

Koroseal® protective linings are the culmination of some 55 years' experience in the manufacture of specialty PVC protective linings. **Koroseal** was originally developed by the BF Goodrich Corporation, and through acquisition and name changes this division is now known as **ProFusion Industries**. All the legacy manufacturing and technical knowhow has been carried forward to **ProFusion**.

The **Koroseal** brand name is the most recognized and respected name in the industry as a result of our many years of lining material experience. ProFusion's technical support service and commitment to the highest quality standards of world class manufacturing, along with continuous improvement and technical research, ensures **Koroseal's** leadership in the industry.



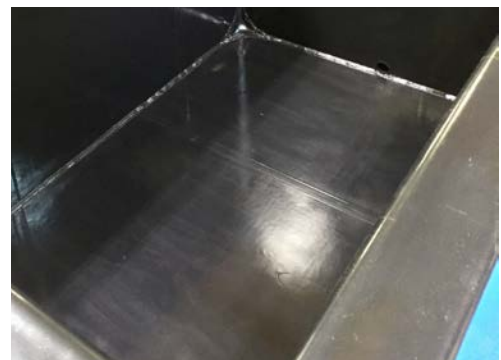
Koroseal Protective linings are flexible and can be bonded to containment vessels in an infinite range of sizes and shapes. The material can also be manufactured for drop in containment liners.

Koroseal has excellent tear and abrasion resistance and demonstrates outstanding chemical resistance properties.

Koroseal protective are specially compounded formulations with outstanding resistance to strong corrosive chemistry.

Our linings thrive in applications where alternate materials fail.

As a general rule, **Koroseal** protective linings are not recommended for organic chemicals and solvents. **Koroseal** is a thermoplastic, it will soften at temperatures above 150° F, so understanding operating temperatures is critical. Certain exceptions do exist; hence specific applications should be referred to **ProFusion Industries** for a final recommendation through the **Koroseal** applicator providing your installation services.



Please refer to the chemical resistance guide on page -2- for an initial overview of acceptable materials.

SOLUTIONS OF INORGANIC ACIDS

| | Maximum Concentration | Maximum Deg. Fahr.* |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Arsenic | Any | 150 |
| Carbonic | Saturation at Atmospheric Pres. | 90 |
| Chlorine Water | Saturation at Atmospheric Pres. | 90 |
| (Hypochlorous Acid) | | |
| Fluoboric | Any | 150 |
| Hydrofluoric | 60% | 90 |
| Hydrofluoric | 25% | 150 |
| Hydrogen Sulfide Water | Saturation at Atmospheric Pres. | 90 |
| Muriatic (Hydrochloric) | 37% | 150 |
| <u>NITRIC</u> | 10% | 150 |
| <u>NITRIC</u> | 20% | 120 |
| <u>NITRIC</u> | 40% | 90 |
| Phosphoric | 75% | 150 |
| Sulfuric | 50% | 150 |
| <u>SULFURIC</u> | 70% | 90 |
| Sulfurous | Saturation at Atmospheric Pres. | 90 |
| (Sulfur dioxide water) | | |
| <u>CHROMIC ACID</u> | 40% | 140 |
| <u>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</u> ** | 30% | 90 |

STAINLESS STEEL PICKLING SOLUTION

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Nitric | 16% | 165 ① |
| Hydrofluoric | 5% | |

① Koroseal widely used for this mixture when protected by 9" of carbon brick sheathing.

ORGANIC MATERIALS

| | Maximum Concentration | Maximum Deg. Fahr.* |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Amyl Alcohol | Any | 90 |
| Butyl Alcohol | Any | 90 |
| Casein | Any | 90 |
| Castor Oil | - | 90 |
| Citric Acid | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Cottonseed Oil | - | 90 |
| Coconut Oil | - | 90 |
| Ethyl Alcohol | Any | 90 |
| Ethylene Glycol | Any | 90 |
| Food Products | - | 90 |
| Gallic Acid | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Glucose | Any | 150 |
| Glue | Any | 150 |
| Glycerine | Any | 90 |
| Hydroquinone | Any | 90 |
| Lactic Acid | Any | 90 |
| Malic Acid | Any | 90 |
| Methyl Alcohol | Any | 90 |
| Mineral Oils | Any | 90 |
| Oleic Acid | Any | 90 |
| Oxalic Acid | Any | 90 |
| Propyl Alcohol | Any | 150 |
| Soaps | Any | 90 |
| Tannic Acid | Up to Saturation | 90 |
| Tartaric Acid | Up to Saturation | 90 |
| Triethanolamine | Any | 150 |

SOLUTIONS OF INORGANIC SALTS AND ALKALIS

| | Maximum Concentration | Maximum Deg. Fahr.* |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Aluminum Chloride | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Aluminum Sulfate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Alums | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Ammonium Chloride | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Ammonium Hydroxide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Ammonium Sulphate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Barium Sulfide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| "Black Liquor" NaOH, Na ₂ S, Na ₂ CO ₃ , Na ₂ SO ₃ | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Calcium Bisulfite | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Calcium Chloride | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Calcium Hypochlorite | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) | 35% | 90 |
| Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide) | 10% | 150 |
| Caustic Potash (Potassium Hydroxide) | 35% | 90 |
| Caustic Potash (Potassium Hydroxide) | 10% | 150 |
| Copper Chloride (Cupric) | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Copper Cyanide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| (in solution with alkali cyanides) | | |
| Copper Sulfate (Cupric) | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Disodium Phosphate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Ferric Chloride | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Ferrous Sulfate (Copperas) | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Nickel Acetate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Potassium Cuprocyanide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Potassium Dichromate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Antimonate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Bisulfate | Up to Saturation | 90 |
| Sodium or Potassium Acid Sulfate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Chloride | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Cyanide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Hypochlorite | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Sulfide | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Sodium or Potassium Thiosulfate | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| Tin Chloride [Stannous or Stannic] | Up to Saturation | 150 |
| - Any aqueous solution | | |
| White Liquor (NaOH, Na ₂ S, Na ₃ CO ₃) | - | 90 |
| Zinc Sulfate | Up to Saturation | 150 |

PLATING SOLUTIONS

| Plating Material | Maximum Deg. Fahr.* |
|---|---------------------|
| Brass, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin or Zinc | 150 |
| Chrome | 140 |
| Gold, Indium, Rhodium, Silver *** | 150 |

* Call the experts at Koroseal Protective Linings (800-323-5676) for recommendations, particularly when the working fluid is a multiple chemistry environment or in an elevated temperature environment, both of which can affect service life.

** Koroseal not affected, but prospective user should test lining for possible effect on stability of hydrogen peroxide.

*** Call Profusion regarding these solutions