

THORPLAS-WHITE CHEMICAL RESISTANCE DATA

The following chemicals are known to attack or be compatible with ThorPlas-White. The degree of compatibility is shown by a code letter which indicates at room temperature the effect of the chemical. We must emphasize that this chart should be used as a general guide only.

For more information visit www.ThorDonBearings.com

CW% = Concentration Weight %
TPW = ThorPlas-White Compatibility

| CHEMICAL | CW% | TPW |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| Acetaldehyde Aq. | 40 | A |
| Acetic Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Acetone | | A |
| Alcohols, Aliphatic | | A |
| Allyl Alcohol | | A |
| Aluminum Sulphate Aq. | 5 | A |
| Ammonia Aq. | 10 | A |
| Ammonia Gas | | A |
| Ammonium Carbonate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Ammonium Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| | 37 | A |
| Amyl Acetate | | A |
| Amyl Alcohol | | A |
| Barium Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Barium Sulphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Barium Sulphide Aq. | 10 | A |
| Benzaldehyde | 10 | A |
| Benzoic Acid Aq. | SAq. | A |
| Beverages Aq. Alcoholic | | A |
| Beverages Aq. Carbonated | | A |
| Bleaching Liquid | 12.5 | A |
| | 100 | * |
| Boric Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Bromine Aq. | 30 | C |
| Bromine Liq. | | C |
| Butanediols | | A |
| Butanol | | A |
| Butyl Acetate | | A |
| Butylene Glycol | | A |
| Butyric Acid Aq. | 20 | A |
| Butyric Acid | CAq. | A |
| Calcium Chloride (in Alcohol) | 20 | A |
| Calcium Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Calcium Hydroxide (Saturated) | | A |
| Calcium Hypochlorite | | B |
| Camphor | | A |
| Carbon Disulphide | | A |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | | A |
| Carbonic Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Carnalite Aq. | 10 | B |
| Casein | | A |
| Castor Oil | | A |
| Catechol | | A |
| Chloral Hydrate | | A |
| Chlorine Aq. | 10 | B |
| Chlorine Gas | 100 | C |
| Chloroacetic Acid Aq. | 10 | C |
| Chlorobenzene | | A |
| Chrome Alum Aq. | 10 | B |
| Chromic Acid Aq. | 1 | A |
| Citric Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| | SAq. | A |
| Cobalt Salt | 20 | A |

| CHEMICAL | CW% | TPW |
|-----------------------------|------|-----|
| Coconut Oil | | A |
| Cupric Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Cupric Sulphate Aq. | 0.5 | A |
| | 10 | A |
| | SAq. | A |
| Decalin | | B |
| Detergents, Organic | | A |
| Dibutylphthalate | | A |
| Dichlorodifluoro Methane | | A |
| Diethyl Ether | | A |
| Diethyleneglycol Aq. | 90 | A |
| Dimethyl Ether | | A |
| Edible Fats, Waxes & Oils | | A |
| Ethanol, Denatured | 96 | A |
| Ethyl Acetate | | A |
| Ethyl Butyrate | | A |
| Ethyl Chloride | | B |
| Ethylene Chloride | | C |
| Ethylene Chlorohydrin | 100 | C |
| Ethylene | | A |
| Ethylene Diamine | | C |
| Ethylene Glycol Aq. | 96 | A |
| Ethylene Oxide | | A |
| Ethylene Propionate | | A |
| Fatty Acids | | A |
| Ferric Chloride Aq. | 5 | A |
| | 10 | A |
| | SAq. | B |
| Ferrous Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Fluorinated Hydrocarbons | | A |
| Fluosilicic Acid Aq. | 30 | C |
| Fluothane | | A |
| Formaldehyde Aq. | 30 | A |
| Formic Acid Aq. | 5 | A |
| | 10 | A |
| Fruit Juices | | A |
| Furfural | 100 | A |
| Glycerine | | A |
| Heptane | | A |
| Hexane | | A |
| Hydrobromic Acid Aq. | 10 | C |
| Hydrochloric Acid Aq. | 20 | A |
| Hydrogen | | A |
| Hydrogen Peroxide Aq. | 0.5 | A |
| | 3 | A |
| | 30 | A |
| Hydrogen Sulphide Aq. | 10 | A |
| | SAq. | C |
| Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils | | A |
| Hydroquinone | 5 | A |
| Iodine (In Alcohol) | | * |
| Iodine (In Pt. Iodine) Aq. | 3 | * |
| Isooctane | | A |

| CHEMICAL | CW% | TPW |
|------------------------------|------|-----|
| Isopropanol | | A |
| Lactic Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| | 90 | A |
| Linseed Oil | | A |
| Lithium Bromide Aq. | 50 | A |
| Lubricating Oils (Petroleum) | | A |
| Magnesium Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Magnesium Hydroxide Aq. | 10 | B |
| Magnesium Salts | 10 | A |
| Magnesium Sulphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Maleic Acid Aq. | CAq. | A |
| Malonic Acid Aq. | CAq. | A |
| Manganese Sulphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Mercury | | A |
| Methanol | | A |
| Methyl Acetate | | A |
| Methyl Chloride | | A |
| Methyl Pyrrolidone | | A |
| Mineral Oils | | A |
| Naphtha | | A |
| Naphthalene | | A |
| Nicotine | | A |
| Nitric Acid Aq. | 0.1 | A |
| | 10 | D |
| Nitrobenzene | | B |
| Oleic Acid | | A |
| Oxalic Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Ozone | | A |
| Palmatic Acid | | A |
| Paraffin | | A |
| Petroleum Ether | | A |
| Phosphoric Acid Aq. | 0.3 | A |
| | 3 | A |
| | 10 | B |
| Phthalic Acid Aq. | SAq. | A |
| Potassium Acetate Aq. | 50 | A |
| Potassium Bicarbonate Aq. | 60 | A |
| Potassium Bromide Aq. | 10 | A |
| Potassium Carbonate Aq. | 60 | A |
| Potassium Chloride Aq. | 90 | A |
| Potassium Dichromate Aq. | 5 | A |
| Potassium Ferricyanide Aq. | 30 | A |
| Potassium Ferrocyanide Aq. | 30 | A |
| Potassium Hydroxide Aq. | 10 | C |
| Potassium Nitrate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Potassium Permanganate Aq. | 1 | A |
| Potassium Sulphate Aq. | CAq. | A |
| Potassium Sulphide Aq. | 90 | A |
| Propane Gas | | A |
| Propionic Acid (5%) | | A |
| Pyridine | | A |
| Resorcinol | | B |
| Salicylic Acid | | A |

| CHEMICAL | CW% | TPW |
|--|-----|-----|
| Silicone Fluids | | A |
| Silver Nitrate | | A |
| Soap Solutions | | A |
| Sodium (Molten) | | * |
| Sodium Acetate Aq. | 60 | A |
| Sodium Benzoate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Bicarbonate Aq. | 50 | A |
| Sodium Bisulphite Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Bromide Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Carbonate Aq. | 20 | A |
| | 50 | A |
| Sodium Chlorate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| | 90 | A |
| Sodium Cyanide Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Hypochlorite 15% Cl (Chlorine Bleach) | | A |
| Sodium Nitrate Aq. | 50 | A |
| Sodium Perborate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Phosphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Sodium Silicate | 10 | A |
| Sodium Sulphate Aq. | 90 | A |
| Sodium Sulphide Aq. | 90 | A |
| Sodium Thiosulphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Stannic Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Stannic Sulphate Aq. | 10 | A |
| Stearate | | A |
| Stearic Acid | | A |
| Styrene (Monomer) | | B |
| Sulphur | | A |
| Sulphur Dioxide (Dry Gas) | 100 | B |
| Sulphuric Acid Aq. | 2 | A |
| | 20 | A |
| Sulphurous Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Tallow | | B |
| Tar | | A |
| Tartaric Acid Aq. | 10 | A |
| Tetralin | | A |
| Thionyl Chloride | | C |
| Thiophene | | A |
| Toluene | | A |
| Transformer Oil | | A |
| Trichlorethylene | | B |
| Triethanolamine | | B |
| Trisodium Phosphate Aq. | 95 | A |
| Urea | | A |
| Vaseline | | A |
| Vegetable Oils | | A |
| Vinegar | | A |
| Water | | A |
| Wax (Molten) | | A |
| White Spirit | | A |
| Wines & Spirits | | A |
| Xylenol | | A |
| Zinc Chloride Aq. | 10 | A |
| Zinc Oxide | | A |
| Zinc Sulphate Aq. | 10 | A |

Aq. = Aqueous Solution
SAq. = Saturated Aqueous Solution
CAq. = Concentrated Aqueous Solution
* = No data available
Revised: Spring 2023

A - No attack, possibly slight absorption. Negligible effect on mechanical properties
B - Slight attack by absorption. Some swelling & a small reduction in mechanical properties likely.
C - Moderate attack or appreciable absorption. Material will have limited life.
D - Material will decompose or dissolve in a short time
Where aqueous solutions are shown, the concentration as a weight percentage is given.