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Chemical Resistance Chart - Industrial Hose

This Chemical Guide is offered as a general indication of the compatibility of the various materials used in hoses 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 rubber chemists.

Variables that come into play in the resistance of a compound to a 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, a hose tube may function satisfactorily if the hose is in a static condition, but may 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 may be somewhat different.

General Chemical Resistance to Hose Compounds:

Common Name	Composition	General Properties
Butyl	Isobutene-isoprene	Very good weathering resistance, low permeability to air. Good physical properties. Poor resistance to petroleum based fluids.
EPDM or EPT	Ethylene-propylene-dieneterpolymer	Good general purpose polymer. Excellent heat, ozone, and weather resistance. Not oil resistant.
Hypalon	Chloro-sulfonated polyethylene	Excellent ozone, weathering and acid resistance. Good abrasion and heat resistance. Can be compounded for good oil resistance.
Natural	Isoprene Rubber	Excellent physical properties, including abrasion resistance. Not oil resistant.
Neoprene	Chloroprene	Excellent weathering resistance. Flame retarding. Good oil resistance. Good physical properties.
Nitrile or Buna-N	Nutriple-Butadiene	Excellent oil resistance. Good physical properties.
Nylon	Nylon Polymer	
SBR or GRS	Styrene-Butadiene	Good physical properties, including abrasion resistance. Not oil resistant
Teflon - Flourocarbon Resin	Polytetra-fluoroethylene	Excellent chemical and solvent resistance, inert to most materials. Smooth anti-adhesive surface, easily cleaned.
UHMW	Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene	Excellent chemical resistance.
Urethane	Urethane	
Viton	Fluorocarbon rubber	Excellent high temperature resistance, particularly in air or oil. Very good chemical resistance.
XLPE	Cross Linked Polyethylene	Excellent resistance to most solvents, oil and chemicals. Do not confuse with chemical properties of standard polyethylene.

Warning! The following data is based on tests and believed to be reliable; however 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. When in doubt, a sample of the compound should always be tested with the particular chemical it is going to handle.

Key:

E = Excellent	G = Good	C = Condition	X = Unsatisfactory	Blank = No Data
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