

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

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, 1% solution

sodium 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%
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**.