

## Rilsan® coating resistance as a function of temperature

### Chemical Resistance

In general, Rilsan® coatings have good resistance to inorganic salts, alkalis, most solvents, and organic acids. Greater caution must be observed in applications involving inorganic acids, phenols and certain chlorinated solvents. In such cases, please contact Arkema technical staff for assessment, specifying the practical problem involved: e.g nature of metal to be protected and the temperature and chemical composition of the liquid.

Resistance (°C)	20	40	60	90	Resistance (°C)	20	40	60	90
<b>Inorganic bases</b>					<b>Other inorganic products</b>				
ammonium hydroxide (concentrated)	G	G	G	G	agricultural sprays	G	G	P	P
ammonia (liquid or gas)	G	G			bleach solution	L	P	P	P
lime-wash	G	G	G		bromine / chlorine / fluorine	P	P	G	G
potassium hydroxide (50%)	G	L	P	P	hydrogen	G	G		
sodium hydroxide (5%)	G	G	L		hydrogen peroxide (20 volumes)	G	L	G	G
sodium hydroxide (10%)	G	L	L		mercury	G	G	L	P
sodium hydroxide (50%)	G	L	P	P	oxygen	G	G	P	P
					ozone	L	P		
<b>Inorganic acids</b>					potassium permanganate (5%)				
chromic acid (10%)	P	P	P	P	sea water	G	G	G	G
hydrochloric acid (1%)	G	L	P	P	soda water	G	G		
hydrochloric acid (10%)	G	L	P	P	sulphur	G	G		
nitric acid (all concentrations)	P	P	P	P	<b>Hydrocarbons</b>				
phosphoric acid (50%)	G	L	P	P	acetylene	G	G	G	G
sulphuric acid (1%)	G	L	L	P	alkanes (methane, propane, butane, hexane)	G	G	G	
sulphuric acid (10%)	G	L	P	P	benzene	G	G <sup>2</sup>	L	
sulphuric trioxide	L	P	P	P	cyclohexane	G	G	L	
					decalin	G	G	L	
<b>Inorganic salts</b>					HFA				
alum	G	G	G		naphthalene	G	G	G	L
aluminium sulphate	G	G	G	G	styrene / toluene / xylene	G	G <sup>3</sup>	L	L
ammonium nitrate	G	G	G		<b>Various products</b>				
ammonium sulphate	G	G	L		beer, cider, fruit juices, milk, mustard, vinegar, wine	G			
chlorides					crude petroleum, high-octane petrol, kerosene (paraffin), normal petrol, solvent naphta, town gas	G	G	G <sup>1</sup>	
(barium/ calcium /saturated sodium)	G	G	G	G	greases	G	G	G	G
calcium arsenate	G	G	G		oils	G	G	G	G
calcium sulphate	G	G	L		solutions or emulsions D.D.T. or lindane	G	G		
copper sulphate	G	G	G	G	hydroxy-quionoline (agricultural sprays)	G			
diammonium phosphate	G	G	L		soap solution	G			
magnesium chloride (50%)	G	G	G	G	stearin	G	G	G	
potassium ferrocyanide	G	G	G	G	turpentine	G	G	G <sup>1</sup>	
potassium nitrate	G <sup>1</sup>	G <sup>1</sup>	P	P					
potassium sulphate	G	G	G	G					
sodium carbonate	G	G	L	P					
sodium silicate	G	G	G						
sodium sulphide	G	L	L						
trisodium phosphate	G	G	G	G					

Condition after 18 months contact:

G: Good - L: Limited - P: Poor

1: Slight yellowing - 2: Yellowing - 3: Swelling action

Resistance (°C)	20	40	60	90
<b>Organic acids and anhydrides</b>				
acetic acid	L	P	P	P
acetic anhydride	L	P	P	P
citric acid	G	G	L	P
formic acid	P	P	P	P
lactic acid	G	G	G	L
oleic / stearic acid	G	G	G	L
oxalic acid	G	G	L	P
picric acid	L	P	P	P
tartaric acid (saturated solution)	G	G	G	L
uric acid	G	G	G	L
<b>Various organic compounds</b>				
<b>anethole</b>				
carbon disulphide	G			
diacetone alcohol	G <sup>1</sup>			
dimethyl formamide	G	G <sup>3</sup>	L	
ethylene chlorhydrin	G	G	L	
ethylene oxide	P	P		
furfural	G	G	L	P
glucose	G	G <sup>3</sup>	L	P
tetraethyl lead	G	G	G	G
tetrahydrofurane	G			
phenols	P	P	P	P
<b>Organic bases</b>				
aniline (pure)	L	P	P	P
diethanolamine (20%)	G	G <sup>3</sup>	G <sup>3</sup>	L
pyridine (pure)	L	P	P	P
urea	G	G	L	L

Resistance (°C)	20	40	60	90
<b>Salts, esters, ethers</b>				
acetate esters (amyl, butyl, methyl)	G	G	G	L
phosphate esters (dioctyl, tributyl, tricesyl)	G	G	G	L
diethyl ether	G			
dioctylphthalate	G	G	G	L
fatty acid esters	G	G	G	G
methyl sulfate	G	L		
<b>Alcohols</b>				
benzyl alcohol	L	P	P	P
butanol	G <sup>3</sup>	L	P	P
ethanol (pure)	G <sup>3</sup>	G <sup>3</sup>	L	
glycerin (pure)	G	G	L	P
glycol	G	G	G	P
methanol (pure)	G <sup>3</sup>	L	P	
<b>Chlorinated solvents</b>				
carbon tetrachloride	P	P		
methyl bromide	G	P		
methyl chloride	G	P		
perchloroethylene	G	G	L	
trichloroethane	L	P		
trichloroethylene	G	L		
<b>Aldehydes and ketones</b>				
aldehydes (acetaldehyde / benzaldehyde / formaldehyde)	G	L	P	
acetone (pure)	G	G	L	P
cyclohexanone	G	L	P	
methylethylketone (MEK)				
methylisobutylketone (MIBK)	G	G	L	P

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