Corrosion Resistance of Carlon® Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 Fittings

Carlon Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 Fittings are generally acceptable for use in environments containing the chemicals **below**. These environmental-resistance ratings are based upon tests where the specimens were placed in complete submergence in the reagent listed. Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 Fittings can be used in many process areas where chemicals not on this list are manufactured or used because worker safety requirements dictate that any air presence or splashing be at a very low level.

If there are any questions about specific suitability in a given environment, prototype samples should be tested under actual conditions.

CHEMICAL ENVIRONMENT

Acetic Acid 0-20%	Bleach – 12.5% Active CL2	Cottonseed Oil	Hydrogen Phosphide	Palmitic Acid 10%	Sodium Cyanide
Acetic Acid 20-30%	Borax	Cresylic Acid 50%	Hydrogen Sulfide – Dry	Perchloric Acid 10%	Sodium Dichromate
Acetic Acid 30-60%	Boric Acid	Crude Oil – Sour	Hydrogen Sulfide –	Phenylhydrazine	Sodium Ferricyanide
Acetic Acid 80%	Brine	Crude Oil – Sweet	Aqueous Solution	Hydrochloride	Sodium Ferrocyanide
Acetic Acid – Glacial	Breeder Pellets – Dane. Fish	Demineralized Water	Hydroquinone	Phosgene, Gas	Sodium Fluoride
Acetic Acid Vapors	Bromic Acid	Dextrin	Hydroxylamine Sulfate	Phosphoric Acid – 0-25%	Sodium Hydroxide
Acetylene	Bromine – Water	Dextrose	Iodine	Phosphoric Acid – 25-50%	Sodium Hypochlorite
Adipic Acid	Butane	Diglycolic Acid	Kerosene	Phosphoric Acid – 50-85%	Sodium Nitrate
Alum	Butadiene	Disodium Phosphate	Lactic Acid 28%	Photographic Chemicals	Sodium Nitrite
Aluminum Chloride	Butyl Alcohol	Ethyl Alcohol	Lauric Acid	Plating Solutions	Sodium Sulfate
Aluminum Fluoride	Butyl Phenol	Ethylene Glycol	Lauryl Chloride	Potassium Bicarbonate	Sodium Sulfide
Aluminum Hydroxide	Butylene	Fatty Acids	Lauryl Sulfate	Potassium Bichromate	Sodium Sulfite
Aluminum Oxychloride	Butyric Acid	Ferric Chloride	Lead Acetate	Potassium Borate	Sodium Thiosulfate (Hypo)
Aluminum Nitrate	Calcium Bisulfite	Ferric Nitrate	Lime Sulfur	Potassium Bromide	Stannic Chloride
Aluminum Sulfate	Calcium Carbonate	Ferric Sulfate	Linoleic Acid	Potassium Carbonate	Stannous Chloride
Ammonia-Dry Gas	Calcium Chlorate	Ferrous Chloride	Linseed Oil	Potassium Chloride	Stearic Acid
Ammonium Bifluoride	Calcium Chloride	Ferrous Sulfate	Lubricating Oils	Potassium Chromate	Sulfur
Ammonium Carbonate	Calcium Hydroxide	Fluorine Gas – Wet	Magnesium Carbonate	Potassium Cyanide	Sulfur Dioxide – Gas Dry
Ammonium Chloride	Calcium Hypochlorite	Fluorine Gas – Dry	Magnesium Chloride	Potassium Dichromate	Sulfur Trioxide
Ammonium Hydroxide 28%	Calcium Nitrate	Fluoroboric Acid	Magnesium Hydroxide	Potassium Ferricyanide	Sulfuric Acid – 0-10%
Ammonium Metaphosphate	Calcium Sulfate	Fluorosilicic Acid	Magnesium Nitrate	Potassium Ferrocyanide	Sulfuric Acid – 10-75%
Ammonium Nitrate	Carbonic Acid	Formaldehyde	Magnesium Sulfate	Potassium Fluoride	Sulfuric Acid – 75-90%
Ammonium Persulfate	Carbon Dioxide Gas – Wet	Formic Acid	Maleic Acid	Potassium Hydroxide	Sulfurous Acid
Ammonium Phosphate –	Carbon Dioxide – Aqueous	Fructose	Malic Acid	Potassium Nitrate	Tannic Acid
Neutral	Solution	Gallic Acid	Mercuric Chloride	Potassium Perborate	Tanning Liquors
Ammonium Sulfate	Carbon Monoxide	Gas – Coke Oven	Mercuric Cyanide	Potassium Perchlorite	Tartaric Acid
Ammonium Sulfide	Caustic Potash	Gas – Natural (Dry)	Mercurous Nitrate	Potassium Permanganate	Titanium Tetrachloride
Ammonium Thiocyanate	Caustic Soda	Gas – Natural (Wet)	Mercury	10%	Triethanolamine
Amyl Alcohol	Chloracatic Acid	Gasoline – Sour	Methyl Sulfate	Potassium Persulfate	Trimethyl Propane
Anthraquinone	Chloral Hydrate	Gasoline – Refined	Methylene Chloride	Potassium Sulfate	Trisodium Phosphate
Anthraquinonesulfonic Acid	Chlorine Gas (Dry)	Glucose	Mineral Oils	Propane	Turpentine
Antimony Trichloride	Chlorine Gas (Moist)	Glycerine (Glycerol)	Naphthalene	Propyl Alcohol	Urea
Aqua Regia	Chlorine Water	Glycol	Nickel Chloride	Silicic Acid	Vinegar
Arsenic Acid 80%	Chlorosulfonic Acid	Glycolic Acid	Nickel Nitrate	Silver Cyanide	Whiskey
Arylsulfonic Acid	Chrome Alum	Green Liquor (Paper Industry)	Nitric Acid, Anydrous	Silver Nitrate	White Liquor (Paper Industry)
Barium Carbonate	Chromic Acid 10%	Heptane	Nitric Acid 20%	Silver Plating Solutions	Wines
Barium Chloride	Chromic Acid 30%	Hexanol, Tertiary	Nitric Acid 40%	Sodium Acetate	Zinc Chloride
Barium Hydroxide	Chromic Acid 40%	Hydrobromic Acid 20%	Nitric Acid 60%	Sodium Arsenite	Zinc Chromate
Barium Sulfate	Chromic Acid 50%	Hydrochloric Acid 0% - 25%	Nitrobenzene	Sodium Benzoate	Zinc Cyanide
Barium Sulfide	Citric Acid	Hydrochloric Acid 25% -	Nitrous Oxide	Sodium Bicarbonate	Zinc Nitrate
Beet – Sugar Liquor	Copper Chloride	40%	Oils and Fats	Sodium Bisulfate	Zinc Sulfate
Benzine Sulfonic Acid 10%	Copper Cyanide	Hydrocyanic Acid or	Oils – Petroleum – (See	Sodium Bisulfite	
Benzoic Acid	Copper Fluoride	Hydrogen Cyanide	Type)	Sodium Bromide	
Bismuth Carbonate	Copper Nitrate	Hydrofluoric Acid 10%	Oleic Acid	Sodium Chlorate	
Black Liquor (Paper Industry)	Copper Sulfate	Hydrofluorosilicic Acid	Oxalic Acid	Sodium Chloride	