

Workplace solutions – Deskboxes



Deskboxes by OBO offer direct access to power, data and multimedia connections for any workplace, such as in offices and meeting and conference rooms. Three different Deskbox solutions in high-quality material and elegant designs are available for individual requirements:

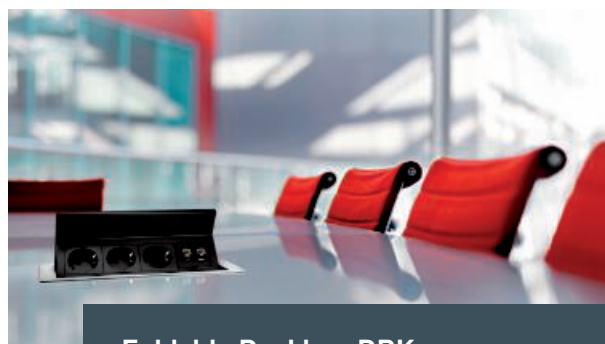
- Freely positionable Deskbox DB
- Lowerable Deskbox DBV
- Foldable Deskbox DBK



Freely positionable Deskbox DB



Lowerable Deskbox DBV



Foldable Deskbox DBK

Very flexible. The DB Deskbox

Very flexible.



The aluminium housings of the DB Deskboxes with silver, anodised surfaces stand out through their compact structure and discreet design.

They offer the right connection solutions for all areas of application: 1–2 circuits, network connections and multimedia connections for TVs and beamers for meeting rooms are available.

Other variants of the Deskboxes are available on request.

Versatile

The DB Deskboxes allow comfortable and easy access to all connection devices directly at the workplace.

A large selection of pre-equipped and ready-for-connection Deskboxes are available.

The erectable type DB Deskbox offers the highest level of flexibility in positioning and fastening at the workplace.

Fastening clamps allow quick and easy mounting of the Deskboxes to the tabletop, with the benefit being that there is no damage to the tabletop, e.g. from fastening holes or through wood screws.

Additional fastening options for fixed mounting on or under the tabletop are available as accessories.

The lowerable Deskbox DBV

Gone in a flash.



The lowerable DBV Deskbox offers the largest possible connection solutions in the smallest space.

The DBV is installed in a drill hole in the tabletop. This allows the construction technology to disappear discreetly under the tabletop.

The covers visible in the tabletop are available painted silver or in high-quality stainless steel. Other variants of the Deskboxes are available on request.

Surfaces

The Deskbox DBV is supplied as standard with the surface in anodised silver. The following variants are available on request:

- Coloured as old brass
- Chrome-plated
- Black anodised

Cover variants

The standard cover is made of plastic and is painted silver or is solid stainless steel. On request, you can also obtain it in

- Plastic, painted black
- Steel, chrome-plated
- Coloured as old brass



The foldable Deskbox DBK

A great package.



If necessary, the DBK Deskbox is simply folded up – using the push-to-open function: The connection devices are then easily accessible.

The inserted cables are run out of the closed Deskbox via the integrated brush bars.

They offer the right connection solutions for all areas of application: 1–2 circuits, network connections and multimedia connections for TVs and beamers for meeting rooms are available.

Other variants of the Deskboxes are available on request.



Device installation widths

The DBK Deskbox is available in four widths. This results in the following device installation widths for equipment:

- 150 mm
- 200 mm
- 250 mm
- 300 mm

Surface variants

The DBK Deskbox is supplied as standard with the brushed stainless steel surface. The following variants are available on request:

- Painted black
- Pure white lacquered

Configure an individual Deskbox in 5 steps

Configure a Deskbox according to your requirements. For quantities over 5 units per version, we can produce a tested, ready-for-connection Deskbox according to your specifications.



DB Deskbox

1 Select Deskbox design

2 Select housing colour

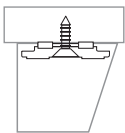
Standard design
O Silver anodised

On request
O Powder-coated

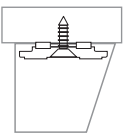
3 Fastening



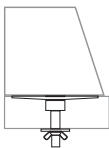
O Stainless steel fastening stand



O Free erection without fastening



O Fastening set for under-table mounting



O Fastening set for table mounting



O Fastening clamp



DBV Deskbox



DBK Deskbox

Standard design

Body

- Silver anodised

Cover

- Painted silver
- Stainless steel, solid

Standard design

- Stainless steel, brushed

On request

Body

- Black anodised
- Old brass anodised

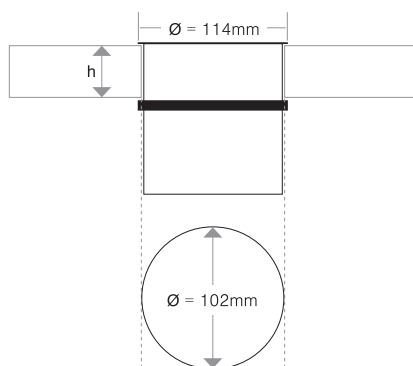
Cover

- Painted black RAL 9005
- Painted as old brass
- Painted white RAL 9010

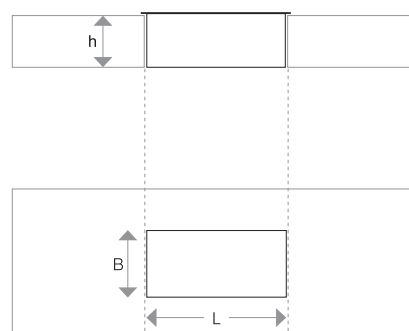
On request

- Painted black RAL 9005
- Painted white RAL 9010

**Installation opening in the
tabletop
(Plate thickness max. 50 mm)**



**Installation opening in the
tabletop
(Plate thickness max. 50 mm)**



Configure an individual Deskbox in 5 steps

4 Select the energy technology equipment

Checklist

Select connection solution

- ☐ Specify socket type and quantity
- ☐ Specify power circuits and additional function

Select the connection type

- ☐ Protective contact connector
- ☐ Wieland GST18 connector
- ☐ Wago Winsta connector
- ☐ Without connector, with wire end sleeves
- ☐ Country-specific connector (on request)

Select cable lengths

- ☐ 3 m cable with connector (standard)
- ☐ 5 m cable with connector
- ☐ Special lengths (on request)



Protective
contact

Protective
contact

Denmark

Denmark, IT



Earthing pin

Earthing pin

Switzerland 10 A

USA/Canada

5 Select the data/multimedia technology equipment

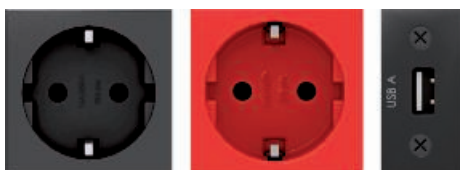
Checklist

Select connection solution

- ☐ Specify connection type and quantity

Select connection type

- ☐ Short cable with socket
- ☐ 3 m cable with connector
- ☐ 5 m cable with connector (on request)



Protective
contact

Protective
contact

USB
charging
device



RJ45
coupling
Cat. 6

RJ45
coupling
Cat. 6



China



Australia



One-way switch



Switzerland 10 A



Australia



British Standard,
with fuse



British Standard



Wiend
GST18



USB
charging
device



Switch



LS switch



FI switch



DVI



VGA



VGA +
Cinch
3.5 mm



Cinch
3.5 mm



USB
2.0/3.0



HDMI



RJ45
coupling
Cat. 6



RJ45
coupling
Cat. 6A



RJ45
socket
Cat. 6



RJ45
socket
Cat. 6A



RJ45
Socket
Cat. 7



Plastic materials

ABS/ ASA	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
Temperature resistance:	To about minus 40 °C*, permanently up to 70 °C, briefly up to 85 °C
Resistant to:	Formic acid, citric acid, lactic acid
Unstable with:	Acetone, petrol, benzene, solvents for paints and butyric acid, chlorine, acetic acid, nitric acid.
Conditionally resistant to:	Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid.
Risk of stress cracks:	Relatively high, similar to polystyrene.

PA	Polyamide
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to around 130 °C, and to around minus 40 °C*
Resistant to:	Petrol, benzene, diesel oil, acetone, solvents for paints and lacquers, oils and greases
Unstable with:	Bleach, most acids, chlorine.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low in humid conditions; only with some aqueous salt solutions. Highly desiccated parts (high temperature and extremely low air humidity) are highly sensitive to fuels and various solvents.

PA/ GF	Polyamide, fibreglass reinforced
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 100–110 °C, briefly up to around 160 °C, and to around minus 40 °C*
Resistant to:	Petrol, benzene, diesel oil, acetone, solvents for paints and lacquers, oils and greases. Slightly susceptible to stress cracking.
Unstable with:	Bleach, most acids, chlorine.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low in humid conditions; only with some aqueous salt solutions. Highly desiccated parts (high temperature and extremely low air humidity) are highly sensitive to fuels and various solvents.

PBPT	Polybutylene terephthalate
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 120 °C, briefly up to around 140 °C and to around minus 40 °C*.
Resistant to:	Petrol, diesel oil, most weak acids, oils and greases.
Unstable with:	Strong acids, chlorine, fluorine, bromine vapour, bleach, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride.
Conditionally resistant to:	Acetone, ammonia, benzene.

PE	Polyethylene
Temperature resistance:	Hard types permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to approx. 105 °C, soft types permanently up to approx. 80 °C, briefly up to approx. 100 °C and to approx. minus 40 °C*.
Resistant to:	Alkalis and inorganic acids.
Unstable with:	Chlorine, hydrocarbons, oxidising acids.
Conditionally resistant to:	Acetone, organic acids, petrol, benzene, diesel oil, most oils.
Risk of stress cracks:	Stress cracks can be caused by, among other things, acetone, various alcohols, formic acid, ethanol, petrol, benzene, butyric acid, acetic acid, formaldehyde, various oils, petroleum, propanol, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, soap solutions, turpentine, trichloroethylene, citric acid.

PP/GF	Polypropylene, fibreglass reinforced
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to around 110 °C, and to around minus 30 °C. Chem. resistance generally as for polyethylene
Resistant to:	Alkalis and inorganic structures
Unstable with:	Chlorine, hydrocarbons, oxidising acids.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low, only with some acids such as chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid and hydrochloric acid, as well as nitrogen oxide.

Plastic materials

ABS/ ASA	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
Temperature resistance:	To about minus 40 °C*, permanently up to 70 °C, briefly up to 85 °C
Resistant to:	Formic acid, citric acid, lactic acid
Unstable with:	Acetone, petrol, benzene, solvents for paints and butyric acid, chlorine, acetic acid, nitric acid.
Conditionally resistant to:	Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid.
Risk of stress cracks:	Relatively high, similar to polystyrene.

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Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to around 130 °C, and to around minus 40 °C*
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Resistant to:	Alkalis and inorganic acids.
Unstable with:	Chlorine, hydrocarbons, oxidising acids.
Conditionally resistant to:	Acetone, organic acids, petrol, benzene, diesel oil, most oils.
Risk of stress cracks:	Stress cracks can be caused by, among other things, acetone, various alcohols, formic acid, ethanol, petrol, benzene, butyric acid, acetic acid, formaldehyde, various oils, petroleum, propanol, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, soap solutions, turpentine, trichloroethylene, citric acid.

PP/GF	Polypropylene, fibreglass reinforced
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to around 110 °C, and to around minus 30 °C. Chem. resistance generally as for polyethylene
Resistant to:	Alkalis and inorganic structures
Unstable with:	Chlorine, hydrocarbons, oxidising acids.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low, only with some acids such as chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid and hydrochloric acid, as well as nitrogen oxide.

PC	Polycarbonate
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 110 °C (in water 60 °C), briefly up to 125 °C, and to below minus 35 °C*
Resistant to:	Petrol, turpentine, most weak acids.
Unstable with:	Acetone, benzene, chlorine, methylene chloride, most concentrated acids.
Risk of stress cracks:	Relatively low, media which can cause tension cracking include petrol, aromatic hydrocarbons, methanol, butanol, acetone, turpentine.
PC / ABS	Polycarbonate/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
Temperature resistance:	–30 °C to + 90 °C, briefly up to approx. 105 °C, melting range at approx. 200 °C, thermal decomposition at 300 °C. Material thicknesses of 1.5 mm or more can achieve UL94 V-0. At material thicknesses of 1 mm or more, the glow wire temperature of 960 °C according to IEC 60695-2-12 is achieved.
Resistant to:	Mineral acids, organic acids and aqueous salt solutions
Conditionally resistant to:	Alkalis, hydrocarbons, aromatics and (in trace form) a series of greases and oils.
POM	Polyacetal
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 100 °C, briefly up to around 130 °C and to around minus 40 °C*
Resistant to:	Acetone, ether, petrol, weak acetic acid, benzene, heating oil, oils and greases, toluene.
Unstable with:	Methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low
PP	Polypropylene
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 90 °C, briefly up to around 110 °C, and to around minus 30 °C. Chemical resistance generally as for polyethylene.
Resistant to:	Alkalis and inorganic acids.
Unstable with:	Chlorine, hydrocarbons, oxidising acids.
Conditionally resistant to:	Acetone, organic acids, petrol, benzene, diesel oil, most oils.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low, only with some acids such as chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid and hydrochloric acid, as well as nitrogen oxide.
PS	Polystyrene
Temperature resistance:	Because of its relatively high sensitivity to the effects of chemicals, its use is not recommended at temperatures above normal room temperature, about 25 °C. Resistance to cold: to about minus 40 °C*.
Resistant to:	Alkalis, most acids, alcohol.
Unstable with:	Butyric acid, concentrated nitric acid, concentrated acetic acid, acetone, ether, petrol and benzene, solvents for paints and lacquers, chlorine, diesel fuel.
Conditionally resistant to:	Oils and greases.
Risk of stress cracks:	Relatively high. Stress cracks can be caused by, among other things, acetone, ether, petrol, cyclohexane, heptane, methanol, propanol and the softeners of some mixes used in PVC cables.



PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
Temperature resistance:	Permanently up to approx. 65 °C, briefly up to around 75 °C and to around minus 30 °C.
Resistant to:	Weak acids, alkalis, oils and greases, petrol
Unstable with:	Strong acids, benzene, acetone, iodine, toluene, trichloroethylene.
Risk of stress cracks:	Low, only with some solvents such as benzene and acetone.
Material designation according to DIN 7748:	PVC-U-E-D-080-04-28
Tensile strength to DIN 53 455:	Min. 40 N/mm ²
Elongation at tear according to DIN 53 455:	Min. 65%
Impact resistance according to DIN 53 481:	Min. 20 KV/mm
Surface resistance according to DIN 5 3 482:	Min. 10 10
Thermoforming resistance according to DIN 53 460/B:	Min. 75 °C
Flammability according to UL 94:	Level V0
Fire behaviour according to EN 13501-1	C-s3,d0

The minus values apply only for parts in the idle condition with no severe impact stress. There is no plastic that is resistant to every chemical. The agents listed are only a small selection. Plastic parts are especially at risk in the presence of chemicals and high temperatures. Stress cracks may occur. If in doubt, please consult us and/or ask for a detailed chemical resistance table. Stress crack formation: Stress cracks may occur if plastic parts under

tension are exposed to chemicals at the same time. Parts made of polystyrene and polyethylene are particularly susceptible. Stress cracks may even be caused by agents to which the plastic in question is resistant in the absence of stress. Typical examples of parts under constant stress when used as intended: grip clips, intermediate connectors of cable glands, ribbon clips.

A = very good resistance
B = average resistance
C = not resistant

Medium	Temp. °C	Resistance
1,3-benzole disulphonic acid	20	A
1,3-butadiene	20	A
2,4-chlorobenzoyl chloride	20	A
2-amino-2,2-diphenylacetic acid	20	A
4-chlorine-2-nitroaniline	20	C
4-chlorobenzaldehyde-2-sulphonic acid	20	A
5-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid	20	A
Abietic acid	20	A
Acetaldehyde 100%	20	C
Acetaldehyde 40%	20	A
Acetaldehyde 40%	40	B
Acetaldehyde, acetic acid ratio 90:10	20	B
Acetanilide 100%	20	A
Acetates (ammonium-, Na- and others)	50	A
Acetic acid 10%	60	A
Acetic acid 100%	20	A
Acetic acid 100%	60	B
Acetic acid 25%	40	A
Acetic acid 25–70%	40	A
Acetic anhydride	20	C
Acetone	20	C
Acetophenone (methyl phenyl ketone)	20	C
Acetylacetone (2,4-pentanedione)	20	C
Acetylene 100%	20	B
Acetylsalicylic acid	20	A
Adipic acid	20	A
Adipic acid	60	B
Alcoholic drinks	< 40	A
Alizarin 100%	20	A
Alkanolic sulphonic acids	50	A
Allyl alcohol 100%	20	B
Allyl alcohol 100%	60	C
Allyl chloride	20	C
Aminobenzene (p-)	20	A
Aminobenzenesulphonic acid (m-, o-, p-)	20	A
Aminosalicylic acid (p-)	20	A
Ammonia (vapours of all concentrations)	40	A
Ammonia (vapours of all concentrations)	60	B
Ammonia, anhydrous, liquid	< 60	B
Ammonium hydroxide	60	A
Aniline 100%	20	A
Aniline chloride, saturated solution	20	C
Apple juice	60	A
Ascorbic acid	20	A
Aspartic acid	20	A
Beer	60	A
Benzene, containing benzole	20	C
Benzene, free from aromatic hydrocarbons	60	A
Benzoic acid	40	A
Benzoic anhydride	30	A
Benzole	20	C
Benzophenone 100%	20	C
Benzosulphonic acid	60	A
Benzotrichloride	20	C
Benzotrifluoride	20	C
Benzoylbenzoic acid	20	A
Benzyl chloride	20	C
Betene	20	A
Bleaching liquor, 12% active chlorine	40	A
Bleaching liquor, 12% active chlorine	60	B
Blood	40	A
Boiled oil	60	C
Borates (NA-)	20	A
Borax	40	A
Boric acid	20	A
Brewer's wort	20	A
Brine	60	A
Bromates (K-, Na-)	40	A
Bromic acid	20	A
Bromides (K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Bromine water	20	A
Bromine, gaseous, dry	20	A
Bromine, liquid	20	C
Bromobenzene	20	C
Bromochloromethane	20	C
Bromochloropropane	20	C
Bromoform 100%	20	C
Butane, gaseous, 30%	20	A
Butanediol over 60%	40	B
Butanediol over 60%	20	C
Butanediol to 10%	20	A
Butanol	60	A
Buttermilk	20	A
Butyl acetate	20	C
Butyl butyrate	20	C
Butyl chloride	20	C
Butyl glycolate	20	C

A = very good resistance
B = average resistance
C = not resistant

Medium	Temp. °C	Resistance
Butyl phenols	20	C
Butyric acid 100%	20	C
Butyric acid 20%	20	A
Butyric acid 20%	60	C
Carbon dioxide	60	A
Carbon disulphide 100%	20	B
Carbon monoxide	60	A
Castor oil	60	A
Chlorates (K-, Na- and others)	20	A
Chlorates (K-, Na- and others)	60	B
Chlorates (K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Chloric acid to 20%	40	A
Chloric acid to 20%	60	B
Chlorides (ammonium-, Na- and others)	20	A
Chlorine cyanide	20	A
Chlorine water (saturated solution)	20	B
Chlorine, gaseous, dry 0.5%	20	A
Chlorine, gaseous, dry 100%	20	B
Chlorine, gaseous, moist 5%	20	B
Chlorine, liquid	20	C
Chloro nitrobenzoic acid	20	A
Chloroacetaldehyde	20	C
Chloroacetic acid	20	A
Chloroacetones	20	C
Chloroacetyl chloride	20	C
Chloroaniline	20	C
Chlorobenzaldehyde	20	C
Chlorobenzene	20	C
Chlorobenzotrifluoride	20	C
Chlorobenzoyl chloride	20	C
Chlorocresole	20	C
Chloroethylbenzene	20	C
Chloroform	20	C
Chloronaphthalene	20	C
Chromates (K-, Na- to 50%)	50	A
Chrome alum	60	A
Chromic acid	30	A
Chromic acid to 50%	40	A
Citrates (ammonium-, Na)	20	A
Citric acid	20	A
Citric acid	60	B
Cresol	20	C
Cumene	20	C
Cyanamide	20	A
Cyanides (K-, Na- to 50%)	60	A
Cyanoacetic acid	20	C
Cyclohexanol	20	C
Cyclohexanone	20	C
Developer	40	A
Dextrose	50	A
Dibromomethylene	20	C
Dibutyl oxalate	20	C
Dibutyl phthalate	20	C
Dichloroethylene	20	C
Dichloropropylene	20	C
Dichromates (K-, Na-)	50	C
Diethyl ether	20	C
Diethylamine 100%	20	C
Diethylene glycol	60	C
Dimethyl ether	20	C
Di-n-butyl ether	20	C
Dioctyl phthalate	20	C
Dioxan	20	C
Diphenyl	20	C
Diphenylamine	20	C
Ethane	20	A
Ethanol	40	A
Ethanolamine	20	B
Ethyl acetate	20	C
Ethyl acrylate	20	C
Ethyl chloride	20	C
Ethylbenzene	20	C
Ethylene glycol	20	A
Fish oil	20	A
Fixing bath	60	A
Fluorides (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Fluorine	20	B
Fluorine	60	C
Formaldehyde	60	A
Formamide 100%	20	C
Formates (ammonium- and others)	20	A
Formic acid 100%	20	B
Formic acid 100%	60	C
Formic acid 50%	40	A
Furfural	20	C
Furfuryl alcohol	20	C
Gelatine	60	A

A = very good resistance
B = average resistance
C = not resistant

Medium	Temp. °C	Resistance
Gluconic acid	20	A
Glucose	60	A
Glutamic acid	20	A
Glycerine	60	A
Glycine	40	A
Glycol	60	A
Heptanes	20	A
Hexachloroethane	20	C
Hexacyanoferrates-II (Na-)	40	A
Hexacyanoferrates-III (K-)	40	A
Hexafluorosilicates (ammonium-, K- and others)	60	A
Hexafluorosilicic acid 32%	60	A
Hexamethylenetetramine (urotropine) 40% aqueous solution	60	A
Humic acids	20	A
Hydrazine, diluted solution 100%	20	C
Hydrazine, diluted solution 30%	20	A
Hydrobromic acid to 40%	60	A
Hydrochloric acid to 30%	20	A
Hydrochloric acid to 30%	60	B
Hydrochloric acid to 37%	20	A
Hydrochloric acid to 37%	40	B
Hydrofluoric acid to 40%	40	A
Hydrofluoric acid to 60%	60	B
Hydrogen bromide 100%	20	A
Hydrogen bromide 100%	60	B
Hydrogen chloride (gaseous, dry and moist)	40	A
Hydrogen cyanide	40	A
Hydrogen peroxide to 30%	60	A
Hydrogen peroxide to 90%	20	A
Hydrogen sulphide	60	A
Hydroxides (alkaline-earth metal)	60	A
Hydroxides (K-, Na-)	60	A
Hypochlorites (K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Hypochlorous acid	60	A
Illuminating gas	20	A
Iodates (K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Iodides (K-, Na-)	60	A
Iodine	20	C
Isobutyl phosphate	20	C
Lactic acid 10%	20	A
Lactic acid 10%	60	C
Lactic acid 100%	20	C
Lard	20	A
Linoleic acid	60	A
Linseed oil	60	A
Malic acid	20	A
Methanol 100%	40	A
Methanol 100%	60	B
Methyl bromide	20	C
Methyl chloride	20	C
Methyl methacrylate	20	C
Methylamine	20	B
Methylene dichloride	20	C
Milk	20	A
Mineral oils	60	C
N,N-diethyl aniline	20	C
Naphthalene	20	C
Nitrates (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Nitric acid 25%	20	A
Nitric acid 25%	60	B
Nitric acid 50%	20	A
Nitric acid 50%	50	B
Nitric acid 95%	20	C
Nitrites (K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Nitrobenzene	20	C
Nitrogen oxide	20	C
Nitroglycerine	20	B
Nitrous acid to 50%	50	A
Nitrous acid to 98%	20	C
Oleic acid	60	A
Oxalates (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Oxalic acid	40	A
Oxygen	60	A
Ozone 10%	30	A
Ozone 10%	60	B
Palmitic acid	20	A
Paraffin	40	A
Pentyl acetate	20	C
Pentyl alcohol	60	A
Pentyl chloride	20	C
Pentyl laurate	20	C
Perbonate (K-)	60	A
Perchlorate	40	A
Perchloric acid 70%	20	A
Permanganate (K-) 6 to 15%	40	A

A = very good resistance
B = average resistance
C = not resistant

Medium	Temp. °C	Resistance
Permanganate (K-) 6 to 15%	60	B
Permanganate (K-) to 6%	60	A
Peroxymonosulphuric acid (Caro's acid)	20	A
Persulphate (Ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	40	A
Petroleum	60	A
Phenol 1%	20	A
Phenol 90%	45	B
Phenylhydrazine	20	C
Phenylhydrazine chloride	20	B
Phenylhydrazine chloride	60	C
Phosgene, gaseous	20	A
Phosgene, gaseous	60	B
Phosgene, liquid	20	C
Phosphates (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Phosphoric acid	40	A
Phosphoric acid	60	B
Phosphorus pentoxide	20	A
Propane	20	A
Propanol	60	A
Pyridine	20	A
Rhodianides (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Salicylic acid	20	A
Silicates (K-)	20	A
Soap solution	40	A
Stearic acid	60	A
Sulphates (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Sulphites (ammonium-, K-, Na- and others)	60	A
Sulphur dioxide, gaseous, dry and moist 100%	60	A
Sulphuric acid to 40%	20	C
Sulphuric acid to 50%	50	A
Sulphuric acid to 50%	60	A
Sulphuric acid to 80%	40	C
Sulphuric acid to 80%	60	B
Sulphuric acid to 96%	20	A
Sulphuric acid to 96%	60	B
Sulphuric acid, fuming (10% oleum)	20	C
Sulphurous acid	60	A
Tallow	60	A
Tan bark	20	A
Tar, free from aromatic hydrocarbons	20	A
Tartaric acid	60	A
Tetraethyl lead	60	A
Tetrafluoroboric acid	20	A
Tetrahydrofuran	20	C
Thickness	60	A
Toluene	20	A
Transformer oil	60	A
Trichloroethylene	20	C
Turpentine	20	A
Urea	60	C
Vegetable oils	40	A
Vinyl acetate	20	C
Viscose spinning solutions	60	A
Water	40	A
Water	60	B
Wine	40	A
Wine vinegar	50	A
Wood tar	20	C
Xylenes	20	C

