

## ► Labware Chemical Resistance Table

### Interpretation of Chemical Resistance

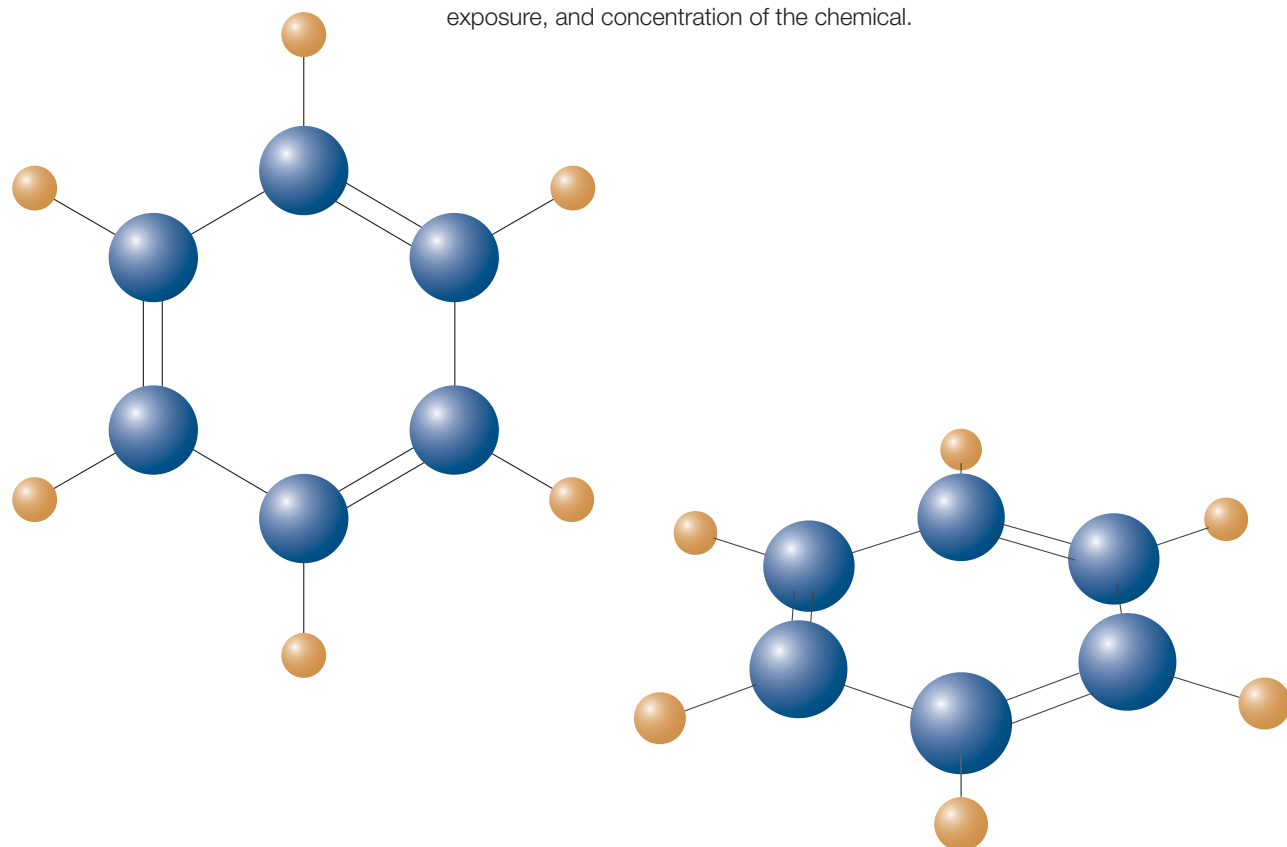
The Chemical Resistance Chart that follows is a general guide only. Because so many factors can affect the chemical resistance of a given product, you should test under your own conditions.

### Effects of Chemicals on Plastics

Chemicals can affect the strength, flexibility, surface appearance, color, dimensions or weight of plastics. The basic modes of interaction which cause these changes are: (1) chemical attack on the polymer chain, with resultant reduction in physical properties, including oxidation; reaction of functional groups in or on the chain; and depolymerization; (2) physical change, including absorption of solvents, resulting in softening and swelling of the plastic; permeation of solvent through the plastic; dissolution in a solvent; and (3) stress cracking from the interaction of a "stress cracking agent" with internal or external stresses.

Mixing and/or dilution of certain chemicals can be potentially dangerous.

The reactive combination of different chemicals or compounds of two or more classes may cause an undesirable chemical effect or result in an increased temperature, which can affect chemical resistance (as temperature increases, resistance to attack decreases). Other factors affecting chemical resistance include pressure and internal or external stresses (e.g. centrifugation), length of exposure, and concentration of the chemical.



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*PPCO has replaced polyallomer (PA) in all products*

### Environmental Stress Cracking

Environmental stress cracking is the failure of a plastic material in the presence of certain types of chemicals.

This failure is not a result of chemical attack. Simultaneous presence of three factors causes stress cracking: tensile stress, a stress cracking agent and the inherent susceptibility of the plastic to stress cracking.

Common stress cracking agents are detergents, surface active chemicals, lubricants, oils, ultra-pure water and plating additives such as brighteners and wetting agents. Relatively small concentrations of stress cracking agent may be sufficient to cause cracking.

Mixing and/or dilution of certain chemicals may result in reactions which produce heat, which can cause product failure.

Pre-test your specific usage and always follow correct lab safety procedures.

*Caution: Do not store strong oxidizing agents in plastic labware except that made of Teflon® FEP or PFA. Prolonged exposure can cause the material to become brittle and fail.*

*While prolonged storage may not be intended at time of filling, a forgotten container will fail in time and result in leakage of contents. Do not place any plastic labware into a flame.*

Resin Codes	
ECTFE	Halar® ECTFE (ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer)
ETFE	Tefzel ETFE (ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene)
FEP	Teflon® FEP (fluorinated ethylene propylene)
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
FLPE	fluorinated polyethylene
LDPE	low-density polyethylene
PC	polycarbonate
PEI	polyetherimide
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PETG	polyethylene terephthalate copolymer
PFA	Teflon® PFA (polyfluoroalkoxy)
PMMA	polymethyl methacrylate (acrylic)
PMP	polymethylpentene
PP	polypropylene
PPCO	polypropylene copolymer
PS	polystyrene
PSF	polysulfone
RESMER	RESMER manufacturing technology
SAN	styrene acrylonitrile
TFE	Teflon® TFE (tetrafluoroethylene)
TMX	Thermanox
PMX	Permanox











