

CHEMICAL EFFECT RATING

	No Effect - Excellent
	Minor Effect - Good
	Moderate Effect - Fair
	Severe Effect - Poor
	Not Tested

EXPLANATION OF BULLETS

•	Satisfactory to 72° F
••	Satisfactory to 120° F

		PVC
Acetaldehyde		
Acetamide		
Acetate Solvent		
Acetic Acid Glacial		
Acetic Acid 20%		
Acetic Acid		
Acetic Anhydride		
Acetone		
Acetyl Chloride (dry)		
Acetylene		•
Alcohols:	Amyl	••
	Benzyl	
	Butyl	••
	Diacetone	•
	Ethyl	
	Hexyl	••
	Isobutyl	•
	Isopropyl	•
	Methyl	•
	Octyl	
	Propyl	•
Aluminum Chloride		••
Aluminum Fluoride		••
Aluminum Hydroxide		••
Aluminum Potassium Sulfate 100%		••
Aluminum Sulfate		••
Amines		
Ammonia 10%		•
Ammonia, anhydrous		••
Ammonia, liquid		••
Ammonia Nitrate		
Ammonium Bifluoride		••
Ammonium Carbonate		••
Ammonium Chloride		••
Ammonium Hydroxide		
Ammonium Nitrate		••
Ammonium Persulfate		••
Ammonium Phosphate, Dabasic		••
Ammonium Phosphate, Monobasic		
Ammonium Phosphate, Tribasic		
Ammonium Sulfate		••
Amyl Acetate		•
Amyl Alcohol		••
Amyl Chloride		
Aniline		•
Anti-Freeze		
Antimony Trichloride		••
Chromic Acid 30%		••
Chromic Acid 50%		••
Citric Acid		••
Clorox (Bleach)		
Copper Chloride		

		PVC
Aqua Regina (80% HCl, 20% HNO ³)		•
Aromatic Hydrocarbons		
Arsenic Acid		•
Barium Carbonate		••
Barium Chloride		•
Barium Cyanide		
Barium Hydroxide		••
Barium Nitrate		
Barium Sulfate		•
Barium Sulfide		••
Beer		
Beet Sugar Liquids		••
Benzaldehyde		
Benzene		•
Benzoic Acid		
Borax (Sodium Borate)		•
Boric Acid		••
Bromine		
Butadiene		•
Butane		
Butanol (Butyl Alcohol)		•
Butylene		
Butylacetate		
Butyric Acid		•
Calcium Bisulfide		••
Calcium Bisulfite		
Calcium Carbonate		••
Calcium Chloride		••
Calcium Hydroxide		••
Calcium Hypochlorite		
Calcium Sulfate		••
Carbolic Acid (see Phenol)		
Carbon Bisulfide		
Carbon Dioxide		
Carbon Disulfide		
Carbon Monoxide		••
Carbo Tetrachloride		•
Carbonate Water		
Carbonic Acid		••
Chloroacetic Acid		•
Chlorine, Anhydrous liquid		•
Chlorine, dry		••
Chlorine Water		••
Chlorobenzene (Mono)		
Chloroform		
Chlorosulfonic Acid		
Chromic Acid 5%		
Hydrobromic Acid, Dry Gas		••
Hydrochloric Acid 20%		••
Hydrochloric Acid 37%		
Hydrochloric Acid 100%		••
Hydrocyanic Acid		•

Copper Cyanide	••
Copper Nitrate	••
Copper Sulfate 5%	••
Corn	
Cotton Seed	••
Creosote	
Cresols	
Cresylic Acid	•
Cyclohexane	
Derergents	
Dichlorethane	
Diesel Fuel	••
Diesel Fule (20,30,40,50)	••
Diethylamine	
Diethylene Glycol	
Epsom Salts (Magnesium Sulfate)	••
Ethane	
Ethanolamine	
Ether ³	
Ethyl Acetate	•
Ethyl Chloride	
Ethylene Chloride	
Ethylene Dichloride	
Ethylene Glycol	•
Ethylene Oxide	•
Fatty Acids	•
Ferric Chloride	••
Ferric Nitrate	••
Ferric Sulfate	••
Ferrous Sulfate	••
Fuoboric Acid	
Fuluorine	
Flyosilicic Acid	•
Formaldehyde 40%	•
Formaldehyde 100%	
Formic Acid	•
Freon 12	••
Freon 113	
Fuel (1,2,3,5A,5B 6)	••
Fuel Oils	••
Furan Resin	
Furfural	
Gallic Acid	••
Gasoline	•
Glucose	••
Glycerin	•
Glycolic Acid	••
Heptane	•
Hexane	•
Hydraulic Oil (Petro)	
Hydraulic Oil (Synthetic)	
Hydrobromic Acid 20%	••
Hydrobromic Acid 100%	•
Nickel Chloride	••
Nickel Sulfate	••
Nitric Acid (5-10%)	•
Nitric Acid (20%)	•
Nitric Acid (50%)	•
Nitric Acid (Concentrated)	
Nitrobenzene	
Oils: Olive	
Pine	
Rosin	•
Sillicone	
Soybean	•

Hydrocyanic Acid (Gas 10%)	
Hydrofluoric Acid 20%	
Hydrofluoric Acid 100%	
Hydrofluosilicic Acid 20%	••
Hydrofluosilicic Acid 100%	•
Hydrogen Gas	••
Hydrogen Peroxide 50%	•
Hydrogen Peroxide 100%	••
Hydrogen Sulifide (aqua)	•
Hydrogen Sulifide (dry)	••
Hydroxyacetic Acid 70%	
Iodine	
Isopropyl Acetate	
Isopropyl Ether	
Jet Fuel (JP3, -4, -5)	•
Kerosene	••
Ketones	
Lacquers	
Lacquers Thinners	
Lactic Acid	•
Lard	•
Lead Acetate	••
Lead Sulfamate	••
Lime	•
Linseed	••
Lubricants	••
Magnesium Carbonate	••
Magnesium Chloride	••
Magnesium Hydroxide	••
Magnesium Nitrate	••
Magnesium Sulfate	••
Maleic Acid	••
Malic Acid	••
Maleic Acid	••
Mercuric Chloride (Dilute)	••
Mercuric Cyanide	••
Mercury	
Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)	•
Methyl Acetate	
Methyl Alcohol 10%	•
Methyl Bormide	
Methyl butyl Ketone	
Methyl Cellosolve	••
Methyl Chloride	
Methyl Dichloride	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	
Methylene Chloride	
Milk	••
Mineral Oil	•
Molasses	••
Naphtha	
Naphthalene	
Sodium Chloride	••
Sodium Cyanide	••
Sodium Fluoride	••
Sodium Hydroxide (20%)	
Sodium Hydroxide (50%)	
Sodium Hydroxide (80%)	
Sodium Hypochlorite (20%)	
Sodium Hypochloroite (100%)	••
Sodium Metaphosphate	••
Sodium Metasilicate	
Sodium Nitrate	••
Sodium Perborate	••

Turbine	•	Sodium Polyphosphate	•
Oleic Acid	••	Sodium Silicate	••
Oleum 25%		Sodium Sulfate	••
Oleum 100%		Sodium Sulfide	••
Oxalic Acid (cold)	•	Sodium Tetraborate	••
Paraffin	•	Sodium Thiosulfate (hypo)	••
Pentane		Stannic Chloride	••
Perchloroethylene	•	Stannous Chloride	•
Petrolatum		Sulfur Dioxide	•
Phenol (10%)	•	Sulfur Dioxide (dry)	••
Phenol (Carbolic Acid)	•	Sulfur Trioxide (dry)	•
Phosphoric Acid (<40%)	••	Sulfuric Acid (10%)	•
Phosphoric Acid (>40%)	••	Sulfuric Acid (10-75%)	•
Phosphoric Acid (Crude)	••	Sulfurous Acid	••
Photographic Developer		Tannic Acid	•
Picric Acid		Tanning Liquours	•
Potash		Tartaric Acid	•
Potassium Bicarbonate		Tomato Juice	
Potassium Bromide		Urine	
Potassium Carbonate		Vinegar	••
Potassium Chlorate		Water, Acid, Mine	••
Potassium Chromate		Water, Distilled	••
Potassium Cyanide Solutions		Water, Fresh	••
Potassium Dichromate		Water, Salt	••
Potassium Ferrocyanide		Whiskey & Wines	••
Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash)	•	White Liquor (Pulp Mill)	••
Potassium Nitrate		Xylene	
Potassium Permanganate	•	Zinc Chloride	••
Potassium Sulfate	••	Zinc Sulfate	••
Potassium Sulfide	••		
Propane (liquified)	•		
Propylene Glycol	•		
Pyridine			
Pyrogallic Acid			
Rosins	•		
Sea Water	••		
Silicone			
Silver Nitrate	•		
Soap Solutions			
Sodium Acetate	•		
Sodium Bicarbonate	••		
Sodium Bisulfate	••		
Sodium Bisulfite	••		
Sodium Borate	••		
Sodium Carbonate	••		
Sodium Chlorate	•		

WARNING. The information in this document has been gathered from reputable sources on the Internet and is to be used ONLY as an initial guide for screening the suitability of silicone for contact with certain substances. In addition, many other factors such as temperature, pressure, concentration, and length of exposure can also play a significant role in determining the suitability of silicone membranes in your intended application. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of silicone curtains in its specific application, and to be satisfied with its own testing that the curtains are a fit and suitable for use with its intended application, and that such application is a safe application. AKON does not warrant (either expressed or implied) that the information in this chart is accurate or complete or that AKON curtains are suitable for any purpose. To help users conduct their own compatibility testing contact us to request a small (3" x 3") test sample (within the US only).