# **TYPES OF ALUMINIUM**

### **Descriptions and General Uses**

1050	Low strength alloy usually available in sheet forms. Excellent decorative appearance with an excellent anodising quality. Typical application as nameplates.
1100	General purpose commercially pure aluminium very similar to Alloy 1200 with slightly better fabrication properties.  Typical applications include spinnings, holloware and general sheet metal work.
1150	General sheet metal work where moderate strength is adequate. Typical Applications include, lightly stressed panels, architectural flashings, brightly polished trim, lamp reflectors, cable sheathing, equipment and containers for food and chemical industries.
1200	General purpose commercially pure aluminium. Good formability. Excellent resistance to corrosion. Low strength, easily weldable. Typical applications include spinning and holloware, ie. domestic cooking utensils, general sheet metawork, paneling and mouldings.
3003	An alloy with a high capacity for plastic deformation. Excellent corrosion resistance. Typical applications include roofing material for buses and curtain side trucks.
5005	A medium strength alum-magnesium. Not susceptible to stress corrosion, fine-grained suitable for pressings. Suitable for anodising. Typical applications include appliances and utensils, general sheet metal work and marine applications.
5052	Similar to 5251 with comparable mechanical properties but with a slightly higher magnesium content. Typical applications include sheet metal work, appliances and marine applications.
5083	The highest strength non heat-treatable alloy in general commercial use. Possesses high as-welded properties and excellent corrosion resistance. Not recommended for use in corrosive environments at temperatures above 60°C. Typical applications include welded assemblies such as pressure vessels, marine applications such as ship superstructures, aircraft, cryogenics, TV towers and drilling rigs.
5086	A medium strength alloy with mechanical properties that lie between 5083 and 5454. Excellent corrosion resistance and good weldability. Formability is better than 5083. Typical applications are the same as 5083.
5251	A medium strength alum-magnesium alloy. Good ductility and corrosion resistance. Weldable. Typical applications include sheet metal work, appliances, marine and road vehicles, pressings and containers.
5454	A strong alum-magnesium alloy resistant to stress corrosion in all tempers. Good weldability. Typical applications include road transport such as tipper, dump trucks and petroleum tankers and marine applications.
5754	A medium strength alum-magnesium alloy. Typical application as treadplates.
7075	A very high strength aluminium zinc alloy used as tooling plate. Good machinability and hardness. Not suitable for welding. Poor corrosion resistance. The strength of this alloy is equal to that of commercial quality steel. Typical application is tooling.
7079	A very high strength aluminium similar to 7075. Typical applications are moulds, tooling, jigs and fixtures.
6005	A medium to high strength alum-magnesium-silicon alloy having similar mechanical properties to those specified for alloy 6351. Typical applications are structural such as ladder sections, transport and marine.
6060	A medium to high strength alum-magnesium-silicon alloy. Good mechanical properties, corrosion resistance and weldability. Similar to alloy 6063. Used to obtain highly complex shapes. Typical applications include architectural and general-purpose extrusions.
6061	A medium to high strength alum-magnesium-silicon alloy. Good mechanical properties, corrosion resistance and weldability. Typical applications include structural uses where corrosion resistance is needed such as cranes and bridges, road and rail transport, marine, bolts and nuts.
6063	A medium strength alum-magnesium-silicon alloy for intricate extruded sections. Forms well in T4 temper. High corrosion resistance, good surface finish. Typical applications include furniture, architectural extrusions, general purpose extrusions and irrigation tubing.
6261	A medium strength alum-magnesium-silicon special purpose structural alloy. Good surface finish and corrosion resistance. Good weldability. Responds well to anodising. Typical applications include yacht masts, road transport sections, ladder sections.
6351	A high strength alum-magnesium-silicon alloy. General corrosion resistance and good weldability. The recommended alloy for structural purposes. Typical applications include heavy duty structures where corrosion resistance is needed like that required in vehicles, bridges, cranes, roof trusses and marine applications.
Supercut 20	A high strength alum-copper alloy, true free machining, giving highly fragmented chips. Attractive surface finish. Suitable for die stamping. Not suitable for decorative anodising.



# **TEMPER DESIGNATIONS**

### **Extrusions and Sheet**

F	As fabricated. Applies to material that acquires some temper from shaping processes not having special control over the amount of strain hardening.
0	Annealed, recrystallised. Applies to the softest temper of wrought products.

#### **Rolled Product**

H111	Strain hardened less than the amount required for controlled H11 temper.
H112	Some temper is aquired incidental to the shaping process and for which there are mechanical property limits or mechanical property testing is required.
H12	Strain hardened – ¼ hard
H14	As for H12 but to a greater degree – ½ hard
H24	Strain hardened then partially annealed
H32	Strain hardened then stabilised – magnesium alloys only – 1/4 hard
H321	Strain hardened less than the amount required for a controlled H32 temper. It is especially fabricated to have acceptable resistance to stress corrosion cracking and exfoliation attack. H116 is also used for this application.
H116	Especially fabricated to have acceptable resistance to stress corrosion cracking and exfoliation attack.  Similar to H321
H34	Strain hardened then stabilised – magnesium alloy only – ½ hard
T651	Solution heat-treated. Artificially aged. Stress relieved by controlled stretching 1.5 – 3%

#### **Extrusions**

T3	Solution heat treated then cold worked and naturally aged	
T4	Solution heat treated then naturally aged	
T5	Cooled from elevated temperature then artificially aged	
T6	Solution heat treated then artificially aged	
Т8	Solution heat treated, cold worked and then artificially aged (usually drawn tube)	
T651	Solution heat-treated. Artificially aged. Stress relieved by controlled stretching 1.3%	



## HANDLING AND STORING ALUMINIUM

Aluminium is one of the easiest materials to keep in good condition. It has a high natural resistance to corrosive conditions normally encountered during shipment and storage and a little care will maintain its original appearance for a long time. The principal things to guard against are conditions that might cause surface abrasions or water stains.

Suppliers make every effort to pack Aluminium so that traffic marks or rub marks do not occur during shipment and so that it remains dry. All incoming shipments should be inspected promptly as suppliers generally have a time limit in which damage claims will be honoured. Traffic marks may appear as scratches, surface abrasions, or a condition resembling cinders embedded in the metal. They result from mechanical abrasion and subsequent oxidation of the abraded areas. Their principal disadvantage lies in their unsightliness and their effect on finishing operations.

To avoid traffic marks suppliers pack the metal so that it is not subjected to undue flexing or twisting and so that the units within a package do not rub against each other. Products subject to damage by flexing or bending are usually packed on skids or in timber boxes. Paper or cardboard is used where necessary for cushioning thin or soft metal. Steel strapping is used to reinforce skids and boxes and to bind wrapped bundles.

Water stains are non-metallic in appearance and while usually whitish, may appear iridescent, depending upon the alloy or degree of oxidation. They are caused by the entrapment of moisture between the adjacent surfaces of closely packed material. The purer Aluminium alloys are more resistant to water stain, while the condition seems most pronounced on those alloys having high magnesium content. Water stain is a superficial condition and the mechanical properties of the metal having such stain are not affected. If a shipment of Aluminium arrives in a wet condition, it should be thoroughly dried before storing. This may be done by evaporation in air or by means of dry air currents. When the moisture is removed in this manner within a short period after the metal becomes wet, no stain will result. If stain has occurred and the moist condition causing it is removed, the stain will not develop further. Once safely dry, the metal should not be stored near such obvious water sources as steam and water pipes and it should be kept at reasonable distance from open doors and windows.

Condensation is perhaps the most troublesome cause of water stains. Under severe conditions, condensation may also cause surface deterioration, which may only become apparent if the material is subsequently etched and anodised. It may be prevented by avoiding conditions where the temperature of the metal drops below the dew point of the surrounding air, or, conversely, conditions where the moisture of the air increases enough to carry the dew point above the metal temperature. It is thus important to ensure that a sudden fall in temperature or increase in humidity does not occur in the places of storage.

Aluminium packed in original boxes should never be left in the open, because the greater variations in temperature and humidity outdoors increase the possibility of condensation. Even if the package is wrapped with "waterproof" paper, the impossibility of obtaining a perfect seal makes outdoor storage highly undesirable. So-called waterproof packages are designed solely for the protection of the metal during shipment and are not meant to withstand any extended exposure to the weather.

If possible, cold metal should be placed in a dry storage place until its temperature has increased substantially before it is brought into a heated room with a higher humidity. This may be accomplished by placing a new shipment in temporary storage where its temperature is raised slowly to that of the permanent storage room.

Where water stains have occurred, the degree of staining may be judged fairly accurately by the relative roughness of the stained area. If the surface is reasonably smooth, the stain is merely superficial and its appearance can be improved by mechanical or chemical treatments. Scratch-brushing or the use of a steel wool and oil is effective in removing water stain. If a chemical dip without undue etching is preferred, an aqueous solution containing 10% by volume of sulphuric acid and 3% by weight of chromic acid at 80°C may be employed.

In storing Aluminium it is desirable to avoid contact between it and other metals since this sometimes results in scratches or other marks. The use of plastic or woodfaced shelving racks and bins is recommended. It is also good practice to keep Aluminium away from caustics, nitrates, phosphates and some acids.

In the continuous use of large quantities of metal, the oldest stock should be used first. Occasional checking of the stock on hand will help to prevent any serious corrosion and assist with the problem of age hardening.

## **WORKING AND SHAPING**

The cleanest possible working conditions and good housekeeping are a must to prevent contamination of surfaces by metal swarf and/or dust of other aluminium.

Physical damage or surface alteration (removal of the natural oxide layer of initial surface roughness should be avoided.

Scribing of parts during the production process should be with a hard pencil lead - steel scribing tools should not be employed.

Rinsing fabricated, welded, and/or drilled parts with nitric acid solution of strength not less than 15% by volume will ensure a clean surface and proper restoration of the protective natural oxide film.

Welding operations must be carried out in accordance with recognised good practice, and with maximum care and attention, to avoid subsequent problems of filtration, retention, cracking and maintenance.

Greases can be used in certain cases to protect or seal spaces and openings forming part of removable items (bolted or screwed assemblies). On no account should use be made of greases containing graphite or molybdenum disulphate.

In the case of bonded assemblies, the adhesive should be chosen with an eye not only to the basic technical requirements but also to avoidance of deleterious side effects (eg. Decomposition of the adhesive caused by moisture).

The need for care and maintenance of natural, anodised or prepainted surfaces will depend basically on the environment and the type of exposure. These factors are taken into account in determining frequency of washing and, generally speaking, use will be made of products that have no harmful action on the surface concerned. In the case of applications relating to foodstuffs, it must be checked that the substances employed comply with current legislation.



# **ALUMINIUM ALLOY DATA**

1050	1100	1150	1200	2011	SUPERCUT 20	3003	5005	5052	5083	508
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#### Usual Form Available

Foil	<b>A</b> (	A .		<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	A	A		100
Sheet	•	A .	A		1795	<b>A</b>	•	•	•	
Plate	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	1000	<b>A</b>	•	•	•	
Coil	<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	•		•	•	•		
Treadplate			155931					A	A	
Circles	•		•		100	<b>A</b>	A .	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
Tube	<b>A</b>						-		<b>A</b>	
Bar	<b>A</b>			<b>A</b>			N.		<b>A</b>	1100
Extrusions	<b>A</b>			<b>A</b>					<b>A</b>	201
Wire				A	A					

<sup>·</sup> Available as a normal stock item

### Chemical Composition % (figures are approximate only)

Aluminium	Al	99.5 min	99.0 min	remainder	99.0 min	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder	remainder
Silicon	Si	0.25				0.40	max 0.80	0.60	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.40
Iron	Fe	0.40	Si + Fe 0.95	Si + Fe 0.45	Si + Fe 1.00	0.70	max 0.80	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.50
Copper	Cu	0.05	0.05-0.20	0.05-0.20	0.05	5.00-6.00	3.30-4.60	0.05-0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10
Manganese	Mn	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.50-1.00	1.00-1.50	0.20	0.10	0.40-1.00	0.20-0.70
Magnesium	Mg	0.05		0.05			0.40-1.80		0.50-1.10	2.20-2.80	4.00-4.90	3.50-4.5
Chromium	Cr	*			4		all		0.10	0.15-0.35	0.05-0.25	0.05-0.25
Zinc	Zn	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.30	max 0.80	0.10	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.25
Titanium	Ti	0.03		0.03	0.05		max 0.20		2	*	0.15	0.15
Other	each (total)	0.03	0.05 (0.15)	0.03	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	max 1.70	0.05(0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)

#### Typical Mechanical Properties (for the tempers given)

Temper	H14	H14	0	H14	T3	T3	H16	H14	H34	H321	H32
Ultimate Tensile Strength MPa	110	125	70	125	380	4005	180	160	260	315	290
Ultimate Yield Strength MPa	95	115	30	115	295	2755	170	150	215	230	205
Elongation (% min in 50mm, 1.5mm thick specimen)	10	9	35	9	15*	81	5	6	10	16	12
Hardness Brinell'	31	32		32	95	1055	47		68	82	72
Hardness Vickers	32		24		110			45		1	
Ultimate Shear Stress MPa	200	76		76	221	1	103	97	145	179	172
Fatigue Strength Endurance Limit <sup>1</sup> MPa	60	48		48	124		69		124	159	152
Modulus of Elasticity <sup>3</sup> MPa x 10 <sup>3</sup>	69	69	69	69	70		69	69	70	71	71

<sup>1500</sup>kg load, 10mm ball

### Typical Physical Properties (for the tempers given)

Temper	0	0	0	0	T3		0	All	0	All	All
Thermal Conductivity at 25°C (W/(m.K)	234	222	222	222	151		193	201		117	126
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (MS/m)	35	34	34	34	23		29	30	21	17	18
Electrical Resistivity at 20°C (μΩ.m)	0.028	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.044		0.034	0.033	0.047	0.059	0.055
Density (kg <sup>1</sup> x 10 <sup>3</sup> )	2.7	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.82		2.73	2.7	2.69	2.66	2.66
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion C	24	23.6	24.0	24.0	22.8		23.2	23.8	24.0	23.8	23.8
Melting Range (approx.) °C	650-660	645-655	645-655	645-655	535-645	530-650	645-655	630-650	595-650	570-640	585-640

Figures are average in the temperature range 20-100 °C. The coefficient tabulated must be multiplied by 10°; eg. 23.6 x 10° = 0.0000236

### **Fabrication Properties**

Corrosion Resistance	AA	A,A	AA	AA	D,D	D,D	AA	A,A	A,A	A.C	A,C
Machining	D,C	D,C	D,C	D,C	AA	A,A	D,C	D,C	C,B	C.B	C,B
Anodising	B,B	8,8	A,A	B,B	D,D	D,D	B,B	8,8	C,C	C,C	CC
Brazing	A	A	NR	A	D	D	A	В	C	D	D
Cold Forming	A,D	A,C	A,D	A,C	C,D	C,D	A.C	A,C	A,C	A,C	A.C
Gas Welding	A	A	NR	A	D	D	A	A	A	C	C
Inert Gas Welding	A	A	NR	A	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
Resistance Spot Welding	8,A	B,A	B,C	B,A	D	D	B,A	B,A	8,A	B,A	B,A
Heat Treatment	NR	NR	NR	NR	Yes	Yes	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Fabrication Properties are shown as relative ratings in decreasing order of merit = A, B, C, D. NR = Not recommended in relation to usual end use alloy. Where applicable, ratings for both annealed an hardest temper are given.





Available on indent only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on 500,000,000 cycles of completely reversed stress using the R.R. Moore type of machine and specimen

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Average of tension and compression moduli. Compression modulus is about 2% greater than tension modulus

<sup>\*</sup> Round test specimens used

¹ Material thickness = rod ≤ 80 mm

# **ALUMINIUM ALLOY DATA** - Continued

	5251	5454	6005A	6060	6061	6063	6261	6351	7075
Isual Form Availa	ble								
Foil	<b>A</b>			D.C.			A HEAD		
Sheet	•				<b>A</b>				
Plate	(*)	•			A				
Coil	•		100						
Treadplate	•	A							
Circles	<b>A</b>	A			<b>A</b>				
Tube	1984	25-31		•	•				
Bar			(O)			. •			
Extrusions			•			•			
Wire	<b>A</b>			A		A	A	A	

- · Available as a normal stock item
- Available on indent only

#### Chemical Composition % (figures are approximate only)

Aluminium	Al	remainder								
Silicon	Si	0.40	0.25	0.50-0.90	0.30-0.60	0.40-0.80	0.20-0.60	0.40-0.70	0.70-1.30	0.40
Iron	Fe	0.50	0.40	0.35	0.10-0.30	0.70	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.50
Copper	Cu	0.15	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.15-0.40	0.10	0.15-0.40	0.10	1.20-2.00
Manganese	Mn	0.10-0.50	0.50-1.00	0.50	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.20-0.35	0.40-0.80	0.30
Magnesium	Mg	1.70-2.40	2.40-3.00	0.40-0.70	0.35-0.60	0.80-1.20	0.45-0.90	0.70-1.00	0.40-0.80	2.10-2.90
Chromium	Cr	0.15	0.05-0.20	0.30	0.05	0.04-0.35	0.10	0.10	50 mm	0.18-0.28
Zinc	Zn	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.20	0.20	5.10-6.10
Titanium	Ti	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
Other	each (total)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)

### Typical Mechanical Properties (for the tempers given)

Temper	H32	H34	H32	T5	T5	T6	T5	T6	T6	T6/T651
Ultimate Tensile Strength MPa	220	250	275	285	220	310	220	310	330	570
Ultimate Yield Strength MPa	185	205	205	265	180	275	180	295	310	505
Elongation (% min in 50mm, 1.5mm thick specimen)	10	7	10	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Hardness Brinell <sup>1</sup>			73	-	68	95	-			150
Hardness Vickers	74	80		100	70	1	2		103	5
Ultimate Shear Stress MPa		138	165	225	- 3 -	207	117	207		330
Fatigue Strength Endurance Limit <sup>®</sup> MPa		124		+0		97	69			160
Modulus of Elasticity MPa x 101			70		**	69	69		69	

<sup>500</sup>kg load, 10mm ball

### Typical Physical Properties (for the tempers given)

Temper	All .	All		T5	T6	T5	T6	
Thermal Conductivity at 25°C (W/(m.K))	138	134	**	209	167	209	172	130-160
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (MS/m)	20	20	+	32	25	32	28	17-20
Electrical Resistivity at 20°C (μ.α.m)	0.049	0.051	0	0.031	0.04	0.031	0.036	
Density (kg <sup>3</sup> x 10 <sup>3</sup> )	2.68	2.68	-	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.80
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion   °C	23.8	23.6	+	23.4	23.6	23.4	23	23.3
Melting Range (approx.) °C	595-650	600-645	-	615-650	580-650	615-650	555-650	500 - 640

<sup>1</sup> Figures are average in the temperature range 20-100 °C. The coefficient tabulated must be multiplied by 10+; eg. 23.6 x 10+ = 0.0000236

#### **Fabrication Properties**

Corrosion Resistance	AA	A,A	A,A	A,A	B,B	A,A	8,8	A,B	C
Machining	C,B	C,B	B,C	C,C	B,C	C,C	B,C	B,C	A
Anodising	C,C	C,C	8,8	A,A	8,8	A,A	8,8	8,8	C
Brazing	C	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	D
Cold Forming	A,C	C							
Gas Welding	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	D
Inert Gas Welding	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
Resistance Spot Welding	B,A	8,A	8						
Heat Treatment	NR	NR	Yes						

Fabrication Properties are shown as relative ratings in decreasing order of merit = A, B, C, D. NR = Not recommended in relation to usual end use alloy. Where applicable, ratings for both annealed an hardest temper are given.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Based on 500,000,000 cycles of completely reversed stress using the R.R. Moore type of machine and specimen

Average of tension and compression moduli. Compression modulus is about 2% greater than tension modulus

<sup>\*</sup> Round test specimens used

<sup>5</sup> Material thickness = rod ≤ 80 mm

# **SHEET AND PLATE BENDING RADII**

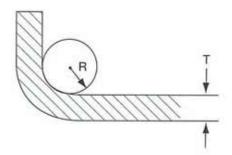
Cold Bend Radii 90°, t = thickness

Alloy	Temper				Materia	l Thickness	5		
MET'N		0.4mm	0.8mm	1.6mm	3.0mm	4.0mm	6.0mm	10.0mm	12.0mm
1050	H12	Ot	Ot	Ot	Ot	Ot	0.5t	1t	1.5t
1100	0	0t	Ot	Ot	0t	Ot	0.5t	1t	1.5t
1200	H12	Ot	Ot	Ot	0.5t	1t	1t	1.5t	2t
	H14	0t	Ot	Ot	1t	1t	1.5t	2t	2.5t
	H16	0t	0.5t	1t	1.5t				
	H18	1t	1.5t	2t	3t			1	
3003	0	Ot	0t	Ot	0t	0.5t	1t	1t	1.5t
5005	H32	0.5t	1t	1t	1.5t	1000000	1.0%	10,07210	1900000
	H34	1t	1.5t	2t	3t				
5052	H32	Ot	Ot	Ot	0.5t	1t	1t	1.5t	1.5t
5083	H321/116	2t	2t	2t	2.25t	2.25t	2.5t	3t	3.25t
5086	H321/116	2t	2t	2t	2.25t	2.25t	2.5t	3t	3.25t
5251	H32	Ot	Ot	1t	1.5t	1.5t	1.5t	1.5t	2.0t
	H34	0t	1t	1.5t	2t	2t	2.5t	2.5t	3t
	H36	1t	1t	1.5t	2.5t				
	H38	1t	1.5t	2.5t	3t				
5454	H32	Ot	0.5t	1t	1.5t	1.5t	2t	2.5t	3.5t
	H34	0.5t	1t	1.5t	2t	2.5t	3t	3.5t	4t
	H112	VI-0474000		W.Luce	A550	CCAPOSO	2t	2.5t	3t

### TREADPLATE BENDING RADII

With pattern outside, t = thickness

Alloy	Temper	Material Thickness							
		1.5mm	2.0mm	3.0mm	4.0mm	5.0mm	6.0mm		
5251	0	2.4t	3.0t	4.5t	6.0t	7.5t	9.0t		
	F	3.2t	4.0t	7.5t	10.0t	15.0t	18.0t		



Sheet and plate are capable of being bent cold through an angle of 90 deg. around a pin having a radius equal to N times the thickness of the sheet without cracking.

R is the bending radius T is the thickness of the sheet



# **CORROSION RATINGS FOR ALUMINIUM**

These corrosion tables apply specifically to the 1000 and 5000 series of wrought alloys, but may be applied to the 4000 and 6000 series of wrought alloys and to Casting Alloys 135, 160 Q, 123, 360, 320, 340 and 360.

Anodising improves the resistance because of the more perfect and thicker oxide film and because of its scratch and abrasion resistance.

Powder Coating has excellent resistance to natural weathering that provides good chemical and corrosion resistance.

- A Excellent Resistance (corrosion so slight as to be harmless).
- B Good Resistance (satisfactory service expected).
- C Fair Resistance (satisfactory service only under specific conditions; aluminium not recommended without additional data).
- D Poor Resistance (satisfactory for temporary service only; aluminium should not be used without test experiment).

Corrector Besistance

Note: The following guide list indicates in a very general way the resistance of commercially pure aluminium to attack by chemicals and other common substances. Because the chemical behaviour of aluminium is dependent upon conditions of service, environment, the actual composition of the metal etc., engineers should always be consulted in cases of doubt.

A Acetaldehyde A Acetaldidehyde A Acetaldidehyde A Acetaldid, Glacial, 95% & higher A Acetia Add, Glacial, 95% & higher A Acetia Add, Glacial, 95% & higher A Berzol (Benzel alcohol) Bituminous Compounds A Acetic Add, Ollute (elevated temp) C Bituminous Compounds A Acetone A Borax B	Test Solution	Corrosion Resistance	Test Solution	Corrosion Resistance
Acetia Acid, Glacial, 95% & higher Acetic Acid, Glacial, 95% & higher Acetic Acid, Glotute (elevated temp) C Bitumen Borax Borax Borax Boric Acid Acetone A Boric Acid Brandy Brandy Bromine D Acrylonitrile (dry) A Bromine D Acrylonitrile (dry) B Bromoform C Adipic Acid A Buttermilk A Butyric Acid Butyric Acid Butyric Acid A Butyric Acid A Butyric Acid But	A		Benzoic Acid	A
Acetia Acid, Glacial, 95% & higher Acetic Acid, Glacial, 95% & higher Acetic Acid, Glotute (elevated temp) C Bitumen Borax Borax Borax Boric Acid Acetone A Boric Acid Brandy Brandy Bromine D Acrylonitrile (dry) A Bromine D Acrylonitrile (dry) B Bromoform C Adipic Acid A Buttermilk A Butyric Acid Butyric Acid Butyric Acid A Butyric Acid A Butyric Acid But	Acetaldehyde	A	Benzol (Benzel alcohol)	
Acetic Acid, Oliute (elevated temp) Acetic Acid, Oliute (elevated temp) Acetic Acid, Oliute (elevated temp) Acetic Achi, Oliute (elevated temp) Acetic Achi, Oliute (elevated temp) Acetic Achyloride A Borax B Borax		A	Benzoyl Chloride (dry & below 200°F)	В
Acetic Anhydride A Borax Borax B Brax A Acetone A A Acetylene (dry) A Borax B Brax B Brandy B B Acetylene (dry) A Brandy B B Bromine D Acrylonitrile (dry) A B Brandy B B Bromine D Acrylonitrile (wet) B B Bromoform C C Adipic Acid A Butternilk A Buttyl Acetate A Butyrialdelyde A B Brayria Acetylene (dry) A B Brayria Acetylene (dry) A B Bromoform C C Adipic Acid A Butternilk A Buttyl Acetate A Butyria Acetate B B Aluminium Sulphate B B C C Ammonium Acid Fluoride D C Calcium Carbide (dry) A Calcium Carbonate B C C C Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Hydrosulphide A Calcium Sulphate B C C Calcium Sulphate C C Carbon Disusée C A Carbon Disusée C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Calcium Carbon C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Calcium Carbon C C Carbon Calcium Cal	Acetic Acid, Glacial, 95% & higher	A		A
Acetone A Borax B Acetone A Boric Acid A Brandy B B Brands B Brands B Brands B Brands B Brands B Brands B B Brands B Brand	- No. 18 전 18		Bituminous Compounds	A
Acetylene (dry) A Carelyene (dry) A Carelyene (dry) A Brandy B Bromoine D Carylonitrile (wet) B B Bromoform C C Adipic Acid A Buttermilk A Albumen A Butyl Acetate A Butyric Acid B B Bromoform C C C Butyric Acid A Buttermilk A Albuminium Chloride A Butyric Acid A Butyric Acid B B C C C Calcium Carbide (dry) A Calcium Carbide (C Calcium Hydroxide (C Calcium Hydroxide) C Calcium Hydroxide (C Calcium Hydroxide) C Calcium Carbide (C Calcium Carbide (dry) B Carbide (Calcium Carbide (dry) B Carbide (Calcium Carbide (C Calcium Carbide (C Carbide				В
Acylonitrile (dry) A Carylonitrile (wet) B B Bromnform C C Adipic Acid A Buttermilk A A Buty Acetate A Aluminium Chloride A C Butyraldehyde A Aluminium Formate A Aluminium Formate A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Sulphate B C Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Ammonium Acid Fluoride A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Calcium Carbide C Calcium Hydrosulphide A Calcium Carbide C Calcium Hydrosulphide A Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Nitrate A Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Biox C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Biox C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Calcium Sulphate C Carbon C			Boric Acid	A
Acylonitrile (dry) A Carylonitrile (wet) B B Bromnform C C Adipic Acid A Buttermilk A A Buty Acetate A Aluminium Chloride A C Butyraldehyde A Aluminium Formate A Aluminium Formate A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Sulphate B C Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Ammonium Acid Fluoride A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Calcium Carbide C Calcium Hydrosulphide A Calcium Carbide C Calcium Hydrosulphide A Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Hydroside C Calcium Nitrate A Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Biox C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Biox C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Calcium Sulphate C Carbon C	Acetylene (dry)	A	Brandy	В
Acyloritrile (wet) Adipic Acid Butyl Acetate Adipic Acid Calcium Carbic Acid Calcium Carbonate Acid Cum Nortorid Butyl Acetate Adipic Acid Ammonium Acid Acid Acid Acid Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acid Ammonium Acid Acid Aniine Sulphate (pt o 3%) Ammonium Sulphate (pt o 4 Carbon Black Butyl Acetate Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acarbon Black Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acarbon Black Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acarbon Black Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acarbon Black Aniine Sulphate Aniine Sulphate Acid (phenol) below 100°C Acarbon Black Aniine Sulphate A		A	Bromine	D
Adipic Acid Albumen A Butyl Acetate A Aluminium Chloride C Butyraldehyde A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Sulphate B C Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbide (dry) Ammonium Acid Fluoride Ammonium Sulphate B C C Ammonium Siderbonate Ammonium Sulphate B C C Calcium Hydrosulphide Ammonium Sulphate B C C Calcium Hydrosulphide C C Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Sulphate B C Calcium Sulphate B C C Carbon Disulphide B C C Carbon Disulphide A Carbon Excelled A Carbon Exce		В	Bromoform	C
Abumen A Butyl Acetate A Aluminium Chloride C Butyraldehyde Butyric Acid B Butyric Acid B B Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) A Aluminium Sulphate B C C Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Carbide		A	Buttermilk	A
Aluminium Chloride Aluminium Formate Aluminium Mixtare (no free nitric acid) Aluminium Mixtare (no free nitric acid) Aluminium Mixtare (no free nitric acid) Aluminium Sulphate Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbonate Ammonium Aidi Fluoride D Calcium Carbonate Ammonium Sulphate Ammonium Sulphate Ammonium Sulphate A Calcium Hydrosulphide Ammonium Fromide C Calcium Hydrosulphide C Calcium Hydrosulphide C Calcium Mixtare Ammonium Fluoride C Calcium Mixtare Ammonium Hydroside B Calcium Nitrate A Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate B Carbon Black B Camphor B Carbon Black B Carbon Dioxide Ammonium Mixtare A Carbon Dioxide Ammonium Sulphate B Carbon Carbon Black B Carbon Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Car		A	Butyl Acetate	A
Aluminium Formate Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) Aluminium Sulphate Ammonia (dry) A Calcium Carbide (dry) A Ammonium Aluminium Sulphate B C Calcium Carbide (dry) A Ammonium Aluminium Sulphate Ammonium Bicarbonate Ammonium Bicarbonate Ammonium Bicarbonate Ammonium Bromide C Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Hypochlorite C Carbon Bidek Carbon Disulphate C Carbon Hibrary C Carbon Hi	Aluminium Chloride	c	Butyraldehyde	
Aluminium Nitrate (no free nitric acid) Aluminium Sulphate B Calcium Carbide (dry) A Ammonia (dry) A Ammonia (dry) A Ammonium Acid Fluoride Ammonium Sulphate B Calcium Carbonate B Calcium Carbonate Calcium Hydrosulphide C Calcium Sulphate C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Dioxide A Aniline (liquid) C Carbonic Acid (dilute) A Aniline Sulphate C Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate C Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate C Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon	Aluminium Formate		1 (2.4 (1) (2.4 (1) (1) (1) (1) (2.4 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
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Ammonia (dry) Ammonium Acid Fluoride D Calcium Carbiode (dry) Ammonium Acid Fluoride B Calcium Chloride C C Ammonium Bicarbonate A Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Nydroxide C Calcium Sulphate C Calcium Sulphate C Calcium Nydroxide C Carbon Black C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Dioxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Monoxide C Carbon Monoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Monoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Monoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C Carbon Cardoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Mon		В	C	
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Ammonium Aluminium Sulphate				
Ammonium Bicarbonate A Calcium Hydrosulphide C Calcium Hydroxide C Calcium Hydroxide C C Calcium Hydroxide C C Ammonium Carbonate B Calcium Hydroxide C C Calcium Hydroxide C C Calcium Hydroxide A Cammonium Hydroxide B Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Nitrate B Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Nitrate B Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Sulphate C C CAMMONIUM Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbon Black C CAMMONIUM Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbon Black C CAMMONIUM Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B CARDONIUM Sulphate A CARDONIUM Sulphate B CARDONIUM Sulphate B CARDONIUM Sulphate A CARDONIUM Sulphate B CARDONIUM	Ammonium Aluminium Sulphate		Calcium Chloride	
Ammonium Bromide C C Calcium Hydroxide C C Ammonium Carbonate B Calcium Hypochlorite C C Ammonium Fluoride C C Calcium Nitrate A C Ammonium Hydroxide B Calcium Sulphate C C Calcium Nitrate C C Ammonium Lactate B Calcium Sulphate C C Ammonium Nitrate A Calcium Sulphate B Camphor B Camphor C C Calcium Sulphate C C C Calcium Sulphate C C C Calcium Sulphate C C C C Calcium Sulphate C C C Calcium Sulphate C C C C Calcium Sulphate C C C Carbon Dioxide C C Carbon Black C C C Carbon Black C C C Carbon Dioxide C C C Carbon C C Carbon C C C Carbon Monoxide C C C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C C C Carbon Monoxide C C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C C C Carbon Monoxide C C C Carbon Monoxide C C Carbon Monoxide C C C C Carbon Monoxide	그 가다면 하는 맛요? 아이를 하게 하면 생기를 받는 것이 맛있다면 얼마나 이 이렇게 살아왔다면 하게 되었다.		Calcium Hydrosulphide	
Ammonium Carbonate B Calcium Hypochlorite C C Ammonium Fluoride C C Calcium Nitrate A A Ammonium Hydroxide B Calcium Oxalate C C Ammonium Lactate B Calcium Sulphate B Calcium Sulphate (up to 3%) B Camphor B Carbonic Acid (phenol) below 100°C A Ammonium Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbonic Acid (phenol) below 100°C A Ammonium Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbon Black B Ammonium Sulphate (pure) A Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Dioxide A Amiline (liquid) C Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Dioxide A Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate B Carbonic Acid (dilute) A Aniline Hydrochloride B Carbon Etrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Castor Oil Animal Oils A Calciun Sulphate B Carbon Etrachloride (dry) B Animal Oils A Calciun Animal Oils A Calciun Mydroxide B Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Dioxide A Anthrancen A Calciun Mydroxide B Ceresine A Asphalt Asphalt A Ceresine Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Toxic Acetate A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Dioxide A C	Ammonium Bromide			
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Ammonium Nitrate A Calcium Sulphide B Ammonium Phosphate (up to 3%) B Camphor B Carbolic Acid (phenol) below 100°C A Ammonium Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbolic Acid (phenol) below 100°C A Ammonium Sulphate B Carbon Black B Carbon Dioxide A Ammonium Thiocyanate (pure) A Carbon Dioxide A Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Disulphide A Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Disulphide A Aniline (liquid) B Carbon Disulphide A Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Castor Oil Castor Oil Animal Oils A Cellulose Acetate A Anthracene A Cellulose Acetate A Cement, Dry Apple Juice B Ceresine A Acrsenic Iodide B Ceresine A Acrsenic Iodide B Ceresine A A Cerium Nitrate A Cerium Nitrate A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C C		В	Calcium Sulphate	В
Ammonium Phosphate (up to 3%) Ammonium Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid) B Carbolic Acid (phenol) below 100°C A Ammonium Sulphate B Carbon Black B Ammonium Thiocyanate (pure) A Carbon Dioxide A Amyl Acetate A Amiline (liquid) C Carbonic Acid (dilute) A Aniline Hydrochloride C Carbonic Acid (dilute) A Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Animal Oils A Anthracene A Anthracene A Anthracene A Anthracid D Cement, Wet Anthraquinone A Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B B Ceresine A Anthrate Chalk (dry) A B B Barium Chloride C C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C C Beer Bearium Hydroxide B Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde C Chloriore (v.c. with water) C Chloriore (v.c. with water) C C Carbon Ioon°C A Carbon Ioon°C A Carbon Dioxide A	Ammonium Nitrate	A		В
Ammonium Sulphate (no free sulphuric acid)  Ammonium Sulphate  B Carbon Black  Ammonium Thiocyanate (pure)  A Amyl Acetate Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Disulphide Aniline Hydrochloride Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Monoxide Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Anthracene Anthracene Anthracene Anthracilic Acid D Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone Arsenic lodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt  B Cereals (dry) A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A B Barium Chloride Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) C Chloriorice (billing) C C Carbon Disulphide A Carbon Monoxide A Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) A Carbon Disulphide A Cellulose Carbon Monoxide A Cellulose A	Ammonium Phosphate (up to 3%)	В		В
Ammonium Sulphate B Carbon Black B Ammonium Thiocyanate (pure) A Carbon Dioxide A Carbon Dioxide A A Carbon Dioxide A A Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Cacid (dilute) A Aniline Hydrochloride C Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Castor Oil A Castor Oil A Anitracene A Cellulose A Cellulose Anthracene A Cellulose Acetate A Anthracene A Cellulose Acetate A Anthraquinone A Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone A Cement, Dry A Apple Juice B Ceresine A A Ceresine A A Ceresine A B Ceresine A Cellulose Acetate A A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A Cheese B B Ceresine A A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A Cheese B B Ceresine A A Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C B Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D B Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C C				A
Ammonium Thiocyanate (pure)  Amyl Acetate Aniline (liquid) C Carbon Disulphide Aniline Hydrochloride C Carbon Monoxide Aniline Sulphate Aniline (vapours) Aniline (vapours) Animal Oils Anthracene Anthracene Anthraquinone Anthraquinone Arsenic lodide Asphalt  B Cereals (dry) A Ceresine A Cereium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Ceres B Barium Chloride B C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) C Chloriom (boiling) C Chloriom (boiling) C Chloriom (boiling) C C Carbon Dioxide A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cellulose Acetate			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	В
Amyl Acetate A Carbon Disulphide A Aniline (liquid) C Carbonic Acid (dilute) A Aniline Hydrochloride C Carbon Monoxide A Aniline Sulphate B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) B Aniline (vapours) A Castor Oil A Animal Oils A Cellulose A Anthracene A Cellulose A Anthracine A Anthraquinone A Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Ceresine A B Barium Chloride C C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chloroform (boiling) C		A	Carbon Dioxide	A
Aniline (liquid)  Aniline Hydrochloride  C Carbon Monoxide  A Aniline Sulphate  B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  B Aniline (vapours)  A Castor Oil  Animal Oils  Anthracene  Anthracine  Anthraquinone  Apple Juice  Arsenic Iodide  Asphalt  B Ceresine  Acresic Iodide  Acresic Iod		A	Carbon Disulphide	A
Aniline Hydrochloride  Aniline Sulphate  Aniline (vapours)  Animal Oils  Anthracene  Anthracilic Acid  Anthraquinone  Apple Juice  Arsenic Iodide  By By By Barium Chloride  By Barium Hydroxide  By Barium Hydroxide  Beer  Benzaldehyde  Carbon Monoxide  Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  By Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  By Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  By Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  Carbon Monoxide  A Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  A Cellulose  Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)  A Cellulose  A Cellulose Acetate  A Cellulose Acetate  A Cerlun Wet  By Ceresine  A Ceresine  A Ceresine  A Ceresine  A Cerium Nitrate  Chalk (dry)  A Cheese  B Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite)  C Chlorine (dry)  A Chloroform (boiling)  C Chloroform (boiling)				A
Aniline Sulphate Aniline (vapours) Animal Oils Anthracene Anthranilic Acid Anthraquinone Apple Juice Arsenic Iodide Asphalt  B B Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) A Cestor Oil A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cellulose Acetate A Cement, Wet B Cement, Wet B Ceresine A Ceresine A Cereals (dry) A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Barium Chloride Barium Hydroxide Beer A Carbon Tetrachloride (dry) A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cellulose A Cement, Dry A Cement, Dry A Ceresine A Ceresine A Ceresine A Cereals (dry) A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde C Chloroform (boiling)			province and a supplied of the party of the	A
Aniline (vapours)  Animal Oils  Anthracene  Anthracene  Anthranilic Acid  Anthraquinone  Apple Juice  Arsenic Iodide  Asphalt  Barium Chloride  Barium Hydroxide  Beer  Benzaldehyde  Anthracene  A Cellulose  A Cellulose  A Cellulose Acetate  A Cellulose Acetate  A Cement, Wet  Cement, Dry  A Ceresine  A Ceresine  A Ceresine  A Cereals (dry)  A Cerium Nitrate  Chalk (dry)  A Cheese  B Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite)  C Chlorine (dry)  A Chlorine (v.c. with water)  C Chloroform (boiling)			Carbon Tetrachloride (dry)	В
Animal Oils A Cellulose Acetate A Anthracene A Cellulose Acetate A Anthranilic Acid D Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone A Cement, Dry A Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling)				A
Anthracene A Cellulose Acetate A Anthranilic Acid D Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone A Cement, Dry A Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chloroform (boiling) C	- 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			
Anthranilic Acid D Cement, Wet B Anthraquinone A Cement, Dry A Cement, Dry A Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic Iodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	Anthracene		Cellulose Acetate	A
Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic lodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	Anthranilic Acid		Cement, Wet	
Apple Juice B Ceresine A Arsenic lodide B Cereals (dry) A Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	Anthraguinone	A	Cement, Dry	A
Arsenic lodide  A Asphalt  A Cerium Nitrate Chalk (dry) A Cheese B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide C Chlorine (dry) Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) C Chloroform (boiling) C C			THE STATE OF THE S	A
Asphalt A Cerium Nitrate A Chalk (dry) A  B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C  Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A  Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D  Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C			Cereals (dry)	A
B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	Asphalt			A
B Cheese B Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O		Chalk (dry)	A
Barium Chloride C Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite) C Barium Hydroxide D Chlorine (dry) A Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C	В			В
Barium Hydroxide         D         Chlorine (dry)         A           Beer         A         Chlorine (v.c. with water)         D           Benzaldehyde         A         Chloroform (boiling)         C		C	Chloride of lime (Calcium Hypochlorite)	
Beer A Chlorine (v.c. with water) D Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling) C			Table State	
Benzaldehyde A Chloroform (boiling)				
	The state of the s			
				В



Test Solution	Corrosion Resistance	Test Solution Corrosion Resista	nce
Chromic Nitrate	В	Fly Ash	C
Chromic Sesquoxide	A	Forest Products	В
Cider	В	Formaldehyde	В
Citric Acid	В	Freon 11	В
Clay	A	Freon 22	A
Coal, Coke	A	Freon 113	В
Coal, Gas	В	Fruit Juices	В
Cobaltous Chloride	D	Fuels, Liquid	A
Cod Liver Oil	A	Furfural	A
Cognac	В		
Copal	A	G	
Cork (dry)	A	Gallic Acid	Α
Cork (wet)	C	Gas, illuminating	A
Cottonseed Oil	A	Gases, Argon, Helium, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, LPG, others	Α
Cream of Tartar	В	Gasoline (anhydrous)	A
Creosote	В	Gelatine	A
Cresol (below 100°C)	A	Gin	В
Crotonaldehyde	A	Gluconic Acid	A
Crude Petroleum	A	Glucose	A
Cupric Acetate	D	Glue (neutral)	B A
Cupric Chloride	D	Glycerine (pure)	A
Cupric Nitrate	D	Glyceryl Phosphate	A
Cupric Sulphate	D	Grape Sugar (glucose)	A
Cyanoacetic Acid	В	NOW	
EST		H	
D		Hexamethylenetetramine	A
Dairy Products	A	Hydrobromic Acid	D
Diammonium Hydrogen Phosphate	c	Hydrochloric Acid	D
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-E-12)	A	Hydrocyonic Acid	A
Dichloroethylene (dry)	В	Hydrofluoric Acid	D
Dichloromonofluoromethane (Freon F-21)	В	Hydrogen Peroxide (30% and higher)	Α
Dichlorotetrafluoromethane (Freon F-114)	A	Hydrogen Peroxide (dilute)	В
Diethyl Ether	A	Hydrogen Sulphide	A
Dialycolic Acid	c	Hydroquinone	A
Dipetene	A		
Diphenyl Ether	A	The second secon	
Distilled Water	A		32
Dried Bulk Vegetables	A	Ice	Α
Dyestuffs (acid or direct)	В	Indole	A
Dynamite	Α	Ink Iodine	C
E		iodine	C
Eau de Cologne	C	K	
Edible Fats	A	Kerosene	A
Edible Oils	A	(2000)	2.70
Essential Oils	A	L	
Ethers	A	Lacquers	A
Ethyl Alcohol (not anhydrous)	A	Lactic Acid	В
Ethyl Chloride (dry)	A	Lactose	A
Ethylene Bromide	c	Lard Oil	A
Ethylene Glycol	В	Latex	A C
Ethyl Oxalate	A	Lead Acetate, Basic	C
Eucalyptus Oil	A	Lead Acetate, Primary	C
		Lead Acetate, Secondary	C
F		Lead Arsenate	В
Fats	A	Lemon Juice	В
Fatty Acids	A	Levulinic Acid	A
Ferric Chloride	D	Lignite Wax	B A A
Ferric Nitrate	C	Lime, Dry	A
Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate	В	Lime, Wet	C
Ferrous Carbonate (up to 10% conc.)	В	Linseed Oil	Α
Ferrous Sulphate	В	Liquid Fuels	A
Flour, other Milled Products	A	Liquors	A B C
Fluoboric Acid	D	Lithium Hydroxide	
Fluorine Gas (dry)	A	Lubricating Oils	A
Fluorspar	A		





Test Solution Corros	sion Resistance	Test Solution C	Corrosion Resistance
M		Ores, Bauxite, Zinc, Lead, Nickel	А
Madder Lacquer	Α	Ores, Copper, Mercury	C
Magnesium Acetate (up to 10% conc.)	A	Organic Amines	В
Magnesium Chloride	C	Oxalic Acid	C
Magnesium Formate (up to 1% conc.)	В	Oxygen	A
Magnesium Nitrate (up to 10% conc.)	В	Ozone (dry)	A
Magnesium Perchlorate	A	Ozone (wet)	
Magnesium Sulphate	В	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	A
Maleic Anhydride	c	P	
Malic Acid	В	Paints, Oil Base	A
Mannitol	A	Paints, Copper Mercury	c
Margarine	A	Palmitic Acid	В
Meat, Unsalted	A	Palm Oil	A
Mercury	D	Paraffin	A
Menthol	A	Paraldehyde	В
Mercuric Chloride	D	Paste	A
Mercury Fulminate	D	Peanut Oil	A
Mercury Salts	D	Perchlorethylene (dry)	A
Metaldehyde	A	Perlite	A
Methylamine	A	Petroleum (chloride free)	A
Methyl Chloride	D	Petroleum Products, refined	A
Methyl Cyclohexamine	A	Phosphate Fertilisers	c
Methyl Formate	A	Phosphate Rock	č
Methyl Salicylate	Â	Phosphoric Acid	c
Milk	Ä	Pickles	Č
Milk Sugar	Ã	Plaster	В
Mineral Oils	Ã	Phenol (up to 100°C)	A
Molasses, Blackstrap or Residual	В	Phloroglucinol	A
Molasses, Refined	A	Phosphorus (dry)	Ä
Moulds	Â	Phosphorus Pentoxide (dry)	Ä
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Â	Phosphorus Sesquisulphide (dry)	Â
Monoethanolomine	Ä	Phthalic Acid (pure)	Ä
Wondernandomine	^	Picric Acid (pure)	Â
N		Pinene	Ä
Naphthalene	В	Pine Oil	Â
Naphthenic Acids (up to 82°C)	A	Plastic Pellets, Polyethylene Polyvinyl Chloride	
Naphthol	Ä	Polystyrene	A
Naphthylamine	ĉ	Potassium Bicarbonate	Â
Naval Stores	A	Potassium Bichromate	A
	В	Potassium Bitartrate	B
Nickel Acetate (up to 10% conc.)	C	Potassium Bromide	В
Nickel Ammonium Sulphate (up to 10% conc.) Nickel Chloride	D	Potassium Carbonate	č
	C	Potassium Carbonate  Potassium Chlorate	A
Nickel Nitrate (up to 10% conc.)	c	Potassium Chloride	В
Nickel Sulphate (up to 10% conc.) Nicotine	A	Potassium Chromate	A
	Ä	Potassium Cyanide	ĉ
Nicotine Sulphate	D	Potassium Dichromate	A
Nitric Acid (dilute) Nitric Acid (concentrated over 80%)	A	Potassium Ferricyanide	Ä
: [ [ [ ] ] [ [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [	Ä		D
Nitrogen	Ä	Potassium Hydroxide Potassium Nitrate	A
Nitrogen Fertilisers	Ä	Potassium Nitrate Potassium Nitrite	Ä
Nitroglycerine	В		Ä
Nitrous Acid		Potassium Permanganate	ĉ
Nitrous Oxide (dry)	A	Potassium Phosphate	В
Nitrous Oxide (wet)	C	Potassium Silicate	
0		Potassium Sulphate	A
0		Potassium Thiocyanate	
Oils, Fuels & Lube	A	Propionic Acid (conc.)	B C
Oils, Transformer	A	Propionic Acid (dilute)	A
Oils, Animal	A	Propylene Glycol	B
Oils, Edible	A	Pyridine	
Oils, Mineral	A	Pyrogallol	A
Oils, Vegetable	A	Pyroligneous Acid	В
Oleic Acid	A	P	
Olive Oil	A	R	92
Onion Juice	В	Rayon	A
Orange Juice	В	Refrigerants	В



Resins Resorcinol Resorcinol Rice Rosin Rosin Rubber Products, Crude, Natural, Synthetic  Salicylic Acid Salpharic Rushesins Salpharic Rushesins Salpharic Acid Salpharic Rushesins S	
Resorcinol Rice Rosin Rosin Rubber Products, Crude, Natural, Synthetic  Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid Salicylic Acid Salt Herring Salt, Wet or Dry Sand, Gravel Sea Foods, Fish Selenic Acid Selenous Acid Semolina Sewage Shellac Silica Gel Silica Gel Silica Gel Silicon Tetrachloride (dry) Silk Silver Salts Soap Sod Ash Sod Water Sodium Bisulphate Sodium	D
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Sodium Bisulphate Sodium Bisulphite Sodium Bisulphite Sodium Bisulphite B U Ultramarine	c
Sodium Bisulphate C Sodium Bisulphite B U Sodium Bitartrate B UItramarine	C
Sodium Bisulphite B U Sodium Bitartrate B UItramarine	A
Sodium Bitartrate B Ultramarine	
Sodium Borate B Urea	A
	A
Sodium Chlorate B	
Sodium Chloride C V	
Sodium Chromate A Valeric Acid (up to 50% conc)	A
Sodium Cyanide C Varnish	A
Sodium Fluosilicate (up to 1% conc)  A Vegetable Oils, linseed, cottonseed, soy bear	
Sodium Fluoride, Acid C	ny position on
Sodium Hydrogen Sulphate C W	
Sodium Hydroxide D Water, distilled	A
Sodium Lactate C Water, industrial	ĉ
Sodium Nitrate A Water, Rain	A
Sodium Nitrite A Water, Sea	ĉ
Sodium Oxalate B Water, Tap	c
Sodium Peroxide C Waxes	A
	Ä
Sodium Silicate B Whisky	В
Sodium Sulphite B Wine	В
Sodium Sulphate A	
Sodium Sulphocyanide A X	76
Sodium Thioarsenate B Xylene	A
Sodium Thiosulphate B	
Stannous Bromide D	
Stannous Chloride D Z	
Stannous Sulphate D Zinc Acetate (up to 10% conc)	A
Starch A Zinc Chloride	D
Steam, Low Pressure A Zinc Oxide (up to 10% conc)	В
Stearic Acid A Zinc Sulphate (up to 10% conc)	C
Strontium Acetate (up to 10% conc)	
Succinic Acid A	
Sugar A	
Sugar Solutions A	
Sugar Syrup A	
Sulphur Dioxide (dry) A	
Sulphur, Liquid, Solid, Vapour A	
Sulphur Trioxide (dry) A	
Sulphuric Acid, in excess of 98%	

