WR®300/525/600, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000
Chemical Resistance Data

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 >275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Acetaldehyde, aq.	40	1	1	1	
Acetamide, aq.	50	1	1	1	
Acetic Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Acetic Acid, glacial	100	1	2	1	
Acetic Anhydride		1		1	Material[1] may react with absorbed moisture
Acetone		1	2 – 3	1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>120°F (50°C)
Acetonitrile		1		1	
Acetophenone		2	3 – 4	1	Material[1] may be slightly soluble at temperatures >390°F (200°C)
Acetylene		1		1	
Acetyl Chloride, dry		1		1	Material[1] may react with absorbed moisture
Acids-Aliphatic, pure		1	1 – 2	1	
Acids-Sulfonic, pure		2 – 4	3 – 4	1	
Acids-Non oxidizing, aq.	<40	1	1 – 2	1	
Acrylic Acid		1	1	1	
Acrylonitrile		1		1	
Adipic Acid		1		1	
Air		1	2 – 3	1	Oxidation for material[1] increases at higher temperatures
Alcohols, Aliphatic		1	1	1	
Allyl Chloride		2	2 – 3	1	
Allyl Alcohol		1	1	1	
Aluminum Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Aluminum Chloride, anydrous		4	4	1	
Aluminum Nitrate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Aluminum Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Ammonia, aq.	Conc.	1	1	1	
Ammonia, Liquid		1		1	
Ammonia Gas		1	1	1	
Ammonium Carbonate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Ammonium Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Ammonium Chloride, aq.	37	1	1	1	
Ammonium Fluoride, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Ammonium Hydroxide		1		1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	>275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Ammonium Nitrate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Ammonium Phosphate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Ammonium Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Amyl Acetate		1	1	1	
Amyl Alcohol		1	1	1	
Aniline		2		1	
Antimony Trichloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Aqua Regia		4	4	1	Chemical attack for material[1]
Argon		1	1	1	
Automatic Transmission Fluid		1		1	Dexron II
Barium Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Barium Sulfate, aq.	slurry	1	1	1	
Barium Sulfide, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Benzaldehyde		2	4	1	Material[1] may be slightly soluble at temperatures >390ºF (200ºC)
Benzene		2	3 – 4	1	Material[1] slightly soluble at temp. >390ºF (200ºC)
Benzene Sulfonic Acid, pure		2 – 3	4	1	
Benzene Sulfonic Acid, aq.	<50	1	1	1	
Benzyl Alcohol		2	3 – 4	1	Material[1] may be slightly soluble at temperatures >390ºF (200ºC)
Benzoic Acid, aq.	Sat.	1	1	1	
Benzoic Acid, pure-as melt above 252ºF (122ºC)		Not appl.	3 – 4	1	
Benzophenone		2	3 – 4		Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Beverages, Alcoholic		1	1	1	
Beverages, Carbonated		1	1	1	
Biphenyl		2	3 – 4		Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Bitumen		2	3	1	
Bleaching Lye	10	2			Potential for oxidative attack Material[1]
Boric Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Brake Fluid		1		2	Castrol universal brake & clutch fluid
Bromine, aq.	30	4	4	1	
Bromine Liq.		4	4	1	
Butane (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Butene (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Butadiene		1	1	1	
Butanol		1	1	1	
Butyl Acetate		1	1	1	
Butylene Glycol		1	1	1	
Butylamine		1		1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>120ºF (50ºC)
Butyric Acid, aq.	20	1	1	1	
Butyric Acid	Conc.	1	1 – 2		
Butyrolactone		1	1	1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 >275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Calcium Carbonate	slurry	1		1	
Calcium Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Calcium Chloride (in Alcohol)	20	1	1	1	
Calcium Hydroxide		1		1	
Calcium Hydroxide, aq.	0.2	1	1	1	
Calcium Hypochlorite, aq.		2	2 – 4	1	Potential for oxidative attack on material[1]
Calcium Nitrate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Calcium Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Camphor		1	1		
Caprolactam, aq.	Sat.	2			
Carbon Monoxide		1	1	1	
Carbon Dioxide, gas		1	1	1	
Carbon Dioxide, supercritical		2		1	
Carbon Disulfide		2	3	1	
Carbon Tetrachloride		2	2	1	Mechanical properties loss <50% for material[2] at T>170ºF (80ºC)
Carbonic Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	Same as carbon dioxide, aq.
Castor Oil		1	1	1	
Caustic Soda	10	1	2	1	
	50	1 – 2	3 – 4	1	
Chloroacetic Acid		3	4	1	
Chloral Hydrate		1	2	1	
Chlorine, Aqueous	10	4	4	1	Chemical attack for material[1]
Chlorine, Gas	100	4	4	1	Chemical attack for material[1]
Chlorobenzene		2 – 3	4	1	
Chloroform		2	3	1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>115ºF (45ºC)
1-Chloronaphthalene		3	4		
Chlorophenol, aq.	5	1		1	
Chlorophenol		4	4	1	
Chlorosulfonic Acid		4	4	1	
Chrome Alum., aq.	10	1	1	1	
Chromic Acid	40	3	4	1	Oxidation for material[1]
Citric Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Citric Acid, aq.	Sat.	1	1	1	
Coconut Oil		1	1	1	
Copper Nitrate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Copper Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Cottonseed Oil		1		1	
Creosote		2	3	1	
Cresols		3	4	1	
Cresylic Acid		2	3	1	
Crude Oil		1 – 2	2 – 3	1	Highly aromatic crudes are more aggressive to material[1]

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 >275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Cumene (Cumol)		4	4	1	
Cupric Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Cupric Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1		
Cupric Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1	1		
Cyclohexane		1	1	1	
Cyclohexene		1	1	1	
Cyclohexanol		1	1	1	
Cyclohexanone		2		1	
Decalin		1	1		
Detergents, Organic		1	1	1	
Dibutylphthalate		1	2 – 3	1	
Dichloroacetic Acid		4	4	1	Material[1] dissolves at higher temperatures
Dichlorobenzene		2 – 3	4	1	Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Conc.	1	1	1	
1,2-Dichloroethane		2	3	1	
Dichloromethane		3	4	1	
Diethanolamine		1		1	
Diethyleneglycol		1	1	1	
Diethyleneglycol, aq.	90	1	1	1	
Diethyl Ether		1	3	1	Mechanical properties loss <50% for material[2] at T>75ºF (25ºC)
Diesel Oil		1	1	1	
Dimethyl Carbitol		1	1		
Dimethyl Aniline		1		1	
Dimethyl Formamide		2	3	1	
Dimethyl Phthalate		2 – 3	3 – 4	1	
Dimethyl Sulfoxide		2		1	
Dinitrogen Tetroxide		4	4		Powerful oxidant, will attack material[1]
Dioctyl Phthalate (DOP)		2	2 – 3	1	
Dioxane		2	3	1	
Diphenyl		2	3 – 4	1	
Diphenyl Ether		2 – 3	3 – 4	1	Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Diphenyl Oxide		2 – 3	3 – 4	1	Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Diphenyl Sulfone		2	4		Solvent for material[1] at high temperatures
Dowtherm A		3	4	1	Material[1] expected to be a solvent >390ºF (200ºC)
Dowtherm G		1	2 – 3		
Dowtherm HT		1	2 – 3		
Dowtherm LF		1	2 – 3		
Edible Oils		1	1	1	
Ethane		1		1	
Ethanol, Denatured	96	1	1	1	
Ethanolamine		1		1	
Ether Diethyl		1	1	1	

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Material[2]= WR600

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Ethyl Acetate		1	2	1	
Ethyl Alcohol		1		1	
Ethyl Butyrate		1	1	1	
Ethyl Chloride		1	1	1	
Ethyl		2	3		
Ethyl Ether		1	3	1	
Ethylbenzene		1 – 2	4	1	Avoid tensile stress with material[1]
Ethylene (Ethene)		1	1		
Ethylene Dichloride		2	3	1	
Ethylene Glycol, aq.	96	1	2	1	
Ethylene Oxide		1	2	1	Material[1] may react with absorbed moisture
Ethylene Propionate		1	1	1	
Fatty Acids		1		1	
Ferric Chloride, aq.	5	1	1	1	
Ferric Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Ferric Chloride, aq.	Sat.	2	2	1	
Ferric Chloride, anhydrous		4	4		In non-aqueous solvents or as melt
Ferric Oxide	slurry	1	1		
Ferric Sulfate		1	1	1	
Ferrous Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
9-Fluorenone		2	3		
Fluorine		4	4	1	Violent reaction with material[1]
Fluosilicic Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Fluothane		1	1		
Formaldehyde, aq.	40	1	2	1	
Formalin		1			
Formic Acid	100	2	4	1	
Forzaldehyde 37 % (Formalin)		1			
Fromic Acid, aq.	3	2	3		
Freon 11	10	2	3	1	Fluorotrichloromethane
Freon 12 (Arcton 12)	Conc.	1	1	1	Dichlorodifluoromethane
Freon 22		1		1	Chlorodifluoromethane
Freon 114		1		1	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Freon 134a		1			1.3.3.3-Tetrafluoroethane
Freon 502		1		1	Blend of chlorodifluoromethane and chloropentafluoroethane
Furan		2	3 – 4	1	
Furfural (Furfuraldehyde)		2	3 – 4	1	
Gas, Natural		1	1	1	
Gasoline		1	2	1	
Gear Oil		1			Castrol HYPOY EP90
Glucose, aq.		1		1	
Glycerine		1	1	1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

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Glycolic Acid (Hydroxy Acetic)		1	1	1	
Glycol	96	1	2		
Glycols		1		1	
Helium		1	1	1	
Heptane (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Heptene (all isomers)		1	1		
Hexamine		1			
Hexane (all isomers)		1	1	1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>150ºF (65ºC)
Hexene (all isomers)		1	1		
Hydraulic Fluid (Petroleum)		1	1		
Hydraulic Fluid (Phosphate Ester)		1	2	1	
Hydraulic Fluid (Vegetable Oil)		1	1		
Hydraulic Fluid (Water-Glycol)		1	1		
Hydrobromic Acid, aq.	10	4	4	1	Potential source of bromine in presence of air
Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic		1	1	1	Higher temperatures decrease material[1] absorption
Hydrocarbons, Aromatic		2	2 – 4	1	Higher temperatures increase material[1] absorption
Hydrocarbons, Olefinic		1	1 – 2	1	
Hydrochloric Acid, aq.	20%	1	1	1	
	10%	1	1	1	
Hydrocyanic Acid		1		1	
Hydrofluoric Acid, aq.	4	4	4	1	
Hydrogen		1	1	1	
Hydrogen Chloride, aq.	Conc.	1		1	
Hydrogen Cyanide		1		1	
Hydrogen Fluoride (Anhydrous)		4	4	1	
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils		1	1		
Hydrogen Peroxide, aq.	28	1	2	1	Material[1] oxidation at higher temperatures
Hydrogen Sulfide, aq.	Sat.	1	1	1	
Hydroquinone		2	3	1	
Hydrazine		2	3	1	Long term exposure may cause stress cracking in material[1]
Iodine (in Alcohol)		2	3	1	
Isoprene		1	1	1	
Isopropyl Acetate		1	2	1	
Isoctane		1	1	1	
Isopropylalcohol		1	1	1	
Isopropylbenzene		4	4	1	
Isopropyl Ether		1	1	1	
Jet Fuel (JP3, JP4 & JP5)		1	2	1	
Kerosene		1	1	1	
Lactic Acid		1		1	
Lactic Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
	90	1	1	1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 >275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Lead Acetate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Lead Nitrate		1		1	
Lead Stearate	slurry	1	1		
Lead Sulfamate		1		1	
Linoleic Acid		1		1	
Linseed Oil		1	1	1	
Lithium Chloride, aq.	30	1	1	1	
Lubricating Oils (Petroleum)		1	1	1	
Lithium Bromide, aq.	50	1	1		
Magnesium Bisulfate		1		1	
Magnesium Carbonate	slurry	1		1	
Magnesium Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Magnesium Hydroxide, aq.	Sat.	1	1	1	
Magnesium Nitrate, aq.		1		1	
Magnesium Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Maleic Acid, aq.	Conc.	1	1	1	
Malonic Acid, aq.	Conc.	1	1		
Manganese Chloride, aq.		1		1	
Manganese Sulfate		1		1	
Manganese Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Mercuric Chloride, aq.	6	1	1	1	
Mercuric Cyanide, aq.		1		1	
Mercuros Nitrate, aq.		1		1	
Mercury		1	1	1	
Methane		1	1	1	
Methanol		1	2	1	
Methyl Alcohol		1	2	1	
Methyl Acetate		1	1	1	
Methyl Bromide		2		1	
Methyl Ethyl Amine		1 – 2	3		Swelling with material[1] at temperatures >180ºF (80ºC)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)		1	2 – 3	1	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)		1		1	
Methyl Tert-butyl Ether (MTBE)		1		1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>175ºF (80ºC)
Methyl Pyrrolidone		2	3		
Methyl Phenyl Ether		2	3		
Methylene Chloride		3	4	1	
Methylene Diphenylisocyanate (MDI)		2 – 3	3 – 4		Stress cracking at higher temperatures. Will react with absorbed water
Milk		1	1	1	
Mineral Oils		1	1	1	
Monochlorobenzene		2 – 3	4	1	
Morpholine		2		1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

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Motor Oil (Petroleum)		1	1	1	
Motor Oil (Synthetic Ester)		1	1	1	
N-Methyl Pyrrolidone		2	3		Avoid tensile stress for material[1]
Naphtha		1	1	1	
Naphthalene		2	3 – 4	1	Material[1] may become slightly soluble at higher temperatures
Nickel Chloride, aq.		1		1	
Nickel Nitrate, aq.		1		1	
Nickel Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Nitric Acid		4	4	1	Chemical attack for material[1]
Nitric Acid, aq.	10	1	2	1	
Nitric Acid, aq.	30	1		1	
Nitric Acid, aq.	50	4	4	1	Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>250ºF (120ºC)
Nitrobenzene		2–3	4	1	For material[1] swelling at higher temperature; some solubility.
Nitrogen		1	1	1	
Nitromethane		2	3	1	
Nitrous Acid, aq.		1		1	
Nitrous Oxide		1	1	1	
Octane (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Oleic Acid		1	2	1	
Oleum		4	4	1	
Ortho Chlorobenzene		2 – 3	4	1	Avoid tensile stress for material[1]
Oxalic Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Oxygen		1	*	1	*Rate of oxidation increases with concentration and temperature. Will burn if ignited.
Ozone		1	*	1	*Rate of oxidation increases with concentration and temperature. Will burn if ignited.
Palmitic Acid		1	1	1	
Parachlorophenol (4-Chlorophenol)		4	4		Material[1] dissolves at higher temperatures
Paraffin		1	1		
Pentafluorophenol		2	3 – 4		
Pentane (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Pentene (all isomers)		1	1	1	
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)		1	2	1	
Perchloric Acid	Conc.	4	4	1	DANGER: EXPLOSIVE
Perchloric Acid, aq.	10	1		1	Dangerous if perchloric acid becomes concentrated
Petroleum Ether		1	1	1	
Phenol, aq.	6	2	3	1	
Phenol, aq.	75	4	4	1	
Phenol (Molten)		4	4		Dissolves material[1] at higher temperatures
Phosphoric Acid, aq.	3	1	1	1	
Phosphoric Acid, aq.	50	1	2	1	

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Material[2]= WR600

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Phosphoric Acid, aq.	80	1		1	
Phthalic Acid, aq.	Sat.	1	1	1	
Picric Acid, aq.	Sat.	1		1	Melts at 250ºF (120ºC)
Potassium Acetate, aq.	50	1	1	1	
Potassium Bicarbonate, aq.	60	1	1	1	
Potassium Bromide, aq.	10	1	1		
Potassium Carbonate, aq.	60	1	1	1	
Potassium Chloride, aq.	90	1	1	1	
Potassium Dichromate, aq.	5	1	1		
Potassium Ferricyanide, aq.	30	1	1	1	
Potassium Ferrocyanide, aq.	30	1	1	1	
Potassium Hydroxide, aq.	10	1	2	1	Do not use glass reinforced grades
	50	1 – 2	3 – 4	1	Chemical attack increases with temperature and concentration
Potassium Iodide, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Potassium Nitrate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Potassium Oxalate, aq.		1	1	1	
Potassium Permanganate, aq.	1	1		1	Potential oxidant for material[1]
Potassium Sulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Potassium Sulfinate, aq.	Conc.	1	1		
Potassium Sulfide, aq.	90	1	1	1	
Propanol		1	1	1	
Propyl Acetate		1	2	1	
Propyl Alcohol		1	1	1	
Propylene		1	1	1	
Propylene Glycol		1	2		
Pyridine		2 – 3	3 – 4	1	
Propane		1	1	1	
Resorcinol		2	3 – 4	1	
Salicylic Acid		1	2	1	
Silicone Fluids		1	1	1	
Silver Nitrate		1	1	1	
Skydrol 500 & 7000		1 – 2	2	1	
Soap Solutions		1	1	1	
Sodium (Molten)		4	4	4	
Sodium Acetate, aq.	60	1	1	1	
Sodium Aluminate, aq.		1		1	
Sodium Benzoate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Sodium Bicarbonate, aq.	50	1	1	1	
Sodium Bichromate, aq.		1		1	Potential oxidant for material[1]
Sodium Bisulfate, aq.	Sat.	1		1	
Sodium Bisulfite, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Sodium Borate (borax), aq.		1	1	1	
Sodium Bromide, aq.	10	1	1	1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

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Sodium Carbonate	20	1	1	1	
Sodium Carbonate, aq.	50	1	1	1	May attack glass reinforced grades
Sodium Chlorate, aq.	10	1	1	1	Potential oxidant for material[1]
Sodium Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Sodium Cyanide, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Sodium Flouride, aq.		1		1	
Sodium Hydroxide, aq.	10	1	2	1	Do not use glass reinforced grades
	50	1 – 2	3 – 4	1	Chemical attack increases with temperature and concentration
Sodium Hypochlorite 15% Cl		2	3	1	Potential oxidant for material[1]
Sodium Nitrate, aq.	50	1	1	1	
Sodium Perborate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Sodium Phosphate, aq.	90	1	1	1	
Sodium Silicate		1	1	1	
Sodium Sulfate, aq.	50	1	1	1	
Sodium Sulfide, aq.	25	1	1	1	
Sodium Thiosulfate, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Stannic Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Stannic Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1		
Steam		1	1	1	555ºF (290ºC) maximum for material[1]
Stearic Acid		1	1	1	
Styrene (Monomer)		2	3	1	
Sulfur		1	2	1	Potentially reactive at higher temperatures
Sulfur Dioxide (Dry Gas)	100	1	1	1	
Sulfuric Acid, aq.	<40	1	2	1	
Sulfuric Acid, aq.	Conc.	4	4		Dissolves, reacts with material[1]
Sulfuric Acid, Fuming		4	4	1	
Sulfurous Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	Aqueous solution of Sulfur Dioxide
Tallow		1	1	1	
Tannic Acid		1		1	
Tar		2	3 – 4	1	
Tartaric Acid, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Terephtalic Acid (TPA)		2			
Tetrachlorethylene		1	2	1	
Tetraethyl Lead		1		1	
Tetrahydrofuran		2	2 – 3	1	Strength reduced under tension for material[1]. Mechanical properties loss <30% for material[2] at T>150ºF (65ºC)
Tetralin		2	2 – 3		
Thionyl Chloride		2		1	Material[1] reacts with absorbed moisture
Thiophene		2	3 – 4		
Titanium Tetrachloride		1		1	Material[1] reacts with absorbed moisture
Toluene		1	2 – 3	1	Mechanical properties loss for material[1]/material[2] at T>210ºF (100ºC)

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

Chemical	Concentrate Weight %	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 <275°F (135°C)	WR®300/525, AR®HT & ARLON® 1000 >275°F (135°C)	WR®600	Comments
Transformer Oil		1	1	1	
Trichlorethylene		2	2 – 3	1	
Triethanolamine		1		1	
Trifluoromethyl Sulfonic Acid		4	4		Dissolves material[1]
Tripropylene Glycol		1		1	
Tributyl Citrate		1		1	
Trichlorobenzene		2	3 – 4	1	
Turpentine		1	1	1	
Trisodium Phosphate, aq.	95	1	1	1	
Undecyl Alcohol (undecanol)		1	1	1	
Urea		1	2	1	
Vaseline		1	1	1	
Vegetable Oils		1	1	1	
Vinegar		1	1	1	
Vinylacetate		1		1	
Vinyl Chloride		2	2	1	
Vinylidine Chloride (Resin)		1		1	
Water		1	1	1	555ºF (290ºC) maximum for material[1]
Wax (Molten)		1	1	1	
White Spirit		1	1	1	
Wines & Spirits		1	1	1	
Xylene (all isomers)		1	2 – 3	1	
Xylenol		2	3 – 4	1	
Zinc Carbonate	slurry	1		1	
Zinc Chloride, aq.	10	1	1	1	
Zinc Nitrate, aq.		1		1	
Zinc Oxide	slurry	1	1		
Zinc Sulfate, aq.	10	1	1	1	

Notes: Material[1]= WR300, WR525, ARHT & Arlon 1000
Material[2]= WR600

LEGEND

1 - No attack, possibly slight absorption. Negligible effect on mechanical properties.

2 - Slight attack by absorption. Some swelling and a small reduction in mechanical properties likely. May limit load bearing capabilities under tension.

3 - Moderate attack or appreciable absorption. Material may have limited life. Applications involving tensile stress not recommended.

4 - Material will dissolve or suffer chemical attack in a short time.

Conc. - Concentrated Aqueous Solution

Sat. - Saturated Aqueous Solution

Statements and recommendations in this publication are based on our experience and knowledge of typical applications for this product and are presented in good faith. This shall not constitute a guarantee or warranty of performance nor a modification or alteration of our standard product warranty which shall be applicable to such products.

Prior to actual use it is recommended compatibility test be run to determine suitability in a specific application.

This is critical where failure could result in injury or damage. A regular program of inspection and replacement should be implemented. Greene, Tweed personnel are available to help with a recommendation.

01/11-GT GH-US-PP-008

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