Chemical Resistance of Cured Epoxy Putties

Cured epoxy putties are highly resistant to corrosion or deterioration by dilute acids and caustics. They will withstand the influence of mildly acidic water.

Solvents

Normal temperature exposure to the following solvents has no effect or minor effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Alcohols (e.g., methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, butyl)
- Antifreeze
- Cellosolves
- Chlorinated solvents, saturated (limited)
- Ester (e.g., amyl acetate)
- Greases
- Lacquers and lacquer thinner
- Methylene chloride
- Mineral spirits
- Naphtha
- Natural oils, e.g., linseed, olive, palm
- Oils and fuels, including diesel oil, fuel oil, gasoline, jet fuel, lubricating oil and silicone oil
- Methylene chloride
- Mineral spirits
- Paint thinner
- Shellac
- Toluene
- Trichloroethane
- Turpentine
- Xylene.

Hot or strongly concentrated exposure to the following solvents has a moderate or severe effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Acetone
- Ester (hot)
- Methylethyl ketone (MEK).

Caustics

Normal temperature exposure to the following caustics has no effect or minor effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Chlorine bleach (dilute)
- Caustic potash
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Salt solutions, including alum, calcium chloride and salt
- Soap and soap solutions.

Hot or strongly concentrated exposure to the following caustics has moderate or severe effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Bromine
- Caustic potash (hot)
- Chlorine
- Chromate solutions
- Hydrogen peroxide (hot)
- Hypochlorite bleach (concentrated or hot)
- Oxidizing agents
- Sodium peroxide
- Soap and soap solutions
- Oleum
- Plating solutions.

Acids

Normal temperature exposure to the following dilute acids has no effect or minor effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Acetic
- Muriatic
- Nitric.

Hot or strongly concentrated exposure to the following acids has a moderate or severe effect on cured epoxy putties:

- Acetic
- Aqua regia
- Carbolic
- Muriatic
- Nitric
- Sulfuric.