



## Chemical Resistance Chart For Protectowire XCR & CTI-X Jacket Material

Protectowire XCR and CTI-X detector jackets demonstrate excellent overall chemical resistance. In general only a few species are known to chemically attack the jacket and significantly swell the polymer causing damage to the jacket material.

The XCR and CTI-X fluoropolymer jacket is especially resistant to:

- most acids and acid mixtures,
- weak bases,
- salts, aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols,
- strong oxidants and halogens.

However, some chemicals can attack and swell the jacket, particularly at high temperature:

- esters, aromatic hydrocarbons, amines, gaseous fluorine,
- ethers, ketones, amides, partially halogenated solvents and certain halogenated compounds.

Chemical attack and jacket swelling are very complex phenomena. A partial list of factors affecting chemical suitability of all Protectowire Linear Heat Detector jacket materials for chemical applications is as follows:

- Specific chemical or mixture composition,
- Temperature and temperature variation,
- Concentration of the attacking chemical which may be a complex completely different than the individual components,
- Exothermic heat or mixing pressure due to the effect of pressure on a reactive gas,
- Time of exposure, velocity, or material thickness.

The recommended procedure to determine suitability of Protectowire jacket materials is as follows:

- Determine as accurately as possible the chemicals in the application in question,
- Determine the maximum temperature and the normal operating temperature,
- Review the chemical effect ratings including the maximum recommended temperature from the charts provided.

The maximum recommended temperatures listed in the XCR/CTI-X Chemical Resistance Chart refer to the point at which the chemicals indicated would damage the jacket material. These temperatures have no relationship to the alarm temperature of the Detector, but should be referenced to determine if limitations to the maximum recommended ambient temperature for the Detector is necessary in chemical environments. Any breach or adverse chemical effect on the integrity of the Protectowire jacket, will lead to premature detector failure and a reduced service life for the product.

*All information supplied in this bulletin by The Protectowire Company in relation to its products and their application is intended for general reference only. The information is not a guarantee of product performance or a recommendation for product use in the environments indicated. The Protectowire Company assumes no liability whatsoever in respect to application, or use made of the aforementioned information or products, or any consequence thereof.*

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### **The Protectowire Company, Inc.**

60 Washington Street, Pembroke, MA 02359-1833 U.S.A.

781-826-3878; Fax 781-826-2045;

Web site: [www.protectowire.com](http://www.protectowire.com); E-Mail: [pwire@protectowire.com](mailto:pwire@protectowire.com)

**Manufacturer of  
Special Hazard  
Fire Detection Systems**

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This chemical resistance chart cannot predict the effect on the jacket of complex chemical mixtures. The appropriate chemical resistance tests using a representative sample of the chemical(s) or a trial installation of the Protectowire Linear Heat Detector should be performed to determine acceptable product performance.

Chemical	Formula	Concentration	Max. Temp. [°C]
<b>Acids</b>			
Hydrochloric	HCl	37%	135
Hydrofluoric	HF	40%	120
Nitric	HNO <sub>3</sub>	11 - 70%	65
Phosphoric	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	<85%	135
Sulphuric	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	93 - 98%	65
<b>Bases</b>			
Ammonium hydroxide	NH <sub>4</sub> (OH)	100%	135
Calcium hydroxide	CA(OH) <sub>2</sub>	100%	120
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	<10%-stabilized at pH13.5	25
Sodium hypochlorite	NaClO	5%	110
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>			
n-Hexane	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	100%	135
Toluene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	100%	80
<b>Alcohols and Ethers</b>			
Methyl alcohol		100%	135
Ethanol	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	100%	110
<b>Organic Acids, Esters and Ketones</b>			
Acetic acid	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	100%	50
		50%	95
Acetone	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	10%	40
Formic acid	HCO <sub>2</sub> H	100%	120
Ethyl formate	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	100%	25
<b>Solvents</b>			
Benzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	100%	75
Methylene chloride	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	100%	40
Ethylene dichloride	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	100%	120
<b>Halogenated Solvents</b>			
Chlorobenzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl	100%	75
Chloroform	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	100%	50
<b>Amines and Nitriles</b>			
Acetonitrile	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	100%	40
Aniline	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	100%	40
Dimethyl amine	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	100%	Not resistant
<b>Peroxides</b>			
Hydrogen peroxide	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	30%	95
<b>Automotive Fluids</b>			
Crude Oil		100%	135
Motor Oil		100%	135
Gasoline		100%	135
Diesel Fuels		100%	135
Mineral Oil		100%	135

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