

Полипропиленот е еден од најотпорните хемиски елементи. Хемиската отпорност на цевките и спојките направени од Полипропилен Рандом Кополимер, според германскиот стандард ДИН8078 е прикажана во следната табела. Хемиската отпорност зависи од типот на хемикалијата, нејзиниот состав, концентрација, температурата и времетраењето на изложеност. Затоа, концентрацијата и отпорноста при три различни температури се прикажани во табелата.

Хемиската отпорност е прикажана низ следните четири групи:

- Отпорно
- ◐ Ограничено отпорно
- неотпорно
- Недоволно информации

Следните симболи ја опишуваат хемиската концентрација:

- VL: Разредено (однос ≤ 10%)
- L: Разредено (однос > 10%)
- GL: Заситена разреденост на 20°C
- H: Комерцијална основа
- TR: Технички чисто

Polypropylene is one of the polymers with highest chemical resistance. The chemical resistance of pipes and fittings made of Polypropylene Random Copolymer according to the German Standard DIN 8078 given in the following table.

Chemical resistance is dependent on the kind of chemical, its composition, concentration, temperature and the duration of exposure. Therefore the concentrations of the chemicals and resistance at three different temperatures are included in the table.

Chemical resistance is presented in the following four groups:

- Resistive
- ◐ Limited resistance
- Nonresistive
- Insufficient information

The following symbols describe the chemicals concentration:

- VL: Diluted (mass ratio ≤ 10%)
- L: Diluted (mass ratio > 10%)
- GL: Saturated dilution at 20°C
- H: Commercial grade
- TR: Technically pure

Agressive Media	Concentration	Chemical Resistance		
		20°C	60°C	100°C
Acetaldehyde	Rare	○	○	○
Acetaldehyde	TR	◐	-	-
Acetophenon	TR	●	●	-
Acetic acid anhydride	TR	●	-	-
Acetic acid, diluted	TR	●	◐	○
Acetic acid, diluted	40%	●	●	-
Acetone	TR	●	-	-
Acid-acetanhydride	40%	●	●	-
Acilonitrile	TR	●	◐	-
Adipic acid	TR	●	●	-
Air	TR	●	●	●
Alaune Me - Me III sulphate	GL	●	●	-
Allyl alcohol, diluted	96%	●	●	-
Alum	GL	●	●	-
Aluminium chloride	GL	●	●	-
Aluminium sulphate	GL	●	●	-
Amber acid	GL	●	●	-
2-Amino ethanol	TR	●	-	-
Ammonia, gas	TR	●	●	-
Ammonia, liquid	TR	●	●	-
Anilin	TR	●	-	-
Ammonia, water	GL	●	●	-
Ammonium acetate	GL	●	●	-
Ammonium carbonate	GL	●	●	-
Ammonium chloride	GL	●	●	-
Ammonium fluoride	L	●	●	-
Ammonium nitrate	GL	●	●	●
Ammonium phosphate	GL	●	●	●
Ammonium sulphate	GL	●	●	●
Amyl acetate	TR	◐	-	-
Amyl alcohol	TR	●	●	●
Aniline	TR	◐	◐	-
Anilin hydrochloride	GL	●	●	-
Anon	TR	◐	◐	-
Anon (Cyclohexanone)	TR	◐	○	○
Antifreeze	H	●	●	●
Antimony trichloride	90%	●	●	-
Apple acid / Јаболков оцет	L	●	●	-
Apple acid / Јаболков оцет	GL	●	●	-
Apple wine (ortho)	H	●	●	-
Aqua regia	H	●	●	●
Arsenic acid	40%	●	●	-
Arsenic acid	80%	●	●	◐
Barium hydroxide	GL	●	●	●
Barium sats	GL	●	●	●
Battery acid	H	●	●	-
Beer	H	●	●	●
Benzaldehyde	GL	●	●	-

Agressive Media	Concentration	Chemical Resistance		
		20°C	60°C	100°C
Benzine - Benzol mixture	80/20	◐	○	○
Benzol	TR	◐	○	○
Benzil chloride	TR	◐	-	-
Borax	L	●	●	-
Boric acid	GL	●	●	●
Bromine	TR	○	○	○
Bromine vapours	Al	◐	○	○
Butadiene, gas	TR	◐	○	○
Butane (2) diol (1,4)	TR	●	●	-
Butanediol	TR	●	●	-
Butanetriol (1,2,4)	TR	●	●	-
Butin (2) diol (1,4)	TR	●	-	-
Butyl acetate	TR	◐	○	○
Butyl alcohol	TR	●	◐	◐
Butyl phenol	GL	●	-	-
Butyl phenon	TR	○	-	-
Butylene glycol	10%	●	◐	-
Butylene glycol	TR	●	-	-
Butylene liquid	TR	◐	-	-
Calcium carbonate	GL	●	●	●
Calcium chloride	GL	●	●	●
Calcium hydroxide	GL	●	●	●
Calcium hypochlorite	L	●	-	-
Calcium nitrate	GL	●	●	-
Carboline	H	●	-	-
Carbon dioxide, gas	Al	●	●	-
Carbon dioxide, liquid	Al	●	●	-
Carbonhydride	Rare	●	●	-
Carbonmonoxide	Al	●	●	-
Carbonsulphide	TR	○	○	○
Causic soda	60%	●	●	●
Chloral	TR	●	●	-
Chloramine	L	●	-	-
Chlorethanal	TR	●	●	-
Chloric acid	1%	●	◐	○
Chloric acid	10%	●	◐	○
Chloric acid	20%	●	○	○
Chlorine	0,5%	◐	-	-
Chlorine	1%	○	○	○
Chlorine	GL	◐	○	○
Chlorine, gas	TR	○	○	○
Chlorine, water	TR	○	○	○
Chloroacetic acid	L	●	●	-
Chlorobenzol	TR	◐	-	-
Chlorofam	TR	◐	○	○
Chlor sulphon acid	TR	○	○	○
Chromic acid	40%	◐	◐	○
Chromic acid/Sulphuric acid/water	15/35/50%	○	○	○

Agressive Media	Concentration	Chemical Resistance		
		20°C	60°C	100°C
Chrotonic aldehyde	TR	●	-	-
Citric acid	VL	●	●	●
Citric acid	VL	●	●	●
City gas	H	●	-	-
Coconut fat alcohol	TR	●	◐	-
Coconut oil	TR	●	-	-
Cognac	H	●	●	-
Copper(II) chloride	GL	●	●	-
Copper(I) cyanide	GL	●	●	-
Copper(III) nitrate	30%	●	●	●
Copper sulphate	GL	●	●	-
Corn oil	TR	●	◐	-
Cotton oil	TR	●	●	-
Cresol	90%	●	●	-
Cresol	>90%	●	-	-
Cyclohexane	TR	●	-	-
Cyclohexanol	TR	●	◐	-
Cyclohexanone	TR	◐	○	○
Dextine	L	●	●	-
Dextine	L	●	●	-
Dextrose	20%	●	●	●
1,2 Diaminoethan	TR	●	●	-
Dichloro acetic acid	TR	◐	-	-
Dichloro acetic acid	50%	●	●	-
Dichloro benzene	TR	◐	-	-
Dichloro ethylene (1,1-1,2)	TR	◐	-	-
Diesel oil	H	●	◐	-
Diethyl amine	TR	●	-	-
Diethyl ether	TR	●	◐	-
Diglycolic acid	GL	●	●	-
Dihexyl phthalate	TR	●	◐	-
Diiso octylphthalate	TR	●	◐	-
Diiso propylether	TR	◐	○	-
Dimethylamide	TR	●	●	-
Dymethyl amine	100%	●	-	-
Di n butyl ether	TR	◐	-	-
Dinonyl phthalate	TR	●	◐	-
Diocyl phthalate	TR	●	◐	-
Dioxane	TR	◐	○	-
Drinking water	TR	●	●	●
Ethanol	L	●	-	-
Ethanol+2% toluene	96%	●	-	-
Ethyl acetate	TR	●	◐	○
Ethyl alcohol	TR	●	●	●
Ethyl benzol	TR	◐	○	○
Ethyl chloride	TR	○	○	○
Ethylene diamine	TR	●	●	-
Ethylene glycol	TR	●	●	●

