

Medium Tables¹⁾

	AFM 34, AFM 34 METALL, IGV	AFM 30	AFM 37	AFM 38	AFM 39	AFM 33/2	CHEMOTHERM® SPE	REINZOFLOW® 100
A Acetaldehyde	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Acetic acid	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●
Acetic acid anhydride	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Acetone	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Acetylene	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Aluminium salts ²⁾	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Alums	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ammonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ammonium salts ¹⁾	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Aniline	●	●	●	○	○	▲	●	●
Asphalt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
B Benzaldehyde	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Benzene	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●
Bleaching alkaline, dilute	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
Borax	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Boric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Butane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Butanol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Butylacetate	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Butyric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
C Calcium hydroxide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Calcium salts ²⁾	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●
Carbon disulphide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Carbon tetrachloride	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chlorine water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chloroacetic acid	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Chlorobenzene	●	●	●	○	○	▲	●	●
Chlorodiphenyl	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Chloroform	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chromic acid	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●	●
Chromium salts ²⁾	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Citric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cresol	●	○	●	▲	▲	○	●	●
Cyclohexane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● resistant
○ partly resistant, testing under operational conditions recommended
▲ not resistant

	AFM 34, AFM 34 METALL, IGV	AFM 30	AFM 37	AFM 38	AFM 39	AFM 33/2	CHEMOTHERM® SPE	REINZOFLOW® 100
Cyclohexanol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyclohexanone	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
D Dibutyl phthalate	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diesel oil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diethyl amine	●	●	●	▲	○	●	●	●
Diethyl ether	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diethyl glycol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dimethylether	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dimethyl formamide (DMF)	●	●	●	▲	○	▲	●	●
Dioxane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diphenyl methane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E Ethane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethanol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethanolamine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ether	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethyl acetate	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Ethyl benzene	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Ethylene	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ethylene glycol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F Fatty acids from C 10	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fluoric acid	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●
Formaldehyde	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Formic acid	●	●	○	▲	▲	○	●	●
Freons, CFC's	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G Gelatine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Glycols	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
H Heating oil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Heat conducting oils, synth.	●	●	●	●	●	▲	●	●
Hexane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydraulic- (Mineral oil based) fluids (Ester based)	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●

¹⁾ Detailed resistance data for the materials AFM 34, CHEMOTHERM® SPE and REINZOFLOW® 100 can be obtained upon reference of the appropriate order number 39-00025-00, 39-00131-00 or 39-00127-00. Also see: www.reinz.com/datasheet.

²⁾ **Salts are:** nitrates, nitrites, sulphates, sulphides, chlorides, acetates, tartrates, cyanides, phosphates, oxalates, etc.



	AFM 34, AFM 34 METALL, IGV	AFM 30	AFM 37	AFM 38	AFM 39	AFM 33/2	CHEMOTHERM® SPE	REINZOFLOW® 100
Hydrochloric acid, conc.	○	●	●	▲	▲	●	○	●
Hydrochloric acid, dilute	○	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Hydrogen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydrogen peroxide, dilute	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hydrogen sulphide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Isopropyl alcohol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iron salts ²	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kerosene (Petroleum)	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Lead salts ²	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lubricating oils	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Machine oils RT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Machine oils 100 °C	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Magnesium hydroxide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methane	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methyl alcohol	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methyl chloride	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
Methylene chloride	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methylethylketone (MEK, Butanone)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Motor oils RT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Motor oils 100 °C	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Naphtha	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Natural gas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nickel salts ²	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nitric acid, conc.	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	○	●
Nitric acid, dilute	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	●
Nitrobenzenes	●	●	●	▲	○	▲	○	●
Oxalic acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oxygen	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	●

	AFM 34, AFM 34 METALL, IGV	AFM 30	AFM 37	AFM 38	AFM 39	AFM 33/2	CHEMOTHERM® SPE	REINZOFLOW® 100
Perchloroethylene	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Petrol	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Petroleum ether	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Petroleum oil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phenol	●	●	▲	▲	○	○	○	●
Phenylether	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phenyhydrazine	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Phosphoric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Phthalic acid anhydride	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Potassium hydroxide	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	●	●
Potassium salts ³	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pyridine	●	●	▲	○	▲	○	○	●
Salicylic acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sea water	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Steam 130 °C	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Styrene	●	●	●	●	▲	○	○	●
Sulphuric acid, conc.	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	○	○	●
Sulphuric acid, dilute	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●
Sulphurous acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda 30%)	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	●	●
Terpentine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Toluene	●	●	●	●	▲	○	○	●
Transformer oils	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Transmission oil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trichloroethylene	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Triethanolamine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vegetable oils	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Water (also fully demineralized)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zinc salts ³	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Choice of suitable sealing materials

The Medium Tables are designed to simplify your choice of a suitable sealing material. These recommendations are based on the current status of our knowledge. Also see: Material selection program IGIS : www.reinz.com/datasheet.

Evaluation of chemical resistance

In order to evaluate chemical resistance the sealing materials were suspended in the medium for 70 hours at room temperature stored suspended in the media. In the case of dilute acids, alkalis and salts 10 % solutions were used, saturated solutions were used for medium with a low solubility.

Please note:

Mixtures or non-aqueous solutions could produce a different result for the chemical resistance evaluation. The thermo-mechanical operating conditions should also be taken into account when selecting a sealing material, as these also influence the resistance of a material to a medium.

For this reason, the recommendations in the Medium Tables are to be considered as a guideline. No warranty can be granted for the use of any material. In case of doubt please consult us and give exact details of the operating conditions.