

by **aliaxis**



ASTM uPVC SCH 40 & SCH 80

About Aliaxis



Aliaxis group is a leading global manufacturer and distributor of plastic fluid handling systems used in residential, commercial and industrial buildings.

Head quartered in Brussels, Belgium. Aliaxis is present in over 45 countries, has more than 100 manufacturing and commercial entities and employs over 16,000 people.

Aliaxis leverages local and global knowledge of the industry as well as regulations and building habits to provide consistently excellent customer service through distribution partners to builders, installers, infrastructure contractors and others. The group is in the Indian plumbing and sanitary market through a partnership with Ashirvad Pipes since 2013.





About Ashirvad

Ashirvad, an Aliaxis group company, setup its Bengaluru units in 1998 and is a wholly owned company of Aliaxis group. Aliaxis group is a global leading manufacturer and distributor of plastic fluid handling systems used in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. Headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, Aliaxis is present over 40 countries with more than 75 manufacturing and commercial entities, employees over 16,100 people and generates more than 3 billion Euro (₹. 21, 600 crores approx.) in annual sales.

Ashirvad has always been relentless in its commitment to quality and service. Ashirvad pipes is a leading manufacturer and supplier of CPVC, uPVC, SWR plumbing systems and is also the pioneer in designing and manufacturing uPVC column pipes, which are used in the erection of submersible borehole pumps. Today Ashirvad is the world's largest manufacturer of uPVC column pipes and is also successfully exporting to over 35 countries. The CPVC Hot and Cold plumbing system is manufactured in collaboration with Lubrizol, USA (a Berkshire Hathaway company) and is best suited for the clean and hygienic supply of potable water. Ashirvad is the world's largest selling CPVC and uPVC pipes and fittings company.

Ashirvad has expanded its product range with an innovative triple layer low noise (silent and silent plus) SWR and a foam core underground drainage system along with the widest range of locally manufactured speciality items and accessories such as – manholes, inspection chambers and non-return valves. Furthermore, the company has successfully entered into the sanitary and fire safety space with its leading range of traps and couplings, pan connectors and concealed valves.

Ashirvad s has consistently grown year on year and aims to become a one stop shop for all Plumbing, Industrial, Sanitary, Agriculture, Fire Safety and Drainage products in the country.

Capabilities:

- Manufacturing capacity of more than 2,00,000 MT per annum
- State of the art facility spread across 50 acres
- 500+ Strong Sales & Marketing Team
- 200+ Strong Central Support Office Team
- Over 4,500 Manufacturing Workforce
- 14 Warehouses, 1,100 Distributors, 53,000 Dealers across India
- Exporting to more than 40 Countries
- 2 Factories in Bengaluru and one in Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) near Delhi



CIDC - 2017

Construction Industry Database (CIDC) - 2017 Has been enlisted as an **Approved Vendor** for providing the following Service /Products Manufacturing of CPVC & uPVC Pipes & Fittings.



WCRC Leaders Summit - 2014

WCRC Leaders Summit - 2014 Ashirvad Pipes, "One Of The 100 Fastest Growing Marketing Brands In Asia" (Evaluated and selected by KPMG) The Global Audit Firm.



The National Award - 2007

The National Award - 2007 Ashirvad won the National Award for "Outstanding Entrepreneurship in Medium Enterprises". The award was presented by the Prime Minister of India.



Certifications



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Industrial Products



Industrial Applications

<u>Korrosafe</u>

ashirvad by aliaxis

- Power Generation WT/ WWT
- Chemical Processing Process Piping
- Metals & Mining WWT/WT and Slurry Transport
- Shipbuilding & Marine Ballast Water, WT
- Turf & Agricultural Irrigation Pre Filtration

ASTM PIPES & FITTINGS SCH - 40 & 80



- Cooling Towers Prefiltration
- Effluent Treatment Plants- WWT
- Process Water Filtration Water Recycling

FILTRATION SYSTEMS



- Gas Distribution City Gas Distribution
- Water Distribution City Water Distribution
- Waste Water Sewage and ETP

ELECTRO - FUSION FITTINGS



- Power Generation & Manufacturing WT/ WWT
- Chemical Industry Process Piping
- Irrigation & Agriculture Pre Treatment
- Swimming pool & SPA Pre Treatment
- Aquarium Pre Treatment & Recycle

FLS INSTRUMENTATION



- Aerospace & Defence Water Distribution
- Automotive Water Treatment
- Engineering & Construction Process Piping
- Oil & Gas Process Piping
- Utilities Water Treatment, ETP

PIPE COUPLINGS



- Chemical Processing Process Piping
- Oil & Gas Processing Product Transfer
- Fuel Transfer White Oil Transfer
- Pressure Air Process Air Piping
- Hazardous Chemical Transfer Product Transfer

SUPER FLOW ABS, PLX, AIR-LINE XTRA



- Chemical Processing Process Piping
- Metals & Mining WT/WWT & Process Piping
- Oil & Gas Processing WT/WWT & Process
 Piping
- Oil Extraction Process Piping
- Shipbuilding & Marine WT/WWT

DOUBLE CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS



- Power Generation & Manufacturing WT/ WWT
- Chemical Industry Process Piping
- Mining Slurry Transport, WT/WWT
- Marine WT/WWT, Ballast Water
- Irrigation & Agriculture Pre Treatment

MANUAL / AUTOMATION VALVES (UPVC, CPVC, PPH & PVDF)



10 Assurances

Ashirvad's stringent quality checks ensure premium products and maximum customer satisfaction



About Ashirvad Industrial

Ashirvad's Industrial Division (erstwhile Aliaxis Utilities and Industry Pvt Ltd.) deals with all types of Thermo Plastics Piping systems viz CPVC, uPVC, PPH, PVDF & ABS Pipes, Fittings, Valves with both Pneumatic and Electric Actuators & Accessories as per ISO-DIN Metric, ASTM standards, High Performance Metal Pipe Coupling, Pipe Clamps, Double Containment Piping System, Instrumentation products, Acid Waste system, Compressed air conveying Piping System, Pre Filtration System, Chemical Drainage system Etc. to cater the service in Industries of different segments in India and across the Globe.

We at Ashirvad by Aliaxis give packaged solutions for industrial, process plants & water treatment projects with following products:

- FIP Italy make uPVC, CPVC, PPH & PVDF manual & auto valves, pipes & fittings.
- ASHIRVAD- Indian make uPVC & CPVC Pipes and fittings
- FIP make instrumentation like flowmeters, PH, ORP conductivity meters etc.
- IPEX Canada make uPVC, CPVC, ABS, natural & unpigmented PP piping system for process piping, double containment piping, acid waste systems, high purity applications etc.
- DURAPIPE UK make ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene) piping system & valves for chilled, cold water & flexible ABS for compressed air applications
- STRAUB Switzerland make mechanical couplings
- JIMTEN Spain make non-metallic filtration systems, pipe couplings & Air release valves.
- FRIATEC Germany made Electrofusion fittings.

"Industrial" in Ashirvad today

In order to address customer needs and growth, we have a segment approach to reach to customers

Market segmentation leads to profitable growth based on:

- Better tailored product service offering/develop new offers
- Better resource management (e.g., salesforce, marketing) with specific segments
- Customized value proposition
- Better price allocation for specific segments
- Distinguished and better use of different channels
- Efficient tracking of global projects



Today thermoplastic pipes play an important role in virtually every industrial process. The reason for this is the vast variety of solutions plastic pipes offer because plastic pipes can be adapted for each application. High chemical resistance, advanced jointing techniques and a comprehensive standardisation framework ensure efficient, economical and safe solutions.

Introduction - Product

Ashirvad is vey proud to introduce ASTM PVC solvent weld Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC Piping System under the brand name Ashirvad.

PRODUCT	SIZE RANGE	STANDARDS *	PROPERTIES
Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC Pipes SCH 40 & 80	1/2" - 6"	ASTM D 1785	Strong and light weight Easy to install Fire Resistant Durable UV Stabilised Simple and leak proof Suitable for Potable Water Chemical Resistance
Fittings	1/2" - 6"	ASTM D 2467	Maximum Flow rate
Solvent Cement	Heavy	ASTM D 2564	





Key Physical Properties PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride)

PROPERTIES	PVC	STANDARDS
Cell classification	12454	ASTM D1784
Specific gravity	1.42	ASTM D792
Tensile strength, psi at 73°F	7,450	ASTM D638
Modulus of elasticity tensile, psi at 73°F	400,000	ASTM D638
Flexural strength, psi	14,500	ASTM D790
zod impact, ft.lbs./in. at 73°F, notched	0.75	ASTM D256
Compressive strength, psi	9,000	ASTM D695
Poisson's ratio	0.38	-
Working stress, psi at 73°F	2,000	-
Coefficient of thermal expansion in./in./°F (x 10-5)	3.0	ASTM D696
Linear expansion, in./10°F per 100' of pipe	0.36	-
Maximum operating temperature under pressure	140°F (60°C)	-
Deflection temperature under load, °F at 66 psi	173	ASTM D648
Deflection temperature under load, °F at 264 psi	160	ASTM D648
Thermal conductivity, BTU.in./hr. ft2.°F	1.2	ASTM C177
Burning rate	Self-extinguish	ASTM D635
Burning class	V-0	UL-94
Flash ignition, °F	730	-
Limited oxygen index (%)	43	ASTM D2863-70
Water absorption, %, (24 hrs. at 73°F)	0.05	ASTM D570

* The properties listed in this table represent general material properties and should be used as a guideline only.

Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC

uPVC Sch 40 - 1/2" - 6" (15mm - 150mm) uPVC Sch 80 - 1/2" - 6" (15mm - 150mm)

OUR SYSTEM ADVANTAGE

The Ashirvad system provide a complete line of pipe, fittings, flanges, strainers and valves to meet all your process system requirements.

Ashirvad developed the Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial (uPVC) systems to meet industry demands for a complete Pipe, Valves and Fittings (uPVC) package that is designed, produced and backed by a single manufacturer.

These systems are engineered and manufactured to strict quality, performance and dimensional standards, and therefore eliminate the problems inherent in purchasing and installing piping system components manufactured by several different companies

Our high-performance vinyl systems are designed to meet the temperature, pressure and size requirements of piping systems used in chemical processes and other industrial applications. They feature outstanding resistance to photodegradation, creep stress and immunity to oxidation, and are exceptionally suited for use with a wide range of acids, alcohols, salts and halogens. The perfect extended service, low maintenance alternative to common and exotic metal systems.

Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC Pipes are available in SCH 40 & 80 and Fittings are available in SCH 80.

FIELDS OF APPLICATIONS

- Plant chemical distribution lines
- Water and wastewater
- Acid systems for refineries, pickling lines and plating shops
- Chlorine injection, chlorine dioxide and chloralkali plant piping
- Steel wire plants
- Battery manufacturing
- Bleach lines in textile and paper mills
- Alum and caustic handling systems
- Circuit board manufacturing
- Semiconductor
- Pharmaceutical
- Cooling water and cooling tower systems
- Tailing and slurry lines
- Washwater recovery systems
- Plant water supply
- Brine and seawater systems
- Fish farming
- Waterworks
- Aquariums and swimming pools
- Irrigation systems in golf courses, greenhouses, etc.

Caution: Do not use or test uPVC with compressed air or other gases including air-over-water boosters.



Standards and Specificatons

ASTM D 1784	-	Rigid Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Compounds.
ASTM D 1785	-	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipes, SCH 40 & SCH 80.
ASTM D 2466	-	Socket type Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings
ASTM D 2467	-	Socket type Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings
ASTM D 2564	-	Solvent Cements for Plastic Pipes & Fittings
ASTM F 1498	-	Taper Pipe threads 60° for Thermoplastics Pipe & Fittings
ASTM D 2774	-	Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipes.

Codes - Description

ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials.
ANSI	-	American National Standards Institute
BSP	-	British Standard Pipe
IPS	-	Iron Pipe Size (ASTM)
NPT	-	National Pipe Threads (ANSI)
FIPT	-	Female Iron Pipe Threads
MIPT	-	Male Iron Pipe Threads.
SOCKET	-	Solvent Weld Socket
SPIGOT	-	Spigot End (IPS)
PVC	-	Poly Vinyl Chloride



Why Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial System?

Lower Installation Costs, Easy Handling

In addition to a lower material cost, Industrial uPVC pipe can significantly reduce labour and transportation costs on a typical installation. The reason? They are lightweight, easily handled, stored, cut and joined.

Extended Life

Industrial uPVC provide years of maintenance free service. Our materials will not rust, pit, scale or corrode on either interior or exterior surfaces. Thermoplastic piping systems in a variety of demanding industrial applications have operated successfully for over 45 years.

Superior Underground Performance

Industrial uPVC is immune to damage from naturally corrosive soil conditions as well as electrochemical and galvanic corrosion. This is particularly advantageous in underground installations where galvanic reaction often causes damage to metal piping products.

Exceptional Chemical Resistance

The vinyl systems, including pipe, valves and fittings provide outstanding resistance to a wide range of chemicals such as most acids, alcohols, alkalies, salt solutions, halogens and more.

Improved Flow

Industrial uPVC have a substantially lower Roughness Factor than metal and other materials, and since they do not rust, pit, scale or corrode, the interior walls remain smooth in virtually any service.

Exceptional Temperature Range

The vinyl systems are designed to meet a broad range of service temperatures. Industrial uPVC has a recommended maximum service temperature of 140°F (60°C) in pressure.

Lower Thermal Conductivity

With a low thermal conductivity factor, the vinyl systems have less heat loss or gain, thus sustaining service temperature more efficiently than metal piping. As a result, pipe insulation needs may be reduced.

Environmentally Responsible

With energy conservation a prime concern, you can rely on the fact that our manufacturing process for Industrial uPVC piping materials requires less than half the energy needed to produce the equivalent size of carbon steel or steel alloy materials.

DID YOU KNOW?

One of the outstanding characteristics of uPVC is its resistance to ignition. This is demonstrated by its flash point of 730°F (388°C), compared to 400°F (204°C) for wood chips.



Dimension and Water Pressure Rating of Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC Pipes & Fittings

Dimensions of uPVC Pipes SCH 40 and SCH 80 (As per ASTM 1785)

	Sizes			Schedule 40			Schedule 80	
Diameter (in)	Diameter (mm)	Avg OD (mm)	Min Wall Thickness (mm)	*Max. work Pressure at 23°C (kg/cm²)	Burst Pressure at 23°C (kg/cm²)	Min Wall Thickness (mm)	*Max. work Pressure at 23°C (kg/cm²)	Burst Pressure at 23°C (kg/ cm²)
1/2	15	21.34	2.77	42.22	134.30	3.73	59.76	191.3
3⁄4	20	26.67	2.87	33.75	108.29	3.91	48.54	154.69
1	25	33.40	3.38	31.61	101.26	4.56	44.26	142.05
11⁄4	32	42.16	3.56	26.01	83.00	4.85	36.61	116.76
11/2	40	48.26	3.68	23.25	74.54	5.08	33.04	106.15
2	50	60.32	3.91	19.68	62.61	5.54	28.14	90.65
21/2	65	73.02	5.16	21.11	68.22	7.01	29.57	95.65
3	80	88.9	5.49	18.25	59.04	7.62	26.01	84.33
4	100	114.3	6.02	15.50	49.97	8.56	22.56	73.11
6	150	168.28	7.11	12.64	39.36	10.97	19.68	62.61

Tapered Socketed Dimension for uPVC Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 (as per ASTM D 2467)

Nominal Size (in)	Socket Diam	Entrance eter (A)	Socke Diam	t Bottom eter (B)	Socket Length in inch (mm)	Inside Diameter in inch (mm)	Wall Thi in inch	ckness (mm)
	Diameter	Tolerance on Diameter in inch (mm)	Diameter	Tolerance on Diameter in inch (mm)	С	D	Middle if the Socket "E"	Beyond the Socket "F"
1/2	0.852 (21.64)	±0.004 (±0.10)	0.840 (21.34)	±0.004 (±0.10)	0.875 (22.22)	0.542 (13.77)	0.147 (3.73)	0.185 (4.70)
3⁄4	1.062 (26.97)	±0.004 (±0.10)	1.050 (26.67)	±0.004 (±0.10)	1.000 (25.40)	0.738 (18.75)	0.154 (3.91)	0.195 (4.95)
1	1.330 (33.78)	±0.005 (±0.13)	1.315 (33.40)	±0.005 (±0.13)	1.125 (28.58)	0.952 (24.18)	0.179 (4.55)	0.225 (5.72)
11⁄4	1.675 (42.55)	±0.005 (±0.13)	1.660 (42.18)	±0.005 (±0.13)	1.250 (31.75)	1.273 (32.33)	0.191 (4.85)	0.240 (6.10)
11/2	1.918 (48.72)	±0.006 (±0.15)	1.900 (48.26)	±0.006 (±0.15)	1.375 (34.93)	1.494 (37.95)	0.200 (5.08)	0.250 (6.99)
2	2.393 (60.78)	±0.006 (±0.15)	2.375 (60.325)	±0.006 (±0.15)	1.500 (38.10)	1.933 (49.10)	0.218 (5.54)	0.275 (6.99)
21/2	2.896 (73.56)	±0.007 (±0.18)	2.875 (73.03)	±0.007 (±0.18)	1.750 (44.45)	2.316 (58.83)	0.276 (7.01)	0.345 (8.75)
3	3.524 (89.51)	±0.008 (±0.20)	3.500 (88.90)	±0.008 (±0.20)	1.875 (47.63)	2.892 (73.48)	0.300 (7.62)	0.375 (9.525)
4	4.527 (114.99)	±0.009 (±0.23)	4.500 (114.301)	±0.009 (±0.231)	2.250 (57.15)	3.817 (96.951)	0.337 (8.56)	0.420 (10.67)
6	6.0647(168.83)	±0.011 (±0.28)	6.614 (168.00)	±0.011 (±0.28)	3.000 (76.20)	5.646 (143.41)	0.432 (10.97)	0.540 (13.72)

Burst pressure requirements for uPVC fittings SCH 80 are same as burst pressure of uPVC SCH 80 pipes.

Industrial uPVC Pipes (SCH 40)

(as per ASTM D 1785)

IN	MM	LENGTH	SAP CODE
1/2	15	5 meter	70003488
3⁄4	20	5 meter	70003489
1	25	5 meter	70003490
1¼	32	5 meter	70003491
11⁄2	40	5 meter	70003492
2	50	5 meter	70003493
21/2	65	5 meter	70003500
3	80	5 meter	70003501
4	100	5 meter	70003502
6	150	5 meter	70003503

Industrial uPVC Pipes (SCH 80)

(as per ASTM D 1785)

IN	MM	LENGTH	SAP CODE
1/2	15	5 meter	70003494
3⁄4	20	5 meter	70003495
1	25	5 meter	70003496
11⁄4	32	5 meter	70003497
11⁄2	40	5 meter	70003498
2	50	5 meter	70003499
21/2	65	5 meter	70003504
3	80	5 meter	70003505
4	100	5 meter	70003506
6	150	5 meter	70003507



Industrial Fittings (SCH. 80)

(as per ASTM F 439 - Sch 80)

TEE SOC X SOC X SOC



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L	н
1⁄2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	50	72
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	57	79
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	67	93
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	80	108
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	94	121
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	107	138
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	130	174
3	89.5	113.74	7.62	47.63	140	200
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	188	245
6	153.88	168.1	7.11	77.25	250	330

ELBOW SOC X SOC 90 DEGREE



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	Н
1⁄2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	42
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	58
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	66
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	80
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	90
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	115
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	132
3	89.5	113.74	7.62	47.63	150
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	182
6	153.88	168.1	7.11	77.25	250

COUPLING SOC X SOC



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L
1⁄2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	47
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	54
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	60
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	67
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	73
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	80
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	96
3	89.5	113.74	7.62	47.63	102
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	121
6	153.88	168.1	7.11	77.25	160

END CAP SOC



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L
1/2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	28
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	36
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	36
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	42
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	45
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	54
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	60
3	89.5	113.74	7.62	47.63	66
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	80

FLANGE SOC - CL 150



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L	н	U
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	115	32	4
11⁄4	42.55	52.31	4.88	32.50	125.7	36.7	4
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	136	38	4
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.10	160	42	4
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	176	51	4
3	89.50	104.74	7.62	47.63	188	55	4
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	225	68	8

MTA SOC X THR



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L
1⁄2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	42
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	48
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	56
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	58
11/2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	66
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	69
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	72
3	89.5	113.74	7.62	47.63	76
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	81

FTA SOC X THR



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L	н
1/2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	29	40
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	35	46
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	43	55
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	53	59
11/2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	60	67
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	72	71
21⁄2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	87	77
3	89.5	104.74	7.62	47.63	104	87
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	128	105

REDUCER BUSH



SIZE	ID-1	ID-2	SL	L	н
³ / ₄ × ¹ / ₂	26.97	21.64	22.23	34	28
1 x 1/2	33.78	21.64	22.23	43	32
1 x ³ ⁄4	33.78	26.97	25.4	43	32
11/4 x 1/2	42.55	21.64	22.23	53	35
11⁄4 x 3⁄4	42.55	26.97	25.4	53	35
11⁄4 x 1	42.55	33.78	28.58	53	35
11/2 x 1/2	48.72	21.64	22.23	58	37
11/2 x 3/4	48.72	26.97	25.4	58	37
11/2 x 1	48.72	33.78	28.58	58	37
11/2 x 11/4	48.72	42.55	31.75	58	37
1½ x 1½	48.72	48.72	22.23	58	37
2 x ¾	60.78	26.97	25.4	72	43
2 x 1	60.78	33.78	28.58	72	43
2 x 11/4	60.78	42.55	31.75	72	43
2 x 11/2	60.78	48.72	34.93	72	43
21/2 x 2 (CTS)	73.56	60.78	38.1	80	56
21/2 x 2	73.56	60.78	38.1	80	56
3 x 2 (CTS)	89.5	60.78	38.1	98	56
3 x 2	89.5	60.78	38.1	98	56
3 x 21/2	89.5	73.56	44.45	98	56
4 x 2 (CTS)	114.99	60.78	38.1	123	66
4 x 2	114.99	60.78	38.1	123	66
4 x 2½	114.99	73.56	44.45	123	66
4 x 3	114.99	89.5	47.63	123	66
6 x 3	89.31	167.92	48	170.8	85.5
6 x 4	114.76	167.92	51	170.8	85.5





SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L	н
1/2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	45	59
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	58	68
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	60	74
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	77	85
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	83	88
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	98	115
21/2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	130	168
3	89.5	104.74	7.62	47.63	126	188
4	114.99	132.11	8.56	57.15	145	235

CROSS TEE



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	79
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	92

FLANGE END CAP - CLOSED



SIZE	L	Н	U
1	115	15	4
11/2	136	18	4
2	160	18	4
21/2	176	23	4
3	188	23	4
4	225	28	8
6	278	28	8

UNION



SIZE	ID	OD	WT	SL	L	н
1⁄2	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	46	62
3⁄4	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	53	65
1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	69	68
11⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	71	85
11⁄2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	95	85
2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	115	94
21⁄2	73.38	88.54	7.58	45.45	125.8	101.4
3	89.31	97.41	8.1	48.63	146.7	107
4	114.76	124.19	9.43	58.15	176.2	126.35



SIZE	ID-1	OD-1	WT-1	SL-1	ID-2	OD-2	WT-2	SL-2	L	н
³ / ₄ × ³ / ₄ × ¹ / ₂	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	56	80
1 x 1 x ½	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	67	92
1 x 1 x ³ ⁄ ₄	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	70	92
11/4 × 11/4 × 1/2	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	70	108
11/4 × 11/4 × 3/4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	73	108
11⁄4 × 11⁄4 × 1	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	75	108
1½ x 1½ x ½	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	75	117
1½ × 1½ × ¾	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	82	117
1½ x 1½ x 1	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	82	117
11/2 x 11/2 x 11/4	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	87	117
2 x 2 x ½	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	88	100
2 x 2 x ³ ⁄ ₄	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	26.97	34.43	3.73	25.4	93	135
2 x 2 x 1	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	95	135
2 x 2 x 11⁄4	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	100	135
2 x 2 x 1½	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	104	135
2½ x 2½ x 2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	82.2	161
3 x 2	89.31	105.55	16.24	48.63	60.78	88.54	27.76	44	95.45	181.12
3 x 3 x 2½	89.51	104.75	7.62	47.63	73.38	83.7	5.16	44.45	95.45	181.1

REDUCER COUPLER



SIZE	ID-1	OD-1	WT-1	SL-1	ID-2	OD-2	WT-2	SL-2	н
³ / ₄ × ¹ / ₂	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	56
1 x ½	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	66
1 x ¾	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	65
11⁄4 x 1⁄2	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	69
11⁄4 x 3⁄4	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	68
11⁄4 x 1	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	68
11/2 x 1/2	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	74
11⁄2 x 3⁄4	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	26.97	34.79	3.91	25.4	76
11⁄2 x 1	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	75
11/2 x 11/4	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	74
2 x 1/2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	21.64	29.1	3.73	22.23	85
2 x ¾	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	26.97	34.43	3.73	25.4	85
2 x 1	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	33.78	42.88	4.55	28.58	85
2 x 11/4	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	42.55	52.25	4.85	31.75	83
2 x 11/2	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	48.72	58.88	5.08	34.93	83
21/2 x 2	73.56	87.58	7.01	44.45	60.78	71.86	5.54	38.1	104
3x2	89.31	105.55	16.24	48.63	60.78	88.54	27.76	48.93	104
3 x 21/2	89.51	104.75	7.62	47.63	73.38	83.7	5.16	44.45	107



Pressure De-Rating Factor

Fahrenheit (°F)	Centigrade °C	De-rating Factor
73	23	1.00
80	27	0.88
90	32	0.75
100	38	0.62
110	43	0.51
120	49	0.40
130	54	0.31
140	60	0.22

Pipe temperature de-rating factor for pressure rating

Operating Temperature

Ashirvad Korrosafe Industrial uPVC Piping System pressure ratings are dependent on the pipe diameter and the operating temperature of the system. As temperatures increase, the pressure rating of the system decreases. Refer to the table for de-rating factors. uPVC piping to carry a maximum service temperature of 140°F when appropriate temperature/ pressure de-rating factors are applied.

Handling and Storage

Proper Handling of Pipes



Please check and inspect the pipes on receipt. The pipes should be checked for any forms of transport damage due to shift in loads or improper handling/treatment. Visually examine the ends of pipes for any cracks or damage.



The pipes should be handled with care. The tendency to throw or drop the pipes to the floor should be avoided. Do not drag or push the pipes from a truck bed. Contact of the pipes with any sharp object should be totally avoided.

Storage of Pipes

The pipes should preferably be stored indoors. When this is not possible, please ensure to



Protect the pipes from sun light, to reduce the effect of UV rays.

The pipes should be stored on level ground and on dry surface.



If pipes of same diameter but different classes are being stacked together, place the thicker pipes below. i.e., stack Sch 80 below Sch 40.

If placing pipes on racks, ensure the spacing between the supports does not exceed 3 feet.

Safe Handling of Solvent Cement

When using solvent cement, primers and cleaners, there are some basic safety measures all users should keep in mind.



After every application of solvent on the pipe / fitting ensure to put the lid back on the solvent cement containers and tighten the lid slightly to avoid evaporation and escape of solvent.



Avoid prolonged breathing of solvent vapours. When pipe and fittings are being joined in enclosed areas, please ensure sufficient ventilation.



Keep the primers, cleaners and solvent cement away from all sources of ignition, heat, sparks and open flame.



Keep containers of solvent cement, primers and cleaners tightly closed except when the product is being used.



Dispose of all rags used with solvents in a proper outdoor waste bin.

Avoid eye and skin contact. In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes and call a doctor.

Refer to ASTM F402, Standard Practice for Safe Handling of Solvent cement, Primers, and Cleaners Used for Joining Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings.



From systems that convey water, chemicals and gases to conduits that carry power and data cabling. From PVC and ABS to PVDF and PE. From valves and fittings to pipes. From solvent cements and cutting tools to electrofusion systems. Whatever the product or application, our customers can be confident that everything they need for their particular solution will be delivered with the quality and service you expect from an industry leader.

Quality Control Procedures at Ashirvad

Pipes and fittings manufactured at Ashirvad, follow a stringent quality control process before being rolled out into the market, in order to supply a defect free system to its users.

The various quality control checks regularly being done at Ashirvad follow the highest specifications of BIS (India) and ASTM (USA) as given below.



PIPES

Effect on Water To ensure the quality of water passing through the pipes.



Heat Reversion Test

How much the pipe changes in length when heated in an oven and left to cool. This is a measure of residual stresses left in the pipe during production process.



Drop Impact Test

Weights are dropped on the pipe to observe for any cracks or failures.



Flattening Test

Samples are compressed so that opposite walls are brought together without the pipe cracking, which is a good measure of correct extrusion techniques during production.



Tensile Strength

The maximum stress that a pipe can withstand while being stretched or pulled.

FITTINGS

Stress Relief Test

To determine the level of internal stress by heating the fitting in an aircirculated

oven @ 150°C. There should not be any blisters, weld line splitting or any cracking.

PIPES AND FITTINGS

Burst Pressure Check Maximum pressure before the fittings burst. This must be over three times the normal pressure rating.



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Visual Appearance

To ensure that all pipes and fittings are uniform in colour and free visual effects such as black dots, scratches, burn marks, etc.



Dimensions

To ensure that all pipes and fittings conform to the appropriate standards.



Opacity

To measure the percentage of light flux passing through the wall and to ensure it is below 0.2%.



Vicat Softening Temperature

The temperature at which 1 mm² needle penetrates 1 mm through the wall of the pipe.



Density

Density of pipes and fittings is to be determined.



Important Notes for Installers and Users

1. Water Hammer

Plastic piping systems be designed and constructed to avoid excessive WATER HAMMER. Water hammer can cause damage and failure to pipe, valves and fittings within the piping system.

2. THREADED CONNECTIONS

Use a quality grade thread sealant. Do not use substances that could cause stress cracking to plastic. Major attention must be given while making plastic thread joints. 1 to 2 turns beyond FINGER TIGHT is generally all that is required to make a sound plastic connection. Unnecessary OVER TIGHTENING will cause DAMAGE TO BOTH PIPES & FITTINGS

3. SEAL & GASKET LUBRICANTS

Some Lubricants, including vegetable oils are known to cause stress cracking in thermoplastics materials. A mild soap or commercially available pipe gasket lubricants suitable for uPVC is recommended where lubrication is required for installation or maintenance service (especially with Flange joints). Choice of lubricant is at the discretion of the installer.

4. FLOW VELOCITIES

System should not be operated or flushed out at flow velocities greater than 5 feet per second.

Installation Procedure

Easy and 100% leakproof installation.

Step 1: Cutting

Measure the pipe length accurately and make a visible marking using a felt tip pen. Ensure that the pipe and fittings are size compatible. You can easily cut with a plywood cutting saw/ ratchet cutter or a wheel cutter. Cutting the pipe as squarely as possible (at 90°) provides optimal bonding area within a joint. Inspect pipe ends thoroughly prior to making a joint. If a crack or splintering is noticed cut-off a minimum of 25 mm beyond the visible crack before proceeding.

Step 2: Deburring/Beveling

Burrs in and on pipe end can obstruct flow/proper contact between the pipe and socket of the fitting during assembly and should be removed from both in and outside of the pipe. A 15 mm dia half round file/a pen knife or a deburring tool are suitable for this purpose. A slight bevel on the end of the pipe will ease entry of the pipe into the socket of the fitting socket.





Step 3: Fitting Preparation

Using a clean dry rag, wipe the dirt and moisture from the fitting sockets and pipe end. Dry fit the pipe to ensure total entry into the bottom of the fittings socket and make a visible marking using a felt tip pen.

Step 4: One Step Solvent adhesive Procedure

Use only Ashirvad uPVC Solvent adhesive conforming to ASTM D2564 to ensure a perfect solvent weld joint. When making a joint, apply an even coat of solvent adhesive at the end of the pipe and also inside the fitting socket. Do not use thickened or lumpy solvent adhesive. It should have a flow consistency like that of syrup or paint.

Two Step Solvent adhesive Procedure

- 4a: Apply primer to socket keeping surfaces wet and applicator wet and in motion until the entire joining surface is properly softened. Avoid puddling.
- 4b: Apply to pipe surface in the same manner equal to depth of socket.
- 4c: Apply again to the fitting socket. Avoid puddling.
- 4d: While the primer is still wet and the surfaces are soft, apply a full, even layer of solvent adhesive to the pipe end, equal to the depth of the fitting socket. Like the primer, be aggressive. Remember to apply enough solvent adhesive to fill the gap between the pipe and fitting.
- 4e: Apply a thin layer of solvent adhesive to the inside of the fitting socket. This will prevent puddling of the solvent adhesive inside of the pipe or fitting. Excessive solvent adhesive applied to the fitting socket can cause the joint to clog and the wall of the pipe or fitting to weaken due to softening by the trapped solvents.
- 4f: Apply a second full, even layer of solvent adhesive to the pipe end. Excessive solvent adhesive on the pipe outer diameter (O.D.) can be wiped away after assembly.

Step 5: Assembly

Immediately insert the pipe into the fitting socket, rotate the pipe 1/4 to 1/2 turn while inserting. This motion ensures an even distribution of solvent adhesive within the joint. **Properly align the fittings as per patented alignment system shown with picture diagram on the right side.** Hold the assembly for 3 seconds to allow the joint to setup and avoid push-out.

A bead of One-Step solvent adhesive must be formed around the entire socket fitting entrance. With a clean, dry cloth remove the excess solvent adhesive from the surface of the pipe and fitting.









Selection of Solvent Cement

JOINT SETTING & CURING TIME

RECOMMENDED INITIAL SET TIME

Temperature Range	Pipe Size ½"-1¼" (15 mm - 32 mm)	Pipe Size 1½"-3" (40 mm - 80 mm)	Pipe Size 4"-6" (100 mm - 150 mm)
15.5°C – 37.7°C	15 minutes	30 minutes	1 hours
4.4°C - 15.5°C	1 hours	2 hours	4 hours

RECOMMENDED INITIAL CURE TIME

Temperature Range	Pipe Size ½"-1¼" (15 mm - 32 mm)	Pipe Size 1½"-3" (40 mm - 80 mm)	Pipe Size 4"-6" (100 mm - 150 mm)
15.5°C – 37.7°C	6 hours	12 hours	24 hours
4.4°C - 15.5°C	12 hours	24 hours	48 hours

TESTING PRESSURE SYSTEM

- 1. Conduct pressure testing with water. DO NOT USE AIR OR OTHER GASES for pressure testing.
- 2. The piping system should be adequately anchored to limit movement. Water under pressure exerts thrust forces in piping systems. Thrust blocking should be provided at changes of direction, change in size and at dead ends.
- 3. Please refer tables given for initial set & cure times before pressure testing.
- 4. The piping systems should be slowly filled with water, taking care to prevent surge and air entrapment. The flow velocity should not exceed 1 feet per second.
- 5. All trapped air must be slowly released. Vents must be provided at all high points of the piping system. All valves and air relief mechanisms should be opened so that the air can be vented while the system is extremely dangerous and it must be slowly and completely vented prior to testing.
- 6. For sizes 4" & above, we recommend to use automatic air relief valves at every 300 400 mtr. distance & at furthest & highest points of pipeline to avoid any damage to the piping system.
- 7. The piping system can be pressurized to 125% of its designed working pressure. However care must be taken to ensure the pressure does not exceed the working pressure of the lowest rated component in the system (valves, unions, flanges, threaded parts etc.)
- 8. The pressure test should not exceed one hour. Any leaking joints or pipe must be cut out and replaced and the line recharged and retested using the same procedure.

Support Spacing for uPVC Pipe

Adequate supports for any piping system is a matter of great importance. In practice, support spacings are a function of pipe size operating temperatures, the location of heavy valves or fittings and the mechanical properties of the pipe material. To ensure the satisfactory operation the location and type of hangers should be carefully considered. Hangers should not compress, distort, cut or abrade the piping. All piping should be supported with an approved hanger at intervals sufficiently close to maintain correct pipe alignment and to prevent sagging or grade reversal. Pipe should also be supported at all branch ends and at all changes of direction. Support trap arms as close as possible to the trap.

- 1. Concentrated loads should be supported directly so as to eliminate high stress concentrations. Should this be impractical then the pipe must be supported immediately adjacent to the load.
- 2. In systems where large fluctuations in temperature occur, allowances must be made for expansion and contraction of the piping system. Since changes in direction in the system are usually sufficient to allow for expansion and contraction hangers must be placed so as not to restrict this movement.
- 3. Since plastic pipe expands or contracts approximately five times greater than those of steel, hangers should not restrict this movement.
- 4. Hangers should provide as much bearing surface as possible. To prevent damage to the pipe, file smooth any sharp edges or burrs on the hangers or supports.
- 5. Support spacing for horizontal piping systems is determined by the maximum operating temperature the system will encounter. The piping should be supported on uniform centers with supports that do not restrict the axial movement.
- 6. For vertical lines, it is recommended that an engineer should design the vertical supports according to the vertical load involved.



Schedule 40 – Recommended Support Spacing (In Feet)

NOM. PIPE SIZE				TEMPRATURE °C		
Diameter (in)	Diameter (mm)	15.5	26.6	37.7	48.8	60
1/2	15	41/2	41/2	4	21/2	21/2
3⁄4	20	5	41/2	4	21/2	21/2
1	25	51/2	5	41/2	3	21/2
11⁄4	32	51⁄2	51/2	5	3	3
11/2	40	6	51/2	5	31/2	3
2	50	6	51/2	5	31/2	3
21/2	65	61⁄2	6	51/2	4	3
3	80	7	7	6	4	31/2
4	100	71/2	7	61/2	41/2	4
6	150	81/2	8	71/2	5	41/2

Schedule 80 – Recommended Support Spacing (In Feet)

NOM. PIPE SIZE			TEMPRATURE °C			
Diameter (in)	Diameter (mm)	15.5	26.6	37.7	48.8	60
1/2	15	41/2	41/2	4	21/2	21/2
3⁄4	20	5	41/2	4	21/2	21/2
1	25	51/2	5	41/2	3	21/2
11⁄4	32	51/2	51/2	5	3	3
11/2	40	6	51/2	5	31/2	3
2	50	6	51/2	5	31/2	3
21/2	65	61⁄2	6	51/2	4	3
3	80	7	7	6	4	31/2
4	100	71/2	7	61⁄2	41/2	4
6	150	81/2	8	71/2	5	41/2

Chemical Resistance Chart - PVC

The chemical resistance information for PVC pipe provided in the following tables is based on short term immersion of unstressed strips of PVC in various chemicals (usually undiluted), and may be useful in assessing the suitability of PVC under unusual or specific operating environments.

Results of this type of test can be used only as a guide to estimate the response of PVC. These tables provide guidance to industrial users of pipe for conveying the chemicals listed, rather than design criteria for sewers that may experience occasional exposures or when diluted by other wastewater discharges.

An additional source of information on the chemical resistance of PVC pipe is the National Association of Corrosion Engineers publication entitled, "Corrosion Data Survey, Nonmetals Section." For critical applications it is recommended that testing be performed under conditions that approximate the anticipated field conditions. In applications where exposure to harmful chemicals is frequent, of long duration or in high concentrations, further testing is recommended.

The following chemical resistance legend is used in the following PVC tables:

- R Generally resistant
- C Less resistant than R but still suitable for some conditions
- N Not resistant



AAcetaldehyde, aq 40%NAcetanideAcetanideRAcetanideRAcetic acid, yaporRAcetic acid, glacialRAcetic acid, 25%RAcetic acid, 85%RAcetic anhydrideNAcetic acid, 85%NAcetyleneNAcetylenirNAcetylenirNAcetylenirNAcetylohorideNAcetylnirileNAchyloni AllNAcetylohol AllNAlcohol, allNAlcohol, allNAlcohol, allNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, henzyl (hexanol)RAlcohol, repoyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propartylRAlcohol, propartylRAlurNAlunonia, liquidNAnmonia, liquidRAnmonia, flouride, 25%RAnmonia flouride, 25%RAnmonia Muoride, 25%N	Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Acetaldehyde, aq 40%NAcetaldehyde, aq 40%CNAcetanideAcetic acid, vaporRRNAcetic acid, glacialRNNAcetic acid, 25%RNNAcetic acid, 85%RNNAcetic acid, 85%NNNAcetic acid, 85%NNNAcetic anhydrideNNNAcetoneNNNAcetylchlorideNNNAcetylchlorideNNNAcetylonitrileNNNAcholo, anylNNNAlcohol, allylNNNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RNNAlcohol, diacetoneNNNAlcohol, repyl (1-propanol)RRNAlcohol, propyl (2-propanol)RNNAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RNNAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RNN <tr< td=""><td>A</td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	A		
Acetaldehyde, aq 40%CNAcetiar acid, vaporRRAcetic acid, glacialRNAcetic acid, 25%RNAcetic acid, 60%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylnirileNNAcetylnirileNNAcophi acidNNAcophi acidNNAcetylnirileNNAlcohol, allylRNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RNAlcohol, benzylRNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RNAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)R	Acetaldehyde	Ν	Ν
Acetia acid, vaporAcetic acid, vaporRRAcetic acid, glacialRRAcetic acid, 25%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic acid, 85%NNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetyleneNNAcetylchlorideNNAcetylnitrileNNAcetylnitrileNNAcholo, anylNNAlcohol, anylRNAlcohol, anylNNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RNAlcohol, hexyl (nebunol)RNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RNAlcohol, nebuyl (2-propanol)RNAlcohol, nebuyl (2-propanol)RNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, nebuyl (1-propanol)RNAlcohol, nebuyl (1-propanol)RNAlcohol, nebuyl (1-propanol)RNAlcohol, nebuyl (1-propanol)RNAlcohol, propargylRNAlcohol, nebuyl (1-propanol)RNAlcohol,	Acetaldehyde, aq 40%	С	Ν
Acetic acid, yaporRRAcetic acid, glacialRNAcetic acid, 25%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylnitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAcrylonitrileNNAlcohol, allylRRAlcohol, barylNNAlcohol, allylNNAlcohol, barylNNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlumsRRAlumsRRAlumnonia, gasRRArmonia, liquidRRArmonium fluoride, 25%RRAnmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Acetamide	-	-
Acetic acid, glacialRNAcetic acid, 25%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylnitrileNNAcetylonitrileNNAcrylonitrileNNAlcohol, allylRRAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, henzyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlumsRNAlumsRNAlumsRRAlumsRNAnmonia, iquidNNAnmonia, flouride, 10%RNAnmonia, flouride, 25%RNAnny acetateNRAnny acetateNN	Acetic acid, vapor	R	R
Acetic acid, 25%RRAcetic acid, 60%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylnirileNNAcrylonitrileNNAcrylic acidRRAlcohol, allylRRAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, nethyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlmonia, gasRNAnmonia, liquidNNAnmonia, liquidRRAnmonia, fluoride, 10%RRAnmonia, fluoride, 25%RNAnny acetateNN	Acetic acid, glacial	R	Ν
Acetic acid, 60%RNAcetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetyl chlorideNNAcetyl chlorideNNAcetylnitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAlcohol, allylRCAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, nethyl (reporpanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRNAlmmonia, liquidNNAmmonia, liquidRRArmonia, fluoride, 10%RRAnmonia, fluoride, 25%RN	Acetic acid, 25%	R	R
Acetic acid, 85%RNAcetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylchlorideNNAcetylnitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAlcohol, allylRRAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, propyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlumsRNAlumsRNAnmonia, igaidNNAnmonia, fiquidRRAnmonia, fiquidRRAnmonium fluoride, 10%RRAnmonium fluoride, 25%RCAnnyacetateNN	Acetic acid, 60%	R	Ν
Acetic anhydrideNNAcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetyl chlorideNNAcetyl chlorideNNAcetylnitrileNNAcrylonitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAlcohol, allylRCAlcohol, allylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RNAlumsRNAlumsRNAlumsRNAlumnonia, igaiRNAnmonia, liquidNNAnmonium fluoride, 10%RNAnmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Acetic acid, 85%	R	Ν
AcetoneNNAcetyleneNNAcetylchlorideNNAcetylnitrileNNAcrylonitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAlcohol, allylRCAlcohol, allylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, diacetoneNNAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, proppl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, proppl (1-propanol)RRAlumsRNAlumsRNAlmmonia, igaidNNAmmonia, liquidRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAnmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Acetic anhydride	Ν	Ν
AcetyleneNAcetyl chlorideNNAcetyl nitrileNNAcrylonitrileNNAcrylic acidNNAdipic acidRRAlcohol, allylRNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, benzylRRAlcohol, penzyl (r-potamol)RRAlcohol, respring (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlumsRRAlumsRRAlumsRRAnmonia, iguidNNArmonia, liquidRRArmonium fluoride, 10%RRArmonium fluoride, 25%RCArmyl acetateNN	Acetone	Ν	Ν
AcetylnirileNAcetylnitrileNAcrylonitrileNAcrylic acidNAdipic acidRAlcohol, allylRAlcohol, anylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, diacetoneNAlcohol, henzyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, henzyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, henzyl (nebanol)RAlcohol, henzyl (nebanol)RAlcohol, nebyl (cepropanol)RAlcohol, nebyl (nethanol)RAlcohol, nebyl (nebanol)RAlcohol, propargylRAlcohol, propargylRAlcohol, propargylRAlumsRexcept Aluminim fluorideNAmmonia, niquidNAmmonium saltsRexcept Ammonium DichromatiRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%N	Acetylene	Ν	Ν
AcetyInitrileNAcryIonitrileNAcrylic acidNAdipic acidRAlcohol, allylRAlcohol, allylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, propyl (2-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propargylRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAmmonia, liquidNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%N	Acetyl chloride	Ν	Ν
AcrylonitrileNAcrylic acidNAclpic acidRAlcohol, allylRAlcohol, allylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, benzyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, fisopropyl (2-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAmmonia, gasRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Acetylnitrile	Ν	Ν
Acrylic acidNAdipic acidRAlcohol, allylRAlcohol, amylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, benzylRAlcohol, diacetoneNAlcohol, hexyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlumsRexcept Aluminim fluorideNAmmonia, gasRAmmonia, liquidRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Acrylonitrile	Ν	Ν
Adipic acidRAlcohol, allylRAlcohol, amylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, diacetoneNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RAlcohol, nethyl (nethanol)RAlcohol, proppl (2-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAmmonia, liquidNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Acrylic acid	Ν	Ν
Alcohol, allylRCAlcohol, amylNNAlcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RRAlcohol, diacetoneNNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RRAlcohol, nexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propryl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propryl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylNNAlumsRRIndumsRRAlumsRRAmmonia, gasRRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Adipic acid	R	R
Alcohol, amylNAlcohol, benzylNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RAlcohol, diacetoneNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAlumsRAmmonia, liquidNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Alcohol, allyl	R	С
Alcohol, benzylNNAlcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RRAlcohol, diacetoneNNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlumsRNAlumsRNAlumsRNAmmonia, gasRNAmmonium saltsRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NNAmyl acetateNN	Alcohol, amyl	Ν	Ν
Alcohol, butyl (n-butanol)RRAlcohol, diacetoneNNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlumsRRAlumsRRAlumsRRAmmonia, gasRRAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, benzyl	Ν	Ν
Alcohol, diacetoneNNAlcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlumsNNAlumsRNexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, butyl (n-butanol)	R	R
Alcohol, ethyl (ethanol)RRAlcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlcohol, propargylRRAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Alcohol, diacetone	Ν	Ν
Alcohol, hexyl (hexanol)RRAlcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAllyl chlorideNNAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRRAmmonia, gasRRAmmonium saltsRNexcept Annonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, ethyl (ethanol)	R	R
Alcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)RRAlcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAlunsRNAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RNAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, hexyl (hexanol)	R	R
Alcohol, methyl (methanol)RRAlcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAluyl chlorideNNAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RN	Alcohol, isopropyl (2-propanol)	R	R
Alcohol, propyl (1-propanol)RRAlcohol, propargylRRAllyl chlorideNNAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRNexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, methyl (methanol)	R	R
Alcohol, propargylRRAllyl chlorideNNAlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%NN	Alcohol, propyl (1-propanol)	R	R
Allyl chlorideNAlumsRexcept Aluminim fluorideRAmmonia, gasRAmmonia, liquidNAmmonium saltsRexcept Ammonium DichromateRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Alcohol, propargyl	R	R
AlumsRRexcept Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Allyl chloride	Ν	Ν
except Aluminim fluorideRNAmmonia, gasRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Alums	R	R
Ammonia, gasRRAmmonia, liquidNNAmmonium saltsRRexcept Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	except Aluminim fluoride	R	Ν
Ammonia, liquidNAmmonium saltsRexcept Ammonium DichromateRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Ammonia, gas	R	R
Ammonium saltsRexcept Ammonium DichromateRAmmonium fluoride, 10%RAmmonium fluoride, 25%RAmyl acetateN	Ammonia, liquid	Ν	Ν
except Ammonium DichromateRNAmmonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Ammonium salts	R	R
Ammonium fluoride, 10%RRAmmonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	except Ammonium Dichromate	R	Ν
Ammonium fluoride, 25%RCAmyl acetateNN	Ammonium fluoride, 10%	R	R
Amyl acetate N N	Ammonium fluoride, 25%	R	С
	Amyl acetate	Ν	Ν

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Amyl chloride	Ν	Ν
Aniline	Ν	Ν
Aniline chlorohydrate	Ν	Ν
Aniline hydrochloride	Ν	Ν
Anthraquinone	R	R
Antimony trichloride	R	R
Anthraquinone sulfonic acid	R	R
Aqua regia	С	Ν
Arsenic acid, 80%	С	Ν
Aryl-sulfonic acid	R	R
В		
Barium salts	R	R
except Barium nitrate	R	Ν
Beer	R	R
Beet sugar liquor	R	R
Benzaldehyde, 10%	R	N
Benzene (benzol)	Ν	Ν
Benzene sulfonic acid, 10%	R	R
Benzene sulfonic acid, > 10%	Ν	Ν
Benzoic acid	R	R
Black liquor – paper	R	R
Bleach, 12% active chlorine	R	R
Bleach, 5% active chlorine	R	R
Borax	R	R
Boric acid	R	R
Brine	R	R
Bromic acid	R	R
Bromine, aq	R	R
Bromine, liquid	Ν	Ν
Bromine, gas, 25%	R	R
Bromobenzene	Ν	Ν
Bromotoluene	Ν	Ν
Butadiene	R	R
Butane	R	R
Butynediol	R	Ν
Butyl acetate	Ν	Ν
Butyl stearate	R	Ν
Butyl phenol	R	Ν

R - Generally Resistant
 C - Less resistant than R but still suitable for some conditions
 N - Not resistant

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Butylene, liquid	R	R
Butyric acid	R	Ν
с		
Cadmium Cyanide	R	R
Calcium salts	R	R
except Calcium bisulde	Ν	Ν
Calcium hypochlorite, 30%	R	R
Calcium hydroxide	R	R
Calcium Nitrate	R	R
Calcium Oxide	R	R
Calcium Sulfate	R	R
Camphor	R	Ν
Cane sugar liquors	R	R
Carbon disulfide	Ν	Ν
Carbon dioxide	R	R
Carbon dioxide, aq	R	R
Carbon monoxide	R	R
Carbitol	R	Ν
Carbon tetrachloride	R	Ν
Carbonic Acid	R	R
Castor oil	R	R
Caustic potash (potassium hydroxide), 50%	R	R
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), <40%	R	R
Cellosolve	R	Ν
Cellosolve acetate	R	Ν
Chloral hydrate	R	R
Chloramine, dilute	R	Ν
Chloric acid, 20%	R	R
Chlorine, gas, dry	С	Ν
Chlorine, gas, wet	Ν	Ν
Chlorine, liquid	Ν	Ν
Chlorine water	R	R
Chloracetic acid, 50%	R	R
Chloroacetyl Chloride	R	Ν
Chlorobenzene	Ν	Ν
Chlorobenzyl chloride	Ν	Ν
Chloroform	Ν	Ν

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Chloropicrin	N	Ν
Chlorosulfonic acid	R	Ν
Chromic acid, 10%	R	R
Chromic acid, 30%	R	R
Chromic acid, 40%	R	С
Chromic acid, 50%	Ν	Ν
Chromium potassium sulfate	R	Ν
Citric acid	R	R
Coconut oil	R	R
Coffee	R	R
Coke oven gas	R	R
Copper acetate	R	Ν
Copper salts, aq	R	R
Corn oil	R	R
Corn syrup	R	R
Cottonseed oil	R	R
Cresote	Ν	R
Cresol, 90%	Ν	Ν
Cresylic acid, 50%	R	R
Croton aldehyde	Ν	Ν
Crude oil, sour	R	R
Cupric Salts, aq	R	R
Cyclohexane	Ν	Ν
Cyclohexanol	Ν	Ν
Cyclohexanone	Ν	Ν
D		
Detergents, aq	R	R
Dextrin	R	R
Dextrose	R	R
Dibutoxyethyl phthalate	Ν	Ν
Diesel fuels	R	R
Diethylamine	Ν	Ν
Diethyl Ether	R	N
Disodium phosphate	R	R
Diglycolic acid	R	R
Dioxane -1,4	Ν	Ν
Dimethylamine	R	R
Dimethyl formamide	Ν	Ν



Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Dibutyl phthalate	Ν	Ν
Dibutyl sebacate	R	Ν
Dichlorobenzene	Ν	Ν
Dichloroethylene	Ν	Ν
E		
Ether	Ν	Ν
Ethyl ether	Ν	Ν
Ethyl halides	Ν	Ν
Ethylene halides	Ν	Ν
Ethylene glycol	R	R
Ethylene oxide	Ν	Ν
F		
Fatty acids	R	R
Ferric salts	R	R
Fish Oil	R	R
Fluorine, dry gas	R	Ν
Fluorine, wet gas	R	Ν
Fluoboric acid	R	R
Fluosilicic acid, 50%	R	R
Formadehyde	R	R
Formic acid	R	Ν
Freon - F11, F12, F113, F114	R	R
Freon - F21, F22	R	Ν
Fructose	R	R
Furfural	Ν	Ν
G		
Gallic acid	R	R
Gas, coal, manufactured	Ν	Ν
Gas, natural, methane	R	R
Gasolines	С	С
Gelatin	R	R
Glucose	R	R
Glue, animal	R	R
Glycerine (glycerol)	R	R
Glycolic acid	R	R
Glycols	R	R
Grape Sugar	R	R
Green liquor, paper	R	R

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
н		
Heptane	R	R
Hexane	R	Ν
Hexanol	R	R
Hydraulic Oil	R	Ν
Hydrobromic acid, 20%	R	R
Hydrochloric acid	R	R
Hydrofluoric acid, 30%	R	Ν
Hydrofluoric acid, 50%	R	Ν
Hydrofluoric acid, 100%	Ν	Ν
Hydrofluosilic acid	R	R
Hydrocyanic acid	R	R
Hydrogen	R	R
Hydrogen cyanide	R	R
Hydrogen fluoride	Ν	Ν
Hydrogen phophide	R	R
Hydrogen peroxide, 50%	R	R
Hydrogen peroxide, 100%	R	R
Hydrogen sulfide, aq	R	R
Hydrogen sulfide, dry	R	R
Hydroquinone	R	R
Hydroxylamine sulfate	R	R
Hydrazine	Ν	Ν
Hypochlorous acid	R	R
1		
Iodine, aq, 10%	Ν	Ν
J		
Jet fules, JP-4 and JP-5	С	С
К		
Kerosene	R	R
Ketones	Ν	Ν
Ketchup	R	Ν
Kraft paper liquor	R	R
L		
Lctic acid, 25%	R	R
Lactic acid, 80%	R	Ν
Lard oil	R	R

R - Generally Resistant
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Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Lauric acid	R	R
Lauryl acetate	R	R
Lauryl chlorie	R	R
Lead salts	R	R
Lime sulfur	R	R
Linoleic acid	R	R
Linoleic oil	R	R
Linseed oil	R	R
Liqueurs	R	R
Lithium salts	R	R
Lubricating oils	R	R
М		
Magnesium salts	R	R
Maleic acid	R	R
Malic acid	R	R
Manganese sulfate	R	R
Mercuric salts	R	R
Mercury	R	R
Methane	R	R
Methoxyethl oleate	R	Ν
Methyl acetate	Ν	Ν
Methyl amine	Ν	Ν
Methyl bromide	Ν	Ν
Methyl cellosolve	Ν	Ν
Methyl chloride	Ν	Ν
Methyl chloroform	Ν	Ν
Methyl ethyl ketone	Ν	Ν
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	Ν	Ν
Methyl isopropyl ketone	Ν	Ν
Methyl methacrylate	R	Ν
Methyl sulfate	R	Ν
Methyl sulfuric acid	R	R
Methylene bromide	Ν	Ν
Methylene chloride	N	N
Methylene iodide	N	N
Milk	R	R
Mineral oil	R	R

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Molasses	R	R
Monochloroacetic acid	R	R
Monochlorobenzene	Ν	Ν
Monoethanolamine	Ν	Ν
Motor oil	R	R
Ν		
Naptha	R	R
Naphthalene	Ν	Ν
Natural Gas	R	R
Nickel acetate	R	Ν
Nickel salts	R	R
Nicotine	R	R
Nicotinic acid	R	R
Nitric acid, 0 to 40%	R	R
Nitric acid, 50%	R	С
Nitric acid, 100%	Ν	Ν
Nitrobenzene	Ν	Ν
Nitroglycerine	Ν	Ν
Nitrous acid, 10%	R	R
Nitrous oxide, gas	R	Ν
Nitroglycol	Ν	Ν
0		
Oleic acid	R	R
Oleum	Ν	Ν
Olive oil	R	R
Oxalic acid	R	R
Oxygen, gas	R	R
Ozone, gas	R	R
P		
Palmitic acid, 10%	R	R
Palmitic acid, 70%	R	Ν
Paraffin	R	R
Pentane	С	С
Peracetic acid, 40%	R	Ν
Perchloric acid, 15%	R	Ν
Perchloric acid, 70%	r	Ν



Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Perchloroethylene	R	Ν
Perphosphate	R	Ν
Phenol	R	Ν
Phenylhydrazine	Ν	Ν
Phosphoric anhydride	R	Ν
Phosphoric acid	R	R
Phosphorus pentoxide	R	Ν
Phosphorous trichloride	Ν	Ν
Photographic chemicals, aq	R	R
Phthalic acid	Ν	Ν
Plating solutions, metal	R	R
Potash	R	R
Potassium amyl xanthate	R	Ν
Potassium salts, aq	R	R
except Potassium iodide	R	Ν
Potassium permanganate, 10%	R	R
Potassium permanganate, 25	R	Ν
Propane	R	R
Propylene dichloride	Ν	Ν
Propylene oxide	Ν	Ν
Pyridine	Ν	Ν
Pyrogallic acid	R	Ν
R		
Rayon coagulating bath	R	R
S		
Salicylic acid	R	R
Salicyladehyde	Ν	Ν
Selenic acid, aq.	R	R
Silicic acid	R	R
Silicone oil	R	Ν
Silver salts	R	R
Soaps	R	R
Sodium salts, aq	R	R
except Sodium chlorite	Ν	Ν
except Sodium chlorate	R	Ν
except Sodium hypochlorite	R	Ν
Stannic chloride	R	R
Stannous chloride	R	R

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Starchy	R	R
Stearic acid	R	R
Stoddard solvent	Ν	Ν
Succinic acid	R	R
Sulfamic acid	Ν	Ν
Sulfate & Sulfite liquors	R	R
Sulfur	R	R
Sugars, aq	R	R
Sulfur dioxide, dry	R	R
Sulfur dioxide, wet	R	Ν
Sulfur trioxide, gas, dry	R	R
Sulfur acid, wet	R	Ν
Sulfuric acid, up to 80%	R	R
Sulfuric acid,90 to 93%	R	Ν
Sulfuric acid, 94 to 100%	Ν	Ν
Sulfurous acid	R	R
Т		
Tall oil	R	R
Tannic acid	R	R
Tanning liquors	R	R
Tar	Ν	Ν
Tartaric acid	R	R
Terpineol	С	С
Tetrachloroethane	С	С
Toluene	Ν	Ν
Tomato juice	R	R
Transformer oil	R	R
Tributyl phosphate	Ν	Ν
Tributyl citrate	R	R
Trichloroacetic acid	R	R
Trichloroethylene	R	Ν
Triethanolamine	R	Ν
Triethylamine	R	R
Trimethyl propane	R	Ν
Trisodium phosphate	R	R
Turpentine	R	R
U		
Urea	R	R

 $R \;$ - Generally Resistant $C \;$ - Less resistant than R but still suitable for some conditions $N \;$ - Not resistant

Chemical	23°C (73°F)	60°C (140°F)
Urine	R	R
v		
Vaseline	Ν	Ν
Vegetable oils	R	R
Vinegar	R	R
Vinyl acetate	Ν	Ν
W		
Water, deionized	R	R
Water, distilled	R	R
Water, salt	R	R
White Liquor	R	R
Whiskey	R	R
Wines	R	R
х		
Xylene	Ν	Ν
Z		
Zinc salts	R	R

These tables are meant to aid the designer in decisions as to transporting/conveyance of undiluted chemicals. Chemical resistance data is provided as a guide only. Information is based primarily on immersion of unstressed strips in chemicals and to lesser degree on field experience.







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