



Tyre/Wheel Type	Rubber On Steel Disc	Rubber On Cast Iron	Rubber On Nylon/ Polyprop	Polyurethane On Cast Iron	Polyurethane On Nylon	Nylon	Polyprop	Phenolic	Cast Iron
Acetic Acid 50%	E	F	E	F	D	D	A	A	F
Acetone	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	A
Ammonia Solution Weak	E	C	C	C	C	C	A	F	A
Bleach Solution	B	D	C	D	D	C	A	F	A
Butanol	F	F	F	C	C	A	A	.*	A
Carbon Tetrachloride	F	E	E	D	D	A	D	A	A
Diesel Oil	D	D	D	C	C	A	C	-	A
Edible Oils	B	B	B	-	-	A	A	A	A
Ethanol	E	E	E	D	D	A	A	-	A
Hydrochloric Acid Up To 30%	F	F	F	F	D	D	A	A	F
Hydrochloric Acid Up To 40%	F	F	F	F	E	E	A	A	F
Hydrogen Peroxide 30%	B	E	E	F	E	E	E	A	F
Hydrogen Sulphide	-	B	B	D	D	B	A	A	A
Machine Oil	F	F	F	-	-	-	A	-	A
Methanol	F	F	F	F	F	B	A	-	A
Mineral Oils	F	E	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Motor Oils	F	F	F	C	C	-	A	-	A
Nitric Acid 10%	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	F	F
Paraffin	C	A	A	-	-	A	A	A	A
Petrol	F	F	F	B	B	A	D	-	A
Phosphoric Acid 10%	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	A	F
Seawater	A	A	A	C	A	A**	A	A	A
Soap Solution	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
Sodium Bicarbonate	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	-	A
Sodium Hydroxide Solution 10%	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	F	A
Sulphuric Acid Up To 50%	D	F	F	F	F	F	A	A	F
Trichloroethylene	F	F	F	E	E	B	D	-	A
Water	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A
White Spirit	B	D	D	-	-	B	C	-	A

The resistance properties exhibited by the wheel are graded on a scale of A to F with A being high resistance and F being low resistance. Where resistance to corrosion is implied in the table, this refers to a wheel being immersed in the chemical for a prolonged period. Splashes or short exposure to the chemical or substance may extend the life of a wheel beyond the indicated level.

*No data available

** Nylon can be a porous substance by nature and if used in wet conditions can expand causing wheels to seize.