handtmann
Ideas for the future.

LAURAMID® PA 12C CASTING

Resistance to chemicals

Chemicals	Concentration	Standard types	
	in %	20 °C	60 °C
Acéton[1]	100	+	+
Ether (s. Diethylether)			
Ethyl acetate (s. Ethanoic acid ethyl ester)			
Ethyl alcohol, undenatured	100	+	■
Ethyl alcohol, w., undenatured	96	+	■
	50	+	+
	10	+	+
Ethyl hexanol	100	O	
2- Ethylene chloride	100	■	
Alums, all types, w.	jd.	+	+
Aluminium salts, w.	jd.	+	+
Acide formique	98	◆	–
	90	◆	–
	50	◆	–
	10	+	◆
Ammonia, fuming	100	+	+
Ammonia, w.	conc.	+	+
	10	+	+
Ammonium acetate, w.	jd.	+	+
Ammonium carbonate, w.	jd.	+	+
Ammonium chloride, w.	jd.	+	+
Ammonium nitrate, w.	jd.	+	+
Ammonium phosphate, w.	jd.	+	+
Ammonium sulphate, w.	jd.	+	+
Amylalcohol, pure (fermentation alcohol)		+	+
Anilin	100	■	
Baryum salts	jd.	+	+
Benzaldehyde	100	–	–
Benzaldehyde. w.	k.g. (0,3)	O	
Petrol, see fuel			
Benzoic acid	100	+	+
Benzoic acid, w.	k.g.	■	
Benzol	100	+	■
Ethane dicarbolic acid, w.	k.g.	■	
Boric acid	100	+	+
Boric acid, w.	k.g. (4,9)	+	
Liquid bromine	100	–	
Bromine gas	high	–	–
Bromine solution	k.g.	–	–
Butane liquid	100	+	
Butane gas	100	+	+
Butylacetate (see acetic acid butylester)			
n-Butylalcohol (n-Butanol)		+	+
Calciumchloride, w.		+	+
Calciumnitrate, w.	k.g.	+	
Chlorine, liquid	100	–	
Chlorine, fuming, humid	100	–	–
Chlorine, fuming, dry	100	–	–
Chlorbenzol	100	O	–
Chloroform	100	O	–
Chlorosulfuric acid	100	–	–
Chlorine solution		–	–
Chlorine hydroxide, fuming	high	–	–

Chemicals	Concentration	Standard types	
	in %	20 °C	60 °C
(cf. also hydrochloric acid)	low	O	–
Chromium salts (2 and 3), w.	k.g.	+	+
Chromiumtrioxide, w.	k.g.	–	–
(Chromic acid)	20	–	–
Cyclohexane	100	+	+
Cyclohexanol	100	+	+
Cyclohexanone	100	+	O
Dekahydronaphtalin	100	+	O
Diethylether 2)	100	+	
Dibutylphthalate (s. plasticiser)			
Dimenthylformamide	100	+	■
1,4-Dioxane	100	+	
Iron salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Acetic acid (glacial)	100	–	–
Acetic acid, w.	50	–	–
(cf. also vinegar)	10	+	◆
Acetic acid anhydride	100	+	◆
Acetic acid ethyl ester (ethylacetate, acetic ester)	100	+	+
acetic acid butylester (butylacetate)	100	+	+
Hydrofuoric acid	40	■	–
Formaldehyde, w.	40	■	–
	30	■	–
	10	+	■
Glycerine	100	+	+
Glycerine, w.	100	+	+
	high	+	+
	low	+	+
Glycol	100	+	+
Glycol, w.	high	+	+
	low	+	+
Urea, w.	k.g.	+	+
Heptane	100	+	+
Hexane	100	+	+
Isooctane	100	+	+
Isoprophylalcohol	100	+	■
Potassium hydroxide, w.	50	+	+
	25	+	+
	10	+	+
Potassium carbonate, w. (Potash)	k.g.	+	+
Potassium chlorate, w.	k.g. (7,3)	■	O
Potassium chloride, w.	k.g.	+	+
Potassium dichromate, w.	k.g. (12)	O	–
Potassium iodide, w.	k.g.	+	+
Potassium nitrate, w.	k.g.	+	+
Potassium permanganate, w.	k.g. (6,4)	◆	–
Potassium sulphate, w.	k.g.	+	+
Cresol	100	–	–
Cresol, w.	k.g. (0,25)	O	–

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Chemicals	Concentration in %	Standard types 20 °C	60 °C
Copper salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Magnesium salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Methylalcohol (methanol)	100	+	■
Methylalcohol, w.	50	+	+
Methylenchloride 3)	100	◆	
Lactic acid, w.	90	–	–
	50	◆	–
	10	■	◆
Mineral oils (see technical consumer goods and drugs)			
Naphthalin	100	+	O
Sodium carbonate, w. (bicarbonate of soda)	k.g.	+	+
Sodium bisulphate, w.	k.g.	+	O
Sodium carbonate, w. (Soda)	k.g.	+	+
Sodium chlorate, w.	25	■	O
Sodium chloride, w. (cooking salt)	k.g.	+	+
Sodium chloride, w.	5	■	O
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	100	+	+
Sodium hypochlorite, w.	5	■	◆
Sodium nitrate, w.	k.g.	+	+
Sodium nitrite, w.	k.g.	■	O
Sodium perborate, w.	k.g.	+	O
Sodium phosphate, w.	k.g.	+	+
Sodium sulphate, w. (Glauber salt)	k.g.	+	+
Sodium sulphide, w.	k.g.	+	+
Sodium sulphite, w.	k.g.	+	+
Sodium thiosulphate, w. (hypo)	k.g.	+	+
Sodium carbonate solution, w.	50	+	+
	25	+	+
	10	+	+
Nickel salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Nitrobenzol	100	■	O
Oleic acid	100	■	–
Octane (s. Isooctane)			
Oxalic acid w.	k.g.	■	◆
Ozone (<0.5ppm)		■	
Phenol		–	–
(aqueous phase)	k.g. (ca. 9)	–	–
(phenolic phase)	k.g. (ca. 70)	–	–
Phosphorus pentoxide	100	◆	–
Phosphoric acid	k.g. (85)	–	–
	50	◆	–
	10	+	O
Propane, liquid	100	+	
Propane, gaseous	10	+	+
Pyridine	100	+	
Mercury	100	+	+
Mercury salts w.	k.g.	+	+
Nitric acid			
	50	–	–
	25	–	–

Chemicals	Concentration in %	Standard types 20 °C	60 °C
Nitric acid	10	–	–
Hydrochloric acid	conc.	–	–
	10	–	–
Sulphur	100	+	+
Sulphur dioxid	low	+	■
Sulphur carbonate	100	+	
Sulphuric acid	96	–	–
	50	–	–
	25	◆	–
	10	■	O
Sulphur hydroxide	low	+	+
Silver salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Steric acid	100	■	–
Carbon tetrachloride	100	+	+
Tetra hydrofuran	100	■	◆
Tetrahydronaphthaline	100	+	O
Tiophen	100	+	O
Toluol	100	+	O
Trichloro ethylene	100	■	◆
Water	100	+	+
Hydrogen peroxide, w.	30	+	
	10	+	
	3	+	
Tartaric acid, w.	k.g.	+	O
Xylol	100	+	O
Zinc salts, w.	k.g.	+	+
Stannic chloride	k.g.	+	+
Citric acid, w.	k.g.	+	O

Key to symbols

Resistance:		Concentration:
stable	+	w. = white solution
practically stable	■	k.g. = saturated coldly
limited stability	O	jd. = each
little stability	◆	
labile	–	

Footnotes:
1) kp 56°C
2) kp 35°C
3) kp 42°C
4) kp 46°C
5) resistance dependent on conditions
6) Note permeability to odours

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