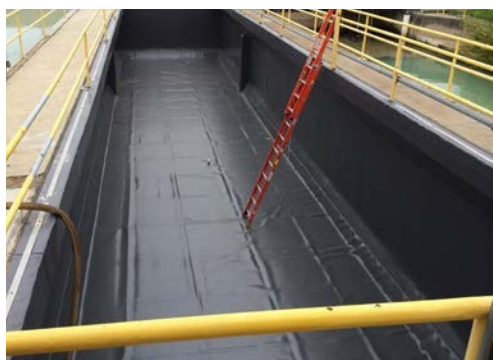




Koroseal® protective linings are the culmination of some 55 years' experience in the manufacture of specialty PVC protective linings. **Koroseal** was originally developed by the BF Goodrich Corporation, and through acquisition and name changes this division is now known as **ProFusion Industries**. All the legacy manufacturing and technical know how 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			SOLUTIONS OF INORGANIC SALTS AND ALKALIS		
	Maximum Concentration	Maximum Deg. Fahr.*		Maximum Concentration	Maximum Deg. Fahr.*
Arsenic	Any	150	Aluminum Chloride	Up to Saturation	150
Carbonic	Saturation at	90	Alums Ammonium Chloride	Up to Saturation	150
Chlorine Water	Atmospheric Pres.	90	Hydroxide Ammonium Sulphate	Up to Saturation	150
(Hypochlorous Acid)	Saturation at	150	"Black Liquor" NaOH, Na ₂ S,	Up to Saturation	150
	Atmospheric Pres.	90	Na ₂ CO ₃ , Na ₂ SO ₃	Up to Saturation	150
Fluoboric	Any	150	Calcium Bisulfite Calcium Chloride	Up to Saturation	150
Hydrofluoric	60%	90	Hypochlorite Caustic Soda (Sodium	Up to Saturation	150
Hydrofluoric	25%	150	Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide)	Up to Saturation	150
Hydrogen Sulfide Water	Saturation at	150	Potash (Potassium Hydroxide) 35%	Up to Saturation	150
Muriatic (Hydrochloric)	Atmospheric Pres.	120	Potash (Potassium Hydroxide) 10%	Up to Saturation	150
NITRIC	37%	90		Up to Saturation	150
NITRIC	10%	150		35%	90
NITRIC	20%	150		10%	150
Phosphoric	40%	90			90
Sulfuric	75%	90			150
SULFURIC	50%	140			150
Sulfurous	70%	90			150
	Saturation at		Copper Chloride (Cupric)	Up to Saturation	150
(Sulfur dioxide water)	Atmospheric Pres.		Copper Cyanide	Up to Saturation	150
CHROMIC ACID	40%		(in solution with alkali cyanides)	Up to Saturation	150
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE **	30%		Copper Sulfate (Cupric)	Up to Saturation	150
STAINLESS STEEL PICKLING SOLUTION			Disodium Phosphate	Up to Saturation	150
Nitric	16%	165 ①	Ferric Chloride	Up to Saturation	150
Hydrofluoric	5%		Ferrous Sulfate (Copperas)	Up to Saturation	150
① Koroseal widely used for this mixture when protected by 9" of carbon brick sheathing.			Nickel Acetate	Up to Saturation	150
ORGANIC MATERIALS			Potassium Cuprocyanide	Up to Saturation	150
	Maximum Concentration	Maximum Deg. Fahr.*	Potassium Dichromate		90
Amyl Alcohol	Any	90	Sodium or Potassium Antimonate	Up to Saturation	150
Butyl Alcohol	Any	90	Up to Saturation		150
Casein	Any	90	Sodium or Potassium Bisulfate	Up to Saturation	150
Castor Oil	—	90	Sodium or Potassium Acid Sulfate	Up to Saturation	150
Citric Acid	Up to Saturation	150	Up to Saturation		150
Cottonseed Oil	—	90	Sodium or Potassium Chloride	Up to Saturation	150
Coconut Oil	—	90	Up to Saturation		150
Ethyl Alcohol	Any	90	Sodium or Potassium Cyanide	Up to Saturation	150
Ethylene Glycol	Any	90	Sodium or Potassium Hypochlorite	Up to Saturation	150
Food Products	—	90	Up to Saturation		150
Gallic Acid	Up to Saturation	150	Sodium or Potassium Sulfide	Up to Saturation	150
Glucose	Any	150	Sodium or Potassium Thiosulfate	Up to Saturation	150
Glue	Any	150	Tin Chloride [Stannous or Stannic]	Up to Saturation	150
Glycerine	Any	90	- Any aqueous solution		
Hydroquinone	Any	90	White Liquor (NaOH, Na ₂ S, Na ₃ CO ₃)	—	90
Lactic Acid	Any	90	Zinc Sulfate	Up to Saturation	150
Malic Acid	Any	90	PLATING SOLUTIONS		
Methyl Alcohol	Any	90		Maximum Deg. Fahr.*	
Mineral Oils	Any	90	Plating Material	150	
Oleic Acid	Any	90	Brass, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin or Zinc	140	
Oxalic Acid	Any	90	Chrome	150	
Propyl Alcohol	Any	150	Gold, Indium, Rhodium, Silver ***		
Soaps	Any	90			
Tannic Acid	Up to Saturation	90			
Tartaric Acid	Up to Saturation	90			
Triethanolamine	Any	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		