

FDA Liquid Food Transfer



plastiXs[®]
manufacturing solutions

T405LL 150 PSI White Food S & D Hose

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL



Applications:

Liquid, fatty, oily food and alcoholic beverage (max 75 proof) suction and discharge.

Hose may be sterilized with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

White NBR/PVC – abrasion, ozone and oil resistant.

Reinforcement:

Spiraled high tensile textile cords with flexible steel helix wire.

Tube:

White NBR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 10 Bar (150 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 212°F (+100°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T405 10 BAR (150 PSI) –
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOD QUALITY – S & D (black letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bending Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T405LL100	1	25	1.46	37	150	30	3	0.61
T405LL150	1 1/2	38	1.97	50	150	30	4 1/2	0.84
T405LL200	2	51	2.48	63	150	30	6	1.08
T405LL300	3	76	3.46	88	150	27	9	1.71
T405LL400	4	102	4.57	116	150	27	12	2.36

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting or combination nipples attached with single bolt, double bolt, wire or band type clamps.

★ Kuriyama offers a full line of Quick-Acting couplings, pin lug shank couplings and combination nipples. Refer to current Kuriyama-Couplings™ and Accessories Catalog for type and pricing.



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T405LB 150 PSI Grey Food S & D Hose

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL

Applications:

Liquid, fatty, oily food and alcoholic beverage (max 75 proof) suction and discharge.

Hose may be sterilized with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

Grey NBR/PVC – abrasion, ozone and oil resistant.

Reinforcement:

Spiraled high tensile textile cords with flexible steel helix wire.

Tube:

White NBR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 10 Bar (150 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 212°F (+100°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T405 10 BAR (150 PSI) –
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOD QUALITY – S & D (black letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bending Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T405LB150	1 1/2	38	1.97	50	150	30	4 1/2	0.84
T405LB200	2	51	2.48	63	150	30	6	1.08
T405LB300	3	76	3.46	88	150	27	9	1.71
T405LB400	4	102	4.57	116	150	27	12	2.36

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting or combination nipples attached with single bolt, double bolt, wire or band type clamps.

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FDA Liquid Food Transfer



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T410LL

**240 PSI Food & Beverage
S & D Hose – Crush
Resistant**

3-A

COMPLIANT MATERIAL



Applications:

Food and alcoholic beverage suction and discharge. Specially designed for wine, beer and spirits, up to 95 proof.

Hose may be sterilized with steam at 226°F (+130°C) for 30 minutes or with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

White EPDM – abrasion and ozone resistant.

Reinforcement:

High tensile textile cords with embedded **PET** helix.

Tube:

White nontoxic CIIR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 16 Bar (240 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 226°F (+108°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T410 16 BAR (240 PSI) – FOOD SUCTION & DELIVERY – CRUSH RESISTANT (in black letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bending Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T410LL100	1	25	1.46	37	240	30	4	0.60
T410LL150	1 1/2	38	2.05	52	240	30	6	1.00
T410LL200	2	51	2.56	65	240	30	8	1.29
T410LL300	3	76	3.62	92	240	30	12	2.23

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting couplings attached with bands.

★ Kuriyama offers a full line of Quick-Acting couplings, pin lug shank couplings and combination nipples. Refer to current Kuriyama-Couplings™ and Accessories Catalog for type and pricing.





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T410LB 240 PSI Food & Beverage S & D Hose – Crush Resistant

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL

Applications:

Food and alcoholic beverage suction and discharge.
Specially designed for wine, beer and spirits, up to 95 proof.

Hose may be sterilized with steam at 226°F (+130°C) for 30 minutes or with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

Grey EPDM – abrasion and ozone resistant.

Reinforcement:

High tensile textile cords with embedded **PET** helix.

Tube:

White nontoxic CIIR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 16 Bar (240 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 226°F (+108°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T410 16 BAR (240 PSI) – FOOD SUCTION & DELIVERY – CRUSH RESISTANT (in black letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bending Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T410LB100	1	25	1.46	37	240	30	5	0.60
T410LB200	2	51	2.56	65	240	30	8	1.29
T410LB300	3	76	3.62	92	240	30	12	2.23

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting couplings attached with bands.

★ Kuriyama offers a full line of Quick-Acting couplings, pin lug shank couplings and combination nipples. Refer to current Kuriyama-Couplings™ and Accessories Catalog for type and pricing.

FDA Liquid Food Transfer

ALFAGOMMA®

plastiXs®
manufacturing solutions

THE BREWT™

T422LH Series

Liquid S&D Brewery Hose

**NEW
PRODUCT**

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL

General Applications:

- Brewery suction and discharge.
- Liquid food and alcoholic beverage suction and discharge (up to 95 proof).
- Versatile hose for applications requiring superb flexibility and light weight, while still maintaining high strength and durability.

Construction:

- Tube - White Chlorobutyl meeting 3A (18-03) and FDA requirements.
- Reinforcement - High tensile textile cords with specially designed embedded helix wires.
- Cover - Red smooth NR/EPDM blend for abrasion and ozone resistance.

Features and Advantages:

- **Extreme Flexibility** – Uniquely designed for maximum flexibility, bends easily around brewery equipment and works well in tight spaces.
- **Lightweight** – Up to 25% lighter weight than similar rubber hoses, while still maintaining 150 PSI working pressure.
- **High Heat Resistance** - Chlorobutyl tube capable of handling +226°F (+108°C) on a continuous basis. Allows for sterilization with +266°F (+130°C) steam for 30 minutes or with 5% soda solution.
- **High Purity Tube** - Will not impart odor or taste.
- **Smooth Cover** – Designed for easy cleaning, no gaps or crevices for dirt or bacteria to hide. Also provides a smooth surface for clamping.



**EXTREMELY
FLEXIBLE!**

Service Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to +226°F (+108°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA ITALY 422 10 bar (150 psi)
BREWERY S&D (brewt logo) – extra flexible – FDA
(white letters)

Nominal Specifications

Series No.	ID		OD		Max. Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bend Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Standard Length Coils (ft.)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
	(in.)	(mm)	(in.)	(mm)					
T422LH100	1	25	1.38	35	150	30	2	100	0.47
T422LH125	1 1/4	32	1.65	42	150	30	2 1/2	100	0.58
T422LH150	1 1/2	38	1.89	48	150	30	3	100	0.67
T422LH200	2	51	2.40	61	150	30	4	100	0.88
T422LH250	2 1/2	63	3.00	76	150	30	5	100	1.59
T422LH300	3	76	3.54	90	150	27	6	100	2.04
T422LH400	4	102	4.57	116	150	27	8	100	2.67

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

BECAUSE WE CONTINUALLY EXAMINE WAYS TO IMPROVE OUR PRODUCTS, WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO ALTER SPECIFICATIONS OR DISCONTINUE PRODUCTS WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE.



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manufacturing solutions

T426LB
150 PSI Grey Food
S & D Hose **CORRUGATED**

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL

Applications:

Liquid, fatty, oily food and alcoholic beverage (max 75 proof) suction and discharge.

Hose may be sterilized with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

Grey NBR/PVC – abrasion, ozone and oil resistant.

Reinforcement:

High tensile textile cords with flexible steel helix wire.

Tube:

White NBR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 10 Bar (150 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 176°F (+80°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T426 10 BAR (150 PSI) –
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOD QUALITY – S & D (black letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Vacuum HG (in.)	Min. Bending Radius (in. @ 68°F)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T426LB300	3	76	3.62	92	150	30	6	1.84
T426LB400	4	102	4.65	118	150	30	8	2.69

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting or combination nipples attached with single bolt, double bolt, wire or band type clamps.

★ Kuriyama offers a full line of Quick-Acting couplings, pin lug shank couplings and combination nipples. Refer to current Kuriyama-Couplings™ and Accessories Catalog for type and pricing.

FDA Liquid Food Transfer

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T455LL 150 PSI Food Discharge Hose

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL



Applications:

Discharge of liquid, fatty, oily foods and alcoholic beverages (max 75 proof).

Hose may be sterilized with 5% soda solution.

★ **Not recommended for dry abrasive materials.**

Cover:

White NBR/PVC blend – abrasion, ozone and oil resistant.

Reinforcement:

High tensile textile cords.

Tube:

White NBR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 10 Bar (150 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 176°F (+80°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T455 10 BAR (150 PSI) –
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOD TRANSFER (in black
letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T455LL150	1 1/2	38	1.89	48	150	0.60
T455LL200	2	51	2.48	63	150	0.95
T455LL300	3	76	3.46	88	150	1.38

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

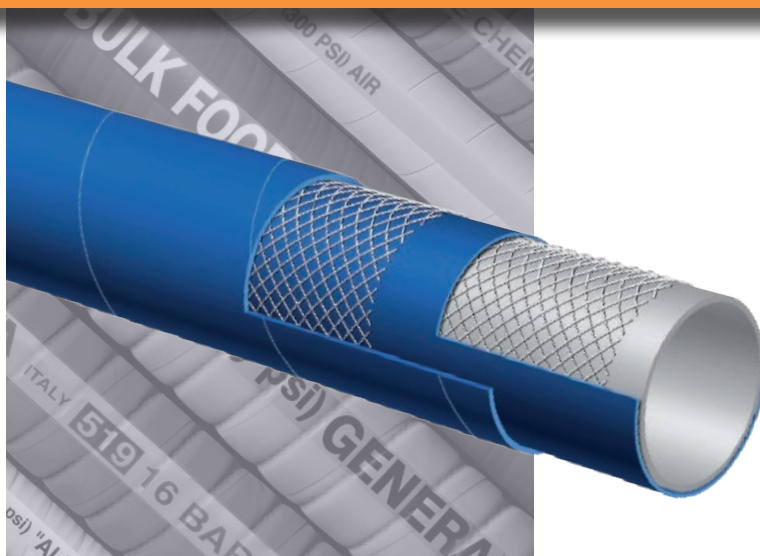
COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting couplings attached with bands.

★ Kuriyama offers a full line of Quick-Acting couplings, pin lug shank couplings and combination nipples. Refer to current Kuriyama-Couplings™ and Accessories Catalog for type and pricing.



FDA Liquid Food Transfer



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manufacturing solutions

T452LE 150 PSI Potable Water Hose Hose is not NSF Approved

3-A
COMPLIANT MATERIAL

Applications:

Discharge of water used for drinking. Most often used for temporary water lines in construction and industrial applications.

Cover:

Blue SBR/EPDM blend – abrasion and ozone resistant.

Reinforcement:

High tensile textile cords.

Tube:

White NR. Meets FDA and 3A (18-03) requirements.

Working Pressure:

Constant Pressure – 10 Bar (150 PSI)

Temperature Range:

-22°F (-30°C) to 176°F (+80°C)

Branding:

ALFAGOMMA – ITALY T452 10 BAR POTABLE WATER HOSE (150 PSI) WP (in white letters)

Standard Length:

100 feet

Nominal Specifications

Series	ID (in.)	ID (mm)	OD (in.)	OD (mm)	Max Rec. WP (PSI)	Weight (lbs./ft.)
T452LE150	1 1/2	38	1.97	50	150	0.73
T452LE200	2	51	2.56	65	150	1.13
T452LE300	3	76	3.62	92	150	1.88
T452LE400	4	102	4.65	118	150	2.51

CONSULT FOOD HOSE GUIDE FOR MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY ON PAGE 36.

COUPLING SUGGESTIONS

Quick-Acting couplings attached with bands.

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FDA Liquid Compatibility Guide



The following data is based on tests and believed to be reliable; however, we emphasize that the tabulation should be used as a guide only, since it does not take into consideration all variables such as elevated temperatures, fluid contamination, concentration, etc. that may be encountered in actual use. All critical applications should be tested. Contact ALFAGOMMA for recommendation and assistance.

KEY TO FDA LIQUID MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY CHART

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

E – Excellent; G – Good; F – Fair; C – Conditional; I – Insufficient Data; X – Not Recommended; Blank – No Data

Alfagomma® hoses are produced using silicone free release agents.

FOOD	NATURAL RUBBER	CHLOROBUTYL	EPDM	NBR
BEER	F	G	E	E
BEET SUGAR, GRANULAR	E	X	G	E
BUTTERMILK	X	F	G	E
CANE SUGAR, GRANULAR	E	X	G	G
CASHEW NUT OIL	X	F	G	
CASTOR OIL	X	F	G	E
CITRIC ACID	E	E	E	E
COCOA BUTTER	X	F	G	G
COCONUT OIL	X	F	G	E
CORN OIL	X	F	G	E
COTTONSEED OIL	X	F	G	E
ETHANOL (GRAIN ALCOHOL)	F	G	E	E
FISH MEAL				
FLOUR	E	X	G	
GRAPE JUICE	F	G	E	G
LACTIC ACID	F	F	G	E
LARD OIL	X	F	G	E
LINSEED OIL	X	F	G	E
LIQUOR (SPIRITS)	F	G	E	G
MILK	E	E	E	E
MINERAL OIL	X	X	X	E
MOLASSES	E	E	E	E
OLEIC ACID	X	F	G	F
OLIVE OIL	X	F	G	E
PALMITIC ACID	X	F	G	E
PARAFFINS	X	X	X	E
PEANUT OIL	X	F	G	E
POTATO FLOUR	E	X	G	
SALT, GRANULAR	E	X	G	E
SOYBEAN OIL	X	F	G	E
SUCROSE, GRANULATED	E	X	G	G
SUGAR, GRANULATED	E	X	G	F
SUGAR SYRUP	E	E	E	F
TALLOW	X	X		E
TOMATO JUICE, PASTE & PUREE SAUCE	E	E	E	G
VEGETABLE OILS	X	F	G	E
VINEGAR	F	F	G	F
WATER, POTABLE	E	E	E	E
WHISKEY	F	G	E	E
WINES	F	G	E	E

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Care, Maintenance & Storage

(Reprinted from RMA Hose Handbook 1 P-2 - Fourth Edition)

Hose has a limited life and the user must be alert to signs of impending failure, particularly when the conditions of service include high working pressures and/or the conveyance or containment of hazardous materials,

GENERAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSE

Hose should not be subjected to any form of abuse in service. It should be handled with reasonable care. Hoses should not be dragged over sharp or abrasive surfaces unless specifically designed for such service. Care should be taken to protect hose from severe end loads for which the hose or hose assembly were not designed. Hose should be used at or below its rated working pressure; any changes in pressure should be made gradually so as to not subject the hose to excessive surge pressures. Hose should not be kinked or be run over by equipment. In handling large size hose, dollies should be used whenever possible; slings or handling rigs, properly placed, should be used to support heavy hose used in oil suction and discharge service.

STORAGE

Rubber hose products in storage can be affected adversely by temperature, humidity, ozone, sunlight, oils, solvents, corrosive liquids and fumes, insects, rodents and radioactive materials.

The appropriate method for storing hose depends to a great extent on its size (diameter and length), the quantity to be stored, and the way in which it is packaged. Hose should not be piled or stacked to such an extent that the weight of the stack creates distortions on the lengths stored at the bottom. Since hose products vary considerably in size, weight, and length, it is not practical to establish definite recommendations on this point. Hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as could a hose having a heavier wall or hose having a wire reinforcement. Hose which is shipped in coils or bales should be stored so that the coils are in a horizontal plane.

Whenever feasible, rubber hose products should be stored in their original shipping containers, especially when such containers are wooden crates or cardboard cartons which provide some protection against the deteriorating effects of oils, solvents, and corrosive liquids; shipping containers also afford some protection against ozone and sunlight.

Certain rodents and insects will damage rubber hose products, and adequate protection from them should be provided.

The ideal temperature for the storage of rubber products ranges from 50° to 70°F (10-20°C) with a maximum limit of 100°F (38°C). If stored below 32°F (0°C), some rubber products become stiff and would require warming before being placed in service. Rubber products should not be stored near sources of heat, such as radiators, base heaters, etc., nor should they be stored under conditions of high or low humidity.

To avoid the adverse effects of high ozone concentration, rubber hose products should not be stored near electrical equipment that may generate ozone or be stored for any lengthy period in geographical areas of known high ozone concentration. Exposure to direct or reflected sunlight – even through windows – should also be avoided. Uncovered hose should not be stored under fluorescent or mercury lamps which generate light waves harmful to rubber.

Storage areas should be relatively cool and dark, and free of dampness and mildew. Items should be stored on a first-in, first-out basis, since even under the best conditions, an unusually long shelf life could deteriorate certain rubber products.

Flexibility & Bend Radius

Flexibility and minimum bend radius are important factors in hose design and selection if it is known that the hose will be subjected to sharp curvatures in normal use. When bent at too sharp an angle, hose may kink or flatten in the cross-section. The reinforcement may also be unduly stressed or distorted and the hose life thereby shortened.

Adequate flexibility means the hose should be able to conform to the smallest anticipated bend radius without over stress. The minimum bend radius is generally specified for each hose in this catalog. This is the radius to which the hose can be bent in service without damage or appreciably shortening its life. The radius is measured to the inside of the curvature.

Formula to determine minimum hose length given bend radius and degree of bend required:

$$L = \frac{A}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi B$$

Where:

L = Minimum length of hose to make bend (Bend must be made equally along this portion of hose length).

A = Angle of bend

B = Given bend radius of hose

π = 3.14

Example: To make a 60° bend at the hoses's rated minimum bend radius of 15 cm:

$$L = \frac{60}{360^\circ} \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 15 \cong 16 \text{ cm}$$

Thus, the bend must be made over approximately 16 cm of hose length. The bend radius used must be equal to or greater than the rated minimum bend radius. Bending the hose to a smaller bend radius than minimum may kink the hose and the result in damage and early failure.

Oil Resistance

The definition of Oil Resistance is currently related to Tensile Retention % and Volume Swell % of the tested material after immersion in ASTM No. 3 Oil and in ASTM Fuel B for 70 hours at 100°C (212°F). The hose industry is currently classifying the materials as follows:

Material Classification		Tensile Retention	Volume Swell
Maximum Oil Resistance	ASTM No. 3 Oil ASTM Fuel B	80% Min. 50% Min.	25% Max. 35% Max.
Medium Oil Resistance	ASTM No. 3 Oil ASTM Fuel B	40% Min. 35% Min.	100% Max. 60% Max.
None Oil Resistance	ASTM No. 3 Oil ASTM Fuel B	Less Than 40% Less Than 35%	More Than 100% More Than 80%

Safety Features

Air hose – 4:1 Safety factor. Burst vs Working pressure

Water hose – 3:1 Safety factor. Burst vs Working pressure

Steam hose – 10:1 Safety factor. Burst vs Working pressure

Chemical Guide



The Chemical Guides in this section are offered as a general indication of the compatibility of the various materials used in ALFAGOMMA® hose with the chemicals and fluids listed. The basis for the ratings in this guide include actual service experience, the advice of various polymer suppliers, and the considered opinion of our rubber chemists. When in doubt, a sample of the compound should always be tested with the particular chemical it is to handle. Some of the variables that come into play in the resistance of a compound to chemical attack are:

1. Temperature of the Material Transmitted:

Higher temperatures increase the effect of chemicals on rubber compounds. The increase varies with the polymer and the chemical. A compound quite suitable at room temperature might fail very quickly at higher temperatures.

2. Service Conditions:

A rubber compound usually swells when exposed to a chemical. With a given percent of swell, the hose tube may function satisfactorily if the hose is in a static condition, but fail quickly if the hose is subject to flexing.

3. The Grade or Blend of the Rubber Compound:

Basic rubber polymers are sometimes mixed or blended together to enhance a particular property for a specific service. The reaction to a particular chemical blend of polymers may, therefore, be somewhat different from the reaction to the single ones. When in doubt, a sample of the compound should always be tested with the particular chemical it is to handle.

4. Alfagomma® hoses are produced using silicone free release agents.

KEY TO GENERAL CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

Note: All data based on 20°C (68°F) unless otherwise noted.

Blank = No Data G = Good C = Conditional X = Unsatisfactory
E = Excellent F = Fair I = Insufficient Data

GENERAL CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF ALFAGOMMA® HOSE COMPOUNDS

ASTM Designation D1418-93	Common Name	Composition	General Properties
CIIR	Chlorobutyl	Chloro-Isobutene-Isoprene	Excellent resistance to high heat steam. Very good weathering resistance, low permeability to air. Good physical properties. Poor resistance to petroleum-based fluids.
CR	Neoprene	Chloroprene	Excellent weathering resistance. Flame retarding. Good oil resistance. Good physical properties.
CSM	Hypalon®	Chloro-sulfonated polyethylene	Excellent ozone, weathering and acid resistance. Good abrasion and heat resistance. Can be compounded for good oil resistance.
EPDM	EPM or EPDM	Ethylene-propylene-diene-terpolymer	Good general purpose polymer. Excellent heat, ozone and weather resistance. Not oil resistant.
NBR	BUNA-N or Nitrile	Nitrile-Butadiene	Excellent oil resistance. Good physical properties.
NR	Natural	Isoprene Rubber (Natural)	Excellent physical properties, including abrasion resistance. Not oil resistant.
SBR	SBR	Styrene-Butadiene Rubber	Good physical properties, including abrasion resistance. Not oil resistant.
UHMWPE	UHMWPE	Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene	Excellent resistance to a majority of existing chemicals. Meets FDA requirements for food and beverages.
XLPE	Cross Linked Polyethylene	Cross Linked Polyethylene	Excellent resistance to most solvents, oils and chemicals. Do not confuse with chemical properties of standard polyethylene.
	Synthetic Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Black conductive synthetic rubber, excellent resistance to Biofuel based fluids.

FOR APPLICATIONS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ACID CHEMICALS AND ALCOHOLS, PLEASE REFER TO T5050G AND T5090E CHEMICAL HOSES.

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

E – Excellent; G – Good; F – Fair; C – Conditional; I – Insufficient Data; X – Not Recommended; Blank – No Data

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
ACETALDEHYDE	E	C	F	E	X	F	X	E	E	X
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL	G	F	C	G	X	C	X	E	E	X
ACETIC ACID, 10%	G	E	E	E	E	G	F	E	E	E
ACETIC ACID, 50%	G	F	E	E	F	X	F	E	E	F
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	C	G	E	G	X	F	X	E	E	X
ACETIC OXIDE (Acetic anhydride)	G	G	E	G	X	F	X	E	E	X
ACETONE	E	C	X	E	X	C	C	E	E	X
ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN	E	G	F	E	X	F				X
ACETONITRILE	E	E	G	E	X	G				X
ACETOPHENONE	G	X	X	E	X	C	X	E	E	X
ACETYL ACETONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
ACETYL CHLORIDE	X	X	C	X	X	X	X			X
ACETYL OXIDE (Acetic anhydride)	G	G	E	G	X	F		E	E	X
ACETYLENE	E	E	C	E	E	C	F	E	E	E
ACETYLENE DICHLORIDE	F	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
ACETYLENE TERACHLORIDE	X	C	X	C	X	X				X
ACROLEIN	E	G	G	E	F	G	F			F
ACRYLONITRILE	X	X	C	E	X	C	F	E	E	X
ACRYLIC ACID		X	G	X	X	X				X
ADIPIC ACID	X	E	G	C	E	E		E	E	E
AIR, +300°F	G	G	G	G	G	X	X			G
ALK-TRI	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
ALLYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
ALLYL BROMIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
ALLYL CHLORIDE	C	X	X	X	G	X	E	E	F	G
ALUM (Aluminium potassium sulfate)	E	E	E	G	C	E		E	E	C
ALUMINIUM ACETATE	G	C	F	E	C	E	X			C
ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
ALUMINIUM FLUORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
ALUMINIUM FORMATE	G	E	X	E	X	X				X
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
ALUMINIUM NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
ALUMINIUM SULFATE	A	G	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
ALUMUS-NH3-CR-K										
AMINES-MIXED		C	X	G	X	C	G			X
AMINO BENZENE (Aniline)	E	X	C	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
AMINODIMETHILBENZENE	G	X	F	C	C	X				C
AMINOETHANE (Ethylamine)	G	C	F	E	C	C	X	E	E	C
AMINOXYLENE	G	X	X	E	C	X				C
AMMONIUM CARBONATE	E	E	C	E	C	E	E			C
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	G
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	G	E	E	E	C	G	X	E	E	C
AMMONIUM NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
AMMONIUM SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
AMMONIUM SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	C	E	G	E	E	C
AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE	E	E	E	E	C	E				C
AMYL ACETATE	G	X	X	C	X	C	X	E	E	X
AMYL ACETONE	G	X	X	G	X	X				X
AMYL ALCOHOL	E	C	E	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
AMYL BROMIDE	X	X	X	C	X	X				X
AMYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
AMYL ETHER	X	X	F	X	C	X				C
AMYLAMINE	G	C	F	X	F	F				F

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
ANETHOLE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
ANILINE	E	X	C	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
ANILINE DYES	G	C	G	C	X	C	G	E	E	X
ANILINE OIL	G	X	C	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
ANIMAL FATS	C	C	F	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE		C	X	C	X	X		E	E	X
AQUA REGIA	C	X	C	C	X	X	X	X	X	X
ARGON	G	G	X	E	E	X	C			E
ARSENIC ACID	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
ASPHALT	X	C	F	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
ASTM FUEL A	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
ASTM FUEL B	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
ASTM FUEL C	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
ASTM OIL NO.1	X	E	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
ASTM OIL NO.2	X	C	X	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
ASTM OIL NO.3	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
ASTM OIL NO.4	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
AUTOMATIC TRASMISSION FLUID	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
BANANA OIL	C	X	C	C	X	X				X
BARIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BARIUM HYDROXIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BARIUM SULPHIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
BEER	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BEET SUGAR LIQUORS	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BENZAL CHLORIDE	G				X					X
BENZALDEHYDE	G	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
BENZENE	X	C	C	C	X	X	X	E	F	X
BENZENE CARBOXYLIC ACID	E	E	C	C	X	X				X
BENZINE (Gasoline)	X	C	C	X	E		X	E	E	E
BENZOIC ACID	C	E	C	C	X	X	X			X
BENZOL (Benzene)	X	C	C	C	X	X	X	E	F	X
BENZOTRICHLORIDE		X	X	E	X	X				X
BENZYL ACETATE	E	E	G	E	X	X				X
BENZYL ALCOHOL	E	C	C	C	X	X	X			X
BENZYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
BENZYL ETHER (Dibenzyl Ether)	G	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
BIODIESEL (BD100 O B100)										E
BIODIESEL (BD20 O B20)										E
BIOETHANOL (E85)										E
BIS (2-CLOROETHYL) ETHER										
BLACK SULFATE LIQUOR	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	E	E	G
BLEACH	E	C	E	E	X	C	X	G	F	X
BORAX SOLUTION	E	E	E	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
BORIC ACID	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
BRAKE FLUID (HD-557)12 DAYS	E	C	C	E	C	X	E			C
BRINE	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
BROMACIL										
BROMOBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
BROMOCHLOROMETANE	C	X	X	G	X	X		F	F	X
BROMOETHANE (Ethyl bromide)	C	X	X	X	C	C	X	E	E	C
BROMOTOLUENE	X		X		X	X				X
BUGDIOXANE										
BUNKER OIL	X	G	C	X	E	X	X			E
BUTADIENE	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	E	E	X

FOR APPLICATIONS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ACID CHEMICALS AND ALCOHOLS, PLEASE REFER TO T5050G AND T5090E CHEMICAL HOSES.

Chemical Resistance Chart

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

E – Excellent; G – Good; F – Fair; C – Conditional; I – Insufficient Data; X – Not Recommended; Blank – No Data

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
BUTANE	X	E	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
BUTANOIC ACID	X	X	C	C	C	C				C
BUTANOL (Butyl alcohol)	C	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E
BUTANONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTOXYETHANOL	C	X	G	E	C	X				C
BUTYL ACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYL ACRYLATE	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYL ALCOHOL	C	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E
BUTYL ALDEHYDE (Butyraldehyde)	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	E	E	X	E	X	X		E	E	X
BUTYL CARBITOL	E	X	C	E	X	X	X			X
BUTYL CELLOSOLVE	C	X	G	C	C	X	X	E	E	C
BUTYL CHLORIDE	F	X	X	X	X	X				X
BUTYL ETHER	C	C	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYL ETHER ACETALDEHYDE	G	X	X	X	X	X				X
BUTYL ETHYL ETHER	X	X	C	F	G	X				G
BUTYL OLEATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
BUTYL PHTHALATE	G	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYL STEARATE	C	X	X	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
BUTYLENE	X	C	C	X	C	X	X			C
BUTYRALDEHYDE	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	E	E	X
BUTYRIC ACID	X	X	C	C	C	C	X	E	E	C
BUTYRIC ANHYDRIDE	F	G	G	E	C	F				C
CADMIUM ACETATE	E		E		X	X				X
CALCIUM ALUMINATE	E		E		E	E				E
CALCIUM BICHROMATE	E	E	F	E	C					C
CALCIUM BISULFIDE	X	E	F	E	C	X	G			C
CALCIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE	E	C	E	E	C	C	X	E	E	C
CALCIUM NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
CALCIUM SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	E	C	X			E
CALCIUM ACETATE	E	C	C	E	C	E	X			C
CAPRYLIC ACID	F		G		F	C				F
CARBAMIDE (Urea)	E	G	E	E	G	E		E	E	G
CARBITOL	C	C	C	C	C	C	E	E	E	C
CARBOLIC ACID PHENOL	C		C			C				
CARBON DIOXIDE	E	G	E	G	E	G	G	E	E	E
CARBON DISULFIDE (Carbon bisulfide)	X	X	X	X	X	X		C	C	X
CARBON MONOXIDE	E	C	C	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
CARBONIC ACID	E	E	E	E	C	E	G	E	E	C
CASTOR OIL	C	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E
CAUSTIC SODA	E	G	E	G	C	E	E	E	E	C
CELLOSOLVE ACETATE	C	X	X	G	X	C	X	E	E	X
CELLUGUARD	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
CETYLIC ACID (Palmitic acid)	C	G	C	C	E	C	G	E	E	E
CHINA WOOD OIL (Tung oil)	C	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
CHLORO-2-PROPANONE	C		X			X				
CHLOROACETIC ACID	C	X	G	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
CHLOROACETONE	C	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
CHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
CHLOROBUTANE	F	X	X	X	X	X				X

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
CHLORODANE (Chlordane)	X	C	C	X	C	X	X			C
CHLOROETHYL BENZENE	X	X	X	X	C	X				C
CHLOROFORM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
CHLOROPENTANE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X
CHLOROTOLUENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
CHLOROX	C	C	C	G	C	X	X			C
CHROME PLATING SOLUTIONS	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
CHROMIC ACID	C	X	E	C	X	C	X	E	E	X
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (Chromic oxide)	G	X	E	C	X	X	X			X
CINNAMENE (Vinylbenzene)	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
CIS-9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Oleic acid)	X	C	C	C	G	X	X	E	E	G
CITRIC ACID	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
COAL TAR OIL (Coal oil)	X	G	F	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
COAL TAR	X	C	C	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
COAL TAR NAPHTHA	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
COCONUT OIL	C	C	C	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
COKE OVEN GAS	C	X	C	X	X	C	X	E	E	X
COOLANOL (Monsanto)	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
COPPER CHLORIDE	E	C	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
COPPER CYANIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
COPPER HYDRATE	E		G		G	F				G
COPPER HYDROXIDE (Copper hydrate)	E		G		G	F				G
COPPER SULFATE	C	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
CORN OIL	C	C	C	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
COTTONSEED OIL	C	C	C	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
CREOSOTE	X	C	X	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
CRESOLS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
CRESYLIC ACID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
CROTONALDEHYDE	E	X	X	E	X	X	F	E	E	X
CRUDE OIL	X	C	C	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
CUMENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
CUPRIC CARBONATE										
CUPRIC HYDROXIDE (Copper hydroxide)	E		G		G	F				G
CUPRIC NITRATE (Copper nitrate)	E	E	E	C	C	G		E	E	C
CUPRIC SULFATE (Copper sulfate)	C	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
CUTTING OIL	X	C	C	X	E	C	X			E
CYCLOHEXANE	X	X	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
CYCLOHEXANOL	X	C	C	X	G	C	X	E	E	G
CYCLOHEXANONE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
CYCLOPENTANE	X	C	X	X	G	X				G
CYCLOPENTANOL										
CYCLOPENTANONE	X		X		X	X				X
CYCLOPENTYL ALCOHOL (Cyclopentanol)		F		C	X					X
D-FURALDEHYDE (Furfural)	C	F	C	E	G	X				G
DDT IN KEROSENE	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE (Decalin)	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	X
DECAHYDROXINAPHTHALENE										
DECALIN	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	X
DECYL ALCOHOL (Decanol)	X	X	C	X	E	X				E
DECYL ALDEHYDE	F		X	X	X	X				X
DECYL BUTYL PHTHALATE	E		X		X	X				X
DECIL CARBINOL										
DETERGENT, WATER SOLUTION	E	C	C	E	E	E	G	E	E	E

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COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
DEVELOPING FLUID (PHOTO)	C	E	E	C	E	E	G			E
DEXTRON	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
DI (2ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE (Diocetyl adipate)	E	X	X	G	X	X		G	G	X
DI (2ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (Diocetyl phthalate)	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DI-ISO-BUTYLENE	X	C	X	X	C	X	X	E		C
DI-ISO-DECYL PHTHALATE	E	X	X	E	X	X				X
DI-ISO-PROPANOLAMINE	E	G	F	E	G	G				G
DI-ISO-PROPYL ETHER	X	C	C	X	G	X		E	E	G
DI-ISO-PROPYL KETONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E		X
DI-P-MENTHA-1,8-DIENE (Cinene)	X	X	X	X	C	X				C
DIACETONE ALCOHOL	E	F	C	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIACETYL METHANE (Acetylacetone)	E	X	X	E	X		X			X
DIALLYL PHTHALATE (Diallyl phthalate)										
DIAMMONIUM ORTHOPHOSPHATE		E		E	E					E
DIAMYL NAPHTHALENE	E		X			X		E	E	
DIAMYLAMINE	E	C	C	E	G	G	X			G
DIAMYLENE	X	X	X	X		X				
DIAMYLPHENOL	X		X		X	X		E	E	X
DIBENZYL ETHER	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
DIBROMOBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
DIBROMOMETHANE (Methylene bromide)	X	X	X	C	X	X				X
DIBUTYL ETHER	C	C	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIBUTYL SEBACATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIBUTYLAMINE	X	C	C	F	X	X	X			X
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,2-Dichloroethene)	C	X	C	X	X			F	F	X
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
DICHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
DICHLOROBUTANE	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	C	C	C	C	C	C	E	E	G	C
DICHLOROETHANE	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
DICHLOROETHYL ETHER	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
DICHLOROHXANE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
DICHLOROMETHANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
DICHLOROPENTANE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
DICHLOROPROPANE	X	X	X	X	F	X		G	G	F
DICHLOROPROPENE	X	X	X	X	C	X		G	G	C
DICHLOROTOLUENE										
DIESEL OIL	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
DIETHANOL AMINE	E	G	F	G	C	G	X			C
DIETHYLBENZENE	X		X			X	X			
DIETHYL ETHER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIETHYL KETONE	G	X	X	G	X	X		E	E	X
DIETHYL OXALATE	X	X	X	X	X	F				X
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	X	X	X	F	X	X		E	E	X
DIETHYL SEBACATE	G	X	F	F	C	X	X			C
DIETHYL SULFATE	C	E	X	E	X	X	E			X
DIETHYL AMINE	C	C	C	C	C	C	G	E	E	C
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
DIETHYLENE OXIDE	X	X	X	E	X	X				X
DIETHYLENETRIAMINE	E	X	F	E	G	G	X			G

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
DIETHYLTRIAMINE										
DIHYDROXY SUCCINIC ACID	G	G	E	G	G	E				G
DIHYDROXYDIETHYL ETHER (Diethylene glycol)	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
DIISOBUTYL KETONE	G	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIISODECYL PHTHALATE	E	X	X	E	X	X		E	E	X
DIISOCTYL ADIPATE	E	X	X	E	X	X				X
DIISOCTYL PHTHALATE	E	X	X	G	X	X		E	E	X
DIMETHYL CARBINOL	E	G	E	E	C	E		E	E	C
DIMETHYL KETONE	E	C	X	E	X	C	F	E	E	X
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIMETHYL SULFATE	G	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
DIMETHYL SULFIDE	F	X	X	X	X	X				X
DIMETHYL-3-PENTANONE										
DIMETHYL-4-HEPTANONE										
DIMETHYLAMINE	G	X	X	E	F	G	X	E	E	F
DIMETHYLANILINE	G	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
DIMETHYLBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
DIMETHYLBUTANE (iso-Pentane)	X		X			X				
DIOCTYL ADIPATE	E	X	X	G	X	X				X
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIOXALANE							X			
DIOXANE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
DIPENTENE	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
DIPENTYLAMINE (Diamylamine)	E	C	C	E	G	G	X			G
DIPROPYLAMINEOLAMINE										
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
DIVINYL BENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
DOWELL INHIBITOR										
DOWFAX 2A1 SOLVENT										
DOWFAX 2A1 TA										
DOWFAX 6A1 SOLVENT										
DOWFAX 6A1 TA										
DOWTHERM, A AND E	X	X	C	X	X	X	X			X
DRY CLEANING FLUIDS	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
DUCGIRIOEBAANE										
DURD AW-16,31										
DURO FR-HD										
ETHANOIC ACID (Acetic acid)		C		C	C		G	E	E	C
ETHANOL (Grain alcohol)	E	E	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	E
ETHANOLAMINE	C	C	C	E	C	C	X			C
ETHERS	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	E	E	F
ETHYL ACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
ETHYL ACETOACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	C	F			X
ETHYL ACETONE (2-Pentanone)	G	X	X	G	X	X				X
ETHYL ACRYLATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
ETHYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	E
ETHYL ALDEHYDE	E	X	F	E	X	C		E	E	X
ETHYL ALUMINIUM DICHLORIDE	X		X		X	X				X
ETHYL BENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
ETHYL BROMIDE	X	X	X	X	C	C	X	E	E	C
ETHYL BUTYL ACETATE	E		G		X	X				X
ETHYL BUTYL ALCOHOL (Ethylbutanol)	E		E			E				

FOR APPLICATIONS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ACID CHEMICALS AND ALCOHOLS, PLEASE REFER TO T5050G AND T5090E CHEMICAL HOSES.

Chemical Resistance Chart

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

E – Excellent; G – Good; F – Fair; C – Conditional; I – Insufficient Data; X – Not Recommended; Blank – No Data

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
ETHYL CELLULOSE	C	C	C	C	C	C	G	E	E	C
ETHYL CHLORIDE	E	X	C	C	E	C	G	E	E	E
ETHYL DICHLORIDE	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
ETHYL DIISOBUTYLTHIO-CABARMATE										
ETHYL ETHER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
ETHYL FORMATE	C	C	C	C	X	X	X			X
ETHYL IODIDE	F	X	X	F	X	X		E	E	X
ETHYL OXALATE	X	X	X	E	X	E	X			X
ETHYL PHTHALATE	X	X	X	F	X	X		E	E	X
ETHYL SILICATE	E	E	C	E	E	C	G			E
ETHYL-N-BUTYL KETONE	G	X	X	G	X	X				X
ETHYL-1-BUTANOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
ETHYLAMINE	C	C	F	E	C	C	X			C
ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	C	C	C	C	X	C	G			X
ETHYLENE DIAMINE	E	E	C	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	F	F	X
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ACETATE										
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	E	X	C	E	F	X	X	E	E	F
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER (Ethoxyethanol)	C	X	X	C	C	X		E	E	C
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOEHEXIL ETHER										
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
ETHYLENE OXIDE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
FATTY ACIDS	C	C	C	X	C	X	X	E	G	C
FERRIC BROMIDE	E		E		E	E				E
FERRIC CHLORIDE	E	C	C	E	E	E	E		E	E
FERRIC NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E
FERRIC SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E
FERROUS ACETATE	E	X	E	G	X	X				X
FERROUS CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E			E	E
FERROUS SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E
FLUOROBORIC ACID	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
FLUORINE	X	X	X	E	X	X		G	G	X
FLUOROSILICIC ACID	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
FORMALDEHYDE	C	C	C	C	C	C	G	E	E	C
FORMALIN (Formaldehyde)	C	G	C	E	G	C	G	E	E	G
FORMIC ACID	E	C	E	E	C	C	E	E	E	C
FREON S02										
FREON 113	X	E	C	X	E	C	G			E
FREON 12	X	C	E	C	C	X	E	F	G	C
FREON 22	C	E	E	C	X	C	E	F	E	X
FUEL A (ASTM)	X	C	C	X	E	X				E
FUEL B (ASTM)	X	X	X	X	C	X				C
FUEL OIL	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
FURAN (Furfuran)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
FURFURAL	C	X	C	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
FURFURAN (Furan)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
FURFURYL ALCOHOL	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
GALLIC ACID	C	C	C	C	C	E	G	E	E	C
GALLOTANNIC ACID	G	E	E	E		E				
GAS, COAL										
GAS, HIGH OCTANE										
GASOLINE	C	X	C	X	E	C	X	E	E	E

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
GLACIAL ACRYLIC ACID (Acrylic acid)	X	X	G	X	X	X				X
GLUCONIC ACID	F	E	G	E	C	X				C
GLUCOSE	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
GLYCERINE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
GLYCEROL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
GLYCOGENIC ACID (Gluconic acid)	F	E	G	E	F	X				F
GLYCOLS	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
GLYCONIC ACID (Gluconic acid)	F	E	G	E	F	X				F
GLYCLYL ALCOHOL										
GREASE	X	F	C	X	E	X	X			E
GREEN SULPHATE LIQUOR	E	C	G	E	C	C	G			C
HALON 1211										
HELIUM	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
HEPTALDEHYDE	C	C	X	C	E	X	X			E
HEPTANAL	C	C	X	C	E	X	X			E
HEPTANE	X	C	C	X	E	X	X		E	E
HEPTANE CARBOXYLIC ACID										
HEPTANOIC ACID	X	C	C	X	E	X				E
HEPTANONE										
HEXADECANOIC ACID	G	X	X	G	E	E	G	E	E	E
HEXALDEHYDE	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
HEXANE	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
HEXANOL	C	C	C	C	C	E	E	E	E	C
HEXENE	X	C	C	X	C	X	X			C
HEXYL ALCOHOL	C	C	C	C	C	E	E	E	E	C
HEXYL METHYL KETONE (Methyl hexyl ketone)	G	C	X	G	X	X				X
HEXYLAMINE	G	G	F	G	F	F				F
HEXYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	F	C	E				C
HISTOWAX (Paraffin Wax)	X		C		X					
HYDRAULIC & MOTOR OIL	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	E	E	C
HYDRAZINE	C	C	C	E	C	C	G			C
HYDROBROMIC ACID	E	C	E	E	X	E	X	E	E	X
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	C	C	C	C	C	C	X	C	C	C
HYDROCYANIC ACID	C	C	E	E	C	C	G			C
HYDROFLUORIC ACID	C	C	E	C	C	C	X	E	E	C
HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID	E	C	E	E	X	E	G	E	E	X
HYDROGEN CHLORIDE ANHYDROUS	E	C	E	E	X	X	X			X
HYDROGEN DIOXIDE (10%) (Hydrogen peroxide)	G	F	C	G	F	G				F
HYDROGEN GAS	E	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OVER 10%	C	X	C	C	X	C	X	C	F	X
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 10%	G	F	C	G	F	G	X	E	E	F
HYDROGEN SULFIDE (WET)	E	E	G	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
HYDROXY BENZENE (Phenol)	C	X	C	C	X	C				X
HYDROXYISOBUTYRONIRILE (Acetone cyanohydrin)	E	G	F	E	C	C				C
HYDROXYTOLUENE (Benzyl alcohol)	C	C	C	C	X	X	X			X
HYVAR VXL										
IMINODI-2-PROPANOL (Diisopropanolamine)	E	G	F	E	G	G				G
IMINODIETHANOL (Diethanolamine)	C	G	F	G	C	C	X			C
IODINE	C	C	C	C	C	X	G	E	E	C
IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X

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COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
IODOFORM	X	X	X	E	E	X				E
ISO-BUTANAL (Isobutyraldehyde)		F		G	X	X	G	E	E	X
ISO-BUTYLAMINE	E	X	F	G	X	F				X
ISO-BUTYLBROMIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
ISO-BUTYLCARBINOL (Isoamyl alcohol)	E	E	E	E	E	X				E
ISOCYANATES	G	X	F	G	C	F		E	E	C
ISOOCTANE	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
ISOPROPYL ACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	E	C	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	C
ISOPROPYL ETHER	X	X	C	X	G	X	X	E	E	G
JET FUELS	X	C	X	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
JP-4 OIL	X	X	X	X	E	X	X			E
KEROSENE	X	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
KETONES	G	C	C	E	C	C	E	E	E	C
LACQUER SOLVENTS	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
LACTIC ACID - COLD	E	C	E	C	C	E	G	G	G	C
LACTIC ACID - HOT	E	C	E	C	C	E	X	G	G	C
LARD	C	C	C	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
LAVENDER OIL	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
LEAD ACETATE	E	C	X	E	C	E	X	E	E	C
LEAD NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
LEAD SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
LIME	E	G	G	E	G	E		E	E	G
LIME BLEACH (Calcium hypochlorite)	E	C	E	E	C	C	E			C
LIME SULFUR	E	E	E	E	E	C	X	E	E	E
LIMONENE (Dipentene)	X	X	X	X	C	X				C
LINOLEIC ACID	X	C	X	X	C	X	X			C
LINSEED OIL	C	C	C	C	E	X	X	E	E	E
LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	X	G	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
LUBRICATING OIL	X	C	C	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
LYE SOLUTIONS (Caustic soda solution)	E	G	E	G	C	E	G			C
MEK	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
MAGNESIUM ACETATE	E	X	E	G	X	X	X			X
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
MAGNESIUM HYDRATE (Magnesium hydroxide)	E	C	E	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
MAGNESIUM HYDROXYDE	E	C	E	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
MALEIC ACID	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
MALIC ACID	X	C	C	C	E	E	G	C	C	E
MANGANOUS SULFATE	G	E	E	E	E	G				E
MAPP										
MERCURY	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
MERCURY VAPORS	E	G	E	E	E	G	E			E
MESITYL OXIDE	F	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
METHALLYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
METHALLYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X			X				
METHANE CARBOXYLIC ACID *see Acetic Acid								E	E	
METHANOIC ACID (Formic acid)	E	E	E	E	G	C	E	E	E	G
METHANOL (Methyl alcohol)	C	E	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	C
METHANOL (Wood alcohol)	C	E	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	C
METHOXY ETHANOL	E	E	E	E	C	E		E	E	C

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
METHOXYETHOXY ETHANOL										
METHOXYPROPENYL BENZENE										
METHYL ACETATE	C	C	X	C	X	C	X			X
METHYL ACETOACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
METHYL ACETONE (Ethyl methyl ketone)	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
METHYL ACETYLENE PROPADIENE										
METHYL ALLYL ALCOHOL										
METHYL ALLYL CHLORIDE (Methylallyl chloride)	X	X	X			X				
METHYL AMYL CARBINOL (s-Heptyl alcohol)	G	G	E	E	E	G				E
METHYL BENZENE (Toluene)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
METHYL BROMIDE	C	X	X	X	C	X	X	F	F	C
METHYL BUTANE (iso-Pentane)	X	X	X	X	E	X				E
METHYL BUTYL ALCOHOL										
METHYL BUTYL KETONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
METHYL CARBITOL (Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether)		F		G	F					F
METHYL CELLOSOLVE	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	E	E	C
METHYL CHLORIDE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	F	F	X
METHYL CYANIDE	E	E	G	E	C	G				C
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
METHYL HEXANOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
METHYL METHACRYLATE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
METHYL NORMAL AMYL KETONE		E	X	E	C	X				C
METHYL PROPYL ETHER	X	X	C	X	X	X				X
METHYL SALICYLATE	C	X	X	C	X	X		E	E	X
METHYL STYRENE (p-Vinyltoluene)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
METHYL SULFIDE (Dimethyl sulfide)	F	X	X	X	X	X				X
METHYL TERTIARY METHYL ETHER										
METHYL 1-2, 4-PENTANEDIOL										
METHYL-ISO-AMYL-KETONE	G		X			X				
METHYL-L-PROPANOL										
METHYL-2-BUTANOL										
METHYL-2-BUTANONE (Methyl isopropyl ketone)	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
METHYL-2-HEXANONE (Methyl isoamyl ketone)	G		X			X				
METHYL-2-PENTANOL (Methyl amyl alcohol)	E	G	E	E	G	G				G
METHYL-2-PENTANONE (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	C	X	X	C	X	X				X
METHYL-2-PROPEN-L-OL										
METHYL-3-PENTEN-1-ONE										
METHYL-4-ISOPROPYL BENZENE (Cymene)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
METHYL AMYL ACETATE			X			X				
METHYL AMYL ALCOHOL	E	G	E	E	G	G				G
METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	X	X	C	X	X	X				X
METHYLENE BROMIDE	X	X	X	X	C	X		E	E	C
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	F	F	X
METHYLETHYL KETONE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
METHYL HEXYL KETONE	G	C	X	G	X	X		E		X
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL (Methyl amyl alcohol)	E	X	E	C	X	G				X

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Chemical Resistance Chart

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	COMPOUND									
Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
METHYLISOBUTYL KETONE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
METHYLISOPROPYL KETONE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
METHYLACETONITRILE (Acetone cyanohydrin)	E	G	F	E	X	F				X
M-ETHYLPHENOL										
METHYLPROPYL CARBINOL	E		E		E	E				E
METHYLPROPYL KETONE	G	X	X	G	X	X		E	E	X
MIL-A-6091	E	E	E	E	C	E				C
MIL-C-4339	X	X	X	X	E	X				E
MIL-C-7024	X	C	X	X	E	X				E
MIL-E-9500	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
MIL-F-16884	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-F-17111	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-F-25558 (RJ-1)	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-G-10924	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-G-25013	X	C	C	E	E	C	X			E
MIL-G-25537	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-G-3545	X	C	C	X	E	X				E
MIL-G-5572	X	X	X	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-G-7711	X	X	X	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-H-05606 (HFA)	X	C	C	C	E	X				E
MIL-H-13910	G	E	G	E	E	E	E			E
MIL-H-19457	E	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
MIL-H-22251	E	C	C	E	C		G			C
MIL-H-27601	X	C	C	X	G	X				G
MIL-H-5606 (J43)	X	C	C	C	E	X				E
MIL-H-6083	X	E	C	X	E	C	X			E
MIL-H-8446 (MLO-8515)	X	E	C	X	G	X	X			G
MIL-J-5161	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
MIL-J-5624 (JP-3,JP-4,JP-5)	X	X	X	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-L-15016	X		C			X	X			
MIL-L-17331	X		G			X	X			
MIL-L-2104	X	C	C	X	E	X				E
MIL-L-21260	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-L-23699	X	C	C	X	C	X	X			C
MIL-L-25681	E	C	C	E	C	C	G			C
MIL-L-3150	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-L-4343							X			
MIL-L-6082							X			
MIL-L-6085	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
MIL-L-7808	X	X	X	X	G	X	X			G
MIL-L-7870	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-L-9000	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-L-9236	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
MIL-P-27402	E	C	C	E	C		G			C
MIL-R-25567 (RP-1)										
MIL-R-25576 (RP-1)	X		C			X				
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 1 FUEL	X	C	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 2 FUEL	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 3 FUEL	X	X	X	X	G	X	X			G
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 4 OIL, LOWSWELL	X	X	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 5 OIL, MEDSWELL	X	G	G	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-S-3136 TYPE 6 OIL, HI SWELL	X	X	C	X	E	X	X			E
MIL-S-81087	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E

	COMPOUND									
Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
MINERAL OIL	C	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
MINERAL SPIRITS	X	C	G	X	C	X	X			C
MOBILE HF A	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
MOLTEN SULFUR	G	E	E	E	G	G				G
MONO-CHLOROACETIC ACID	G	C	G	G	X	C	X	E	E	X
MONOBUTYL ETHER	C	C	C	C	G	X	X			G
MONOCHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
MONOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (Chlorodifluoromethane)	C	C	E	C	X	C	E	E	E	X
MONOETHANOL AMINE	C	G	C	C	G	C	G			G
MONOETHYL AMINE	C	C	F	E	C	C	F			C
MORPHOLINE	C	X	X	C	X	X				X
MOTOR OIL, 40W	X	C	C	X	E	X				E
MTBE (Methyl tert-butyl ether)	G	X			X					X
MURIATIC ACID (Hydrogen chloride)	C	C	C	F	C	C	X			C
N-BUTANAL (Butyraldehyde)	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
N-BUTYLAMINE	C	X	X	C	C	X	X			C
N-BUTYLBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
N-BUTYLBROMIDE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
N-BUTYLBUTYRATE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
N-BUTYLCARBINOL (Pentyl alcohol)	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
N-NONYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
N-OCTANE	X	G	X	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
N-SERV (75% XYLENE)										
NA-K										
NAPHTHA	X	X	C	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
NAPHTHALENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
NAPHTHENIC ACID	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
NATURAL GAS	X	E	X	E	C	F	E	E	E	E
NEOHXANE	X	G	X	X	E	X				E
NEON GAS	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
NEU-TRI	X		X		X	X				X
NICKEL ACETATE	E	G	X	E	C	E	X			C
NICKEL CHLORIDE	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
NICKEL NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
NICKEL SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
NIETYLENE										
NITRIC ACID, CONC (16N)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
NITRIC ACID, RED FUMING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NITRIC ACID, 10%	E	G	E	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
NITRIC ACID, 13N		X			X	X				X
NITRIC ACID, 13N +5%		X			X	X				X
NITRIC ACID, 20%	G	X	E	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
NITRIC ACID, 30%	F	X	E	F	X	X	X	G	G	X
NITRIC ACID, 30% - 70%	F	X	C	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
NITRILOTRIETHANOL (Triethanolamine)	E	C	C	E	F	C	G	E	E	F
NITROBENZENE	F	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
NITROETHANE	G	C	G	C	X	G	G			X
NITROGEN	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
NITROMETHANE	G	C	C	C	X	G	C			X
NITROUS OXIDE GAS		G		E	E					E
NONANOIC ACID	E		X		E	X		E	E	E
NONANOL (Nonyl alcohol)	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
NUTO H										

FOR APPLICATIONS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ACID CHEMICALS AND ALCOHOLS, PLEASE REFER TO T5050G AND T5090E CHEMICAL HOSES.

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

E – Excellent; G – Good; F – Fair; C – Conditional; I – Insufficient Data; X – Not Recommended; Blank – No Data

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
NYVAC LIGHT										
OCTANOIC ACID (n-Caprylic acid)	F		G		F	F				F
OCTANOL (Octyl alcohol)	C	C	C	C	C	C	E			C
OCTYL ACETATE	E	C	E	G	C	C	X	E	E	C
OCTYL ALCOHOL	C	C	C	C	C	C	E			C
OCTYL ALDEHYDE	F		X		X	X		E	E	X
OCTYL AMINE	E	G	F	G	F	F				F
OCTYL CARBINOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
OCTYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
OIL-PETROLEUM							X	G	G	
OLEIC ACID	X	F	C	X	G	X	X	E	E	G
OLEUM (Fuming sulfuric acid)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OLIVE OIL	C	G	C	G	E	X	X			E
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZOL (o-Dichlorobenzene)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
ORTHOXYLENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
OXALIC ACID	E	G	E	E	G	C	G	E	E	G
OXYDIETHANOL										
OZONE	G	F	G	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
P-CYMENE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
PAINT THINNER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
PALMITIC ACID	C	G	C	C	E	C	G	E	E	E
PAPERMAKERS ALUM										
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
PARAFFIN WAX	X	G	E	X	E	X				E
PARALDEHYDE	E	G	X	E	C	F				C
PARAXYLENE (p-Dimethylbenzene)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
PCB										
PELARGONIC ALCOHOL (Nonyl alcohol)	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
PENTACHLOROETHANE	X	X	X		X	X				X
PENTADIONE										
PENTAMETHYLENE (Cyclopentane)	X	C	X	X	G	X				G
PENTANE	X	E	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
PENTANOL (Pentyl alcohol)	E		E			E		E	E	
PENTANONE	G	X	X	G	X	X				X
PENTASOL (Pentachlorophenol)	E	G	E	G	C	X	G	E	E	C
PENTYL ACETATE (Amyl acetate)	X	X	X	C	X	C	X	E	E	X
PENTYL ALCOHOL (n-Amyl alcohol)	C	C	E	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
PENTYL BROMIDE (Amyl bromide)	X	X	X	C	X	X				X
PENTYL CHLORIDE (Amyl chloride)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
PENTYL ETHER (Amyl ether)	X	X	F	X	C	X				C
PENTYLAMINE (Amylamine)	G	F	F	X	F	F				F
PERCHLORIC ACID	C	E	C	G	X	C	X	E	E	X
PERCHLOROETHYLENE (Tetrachloroethylene)	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	E	E	F
PERCHLOROMETHANE (Carbon tetrachloride)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
PETROLEUM CRUDE	X	G	E	X	G	X	X	E	E	G
PETROLEUM ETHER	X	X	C	X	E	X	X			E
PETROLEUM OILS	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
PHENBO										
PHENOL	C	X	C	X	X	C	X	E	E	X
PHENOLSULFONIC ACID	G	C	C	E	C	C	X			C

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
PHENYLAMINE (Aniline)	E	X	C	C	X	X		E	E	X
PHENYLBROMIDE (Bromobenzene)	X		X			X				
PHENYLBUTANE										
PHENYLCHLORIDE (Chlorobenzene)	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
PHENYLETHYLENE (Styrene)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
PHENYLMETHANE (Toluene)	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
PHENYLMETHANOL (Benzyl alcohol)	E	C	C	C	X	X				X
PHENYLMETHYL ACETATE (Acetic acid)										
PHOSPHATE ESTERS	E	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
PHOSPHORIC ACID 10%	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PHOSFORIC ACID 10% - 85%	E	G	E	E	G	G	G	E	E	G
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
PICRIC ACID, H2O SOLUTION	G	E	E	E	E	C	G			E
PINE OIL	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
PINENE	X	C	X	X	C	X	X			C
POLY CHLORINATED BIPHENOL										
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL E-400	E	G	E	E	C	E				C
POLYOL ESTER		X		X	G					G
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E		E	E		E	E	E
POTASSIUM ACETATE	E	E	E	E	C	E	X			C
POTASSIUM BISULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G			E
POTASSIUM BISULFITE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G			E
POTASSIUM CARBONATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
POTASSIUM CHROMATE	E	E	F	E	G	G	G			G
POTASSIUM CYANIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	E	E	G	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
POTASSIUM HYDRATE (Potassium hydroxide)	E		E			C	G	E	E	
POTASSIUM HYDROXYDE	E	G	E	E	G	C	G	E	E	G
POTASSIUM NITRATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, 5%	E	E	G	E	F	E	G	E	E	F
POTASSIUM SILICATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
POTASSIUM SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
POTASSIUM SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	C	G	G			C
POTASSIUM SULFITE	E	E	C	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
PRESTONE ANTIFREEZE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
PRODUCER GAS	X	G	C	X	E	X	X			E
PROPANE	X	E	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
PROPANEDIOL	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PROPANETRIOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PROPANOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PROPANOLAMINE										
PROPANONE	E	X	C	E	X	C	G	E	E	X
PROPENOL	E		E			E				
PROPENEDIAMINE	E		F		G	G				G
PROPENE NITRILE	X	X			X	G		E	E	X
PROPENYL ALCOHOL (Allyl Alcohol)	E	E	E	E	E	E		E	E	E
PROPENYL ANISOLE	X		X		X	X		E	E	X
PROPIONIC ACID	E	C	G	E	C	E	X			C
PROPIONITRILE	E	C		C	E	E				E
PROPYL ACETATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X	E	E	X
PROPYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PROPYL ALDEHYDE	G	X	X	G	X	F				X

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Chemical Resistance Chart

Key to General Chemical Resistance Chart [all data based on 20°C (68°F) unless noted]:

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COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
PROPYL BENZENE	X	X	X			X				
PROPYL CHLORIDE	F	F	X	F	X	X				X
PROPYL ETHER										
PROPYL NITRATE	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
PROPYLENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
PROPYLENE DIAMINE	E		F		G	G				G
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
PYDRAUL, 'E' SERIES	C	X	X	C	X	X	X			X
PYDRAULIC 'C'	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
QUINTOLUBRIC 822 SERIES										
RED OIL	X	F	C	F	E	X	X	E	E	E
REFRIGERANT 11 (Freon 11)	X		E			X	X	E	E	
REFRIGERANT 12 (Freon 12)	X		E			X	E	E	E	
REFRIGERANT 22 (Freon 22)	X		E			C	E	E	E	
RESORCINOL	E	A	G	G	C	E	G			C
SAE NO. 10 OIL	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
SAL AMMONIAC	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SEA WATER	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SEWAGE	G	C	E	G	E	G	G	E	E	E
SILICATE ESTERS	X	E	G	X	G	X	C			G
SILICATE OF SODA (Sodium silicate)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
SILICONE GREASE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SILICONE OIL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SILVER NITRATE	E	E	E	E	C	E	G	E	E	C
SKYDROL 500 TYPE 2	G	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
SKYDROL 500B	G	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
SKYDROL 500C	G	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
SKYDROL 7000 TYPE 2	E	X	X	E	X	E	X			X
SOAP SOLUTIONS	E	G	E	E	E	F	X	E	E	E
SODA ASH	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	E	E	E
SODA LIME	E	G	G	E	G	E				G
SODA NITER	E	G	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E
SODIUM ACETATE	F	C	G	E	G	F	X	E	E	G
SODIUM ALUMINATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G			E
SODIUM BICARBONATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM BISULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
SODIUM BISULFITE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
SODIUM BORATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM CARBONATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM CYANIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM DICHROMATE	E	F	G	E	E	X	G			E
SODIUM HYDRATE (Sodium hydroxide)	E	G	C	E	X	E	G	E	E	X
SODIUM HYDROCHLORITE	G	F	E	G	F	F	G			F
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (Caustic soda)	E	G	C	E	X	E	G	E	E	X
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	C	C	G	E	C	X	F	E	E	C
SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE	G	E	C	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM NITRATE	E	G	E	E	C	G	G	E	E	C
SODIUM PERBORATE	E	G	E	E	C	G	G			C
SODIUM PEROXIDE	E	G	G	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
SODIUM PHOSPHATE	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM SILICATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
SODIUM SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	C	G	E	E	E
SODIUM SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
SODIUM SULFITE	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E
SODIUM THIOSULFATE	E	E	E	E	C	G		E	E	C
SOYBEAN OIL	G	E	G	C	E	X	X			E
STANNIC CHLORIDE	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
STANNIC SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
STANNOUS CHLORIDE	E	E	E	G	E	E	E	E	E	E
STANNOUS SULFIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
STEAM, BELOW 350 DEG F	G	X	C	E	X	C	X	X	X	X
STEARIC ACID	C	G	G	G	G	C	G	E	E	G
STODDARD SOLVENT	X	G	X	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
STYRENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
SULFAMIC ACID	E	G	E	E	C	G				C
SULFUR	E	E	E	E	X	X	X	E	E	X
SULFUR CHLORIDE	X	E		E	C	X	X			C
SULFUR DIOXIDE	C	C	C	E	X	C	G		G	X
SULFUR TRIOXIDE, DRY	G	X	X	E	X	C	X	X	X	X
SULFURIC ACID 60% (200°F)	E	X	G	E	G	X	X	X	X	G
SULFURIC ACID, CONC.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
SULFURIC ACID, FUMING	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SULFURIC ACID, 25%	G	C	E	E	C	E	F	E	E	C
SULFURIC ACID, 25%-50%	G	X	G	E	C	G	F	E	E	C
SULFURIC ACID, 50%-96%	C	X	C	X	X	C	X	G	G	X
SULFUROUS ACID, 10%	E	C	E	E	E	G	G	E	E	E
SULFUROUS ACID, 10%-75%	E	C	E	E	F	G	G	E	E	F
SUTAN										
T-BUTYL AMINE	C	X	X	C	C	X				C
TALL OIL	X	C	F	X	E	X	X			E
TALLOW	X	G	F	E	E	X	X	E	E	E
TANNIC ACID	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
TAR	X	X		X	X	X	X	F	F	X
TAR BITUMINOUS	X	C	X	X	G	X	X			G
TARTARIC ACID	G	E	E	G	E	E	G	E	E	E
TELLONE 2						C				
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	C	C	C	C	C	C	G			C
TERPINEOL	C		X			X	X			
TERTIARY BUTYL AMINE	C	X	X	C	C	X				C
TERTIARY BUTYL MERCAPTAN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
TEST ENTRY										
TEST ENTRY 1										
TETRACHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
TETRACHLOROETHANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	F	F	C
TETRACHLOROMETHANE	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
TETRACHLORONAPHTHALENE	X	X	X	X	X	X		E	E	X
TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
TETRAETHYLOTHOSILICATE	E	E		E	E	X				E
TETRAHYDROFURAN (THF)	C	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
TIN CHLORIDE	E	C	C	E	E	E		E	E	E
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE	X	C	X	X	C	X	X			C
TOLUENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
TOLUIDINE	X	X	X	X	C	X		E	F	C
TOLUOL (Toluene)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	X
TRANSFORMER OIL	X	C	C	X	C	X	X	E	E	C
TRANSMISSION 'A' OIL	X	C	C	X	E	X				E

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COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
TRI(2-HYDROXYETHYL) AMINE (Triethanolamine)	E	C	C	E	G	C				G
TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE	G		X	G	F	C	X			F
TRIBUTYLAMINE	E		F		G	G				G
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	C	C	X	C	C	C	X			C
TRICHLOROBENZENE	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	F	F	C
TRICHLOROETHANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
TRICHLOROMETHANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
TRICHLOROTOLUENE (Benzotrachloride)		X	X	E	X	X				X
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE	E	X	X	E	X	X	X			X
TRIETHANOLAMINE	E	C	C	E	C	C	G	E	E	C
TRIETHYLAMINE	G	G	E	E	E	C	G	X		E
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL	E	E	E	E	C	E		E	E	C
TRIHIDROXYBENZOIC ACID	C	C	G	C	C	E				C
TRIMETHYL PENTANE (MIXED)	X	G	C	X	E	X	X			E
TRIMETHYL PENTENE										
TRIMETHYLAMINE	E	E	E	C	C	E				C
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
TRITOLYL PHOSPHATE	E	C	C	E	X	X	X			X
TUNG OIL	C	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
TUNG OIL (CHINA OIL)	C	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
TURPENTINE	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
UNSYMMETRICAL DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE (UDMH)	E	C	E	E	C	E	X			C
UNDECYL ALCOHOL	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
UREA (Carbamide)	E	G	E	E	G	E		E	E	G
URETHANE FORMULATIONS										
URIC ACID	E	E	E	E	C	E				C
VARNISH	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	E	E	G
VEGETABLE OILS	C	C	G	F	E	X	X	E	E	E
VERSILUBE F44	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
VERSILUBE F55	E	E	E	X	E	E	E			E
VINEGAR (Acetic acid)	E	G	E	E	G	G	G	E	E	G
VINEGAR ACID (Vinegar)	E		E			G		E	E	
VINYL ACETATE	E	C	F	G	C	X	X	E	E	C
VINYL BENZENE	X	X	X	X	C	X	X	F	F	C
VINYL CHLORIDE	X	X	X	C	X	X		E	E	X
VINYL CYANIDE	X	X	G	X	X	G	F	E	E	X
VINYL ETHER (Divinyl ether)	X		G		G	X				G
VINYL STYRENE										
VINYL TOLUENE	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
VINYL TRICHLORIDE (Trichloroethane)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
VITAL, 4300,5310										
VM & NAPHTHA	X	F	X	X	G	X	X			G
WATER	E	G	E	E	E	E	C	E	E	E
WATER, BOILING	E	G	E	E	G	E				G
WATER, SODA								E	E	
WEMCO C	X	C	X	X	E	X	X			E
WHISKEY	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
WHITE OIL	X	G	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
WHITE PINE OIL	X	X	X	X	C	X	X			C
WINES	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
WOOD ALCOHOL (Methanol)	C	E	E	E	C	E	E	E	E	C

COMPOUND

Chemical or Material Conveyed	CIIR	CR	CSM	EPDM	NBR	NR	SBR	XLPE	UHMWPE	T629AA
WOOD OIL	C	C	C	X	E	X	X	E	E	E
XENON	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
XYLENE, XYLON	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	X
XYLIDINE	G	X	X	G	C	X	X			C
ZEOLITES	E	E	E	E	E	E	E			E
ZINC ACETATE	E	C		E	G	E	X			G
ZINC CARBONATE	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
ZINC CHLORIDE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
ZINC CHROMATE	E	E	G	E	C	E				C
ZINC SULFATE	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E	E	E
O-AMINOTOLUENE (o-Methylaniline)	C	X	X	C	X	X				X
1 UNDECANOL	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	E
1-AMINO-2-PROPANOL (Isopropanolamine)	E	E	F	E	C	G				C
1-AMINO BUTANE (Butylamine)	C	X	X	C	C	X	X			C
1-AMINOPENTANE (Amylamine)	G	C	F	X	F	F				F
1-BROMO-2-METHYL PROPANE (Isobutyl bromide)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
1-BROMO-3-METHYL BUTANE (Isoamyl bromide)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
1-BROMOBUTANE (n-Butyl bromide)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
1-CHLORO-2-METHYL PROPANE (Isobutyl chloride)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
1-CHLORO-3-METHYL BUTANE (Isoamyl chloride)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
1-DECANOL	X	X	C	X	E	X		E	E	E
1-HENDECANOL (Undecanol)	E	E	E	E	E	E				E
1,4-DIOXANE	C	X	X	C	X	X		E		X
2(AMINOETHYLAMINO) ETHANOL (N-(Aminoethyl)ethanolamine)	E		G			G				
2(ETHOXYETHOXY) ETHANOL (Carbitol)	C	C	C	C	C	C	G			C
2(ETHOXYETHOXY) ETHYL ACETATE (Carbitol acetate)	G	X	G	X	X	X	X			X
2-AMINOETHANOL (Ethanolamine)	C	C	C	E	C	C	F			C
2-CHLORO-1-HYDROXY-BENZENE (o-Chlorophenol)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
2-CHLOROPHENOL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
2-CHLOROPROPANE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
2-ETHOXYETHANOL	C	X	X	C	C	X	X	E	E	C
2-ETHOXYETHYL ACETATE	C	X	X	G	X	C		E	E	X
2-ETHYL(BUTYRALDEHYDE)	G		X		X	X				X
2-ETHYL-1-HEXANOL	C	C	C	C	C	G	G	E	E	C
2-ETHYLHEXANOIC ACID (Ethylhexoic acid)	F		G		F	F				F
2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE	E		G		X	X		C	C	X
2-OCTANONE (Methyl hexyl ketone)	G	C		G	X	X				X
2,4-DI-SEC--PENTYLPHENOL										
3-BROMOPROPENE (Allyl bromide)	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
3-CHLORO-2-METHYL PROPANE										
3-CHLOROPROPENE	C	X	X	X	C	X	E	E	G	C
3-COAL OIL	X	G	F	X	E	X				E
4-HYDROXY-4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE (Diacetone alcohol)	E	F	C	E	X	X	X	E	E	X

FOR APPLICATIONS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ACID CHEMICALS AND ALCOHOLS, PLEASE REFER TO T5050G AND T5090E CHEMICAL HOSES.