

Plastics Reference



| | Suitable for Microwaves | Suitable for Autoclaving | Transparency | Max. Operating Temp. (°C) | Brittleness Temp (°C) | Density (g/cm ³) |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ECTFE | Yes | Yes | Translucent | 150 | -100 | 1.70 |
| HDPE | Yes | No | Translucent | 105 | -50 | 0.95 |
| LDPE | Yes | No | Translucent | 80 | -50 | 0.92 |
| PC | Yes | Yes* | Transparent | 125 | -130 | 1.20 |
| PFA | Yes | Yes | Translucent | 250 | -270 | 2.15 |
| PMP | Yes | Yes | Transparent | 150 | 0 | 0.83 |
| POM | No | Yes* | Opaque | 130 | -40 | 1.42 |
| PP | Yes | Yes | Translucent | 125 | 0 | 0.90 |
| SAN | No | No | Transparent | 70 | -40 | 1.03 |

*Frequent autoclaving may reduce mechanical stability. "Autoclaving" refers to steam sterilization at 250°F/121°C at 15 PSIG for 20 minutes.

| + Excellent chemical resistance | 0 Good to limited resistance | - Poor chemical resistance |
|--|---|--|
| Continuous exposure to the substance does not cause damage within 30 days. The plastic may remain resistant for years. | Continuous exposure to the substance causes minor damages, some of which is reversible, within 7-30 days (e.g., swelling, softening, decrease of mechanical strength, discoloration). | Not suitable for continuous medium exposure to the substance. Immediate damage may occur (loss of mechanical strength, deformation, discoloration, cracking, dissolution). |

Chemical resistance of plastics to classes of substances at 20°C

| | SAN | PC | POM | PMP | LDPE | HDPE | PP | ECTFE | PFA |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|------|------|----|-------|-----|
| Alcohols, aliphatic | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ether | - | - | + | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| Aldehydes | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + |
| Ester | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| Hydrocarbons, aliphatic | - | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + |
| Hydrocarbons, aromatic | - | - | + | - | 0 | + | 0 | + | + |
| Hydrocarbons, halogenated | - | - | + | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| Ketones | - | - | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| Alkalis | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Acids, strong or concentrated | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Acids, weak or diluted | 0 | 0 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Oxidizing acids, oxidizing agents | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + |

Abbreviations of the described plastics to DIN 7728

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| SAN | Styrene Acrylonitrile Copolymer | PMP | Polymethylpentene |
| PMMA | Polymethylmethacrylate | ECTFE | Ethylene-chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymer |
| PC | Polycarbonate | FEP | Perfluoroethylene-propylene copolymer |
| POM | Polyoxymethylene | PFA | Perfluoroalkoxy copolymer |
| LDPE | Low density Polyethylene | | |
| HDPE | High density Polyethylene | | |
| PP | Polypropylene | | |

Many VITLAB® products can be imprinted with logos or custom graduations for OEM or promotional use in relatively small quantities. Additionally, many products are available individually-wrapped sterile, for those concerned about the efficiency or effectiveness of cleaning protocols. Contact BrandTech Scientific for more information.

The recommendations listed here are based on technical literature and information provided by the manufacturers of raw materials. They were prepared carefully and are intended to inform and advise. However, they cannot replace suitability testing performed by the user under actual working conditions.