Solvent Resistance

Dissolves	Chloroform, acetone, benzene, toluene, xylene, dichloroethane, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, amyl acetate, glacial acetic acid, methanol, allyl alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, butyl chloride, carbon disulfide, butylaldehyde, acetonitrile, dimethyl ether, cyclohexane, phenol, cresol, monochlorobenzene, aniline, and benzaldehyde
Hard to dissolve at room temperature, but prone to swelling or cracking.	Ethanol, butanol, isopropanol, octane, butyl stearate, and ethylene dibromide
Not affected at room temperature.	Hexane, petroleum ether, paraffin, glycerin, methylamine, and olive oil

Source: P. 85-89, Plastic Material Course (12), Acrylic Resin (1970), Takashi Asami, Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun

Acid Resistance and Alkali Resistance

A. Acid Resistance

Acids	20°C 14 days	60°C 14 days
Nitric acid	Not affected at a max. dilution of 10%	Slightly affected at a dilution of 10%
Hydrochloric acid	Not affected at a max. dilution of 31%	Not affected at a max. dilution of 31%
Phosphoric acid	Not affected at a max. dilution of 50%	Not affected at a max. dilution of 25%
Sulfuric acid	Not affected at a max. dilution of 25%	Not affected at a max. dilution of 20%
Acetic acid	Not affected at a max. dilution of 50%	Not affected at a max. dilution of 10%
Citric acid	Not affected by a saturated solution	Not affected by a saturated solution

The above test was conducted on the products in a state of sheets. The results may differ from those of the products in practical use due to external pressure and internal strain.

B. Alkali Resistance

The products are not affected by sodium carbonate, caustic soda, or caustic potash at 20°C to 60°C.
The products are not affected by ammonia at a dilution of 30% at 20°C. However, the surface becomes cloudy at a dilution of 10% at 60°C.

C. Effect of Gas

The products are not affected by air, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, ozone, or sulfurous acid gases.
Dry chlorine gas only slightly corrodes the surface as does moist chlorine gas.