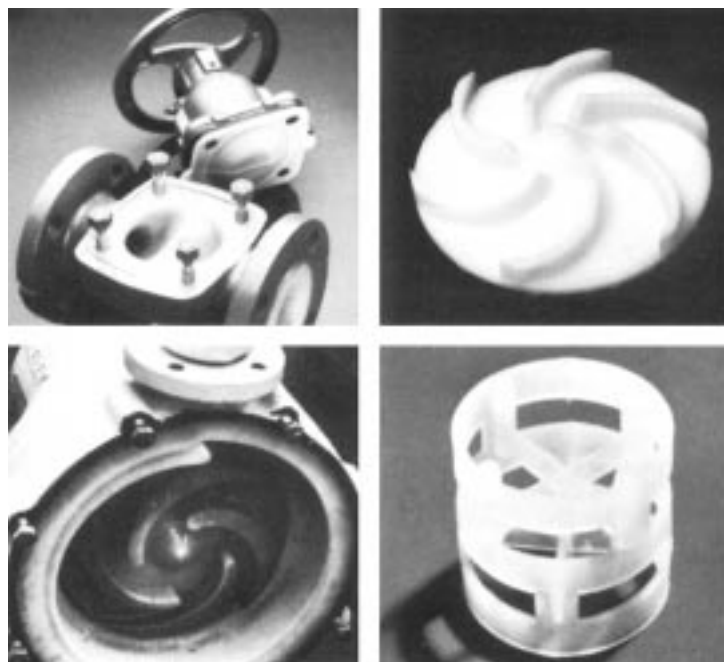




Tefzel[®]
fluoropolymer resin

Chemical Use Temperature Guide



Tefzel® ... Tough for Abrasive Service

Tefzel® fluoropolymer resin is a proven performer in the chemical and petrochemical processing industries. It has gained notable recognition for its unique properties and design versatility which are helping to solve some of the industry's toughest materials problems in process equipment and components.

Like DuPont's family of *Teflon*® fluoropolymer resins, *Tefzel*® provides excellent resistance to attack by chemicals and solvents which can cause rapid deterioration of other plastics and all but the most costly metal alloys.

Tefzel® is inert to strong mineral acids, inorganic bases, halogens and metal salt solutions. Even carboxylic acids, anhydrides, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, esters, chlorocarbons and classic polymer solvents have little effect on *Tefzel*®. Very strong oxidizing acids near their boiling points, such as nitric at high concentration, will however affect *Tefzel*® in varying degrees. So will strong organic bases such as amines and sulfonic acids.

In addition to its chemical resistance, *Tefzel*® has excellent mechanical strength, stiffness and abrasion resistance. This may be an important consideration for process applications where abrasive slurries often accelerate wear and degradation of alternative materials. *Tefzel*® can also be reinforced with glass fibers to increase the flexural modulus to 950,000 psi/6,550 MPa.

Tefzel® has a broad continuous use temperature range from -150° to 300°F (-100° to 150°C). Specific temperature ratings vary with equipment design, thus it is important to consult with component manufacturers for in-use service recommendations.

Chemical Resistance Guide

Table 1 lists over 450 chemicals whose corrosive characteristics create problems which can often be solved by specifying *Tefzel*® fluoropolymer. The maximum use temperature for each chemical service listed is suggested *as a guide only*.

Not all chemicals listed have been tested in a DuPont laboratory. This guide is based on selective laboratory tests of representative chemicals; field applications and experience; and engineering judgments as to the suitability of *Tefzel*® in these chemical environments.

Table 1 lists chemicals and the "upper suggested use temperatures" for organic and inorganic chemicals and plating solutions. The temperature ratings, especially for inorganic chemicals, apply to aqueous and nonaqueous systems. It is recommended that tests be conducted under actual or simulated use conditions wherever possible to determine suitability of *Tefzel*® or any other material for a specific application. It is also suggested that the equipment fabricator be consulted for in-use service recommendations.

Representative Compatibility Data

The data presented in **Table 2** show the effects of various representative chemicals on the properties of *Tefzel*® as tested in DuPont laboratories.

TABLE 1
Chemical Compatibility Data on Tefzel®
(Based on Tests of Representative Materials and Engineering Judgment)

| Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | | Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | °F | °C | | °F | °C |
| A Acetaldehyde | 200 | 95 | Barium Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Acetamide | 250 | 120 | Barium Sulfide | 300 | 150 |
| Acetic Acid (50%) | 250 | 120 | Battery Acid | 250 | 120 |
| Acetic Acid (Glacial) | 230 | 110 | Benzaldehyde | 212 | 100 |
| Acetic Anhydride | 300 | 150 | Benzene | 212 | 100 |
| Acetone | 150 | 65 | Benzene Sulfonic Acid | 212 | 100 |
| Acetone (50% H ₂ O) | 150 | 65 | Benzoic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Acetonitrile | 150 | 65 | Benzoyl Chloride | 150 | 65 |
| Acetophenone | 300 | 150 | Benzyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Acetylchloride | 150 | 65 | Benzyl Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Acetylene | 250 | 120 | Bismuth Carbonate | 300 | 150 |
| Acetylene Tetrabromide | 300 | 150 | Black Liquor | 300 | 150 |
| Acetylene Tetrachloride | 300 | 150 | Bleach (12.5% Cl ₂) | 212 | 100 |
| Acrylonitrile | 150 | 65 | Borax | 300 | 150 |
| Adipic Acid | 275 | 135 | Boric Acid | 300 | 150 |
| Air | 300 | 150 | Brine | 300 | 150 |
| Allyl Alcohol | 212 | 100 | Bromic Acid | 250 | 120 |
| Allyl Chloride | 212 | 100 | Bromine (Dry) | 150 | 65 |
| Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Bromine Water (10%) | 230 | 110 |
| Aluminum Chloride | 300 | 150 | mono-Bromobenzene | 212 | 100 |
| Aluminum Fluoride | 300 | 150 | Bromoform | 212 | 100 |
| Aluminum Hydroxide | 300 | 150 | m-Bromotoluene | 212 | 100 |
| Aluminum Nitrate | 300 | 150 | Butadiene | 250 | 120 |
| Aluminum Oxychloride | 300 | 150 | Butane | 300 | 150 |
| Aluminum Potassium Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Butanediol | 275 | 135 |
| Amino Acids (H ₂ O) | 212 | 100 | Butyl Acetate | 230 | 110 |
| Ammonia (Anhydrous) | 300 | 150 | Butyl Acrylate | 230 | 110 |
| Ammonia (Aqueous 30%) | 230 | 110 | n-Butyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Bifluoride | 300 | 150 | sec-Butyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Bromide (50%) | 275 | 135 | tert-Butyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Carbonate | 300 | 150 | n-Butylamine | 120 | 50 |
| Ammonium Chloride | 300 | 150 | sec-Butylamine | 120 | 50 |
| Ammonium Dichromate | 275 | 135 | tert-Butylamine | 120 | 50 |
| Ammonium Fluoride | 300 | 150 | di-n-Butyl Amine | 230 | 110 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide | 300 | 150 | tri-n-Butyl Amine | 230 | 110 |
| Ammonium Nitrate (Conc.) | 230 | 110 | Butylene | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Perchlorate | 275 | 135 | Butyl Bromide | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Persulfate | 150 | 65 | Butyl Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Phosphate | 300 | 150 | n-Butyl Mercaptan | 300 | 150 |
| Ammonium Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Butyl Phenol | 230 | 110 |
| Ammonium Sulfide | 300 | 150 | Butyl Phthalate | 150 | 65 |
| Ammonium Thiocyanate | 300 | 150 | Butyraldehyde | 212 | 100 |
| Amyl Acetate | 250 | 120 | Butyric Acid | 250 | 120 |
| Amyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 | C Calcium Bisulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Amyl Chloride | 300 | 150 | Calcium Bisulfide | 300 | 150 |
| Aniline | 230 | 110 | Calcium Carbonate | 300 | 150 |
| Aniline Hydrochloride (10%) | 150 | 65 | Calcium Chlorate | 300 | 150 |
| Anthraquinone | 275 | 135 | Calcium Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Anthraquinone-Sulfonic Acid | 275 | 135 | Calcium Hydroxide | 300 | 150 |
| Antimony Trichloride | 212 | 100 | Calcium Hypochlorite | 300 | 150 |
| Aqua Regia | 212 | 100 | Calcium Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Arsenic Acid | 300 | 150 | Calcium Oxide | 275 | 135 |
| B Barium Carbonate | 300 | 150 | Calcium Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Barium Chloride | 300 | 150 | Calcium Sulfide | 250 | 120 |
| Barium Hydroxide | 300 | 150 | Caprylic Acid | 212 | 100 |

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)
Chemical Compatibility Data on Tefzel®
(Based on Tests of Representative Materials and Engineering Judgment)

| Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | | Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | |
|--|-------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------|-----|
| | °F | °C | | °F | °C |
| Carbon Dioxide (Dry) | 300 | 150 | Diglycolic Acid | 212 | 100 |
| Carbon Dioxide (Wet) | 300 | 150 | Diisobutyl Ketone | 230 | 110 |
| Carbon Disulfide | 150 | 65 | Diisobutylene | 275 | 135 |
| Carbon Monoxide | 300 | 150 | Dimethyl Formamide | 250 | 120 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 150 | 65 | Dimethyl Phthalate | 212 | 100 |
| Carbonic Acid | 300 | 150 | Dimethyl Sulfate | 150 | 65 |
| Castor Oil | 300 | 150 | Dimethyl Sulfoxide | 212 | 100 |
| Caustic Potash (10 and 50%) | 212 | 100 | Dimethylamine | 120 | 50 |
| Caustic Soda (10 and 50%) | 212 | 100 | Dimethylaniline | 275 | 135 |
| Cellosolve® | 300 | 150 | Diocetyl Phthalate | 150 | 65 |
| Chloral Hydrate | 212 | 100 | p-Dioxane | 150 | 65 |
| Chlorinated Brine | 250 | 120 | Diphenyl Ether | 175 | 80 |
| Chlorinated Phenol | 212 | 100 | Divinyl Benzene | 175 | 80 |
| Chlorine (Dry) | 212 | 100 | E Epichlorhydrin | 150 | 65 |
| Chlorine (Wet) | 250 | 120 | Ethyl Acetate | 150 | 65 |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 250 | 120 | Ethyl Acrylate | 212 | 100 |
| Chloroacetic Acid (50% H ₂ O) | 230 | 110 | Ethyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Chlorobenzene | 212 | 100 | Ethyl Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Chlorobenzyl Chloride | 150 | 65 | Ethyl Chloroacetate | 212 | 100 |
| Chloroform | 212 | 100 | Ethyl Cyanoacetate | 212 | 100 |
| Chlorohydrin (Liquid) | 150 | 65 | Ethylacetoacetate | 150 | 65 |
| Chlorosulphonic Acid | 75 | 25 | Ethylamine | 100 | 40 |
| Chromic Acid (50%) | 150 | 65 | Ethylene Bromide | 300 | 150 |
| Chromic Chloride | 212 | 100 | Ethylene Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Chromyl Chloride | 212 | 100 | Ethylene Chlorohydrin | 150 | 65 |
| Clorox Bleach Solution (5-1/2% Cl ₂) | 212 | 100 | Ethylene Diamine | 120 | 50 |
| Coal Gas | 212 | 100 | Ethylene Glycol | 300 | 150 |
| Copper Chloride | 300 | 150 | Ethylene Oxide | 230 | 110 |
| Copper Cyanide | 300 | 150 | F Fatty Acids | 300 | 150 |
| Copper Fluoride | 300 | 150 | Ferric Chloride (50% in H ₂ O) | 300 | 150 |
| Copper Nitrate | 300 | 150 | Ferric Hydroxide | 300 | 150 |
| Copper Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Ferric Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Cresol | 275 | 135 | Ferric Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Cresylic Acid | 275 | 135 | Ferrous Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Crotonaldehyde | 212 | 100 | Ferrous Hydroxide | 300 | 150 |
| Crude Oil | 300 | 150 | Ferrous Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Cyclohexane | 300 | 150 | Ferrous Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Cyclohexanol | 250 | 120 | Fluorine (Gaseous) | 100 | 40 |
| Cyclohexanone | 300 | 150 | Fluoroboric Acid | 275 | 135 |
| D DDT | 212 | 100 | Fluosilicic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Decalin | 250 | 120 | Formaldehyde (37% in H ₂ O) | 230 | 110 |
| Decane | 300 | 150 | Formic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Dextrin | 300 | 150 | FREON® 11 | 230 | 110 |
| Diacetone Alcohol | 212 | 100 | FREON® 12 | 230 | 110 |
| 1,2-Dibromopropane | 200 | 95 | FREON® 22 | 230 | 110 |
| Dibutyl Phthalate | 150 | 65 | Fuel Oil | 300 | 150 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | 150 | 65 | Fumaric Acid | 200 | 95 |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 150 | 65 | Furane | 150 | 65 |
| Dichloroethylene | 150 | 65 | Furfural | 212 | 100 |
| Dichloropropionic Acid | 150 | 65 | G Gallic Acid | 212 | 100 |
| Diesel Fuels | 300 | 150 | Gas—Manufactured | 300 | 150 |
| Diethyl Benzene | 275 | 135 | Gas—Natural | 300 | 150 |
| Diethyl Cellosolve | 300 | 150 | Gasoline—Leaded | 300 | 150 |
| Diethyl Ether | 212 | 100 | Gasoline—Sour | 300 | 150 |
| Diethylamine | 230 | 110 | Gasoline—Unleaded | 300 | 150 |
| Diethylene Triamine | 212 | 100 | | | |

TABLE 1 (continued)
Chemical Compatibility Data on Tefzel®
(Based on Tests of Representative Materials and Engineering Judgment)

| Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | | Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | °F | °C | | °F | °C |
| | 300 | 150 | Mercuric Cyanide | 275 | 135 |
| | 275 | 135 | Mercuric Nitrate | 275 | 135 |
| | 250 | 120 | Mercury | 275 | 135 |
| H Heptane | 300 | 150 | Methacrylic Acid | 200 | 95 |
| Hexane | 300 | 150 | Methane | 250 | 120 |
| Hydrazine | 100 | 40 | Methane Sulfonic Acid (50%) | 230 | 110 |
| Hydrazine Dihydrochloride | 125 | 50 | Methyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 |
| Hydriodic Acid | 300 | 150 | <i>n</i> -Methylaniline | 250 | 120 |
| Hydrobromic Acid (50%) | 300 | 150 | Methyl Benzoate | 250 | 120 |
| Hydrochloric Acid (20%) | 300 | 150 | Methyl Bromide | 300 | 150 |
| Hydrochloric Acid (Conc.) | 300 | 150 | Methyl Cellosolve® | 300 | 150 |
| Hydrochloric Acid (Gas) | 300 | 150 | Methyl Chloride | 200 | 95 |
| Hydrocyanic Acid | 300 | 150 | Methyl Chloroform | 150 | 65 |
| Hydrofluoric Acid (35%) | 275 | 135 | Methyl Chloromethyl Ether | 175 | 80 |
| Hydrofluoric Acid (70%) | 250 | 120 | Methyl Cyanoacetate | 175 | 80 |
| Hydrofluoric Acid (100%) | 230 | 110 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 230 | 110 |
| Hydrofluorosilicic Acid | 300 | 150 | Methyl Isobutyl Ketone | 230 | 110 |
| Hydrogen | 300 | 150 | Methyl Methacrylate | 175 | 80 |
| Hydrogen Cyanide | 300 | 150 | Methyl Salicylate | 200 | 95 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide (30%) | 250 | 120 | Methyl Sulfuric Acid | 212 | 100 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide (90%) | 150 | 65 | Methyl Trichlorosilane | 200 | 95 |
| Hydrogen Phosphide | 150 | 65 | Methylene Bromide | 212 | 100 |
| Hydrogen Sulfide (Dry) | 300 | 150 | Methylene Chloride | 212 | 100 |
| Hydrogen Sulfide (Wet) | 300 | 150 | Methylene Iodide | 212 | 100 |
| Hydroquinone | 250 | 120 | Mineral Oil | 300 | 150 |
| Hypochlorous Acid | 300 | 150 | Monochlorobenzene | 230 | 110 |
| I Inert Gases | 300 | 150 | Monoethanolamine | 150 | 65 |
| Iodine (Dry) | 230 | 110 | Morpholine | 150 | 65 |
| Iodine (Wet) | 230 | 110 | N Naphtha | 300 | 150 |
| Iodoform | 230 | 110 | Naphthalene | 300 | 150 |
| Isobutyl Alcohol | 275 | 135 | Nickel Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Isopropylamine | 120 | 50 | Nickel Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| J Jet Fuel—JP4 | 230 | 110 | Nickel Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Jet Fuel—JP5 | 230 | 110 | Nicotine | 212 | 100 |
| L Lactic Acid | 250 | 120 | Nicotinic Acid | 250 | 120 |
| Lard Oil | 300 | 150 | Nitric Acid (50%) | 221 | 105 |
| Lauric Acid | 250 | 120 | Nitric Acid (Conc. 70%) | 248 | 120 |
| Lauryl Chloride | 275 | 135 | Nitric Acid—Sulfuric Acid (50/50) | 212 | 100 |
| Lauryl Sulfate | 250 | 120 | Nitrobenzene | 300 | 150 |
| Lead Acetate | 300 | 150 | Nitrogen Dioxide | 212 | 100 |
| Linoleic Acid | 275 | 135 | Nitrogen Gas | 300 | 150 |
| Linseed Oil | 300 | 150 | Nitromethane | 212 | 100 |
| Lithium Bromide (Saturated) | 250 | 120 | Nitrous Acid | 212 | 100 |
| Lithium Hydroxide | 300 | 150 | O Octane | 300 | 150 |
| Lubricating Oil | 300 | 150 | Octene | 300 | 150 |
| M Magnesium Carbonate | 300 | 150 | Oleic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Magnesium Chloride | 300 | 150 | Oleum | 120 | 50 |
| Magnesium Hydroxide | 300 | 150 | Oxalic Acid | 230 | 110 |
| Magnesium Nitrate | 300 | 150 | Oxygen | 300 | 150 |
| Magnesium Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Ozone (<1% in Air) | 212 | 100 |
| Maleic Acid | 275 | 135 | P Palmitic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Maleic Anhydride | 200 | 95 | Perchloroethylene | 275 | 135 |
| Malic Acid | 275 | 135 | Perchloric Acid (10%) | 230 | 110 |
| Mercuric Chloride | 275 | 135 | Perchloric Acid (72%) | 150 | 65 |
| | | | Petrolatum | 300 | 150 |

(continued)

TABLE 1 (continued)
Chemical Compatibility Data on Tefzel®
(Based on Tests of Representative Materials and Engineering Judgment)

| Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | | Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | °F | °C | | °F | °C |
| Petroleum | 300 | 150 | Silicon Tetrachloride | 250 | 120 |
| Petroleum Ether | 212 | 100 | Silver Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Phenol (10%) | 230 | 110 | Silver Cyanide | 300 | 150 |
| Phenol (100%) | 212 | 100 | Silver Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Phenolsulfonic Acid | 212 | 100 | Sodium Acetate | 300 | 150 |
| Phenylhydrazine | 212 | 100 | Sodium Benzene-Sulfonate | 300 | 150 |
| Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride | 212 | 100 | Sodium Benzoate | 300 | 150 |
| o-Phenylphenol | 212 | 100 | Sodium Bicarbonate | 300 | 150 |
| Phosgene | 212 | 100 | Sodium Bisulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Phosphoric Acid (30%) | 300 | 150 | Sodium Bisulfite | 300 | 150 |
| Phosphoric Acid (85%) | 275 | 135 | Sodium Borate | 212 | 100 |
| Phosphorus Oxychloride | 221 | 100 | Sodium Bromide | 300 | 150 |
| Phosphorus Pentachloride | 212 | 100 | Sodium Carbonate | 300 | 150 |
| Phosphorus Pentoxide | 230 | 110 | Sodium Chlorate | 300 | 150 |
| Phosphorus Trichloride | 250 | 120 | Sodium Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Phthalic Acid | 212 | 100 | Sodium Chromate | 300 | 150 |
| Phthalic Anhydride | 212 | 100 | Sodium Cyanide | 300 | 150 |
| Picric Acid | 125 | 50 | Sodium Dichromate (Alkaline) | 212 | 100 |
| Polyvinyl Acetate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Ferricyanide | 300 | 150 |
| Polyvinyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 | Sodium Ferrocyanide | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Aluminum Chloride | 300 | 150 | Sodium Fluoride | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Aluminum Sulfate (50%) | 300 | 150 | Sodium Glutamate | 275 | 135 |
| Potassium Bicarbonate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Hydroxide (10%) | 230 | 110 |
| Potassium Borate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Hydroxide (50%) | 230 | 110 |
| Potassium Bromate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Hypochlorite | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Bromide | 300 | 150 | Sodium Hyposulfite | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Carbonate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Iodide | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Chlorate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Lignosulfonate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Chloride | 300 | 150 | Sodium Metasilicate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Chromate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Cyanide | 300 | 150 | Sodium Nitrite | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Dichromate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Perborate | 212 | 100 |
| Potassium Ferrocyanide | 300 | 150 | Sodium Perchlorate | 150 | 65 |
| Potassium Fluoride | 300 | 150 | Sodium Peroxide | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Hydroxide (50%) | 212 | 100 | Sodium Persulfate | 175 | 80 |
| Potassium Hypochlorite | 275 | 135 | Sodium Phosphate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Nitrate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Silicate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Perborate | 275 | 135 | Sodium Silicofluoride | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Perchlorate | 212 | 100 | Sodium Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Permanganate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Sulfide | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Persulfate | 150 | 65 | Sodium Sulfite | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Sulfate | 300 | 150 | Sodium Thiosulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Potassium Sulfide | 300 | 150 | Sorbic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Propane | 275 | 135 | Sour Crude Oil | 300 | 150 |
| Propionic Acid | 212 | 100 | Stannic Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Propyl Alcohol | 300 | 150 | Stannous Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Propylene Dibromide | 212 | 100 | Stannous Fluoride | 250 | 120 |
| Propylene Dichloride | 212 | 100 | Stearic Acid | 300 | 150 |
| Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether | 212 | 100 | Stoddard's Solvent | 275 | 135 |
| Propylene Oxide | 150 | 65 | Styrene Monomer | 212 | 100 |
| Pyridine | 150 | 65 | Succinic Acid | 275 | 135 |
| Pyrogallol | 150 | 65 | Sulfamic Acid | 212 | 100 |
| S Salicylaldehyde | 212 | 100 | Sulfur (Molten) | 250 | 120 |
| Salicylic Acid | 250 | 120 | Sulfur Dioxide | 230 | 110 |
| Salt Brine | 300 | 150 | Sulfur Trioxide (Liquid) | 75 | 25 |
| Sea Water | 300 | 150 | Sulfuric Acid (60%) | 300 | 150 |

TABLE 1 (continued)
Chemical Compatibility Data on Tefzel®
(Based on Tests of Representative Materials and Engineering Judgment)

| Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | | Chemical | Maximum Use Temperature | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|
| | °F | °C | | °F | °C |
| | 300 | 150 | U UDMH-Hydrazine (50/50) | 120 | 50 |
| | 120 | 50 | Urea (50% H ₂ O) | 275 | 135 |
| | 230 | 110 | V Varsol | 275 | 135 |
| T Tall Oil | 300 | 150 | Vinyl Acetate | 275 | 135 |
| Tannic Acid | 275 | 135 | Vinyl Chloride (Monomer) | 150 | 65 |
| Tartaric Acid | 275 | 135 | W Water | 300 | 150 |
| 2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol | 212 | 100 | Water Sewage | 275 | 135 |
| Tetraethyl Lead | 300 | 150 | Wax | 300 | 150 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 212 | 100 | X Xylene | 250 | 120 |
| Tetramethyl Ammonium Hydroxide (50%) | 212 | 100 | Z Zinc Acetate | 250 | 120 |
| Thionyl Chloride | 212 | 100 | Zinc Chloride | 300 | 150 |
| Tin Tetrachloride | 230 | 110 | Zinc Hydrosulfite (10%) | 250 | 120 |
| Titanium Dioxide | 300 | 150 | Zinc Nitrate | 300 | 150 |
| Titanium Tetrachloride | 212 | 100 | Zinc Sulfate | 300 | 150 |
| Toluene | 250 | 120 | Zinc Sulfide | 300 | 150 |
| Tributyl Phosphate | 150 | 65 | PLATING SOLUTIONS | | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | 212 | 100 | Brass | 275 | 135 |
| Trichloroethylene | 275 | 135 | Cadmium | 275 | 135 |
| Trichloromethane | 212 | 100 | Chrome | 275 | 135 |
| 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol | 212 | 100 | Copper | 275 | 135 |
| Triethylamine | 230 | 110 | Gold | 275 | 135 |
| Trisodium Phosphate | 275 | 135 | | | |
| Turpentine | 275 | 135 | | | |

Representative Compatibility Data

These test results confirm the chemical resistant properties of *Tefzel*[®].

The test results shown in **Table 2** represent the tensile strength, elongation and weight changes after exposures at indicated temperatures.

TABLE 2
Actual Laboratory Tests on
Chemical Compatibility of *Tefzel*[®] with Representative Chemicals

| Chemical | Boiling Point | | Test Temperature | | Days | Retained Properties—% | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| | °F | °C | °F | °C | | Tensile Strength | Elong. | Weight Gain |
| Acid/Anhydrides | | | | | | | | |
| Acetic Acid (Glacial) | 244 | 118 | 244 | 118 | 7 | 82 | 80 | 3.4 |
| Acetic Anhydride | 282 | 139 | 282 | 139 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | 384 | 196 | 212 | 100 | 7 | 90 | 70 | 0 |
| Aliphatic Hydrocarbons | | | | | | | | |
| Mineral Oil | — | — | 356 | 180 | 7 | 90 | 60 | 0 |
| Naphtha | — | — | 212 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0.5 |
| Aromatic Hydrocarbons | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | 176 | 80 | 176 | 80 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Toluene | 230 | 110 | 230 | 110 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Functional Aromatics | | | | | | | | |
| O-Cresol | 376 | 191 | 356 | 180 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Amines | | | | | | | | |
| Aniline | 365 | 185 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 81 | 99 | 2.7 |
| Aniline | 365 | 185 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 93 | 82 | — |
| Aniline | 365 | 185 | 356 | 180 | 7 | 95 | 90 | — |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline | 374 | 190 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 82 | 97 | — |
| N-Methylaniline | 383 | 195 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 85 | 95 | — |
| N-Methylaniline | 383 | 195 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 100 | — |
| n-Butylamine | 172 | 78 | 172 | 78 | 7 | 71 | 73 | 4.4 |
| Di-n-Butylamine | 318 | 159 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 81 | 96 | — |
| Di-n-Butylamine | 318 | 159 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Di-n-Butylamine | 318 | 159 | 320 | 160 | 7 | 55 | 75 | — |
| Tri-n-Butylamine | 421 | 216 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 81 | 80 | — |
| Tri-n-Butylamine | 421 | 216 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Pyridine | 240 | 116 | 240 | 116 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 1.5 |
| Chlorinated Solvents | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 172 | 78 | 172 | 78 | 7 | 90 | 80 | 4.5 |
| Chloroform | 144 | 62 | 142 | 61 | 7 | 85 | 100 | 4.0 |
| Dichloroethylene | 170 | 77 | 90 | 32 | 7 | 95 | 100 | 2.8 |
| FREON [®] 113 | 115 | 46 | 115 | 46 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0.8 |
| Methylene Chloride | 104 | 40 | 104 | 40 | 7 | 85 | 85 | 0 |
| Ethers | | | | | | | | |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 151 | 66 | 151 | 66 | 7 | 86 | 93 | 3.5 |
| Aldehyde/Ketones | | | | | | | | |
| Acetone | 132 | 56 | 132 | 56 | 7 | 80 | 83 | 4.1 |
| Acetophenone | 394 | 201 | 356 | 180 | 7 | 80 | 80 | 1.5 |
| Cyclohexanone | 312 | 156 | 312 | 156 | 7 | 90 | 85 | 0 |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 176 | 80 | 176 | 80 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |

TABLE 2 (continued)
Actual Laboratory Tests on
Chemical Compatibility of Tefzel[®] with Representative Chemicals

| Chemical | Boiling Point | | Test Temperature | | Days | Retained Properties—% | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| | °F | °C | °F | °C | | Tensile Strength | Elong. | Weight Gain |
| Esters | | | | | | | | |
| n-Butyl Acetate | 260 | 127 | 260 | 127 | 7 | 80 | 60 | 0 |
| Ethyl Acetate | 170 | 77 | 170 | 77 | 7 | 85 | 60 | 0 |
| Polymer Solvents | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethylformamide | 309 | 154 | 194 | 90 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 1.5 |
| Dimethylformamide | 309 | 154 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 76 | 92 | 5.5 |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | 373 | 189 | 194 | 90 | 7 | 95 | 90 | 1.5 |
| Other Organics | | | | | | | | |
| Benzoyl Chloride | 387 | 197 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 94 | 95 | — |
| Benzoyl Chloride | 387 | 197 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Benzyl Alcohol | 401 | 205 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 97 | 90 | — |
| Decalin | 374 | 190 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 89 | 95 | — |
| Phthaloyl Chloride | 529 | 276 | 248 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Acids | | | | | | | | |
| Aqua Regia | — | — | 194 | 90 | * | 93 | 89 | 0.2 |
| Chromic | 257 | 125 | 257 | 125 | 7 | 66 | 25 | — |
| Hydrobromic (Conc) | 257 | 125 | 257 | 125 | 7 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Hydrochloric (Conc) | 223 | 106 | 73 | 23 | 7 | 100 | 90 | 0 |
| Hydrochloric (Conc) | 223 | 106 | 223 | 106 | 7 | 96 | 100 | 0.1 |
| Hydrofluoric (Conc) | — | — | 73 | 23 | 7 | 97 | 95 | 0.1 |
| Nitric—25% | 212 | 100 | 212 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Nitric—50% | 221 | 105 | 221 | 105 | 14 | 87 | 81 | — |
| Nitric—70% (Conc) | 248 | 120 | 73 | 23 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 0.5 |
| Nitric—70% (Conc) | 248 | 120 | 140 | 60 | 53 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Nitric—70% (Conc) | 248 | 120 | 248 | 120 | 2 | 72 | 91 | — |
| Nitric—70% (Conc) | 248 | 120 | 248 | 120 | 3 | 58 | 5 | — |
| Nitric—70% (Conc) | 248 | 120 | 248 | 120 | 7 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Phosphoric (Conc) | — | — | 212 | 100 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Phosphoric (Conc) | — | — | 248 | 120 | 7 | 94 | 93 | 0 |
| Sulfuric (Conc) | — | — | 212 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Sulfuric (Conc) | — | — | 248 | 120 | 7 | 98 | 95 | 0 |
| Sulfuric (Conc) | — | — | 302 | 150 | * | 98 | 90 | 0 |
| Halogens | | | | | | | | |
| Bromine (Anhy) | 138 | 59 | 73 | 23 | 7 | 90 | 90 | 1.2 |
| Bromine (Anhy) | 138 | 59 | 135 | 57 | 7 | 99 | 100 | — |
| Bromine (Anhy) | 138 | 59 | 135 | 57 | 30 | 94 | 93 | 3.4 |
| Chlorine (Anhy) | — | — | 248 | 120 | 7 | 85 | 84 | 7 |
| Bases | | | | | | | | |
| Ammonium Hydroxide | — | — | 150 | 66 | 7 | 97 | 97 | 0 |
| Potassium Hydroxide (20%) | — | — | 212 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Sodium Hydroxide (50%) | — | — | 248 | 120 | 7 | 94 | 80 | 0.2 |
| Peroxides | | | | | | | | |
| Hydrogen Peroxide (30%) | — | — | 73 | 23 | 7 | 99 | 98 | 0 |

(continued)

*Exposed for 6 hours.

NOTES: Change in properties ≤15% is considered insignificant. Samples were 10–15 mil microtensile bars. TS/E and wt. gain determined within 24 hours after removal from exposure media.

TABLE 2 (continued)
Actual Laboratory Tests on
Chemical Compatibility of Tefzel® with Representative Chemicals

| Chemical | Boiling Point | | Test Temperature | | Days | Retained Properties—% | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| | °F | °C | °F | °C | | Tensile Strength | Elong. | Weight Gain |
| Salt-Metal Etchants | | | | | | | | |
| Ferric Chloride (25%) | 220 | 104 | 212 | 100 | 7 | 95 | 95 | 0 |
| Zinc Chloride (25%) | 220 | 104 | 212 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Other Inorganics | | | | | | | | |
| Phosphoric Oxychloride | 220 | 104 | 220 | 104 | 7 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Phosphoric Trichloride | 167 | 75 | 167 | 75 | 7 | 100 | 98 | — |
| Silicon Tetrachloride | 140 | 60 | 140 | 60 | 7 | 100 | 100 | — |
| Sulfuryl Chloride | 115 | 68 | 155 | 68 | 7 | 86 | 100 | 8 |
| Water | 212 | 100 | 212 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
| A-20 Stripper Solution | — | — | 284 | 140 | 7 | 90 | 90 | — |
| Aerosafe | — | — | 300 | 149 | 7 | 92 | 93 | 3.9 |
| Skydrol | — | — | 300 | 149 | 7 | 100 | 95 | 3.0 |

*Exposed for 6 hours.

NOTES: Change in properties $\leq 15\%$ is considered insignificant. Samples were 10–15 mil microtensile bars. TS/E and wt. gain determined within 24 hours after removal from exposure media.

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CAUTION: Do not use in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical applications, see "DuPont Medical Caution Statement," H-50102.



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