A Guide to Chemical Resistance of Polycarbonate Tube

THE POLYCARBONATE STORE

The table below gives indicative results as to the chemical resistance of polycarbonate tube as shown.

	6 days / 23 °C	6 days / 50 °C
Acetic acid, 10 % in water	+	+
Acetone	swells	
Ammonia, 0.1 % in water	-	
Ammonium nitrate, 10 % in water/neutral	+	-
Benzene	swells	
Benzine - free from aromatic hydrocarbons	+	+
Butyl acetate	-	
Carbon tetrachloride	swells	
Chloroform	dissolves	
Citric acid, 10 % in water	+	
Dibutyl phthalate	-	
Diethyl ether	-	
Dimethyl formamide	dissolves	
Dioctyl phthalate	-	
Dioxane	dissolves	
Ethanol (pure)	+	+
Ethyl acetate	swells	
Ethylamine	-	
Ethylene chloride	swells	
Ethylene glycol, 1:1 with water	+	+
Glycerin	reacts	
Hexane	+	+
Hydrochloric acid, 10% in water	+	+
Hydrogen peroxide, 30 % in water	+	
Iron(III) chloride, saturated/aqueous solution	+	+
Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethyl pentane), pure	+	+ (40 °C)
Isopropanol - pure	+	
Methanol	-	
Methyl ethyl ketone	swells	
Methylamine	reacts	
Methylene chloride	dissolves	
Nitric acid, 10 % in water	+	
n-propanol	- (30 °C)	
Ozone, 1 % in air	-	
Paraffin, paraffin oil, pure/free from aromatic hydrocarbons	+	+
Phosphoric acid, 1 % in water	+	-
Potassium hydroxide, 1 % in water	-	
Propane	+	+
Silicone oil	+	+
Sodium carbonate - soda, 10 % in water	+	- (70 °C)
Sodium chloride, saturated/aqueous solution	+	+
Sodium hydroxide - caustic soda, 1 % in water	-	
Sodium nitrate, 10 % in water	+	
Styrene	-	
Sulfuric acid, 10 % in water	+	+
Tetrachloroethane	swells	
Tetrachloroethylene	-	
Trichloroethylene	swells	
Tricresyl phosphate	-	
Triethylene glycol	+	+

+ = Resistant
- = non resistant

All data given is for guidance only and you should satisfy yourself of material suitability for your chosen application before use.