

FLEX-TANKS

ATL

**FLEXIBLE
STORAGE TANKS**

USER MANUAL & APPLICATION GUIDE

**Sea, Land & Air...
ATL Bladder Tanks Are
Everywhere!**



**ATL Petro-Flex® Tank shown
with ATL 2X2 Portable Pump**



PETRO-FLEX® AQUA-FLEX® CHEM-FLEX® LIQUID CONTAINMENT PILLOW BLADDERS

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1. SCOPE:

1-01. This Manual provides information and instructions for the proper selection, installation, operation, maintenance, storage, cleaning and repair of ATL Flexible Storage Tanks.

1-02. At the time this Manual was originally prepared, ATL referred to all it's Flex Tanks as Petro-Flex. Today, the choice of

tank materials has significantly broadened and addition designations have been added. (Such as Type-R, Type-V or Chem-Flex). Nevertheless, even though we refer to Petro Flex Tanks throughout this manual, the procedures and instructions still apply to all ATL Flexible Storage Tanks.

2. DESCRIPTION:

2-01. "Petro-Flex" is an ATL trade mark referring to collapsible rubberized containers for storing liquids, gases or powders. When empty, these flex-tanks fold into a compact bundle for easy storing and transporting. On filling, they assume a "pillow" shape and can be used for either static or mobile containerization.

2-02. Petro-Flex tanks are constructed from rubberized fabric laminates. Durability and puncture resistance are built-in by combining high-tensile woven fabrics with anti-abrasion coatings of synthetic elastomers. Flanges, handles, filler and vent are standard equipment on Petro-Flex containers.

2-03. The figure below depicts the general arrangement of fittings and other equipment on a typical Petro-Flex. Optional equipment and accessory items are available. Contact the factory for details.

2-04. Petroleum products and industrial chemicals are prime candidates for storage in Petro-Flex containers. However, a wide variety of liquids, gases, and granulated solids may also be safely stored in these tanks. Chemical compatibility charts appear in a later section and should be carefully reviewed.

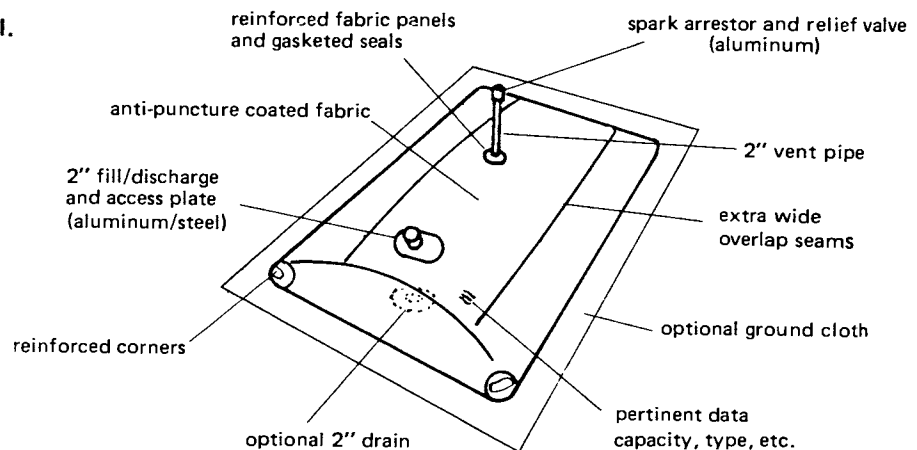
2-05. Each Petro-Flex tank is supplied with an emergency repair kit for field use. Permanent patch kits are also available as described herein.

2-06. Tanks through 1000 gallon (3800 liter) capacity are shipped in heavy-wall corrugated cartons. Larger tanks are typically delivered in wooden crates suitable for repetitive packing and transporting.

2-07. Handles are provided on the larger Petro-Flex units to facilitate moving the tank when empty. Do not use the handles to attempt relocating a full tank.

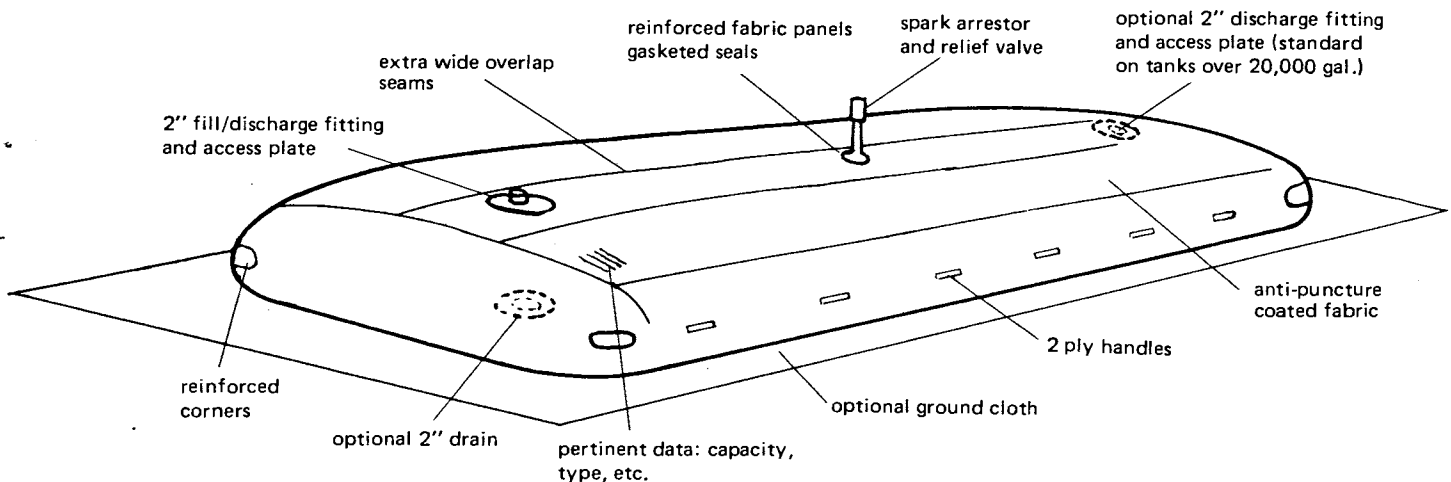
PETRO-FLEX TANKS 100 gal. to 2000 gal.

Other fittings and accessories available.



PETRO-FLEX TANKS OVER 2000 gallons

Other fittings and accessories available.



3. SELECTING THE PROPER PETRO-FLEX:

3-01. Size is the first consideration in selecting a Petro-Flex tank. Consider the highest capacity requirement of the job, and select the tank that is at least that large. Rated capacities are maximums and must never be exceeded. The manufacturer offers a wide range of volume sizes, with other capacities available on special order.

3-02. Shape is frequently an important consideration. Most Petro-Flex tanks are square, so as to optimize the capacity-to-ground-area ratio. However, rectangular and circular configurations are also available. Consult the current tank listings, and discuss custom shapes directly with the manufacturer.

3-03. ATL Flexible Storage Tanks are available in a wide variety of materials. To select the proper type, consult the Chemical Resistance Chart in the appendix and then contact the factory to confirm your choice.

3-03-1. Petro-Flex containers are used for safe storage of gasoline, avgas, jet fuels, diesel, transformer oils, fuel oils, vegetable oils, gasohol (10%), hydrocarbon synfuels, lube oils, bunker C, kerosene and a variety of fuel additives.

3-03-2. Chem-Flex pillow-style tanks provide an instant storage medium for potable water, vegetable oils, alcohols, organic and inorganic acids, brines, slurries, molasses, alkalies, glycols, effluents, fertilizers, detergents, pesticides and many industrial chemicals.

3-04. Fittings and Flanges must also be selected for fluid compatibility. The standard fittings are steel and aluminum with 2" Female NPT. If different materials or sizes are required consult with the factory for available choices.

3-05. Consider the environment and especially the terrain in regard to maximizing the service life of the Petro-Flex tank. Protective items such as Ground Cloths and Heat Shield Covers are explained in the ATL Industrial Products Catalog. These are worthwhile additions to most Petro-Flex installations.

3-06. Evaluate the necessary connections for filling, draining and venting the Petro-Flex tank. A comprehensive line of compatible valves, couplers, hoses, elbows and fittings are offered to complete the fluid storage system.

3-07. When ordering Petro-Flex tanks, always specify the following information:

Capacity	Temperature Range
Part No.	Size of Apertures Desired
Dimensions	Location of Installation
Type Material	Stationary or Mobile Application
Type Fittings	Accessories Desired
Fluid to be Stored	Shipping Instructions

4. INSTALLATION:

4-01. Site Preparation

4-01-1. Petro-Flex tanks should be positioned only on a fully cleared flat area. When all sharp objects such as stones and sticks cannot be removed, an ATL Ground Cloth must be used to protect the tank's bottom surface.

4-01-2. The site should be 10% longer and wider than the tank, with a maximum allowable slope of 3°.

4-01-3. For complete draining, dig a hole 36" x 36" x 2" beneath the discharge or drain fitting to serve as a collection sump.

4-02. Safety

4-02-1. Hazardous materials require positive containment in case of spills or overflow. A proven safeguard is the lined earthen dike system.

4-02-2. The dike should be constructed as indicated in the adjoining figure.

4-02-3. Internal volume of the enclosure must be 1.5 times greater than the tank volume.

4-02-4. Drains are necessary to relieve rain water accumulations. These are normally closed and opened only as needed.

4-02-5. When collection of vapors can cause an explosion hazard, dikes should be designed low and distant to the tank.

4-02-6. Erosion protection is achieved by covering dikes with stone, sod or other vegetation.

4-03. Tank Set Up –

4-03-1. Remove the Petro-Flex tank from its container. Strip off all tape and protective plastic sheeting.

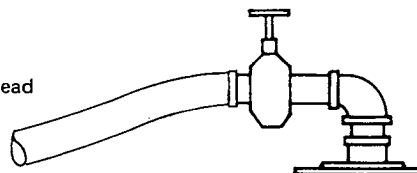
4-03-2. Check the Chemical Resistance Chart (herein) to assure the compatibility of the tank and fittings with the fluid to be contained. (Contact factory if necessary)

4-03-3. Unplug the vent and fill/discharge ports after the tank is positioned properly on its site. Make a visual inspection of all fittings to assure cleanliness.

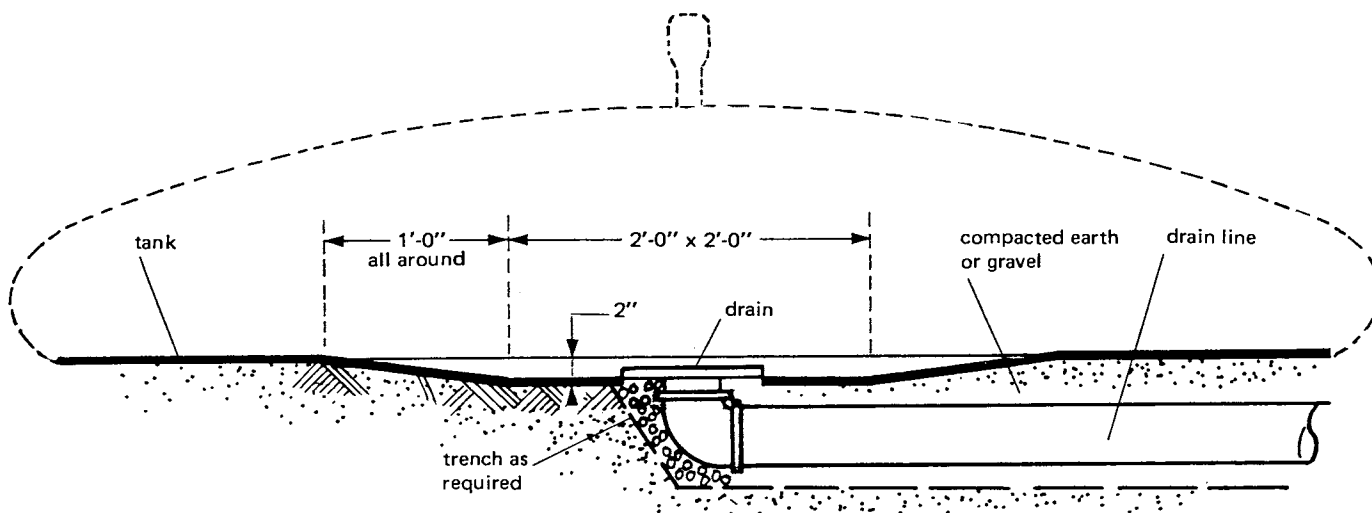
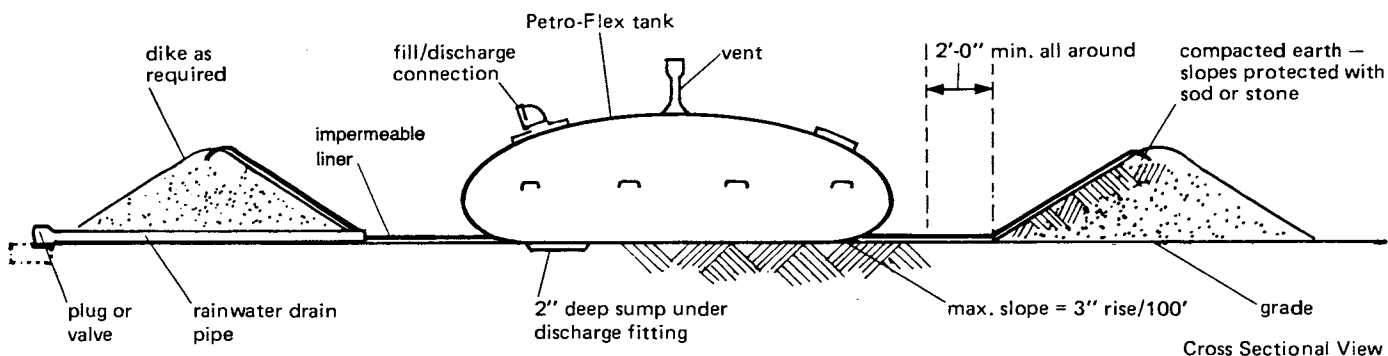
4-03-4. Assemble the vent and relief valve using a suitable thread sealer to avoid possible leakage.

4-03-5. Connect fill/discharge line using a 90° elbow and shut-off valve. (ATL #202040 available as option.)

Use appropriate thread sealers to assure dry connections.



4-03-6. Tighten all flange bolts to the prescribed torque.



5. OPERATION:

5-01. Filling

5-01-1. Attach the fill line to the tank inlet, and check the vent to assure it is not plugged. While filling, observe the tank body, fittings, and vent for possible leakage. Handling hazardous liquids requires strict adherence to local and Federal safety/pollution regulations.

5-01-2. DO NOT exceed the rated capacity of the tank when filling. Use these general height limitations to avoid any over-stressing:

Maximum Height for Square Tanks holding
Fluids of 1.2 Specific Gravity or less

100 to 250 gal.	1.5 feet
500 to 1,000 gal	2.0 feet
1,500 to 2,000 gal.	2.5 feet
2,500 to 3,000 gal.	3.0 feet
4,000 to 5,000 gal.	3.5 feet
6,000 to 10,000 gal.	4.5 feet
15,000 to 50,000 gal.	5.5 feet
100,000 gal	6.0 feet

5-01-3. If the tank exhibits a tendency to roll, level the area or place sandbags along the edge as support.

5-02. Discharging:

5-02-1. Since the tanks are collapsible, discharge rates are not limited by venting. The outlet port "floats" on the surface of the liquid, generally avoiding any sediment that may collect at the tank bottom.

5-02-2. To withdraw the last few gallons, lift or roll up the opposite tank end and force the liquid toward the discharge fitting.

6. MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE:

6-01. General Maintenance

6-01-1. A visual inspection should be made during and after each filling to reveal any possible damage or leakage.

6-01-2. Access Plates and Fittings should be tightened periodically to the recommended torque. (40 in. lbs. for 1/4-28 Bolts)

6-01-3. The vent system must be kept clear and fully operational.

6-01-4. All fittings and Tank surfaces should be kept as clean and free from debris as practicable.

6-01-5. The tank should be kept in a well repaired condition. Any exposed fabric, tears, punctures, etc. should be repaired immediately. Frequent and regular inspections will permit these repairs to be made while the damaged area is small and easily repairable.

6-01-6. Do not place heavy or sharp objects on the tank when it is full. Walking on the tank should be kept to a minimum.

6-01-7. Handles are provided for use during set-up of an empty tank. Do not attempt to use the handles to lift or move a tank with any amount of fluid in it.

6-02. Storage—Short Term (Less than 60 days)

6-02-1. Empty the Petro-Flex tank. It is not generally necessary to remove the last few gallons of liquid if the tank will be stored for a short period of time and then reused with the same fluid. Fluid may be removed by folding or rolling one end of tank toward an open access fitting.

6-02-2. Remove all auxiliary hardware and fittings from the tank. Leave original flange plates in place.

6-02-3. Remove Vent Pipe and Vent Valve from the tank.

6-02-4. Seal all openings with caps or protective coverings to keep the tank interior clean.

6-02-5. Pad all tank flange plates with protective cloth or foam.

6-02-6. Roll or fold the tank from both sides to center and then from both ends to the center. See (Section 10) Brush off all stones and miscellaneous debris that may be picked up from the ground as the tank is being folded.

6-02-7. Carefully pack the folded tank in it's crate and store indoors in a cool, dry area. Care should be taken not to damage the tank by rough handling or careless storage.

6-02-8. Recommended storage conditions are:

Temperature: 32°F to 90°F (0°C to 32°C)

Relative Humidity: 20% to 90%

6-03. Storage—Long Term (60 days or Longer)

6-03-1. Drain tank completely, clean and dry thoroughly as described in Section 9.

6-03-2. Remove all auxiliary hardware and fittings from the tank. Leave original flange plates in place.

6-03-3. Remove Vent Pipe and Vent Valve from the tank.

6-03-4. Seal all openings with caps or protective coverings to keep the tank interior clean.

6-03-5. Pad all tank flange plates with protective cloth or foam.

6-03-6. Roll or fold the tank from both sides to center and then from both ends to the center. (See Section 10) Brush off all stones and miscellaneous debris that may be picked up from the ground as the tank is being folded.

6-03-7. Wrap the folded tank in polyethylene film, carefully pack in it's crate and store indoors in a cool, dry area. Care should be taken not to damage the tank by rough handling or careless storage.

6-03-8. Recommended storage conditions are:

Temperature: 50°F to 80°F (10°C to 27°C)

Relative Humidity: 20% to 70%

6-03-9. These Procedures are acceptable for storage up to three years. Tanks may be stored for longer periods provided they are factory inspected prior to use.

7. TEMPORARY REPAIR:

7.01 Furnished with each Petro-Flex tank is an emergency repair "clam shell" clamp. While it does an excellent job on repairing small holes and tears, this clamp is not intended to provide a permanent repair. Instead, it should be used only as a temporary fix until the tank can be drained and a permanent patch applied.

7-02. Use the following procedure to make temporary repairs:

7-02.1. Slip the bottom half of the clamp inside the tank as shown in the following sketches. If the hole or tear is too small for the clamp to slip through, it will be necessary to enlarge the tear just big enough to accept the clamp.

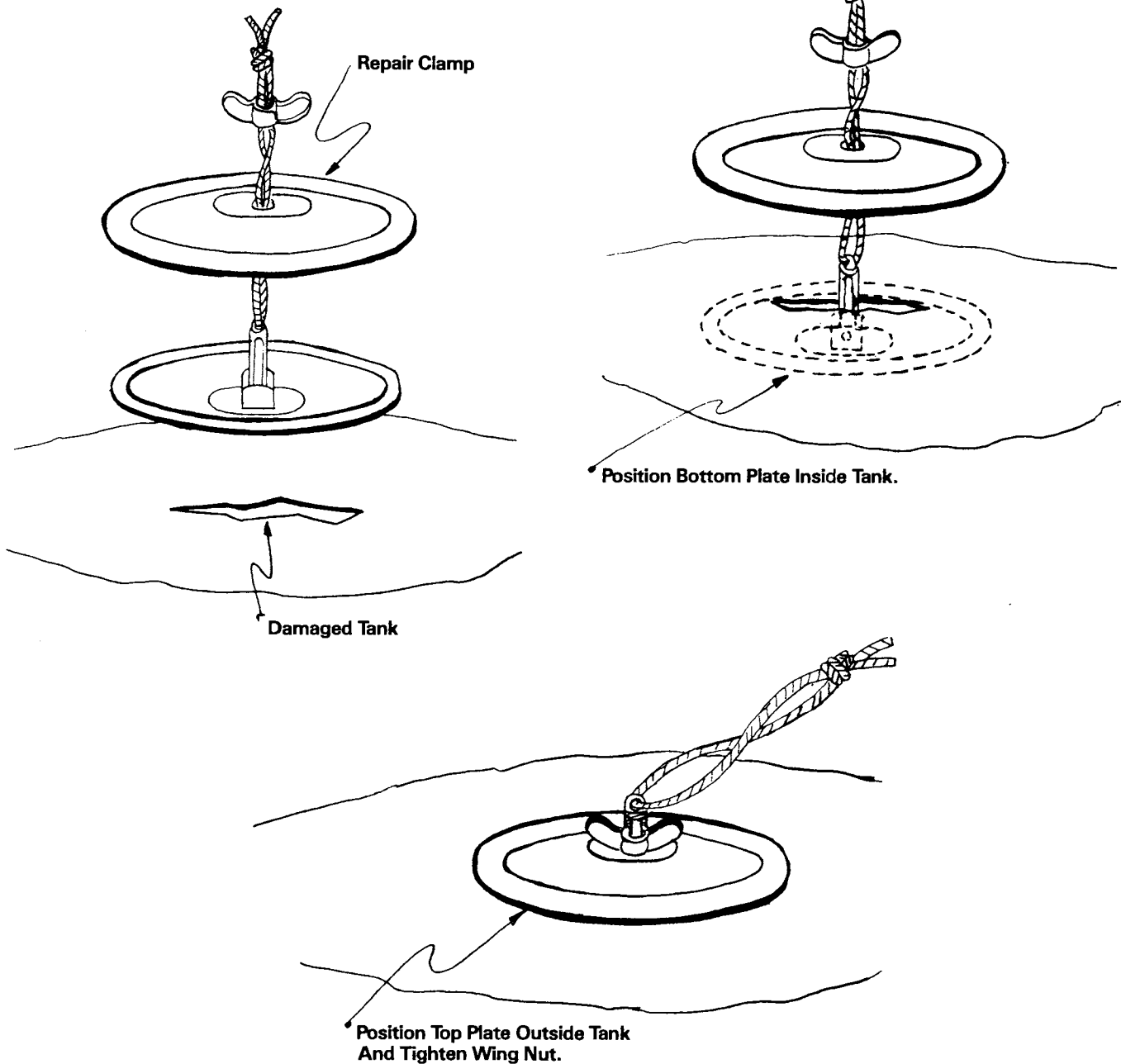
CAUTION: Carefully enlarge a tear in a full tank as the tension in the tank may cause the fabric to rip further than desired.

7-02.2. Rotate the clamp so that the length runs with the tear and slip the top half in place.

7-02.3. Tighten the wing nut firmly.

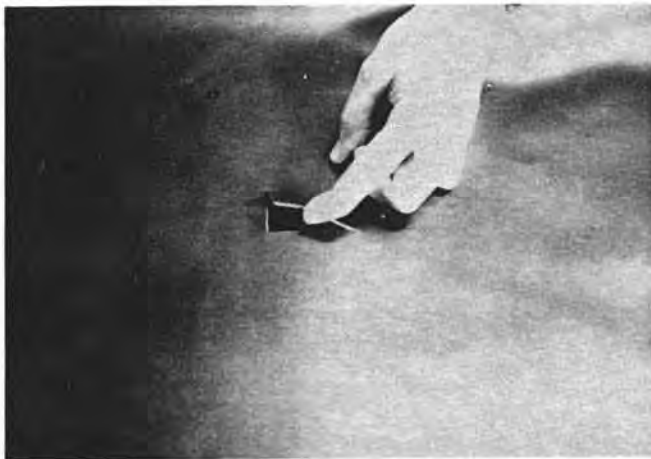
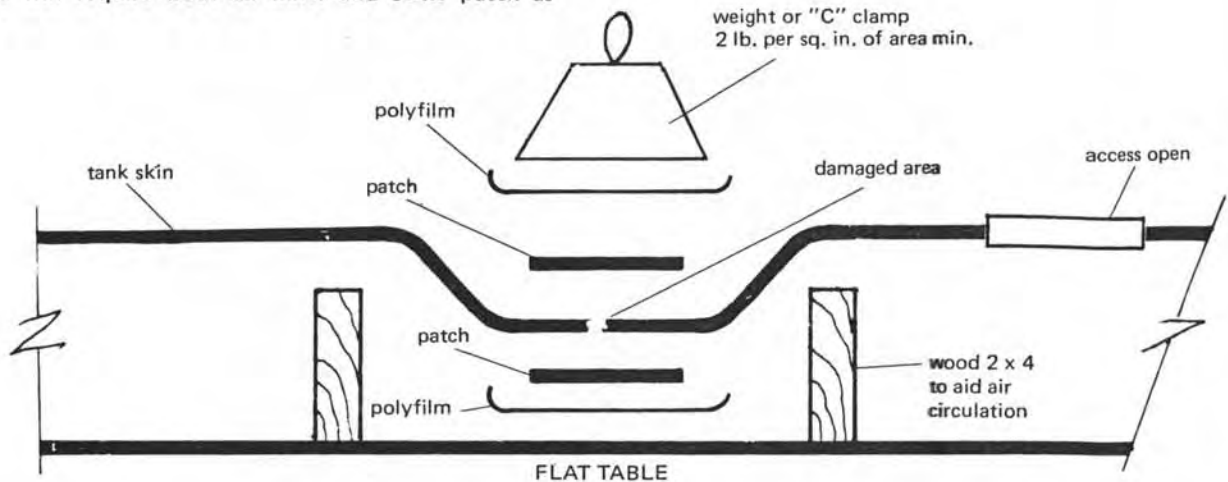
7-02.4. Drain the tank and make a permanent repair as soon as possible. See procedure in Section 8 of this manual.

7-03. "Clam-Shell" clamps are aluminum and should not be used with oxidizing agents or other chemical solutions which attack that material.

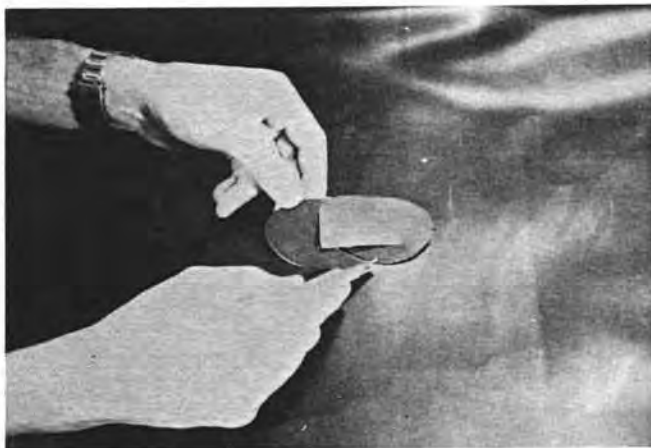


8. PERMANENT REPAIR:

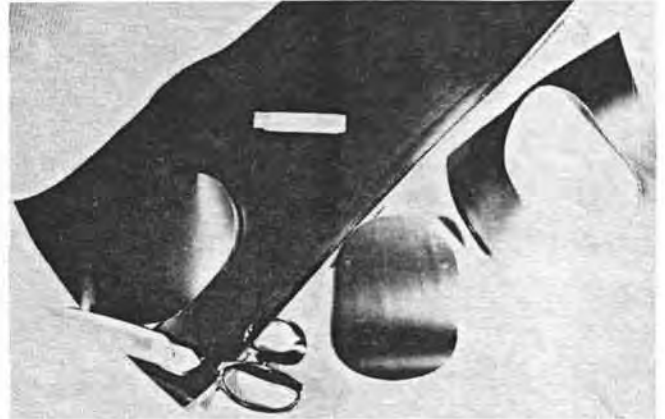
8-01. A permanent patch is applied to an empty tank by bonding or vulcanizing coated fabrics directly to the tank skin. Slight abrasions need only an outside patch, while punctures will require both an inner and outer patch as follows:



8-01-1. Clean and dry the damaged area prior to any repair.



8-01-2. Cut an oval opening in the tank material just larger than the hole. This will relieve fabric stresses when the tank is full.

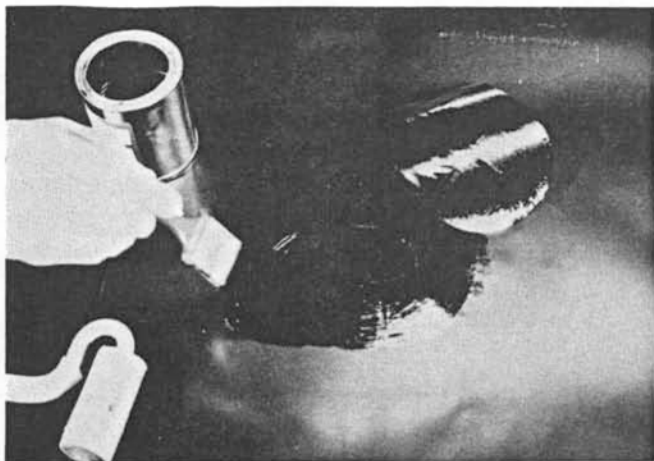


8-01-3. Cut 2 patches from the supplied material at least 2" larger all around than the prepared hole.

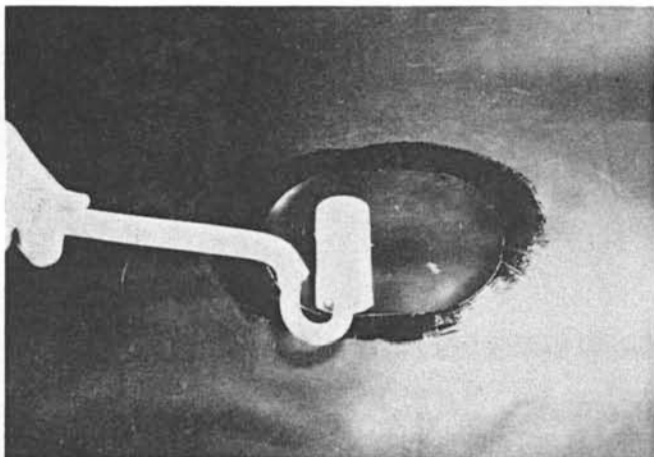
8-01-4. Buff the area around the hole with emery cloth until the surface is well roughened. The interior surface may be buffed by gaining access through a fitting plate or through the hole itself. The buffed area should extend at least 3" in all directions from the hole.



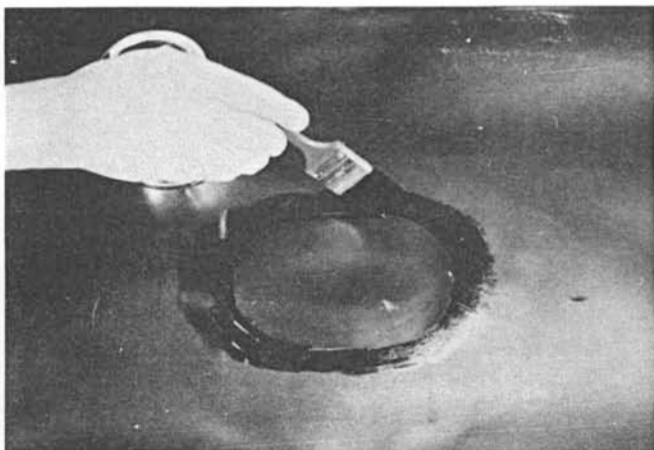
8-01-5. Clean both the roughened area and the patches with specified solvent.



8-01-6. Mix the adhesive cement according to directions on can. Apply 2 coats of cement to each of the 4 surfaces and around the inside edge of the cut hole. Lay pieces in position as shown in diagram on page 6.



8-01-7. Roll the patch firmly from the center out to prevent trapping air between the layers. Then cover outer patch with Polyethylene film, board, and weight (or "C" clamp) as shown in diagram on page 6.



8-01-8. After 24 hours at room temperature, remove the weight and plastic film. Apply a coat of cement all around the edge of the patch.

The repair should air dry for at least three days prior to putting the tank in service.

8-01-9. Remove the polyethylene film and any other equipment from inside. After retorquing the access plate, the tank is ready for use.

8-02. When ordering Permanent Repair Kits, be certain to specify the "Type Code" and "Serial Number" of the tank in question.



8-02-1. Kit Contents —

- 1 Razor knife
- 1 Roller, hard rubber
- 1 Roll polyethylene film
- 1 Sheet, coated fabric
- 2 1-1/2" Brush
- 1 Emery cloth
- 1 Pint solvent
- 1 Pint adhesive cement
- 1 Petro-Flex Manual

8-02-2. A factory repair service is also provided. The damaged tank must be thoroughly cleaned, neatly packed, and sent freight prepaid before factory service can be administered.

Be certain to advise the manufacturer by telephone or via email at least one week prior to returning any tank for repair.

You can contact ATL toll free by dialing 800-526-5330 or by sending an email to atl@atline.com

9.0 TANK CLEANING:

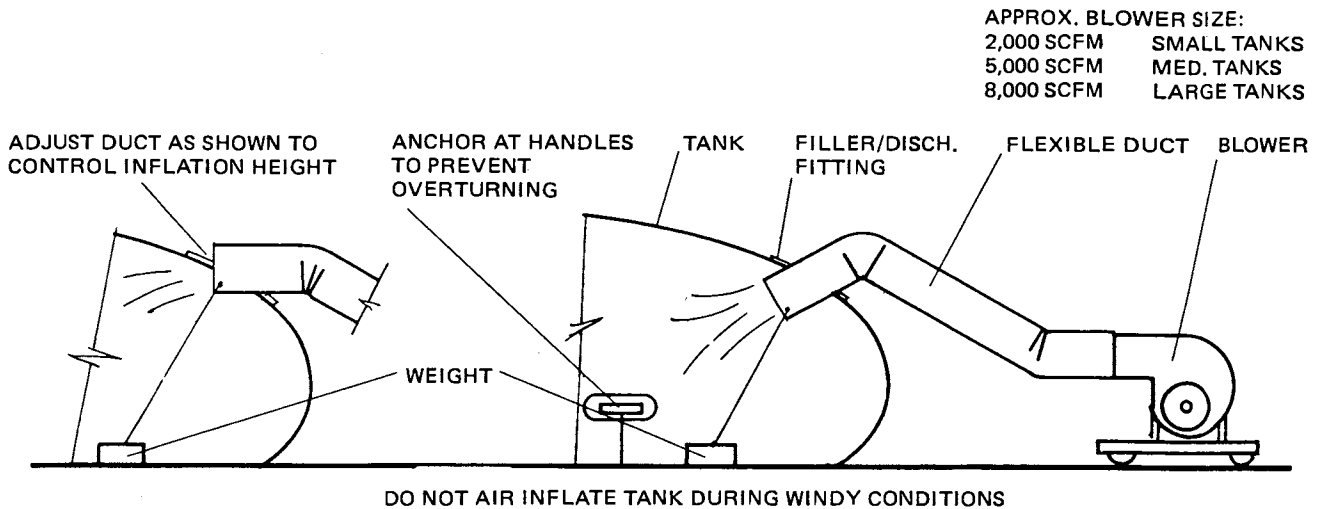
9-01. Normally, Petro-Flex tanks require little or no cleaning, especially if they are used for the same commodity.

9-02. When cleaning is required, tanks should be washed with water and a mild detergent. Fill the tank to approximately 1% of its capacity with the detergent solution. Close off all openings and slosh the liquid back and forth. This is best achieved by grabbing the ends of the tank and pulling it back over the top.

9-03. Repeat the procedure with a clean detergent solution, and then rinse the tank with clean water.

9-04. Dry the interior with a large volume air blower or by wiping with absorbant rags.

9-05. Always use industry accepted and approved methods for cleaning and handling of tanks which have been in chemical service. Proper safety precautions must be taken to safeguard personnel from possible injury.

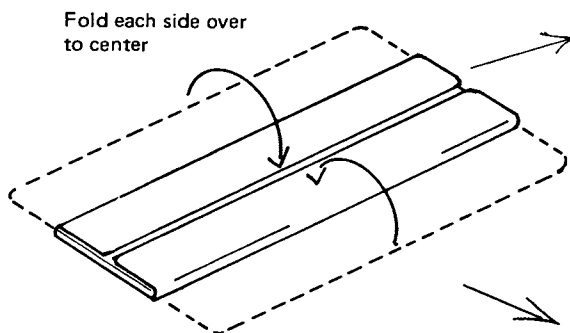


10. SAFETY AND TRANSPORTING:

10-1. Empty the tank as completely as possible. It is not generally necessary to remove the last few gallons of fluid if the tank will be stored for a short period. However, if the contained fluid is hazardous, or if extended storage is expected, then the tank should be cleaned thoroughly inside and out.

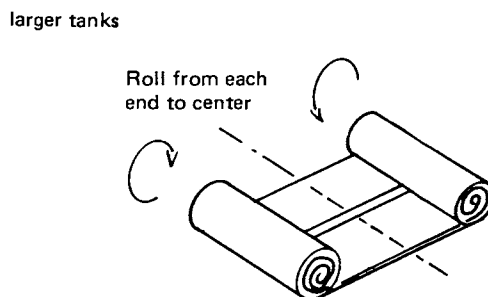
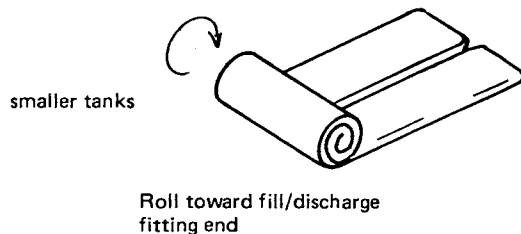
10-2. Remove all heavy metal fittings and pad all light fittings with cloth or foam rubber.

10-3. Smaller Petro-Flex tanks may be carefully folded, but larger units should be curled into a loose roll as shown below:



10-4. Remove any rough edges inside the storage crate and line that box with plastic film. Place the Petro-Flex carefully into the crate and store in a dry dark area. Storage at or near room temperature is best for tank longevity.

10-5. Tanks under 1000 gallons (3800 liters) may be shipped in heavy wall corrugated cartons. Larger tanks require a skid or wooden crate for safe transportation.



11. APPLICATION GUIDE

11-01. ATL Flexible Storage tanks are available in two basic styles:

Petro-Flex® and Chem-Flex™

Within these two styles of flex tank there are various material choices available. The most common types are as follows:

- A. Type-P Petro-Flex
- B. Type-R Petro-Flex
- C. Type-V Chem-Flex
- D. Type-H Chem-Flex

By selecting the proper type and style of Flex Tank, the User can safely store almost any conventional fluid. For very exotic chemicals or extremes of environment, special rubber compounds can be supplied. Information for such custom tank designs can be obtained by contacting the manufacturer, Aero Tec Laboratories Inc.

11-02. "Type-P" Petro-Flex tanks are constructed of a new and proprietary Polyurethane compound reinforced with a high tensile woven fabric. This synthetic rubber formulation provides outstanding abrasion resistance, high adhesion to the supporting fabric, and excellent resistance to liquid permeation. Generally, "Type-P" tanks are best suited to gasoline, Avgas, diesel fuel, synthetic lubricants and most petrochemical blends.

11-03. "Type-R" Petro-Flex tanks are constructed of a new and unique elasticized polyolefin compound reinforced with a high tensile woven fabric. This special coated fabric provides superior oil, temperature, environmental, and chemical resistance. Generally, "Type-R" tanks are suitable for use with oils, non-aromatic fuels, non-potable water, mild acid and alkali solutions.

11-04. "Type-H" Chem-Flex tanks employ a unique FDA approved compound of chlorosulfonated polyethylene coated on a high strength base fabric. Features of this new synthetic elastomer include high and low temperature resistance, broad chemical immunity, complete flexibility and superior weathering stability. "Type-H" tanks are most often used for the storage of potable water, edibles, acids, alkalies, sewage and alcohols.

11-05. "Type-V" Chem Flex tanks are constructed of a special modified PVC compound coated on a high strength woven fabric. This material features good abrasion resistance, broad environmental resistance, high tensile strength and excellent coating adhesion. "Type-V" tanks are generally used for chlorinated water, sewage, mild chemical solutions and liquid fertilizers.

11-06. All Petro-Flex and Chem-Flex flexible storage tanks feature aluminum and steel flanges and fittings as standard equipment. Special fittings of stainless steel, rubber or plastic are also available on special order. Contact the Manufacturer for details.

12. APPENDIX: CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

These data are presented as a guide only. Actual chemical effects on collapsible tanks are influenced by temperature, humidity, vibration, sunlight, etc. Samples of Petro-Flex materials are available on request for specific compatibility tests. This procedure is highly recommended, especially in regard to chemicals not listed on the resistance chart.

For edible materials, use only the Type "H" tank which is constructed of FDA approved elastomers. Stainless steel (SS.) fittings must also be used in conjunction with tanks for edible (comestible) products.

Nomenclature:

*Registered U.S. Trademarks

Soln.	Solution
Al.	Aluminum
St.	Steel or Malleable Iron
SS.	Stainless Steel
K.	Requires Special Cure (consult mfg.) For Use Above 160°F.

Rating Key:

- A. Fluid has little or no effect
- B. Fluid has minor to moderate effect
- C. Fluid has severe effect

Temperature Conversions:

°F	°C	°F	°C
100	38	200	93
120	49	212	100
130	54	220	104
158	70	280	138

All ratings are at room temperature 70°F, 21°C unless otherwise specified.

	PETRO FLEX P	CHEM FLEX H	FIT- TINGS
Acetaldehyde		C	
Acetic Acid 30%	C	A	SS.
Acetic Acid, Glacial	C	A-B	SS.
Acetic Anhydride		A	SS.
Acetone	C	B	Al./St.
Acetylene		B	
Air	A	A	Al./St.
Aluminum Chloride (Soln.)			SS.
Aluminum Sulfate	C	A(250°F)K	SS.
Ammonia, Anhydrous		B	SS.
Ammonia, Chloride (Soln.)	C	A	Al./St.
Ammonium Hydroxide (Soln.)		A(200°F)K	St.
Ammonium Sulfate (Soln.)		A(200°F)K	St.
Amyl Acetate		C	
Amyl Alcohol	C	A(200°F)K	St.
Amyl Borate	A(140°F)	C	St.
Aniline	C	B	Al./St.
Aniline (100°F)	C	C	
Asphalt	A(140°F)	B	St.
ASTM Oil #1	A	A	Al./St.
ASTM Oil #2	A	A	Al./St.
ASTM Oil #3	A	B(158°F)	Al./St.
ASTM Reference Fuel "A"	A	A	Al./St.
ASTM Reference Fuel "B"	A	C	Al./St.
ASTM Reference Fuel "C"	A	C	Al./St.
Barium Hydroxide	C	A(200°F)K	St.
Beer	C	A	SS.
Benzaldehyde		C	
Benzene	B-C	C	Al./St.
Benzoyl Chloride		C	
Borax Solutions	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Boric Acid Solutions	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Bromine, Anhydrous (liq.)	C	B	SS.
Bunker "C" Fuel Oil	A(160°F)		Al./St.
Butane		A	Al./St.
Butyl Acetate	C	C	
Butyraldehyde		B-C	
Butyric Acid		B-C	
Calcium Bisulfite (Soln.)	C	A(200°F)K	St.
Calcium Chloride (Soln.)	C	A	St.
Calcium Hydroxide (Soln.)		A(200°F)K	St.
Calcium Hypochlorite 20%		A(200°F)K	
Carbon Bisulfide		C	
Carbon Dioxide		A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Carbon Monoxide		A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Carbon Tetrachloride	C	C	
Castor Oil	A	A(158°F)	Al./St.

	PETRO FLEX P	CHEM FLEX H	FIT- TINGS
Chlorine (dry gas)		B	SS.
Chlorine (wet gas)		B	SS.
Chloroacetic Acid		A	SS.
Chlorobenzene	C	C	
Chloroform		C	
Chlorosulfonic Acid		C	
Chromic Acid 50%		A(158°F)	SS.
Citric Acid			
Solutions	C	A	SS.
Coconut Oil	A		Al./St.
Copper Chloride			
Solutions	C	A	SS.
Copper Sulfate			
Solutions	C	A	SS.
Corn Oil	A		Al./St.
Cottonseed Oil	A	A	Al./St.
Creosote Oil		C	
Creosote (Wood Preserve)	A		Al./St.
Crude Oil	A		Al./St.
Cyclohexane	A-B	C	Al./St.
Dibutyl Phthalate	C	C	
Diesel Fuel	A(140°F)		Al./St.
Diethyl Sebacate		B	
Dioctyl Phthalate	C	C	
DOWTHERM "A"	C	B	
Ethyl Acetate	C	C	
Ethyl Alcohol	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Ethyl Chloride	C	C	Al./St.
Ethyl Ether		C	
Ethylene Dichloride		C(120°F)	
Ethylene Glycol	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Ferric Chloride Solutions	C	A(200°F)K	Rubber
Fluosilicic Acid	B	A(250°F)K	SS.
Formaldehyde 40%	C	A	St.
Formic Acid	C	A	SS.
Freon* - 11, 12, 22, 113, 114		A(130°F)	Al./St.
Fuel Oil	A		Al./St.
Furfural		B	
Gasoline	A	B	Al./St.
Glue (Animal)	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Glycerin	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Glycol	A		Al./St.
n-Hexane	B-C	A	Al./St.
Hydraulic Oil	C		
Hydrochloric Acid 20%	C	A(158°F)	Rubber
Hydrochloric Acid 37%	C	A(122°F)	Rubber
Hydrochloric Acid 37%	C	B(158°F)	Rubber
Hydrochloric Acid 37%	C	C(200°F)K	
Hydrocyanic Acid		A	Rubber
Hydrofluoric Acid 48%	C	A(158°F)	SS.
Hydrofluoric Acid 75%	C	A	SS.
Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous	C	A	SS.
Hydrogen		A	SS.
Hydrogen Peroxide 90%	C	A	Al./St.
Hydrogen Sulfide		A	SS.
Isoctane	A	A	Al./St.

	PETRO FLEX P	CHEM FLEX H	FIT- TINGS
Isopropyl Alcohol	C	A(200°F)K	Al./St.
Isopropyl Ether		B	Al./St.
JP 3, 4, 5, 6	A	C	Al./St.
Kerosene	A	B	Al./St.
Lacquer Solvents	C	C	
Lactic Acid	C	A	Al./St.
Linseed Oil	A	A	Al./St.
Lubricating Oils	A	B(158°F)	Al./St.
Magnesium Chloride (Soln.)	C	A(220°F)K	St.
Magnesium Hydroxide (Soln.)	C	A(200°F)K	St.
Mercuric Chloride (Soln.)		A	St.
Mercury		A	Al./St.
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	C	A	Al./St.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	C	C	
Methylene Chloride		C	
Mineral Oil	A	A	Al./St.
Molasses	B-C	A	Al./St.
Napalm	A		Al./St.
Naptha	A	C	Al./St.
Napthalene		C	
Nitric Acid 30%	C	A	SS.
Nitric Acid 30%	C	C(158°F)	
Nitric Acid 60%		B	SS.
Nitric Acid 70%		C	
Nitric Acid Red Fuming		C	
Nitrobenzene	C	C	
Oleic Acid	C	B	Al./St.
Oleum 25%		B	
Olive Oil	A		Al./St.
Palmitic Acid	C	B	Al./St.
Perchloroethylene	C	C	
Petroleum Oil	A		Al./St.
Phenol	C	C	
Phosphoric Acid 85%	C	A(200°F)K	SS.
Pickling Solution (20% Nitric, 4% HF)		A(150°F)	SS.
Picric Acid		A	SS.
Potassium Dichromate (Soln.)		A(200°F)K	SS.
Potassium Hydroxide (Soln.)		A(200°F)K	SS.
Pydraul 312 C		C	
Pyridine		C	
SAE #10 Oil	A	C	Al./St.
Sea Water	C	A	SS.
Shell-Sol 140	A		St.
Silicone Grease	A	A	Al./St.
Skydrol* 500	C	C	
Soap Solution	B	A(200°F)K	Al.
Sodium Chloride (Soln.)	C	A	St.
Sodium Dichromate 20%		A(200°F)K	SS.
Sodium Hydroxide 20%	C	A(200°F)K	SS.
Sodium Hydroxide 73%	C	A(280°F)K	SS.

	PETRO FLEX P	CHEM FLEX H	FIT- TINGS
Sodium Hypochlorite 5%	C	A	SS.
Sodium Hypochlorite 20%	C	A(158°F)	SS.
Sodium Peroxide (Soln.)	C	A(200°F)K	SS.
Soybean Oil		A	Al./St.
Stannic Chloride	C	B	St.
Stannous Chloride 15%		A(200°F)K	St.
Stearic Acid	C	B(158°F)	SS.
Styrene	C	C	
Sulphorated Sperm Oil	A(140°F)		Al./St.
Sulfur Dioxide (liq.)		A	SS.
Sulfur Dioxide (gas)		A	SS.
Sulfur Trioxide		C	
Sulfuric Acid 10-50%	C	A(250°F)K	Rubber
Sulfuric Acid 50-80%	C	A(158°F)	Rubber
Sulfuric Acid 90%	C	A	PVC Rubber
Sulfuric Acid 95%	C	A-B	Rubber
Sulfuric Acid 95%	C	B(122°F)	Rubber
Sulfuric Acid Fuming (20% oleum)	C	B-C	
Sulfurous Acid	C	A(158°F)	SS.
Tallow	A		Al./St.
Tannic Acid 10%	C	A	SS.
Tartaric Acid		A(200°F)K	SS.
Tetrahydrofuran	C	C	
Toluene	B-C	C	Al./St.
Transformer Oil	A		Al./St.
Transmission Oil	A		Al./St.
Tributyl Phosphate		C	
Trichloroethylene	C	C	
Tricresyl Phosphate	C	C	
Triethanolamine	C	A(158°F)	Al./St.
Trisodium Phosphate (Soln.)	C	A	Al./St.
Tung Oil	A	A	Al./St.
Turpentine	A		Al./St.
Water		A(212°F)K	Al./St.
White Oil	A		Al./St.
Wood Preservative (Creosote)	A		Al./St.
Xylene		C	
Zinc Chloride	C	A(200°F)K	St.

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