 0	+
Aluminium chloride	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	+	÷	õ	0
Aluminium hydroxide	+	+	+	0	÷	+	÷	÷	+	+	+	+	÷	+
Amino acids	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ammonium chloride Ammonium fluoride	+	-	+	+ +	+	++	+	+	+	* +	+ 0	+	*	+
Ammonium hydroxide 30% (Ammonia)	÷	+	+	+	÷	+	+	+	+	÷	•	+	÷	0
Ammonium sulfate	+	+	÷	÷			÷	÷			*	÷	0	0
n-Amyl acetate	0	•	÷	0 +	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	•	0	0	*
n-Amyl alcohol (Pentanol) Amyl chloride (Chloropentane)		-	+		+	+	-	÷	+	+	+			-
Anline	+	+	+	0	÷	ò	+	÷	÷	+		•	•	•
Aqua regla		•			÷	÷	+	+	+	÷				
Barlum chloride Banzaldelwde	+	+	+	*	+	+ 0	+	+	+	+ 0	+	* 0	+	+
Benzaldehyde Benzene	+	÷ 0	+ 0	÷ 0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	·	•	•
Benzine (gasoline)	0 0	ő	ŏ	ŏ	+	+	+	+	+	+	÷		-	
Benzoyl chloride	+	0	0	0	÷	+	+	+			+	•	•	•
Benzyl alcohol Benzylamine	0	•	0	•	+	+	*	÷	+	+	+	0	*	0
Benzylamine Benzylchloride	U		v		+	+ +	+ +	+	÷	*	+	·	*	0
Boric acid, 10%	+	+	÷	÷	+	+	+	+	÷	÷	•	+	÷	+
Bromine	•	•	•	•	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	•	•	•
Bromobenzene	•	•	•	-	0	•	+	+	+	+	+	•	-	•
Bromoform Bromonaphthalene	*	•	•	*	÷	+	+ +	+	+	*			*	*
Butanediol	+	+	÷	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	0	*
1-Butanol (Butyl alcohol)	+	+	+	0	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
n-Butyl acetate	0	0	+	0	÷	+	+	+	+	+	•	0	•	•
Butyl methyl ether Butylamine	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	•	•		- 0
Butyric acid		*			+	+	+	+	÷	÷	0		*	*
Calcium carbonate	÷	÷	+	+	÷	÷	+	+	+	÷	÷	+	÷	÷
Calcium chloride	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+ 0
Calcium hydroxide Calcium hypochlorite	÷	:	-	ō	÷	+	-	Ţ	-		:			0
Carbon disulfide		•	*		÷	0	+	÷	÷	÷	÷	*	*	
Carbon tetrachioride	•	•	•	-	+	÷	+	+	+	÷	+	*	•	
Chloro naphthalene					÷	+	+	+			+	•		•
Chloroacetaldehyd Chloroacetic acid	+	0	+	0	÷ ÷	++	+	+	÷	+	0	0		
Chloroacetone	•	Ť	,		÷	÷	÷	+	•	•		÷	0	•
Chlorobenzene	-	•	-	•	÷	0	÷	÷	÷	÷	0	-	-	-
Chlorobutane	0	-	0	*	*	+ 0	+	+	+	÷ 0	0		*	
Chloroform Chlorosulfonic acid	•	•	· ·	•	÷ 0	-	+	+ +	++	+	•	•	•	•
Chromic acid 10%	+	+	+	÷	÷	+	÷	+	÷	÷	+			0
Chromic acid 50%	0	0	0	0	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	-	•
Chromosulfuric acid Copper sulfate	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	ō	-
Copper suitate Cresol	+ 0	+ 0	+	+	+ +	+ 0	++	+	++	++	+	+	•	*
Cumene (Isopropyl benzene)	ő	÷	•		÷	+	+	* +	+	+	+	•	•	
Cyclohexane	0	•	:	:	÷	0	+	+	+	+	+	•	•	-
Cyclohexanone Cyclopentane	0	•	0	0	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	•	•
Decane	0	-	ŏ	-	÷	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	* *	+			0
Decanol	+		÷		÷	+	÷	÷	+	÷	+	÷	0	Ō
Dibenzyl ether	+		0		+	+	+	+	+	+	•	0	-	-
Dibromoethane Dibutyi phthalate	+	0	+	0	0 +	+	+	+	+	+	0	0		0
Dichlorbenzene	Ō		- -	•	÷	0	+	+ +	+	+	+	· ·	•	•
Dichlormethane (Methylene chloride)	0	-	0	-	0	0	÷	÷	÷	÷	0	-	-	-
Dichloroacetic add	0	•	÷	+	÷	0	+	÷	+	+	•	•	•	
Dichloroethane Diesel oli (Heating oli)	0 +	0	0	-	+ +	++	++	++	+ +	+ +	0 +	•	•	*
Diethanolamine	ō	v	~		Ŧ	Ŧ	+	+	Ŧ	*	*	ò		
Diethyl ether	0		•	*	÷	+	+	+	+	+	•	•	*	•
Diethylamine	0	•	0	0	÷	0	÷	÷	+	+	•	0	0	
Diethylbenzene Diethylene alwol	*	•	•	•	+	0	+	+	÷	+	+	•	•	- 0
Diethylene glycol Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	++	+ +	÷	÷ ÷	÷	++	++	++	+ +	+ +	÷	÷	÷	+
Dimethylaniline					÷	+	+	÷	÷	÷	0	0	-	0
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	+	+	÷	÷	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	+	•	0	0	0
1.4 Dioxane	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+		0	*	
Diphenyl ether Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	+	+	+	0	÷	+	+	+	+	+	0	•	ō	- 0
Ethanolamine	+	1	1	v	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷		+		÷
Ethyl acetate	+	0	0	•	+	+	+	+	+	÷	•	0	•	
Ethyl methyl ketone	+	0	-	*	0	0	+	+	+	+		0	*	
Ethylbenzene Ethylene chloride		*	*	*	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	*	*	*
Ethylene chloride	0		-	-	÷	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	o	-	-	-

		PP	PI			FE		FE		PFA	FKM	EPDM	NR	SI
Ethylene glycol (Glycol)	20°C +	50°C +	20°C +	50°C	20°C +	50°C +	20°C +	50°C +	20°C +	50°C +	201C	20°C	20°C 0	20°C
Ethylene oxide	0	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-			
Fluoroacetic acid Formaldehyde 40%		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.+	0	-	-	0
Formamide	÷	÷	÷	÷.	÷	÷	Į.	÷	1	÷	ō	ō	+	ँ
Formic acid 99-100 %	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	0	14
Glycerol Glycolic acid 70 %	÷	4	÷	1	÷	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	1
Heating oil (Diesei oil)	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	÷	+	+	52	10	12
Heptane	0	0	0	0	+	+	+		+	. *	+		-	0
Hexane Hexanoic acid	+:	0	0	~	+:	+	- 1	1	+	+	+		-	0
Hexanol	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	÷	+	+	19	0	0
Hydriodic acid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+ 0	0	
Hydrobromic acid Hydrochioric acid 10%	+	+	-	+	+	+	1	+	4	-		+	0	0
Hydrochloric acid 20%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	
Hydrochloric acid 37 % Hydrofluoric acid 40 %	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	+	0	1
Hydrofluoric acid 40 %	÷	o	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	2	-		2
Hydrogen peroxide 35%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	0
Iodine-potassium lodide solution Isoamyl alcohol	:	+	-	0	-	+	1	+	1	+	+ 0	+ 0	÷	ō
Isobutanol (Isobutyl alcohol)	+	*	+	+	+	+	÷	÷	÷	+	+	+	÷	+
Isooctane	22	12.2	12	12.5	+	+	÷.	+	÷.	+	÷.	1	1	č,
Isopropanol (2-Propanol) Isopropyl ether	1	1	Ť	1	+	ō	Ţ	+	Ţ	+	1	1	1	0
Lactic acid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Mercury Mercury chloride	÷	*	Ť.	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mercury chloride Methanol	+	* +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	÷ 0	+
Methoxybenzene				_	+	+	+	+	+	+	52	35	ī.	23
Methyl butyl ether Methyl formate (Methyl methanoate)	*	*	*	0	+	0 4	1	1	1	1	R	0		-
Methyl propyl ketone	+	0	0	0	÷	+	-	+	÷	+		ő	-	ž
Methylene chloride (Dichloro methane)	0	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
Mineral oli (Engine oli) Nitric acid 10%	1	+	÷.	Ť.	1	1	1	-	1	1	+ 0	0	-	0
Nitric acid 30%	0	-	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	1		2
Nitric acid 70%		-	-	-	t	Ť	+	*	Ť	*	-			-
Nitrobenzene Oleic add	- Tr	1		2	÷.	7	Ţ	7		7	0	1	1	<u> </u>
Oxalic acid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Ozone n-Pentane	0	3	*	1. T	*	1	†	1	+	1	1	*	1	÷.
Peracetic acid					+	+	+	+	+	+	-			
Perchioric acid	+	2	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	-	- 9
Perchloroethylene Petroleum	0		0	0	+:	+	+	+	+	+	0			0
Petroleum ether	50		20	3 3 40	+	+	+	+	+	4	÷		2	ž
Phenol	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	12	20	62
Phenylethanol Phenylhydrazine	0				1	+	1	++++	1	+	0	<u>.</u>	0	
Phosphoric acid 85%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	÷	0	0	
Piperidine Potassium chioride	+	+	÷	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	÷.	-	1	1
Potassium dichromate	<i>#</i> 0		<i>3</i> .0		<i>#</i> 0		÷	+	*		0	+	ō	+ 0
Potassium hydroxide		1	+		*	.*	+	+	÷.	.*	-	+	0	-
Potassium permanganate Propanediol (Propylene glycol)	:	+	+	1	÷	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	0	÷
Propanol	+	. .	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	÷.	+	+		ō
Propionic acid	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	-11	5÷
Pyridine Salicylaidehyde	0 +	° +		° +	-	1	1	-	1	+	53	- 27	10	53
Salicylic acid	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Silver acetate Silver nitrate	1	÷.	+	+	*	1	+	1	+	:	+	1	1	+
Sodium acetate	+	+	÷	+	+	+	+	Ŧ	+	Ŧ	1	÷	+	0
Sodium chloride	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sodium dichromate Sodium fluoride	+	* *	÷	+	+	1	1	1	‡	1	‡	1	+ 0	0
Sodium hydroxide	+	÷	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	ò	+	ō	õ
Sulfuric acid 60 %	+	+	+	+	+	+	- t	+	- ti	+	- ti	1	1	2
Sulfuric acid 98% Tartaric acid	+	+	÷	+	÷.	+	Ţ	+	Ţ	+	1	0	+	+
Tetrachioroethylene					Ö		+	+	+		0	-	-	-
Tetrahydrofuran (THF) Tetramethylammonium hydroxide	-	-	0	-	1	0 +	1	Ţ	0 +	0 +	-	+		
Toluene	0		0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	1		12
Trichioroacetic acid	0		+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	52	0	0	0
Trichlorobenzene Trichloroethane	2		0	0	+	0	1	1	1	1	+	12	2	
Trichloroethylene	-		-		÷	÷	+	+	÷	Ŧ	ō		-	
Trichlorotrifluoro ethane					0	-	+	+	+	+				
Triethanolamine Triethylene glycol	+	+	÷	+	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	0 +	0	÷
Trifluoro ethane	354	1043	25	25-3	25	53	÷	+	÷	0	÷	1	2	ų,
Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA)					1		t	0	Ť	14	-			
Tripropylene głycol Turpentine	*	÷	÷	÷	1	+	1	+	1	+	+		-	1
Urea	+	+	+	+	+	÷	+	÷	+	÷	+	+	+	÷
Xylene Zine objecte	7	-	0	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-
Zinc chloride Zinc sulfate	+	÷	+	+	+	+	+	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+	+	+	÷	+
0.000 000 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00														