

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

This chart is designed to help you select the correct hose or hoses to conduct the many types of materials found in industry. It should be used only as a guide because the ability of a particular tube compound to resist a material depends on many variables—temperature, concentration, pressure, velocity, duration of exposure, aeration, stability of the fluid, etc. The special variations in elastomer types and their compounding for specific service conditions play an important part in the service life of the hose.

WARNING: *The following data has been compiled from generally available sources and should not be relied upon without consulting and following the hose manufacturer's specific chemical recommendations. Neglecting to do so might result in failure of the hose to fulfill its intended purpose, and may result in possible damage to property and serious bodily injury.*

Refer to additional information and warnings on pages 2, 7-13, 117 and 128.

If you have any questions about the suitability of a hose for a particular service, contact HBD Industries' Customer Service Department, 800/438-2312, for a recommendation.

The most commonly used chemicals, materials, oil, solvents, etc., are listed here. Ratings are for concentrated or saturated solutions at room temperature (70°F) unless otherwise specified. The rating code indicates the degree or range of serviceability for each style of hose listed under the group headings.

RATING CODE:

A – Excellent. Suitable for continuous service.

B – Good. Generally suitable for continuous service and for intermittent service.

C – Fair or Conditional. NOT recommended for continuous service, but generally suitable for intermittent service.

D – Unsatisfactory. Not Recommended.

1. Anhydrous Ammonia Hose Only
2. FDA Tube Required
3. Use Butane-Propane Hose Only
4. (See HCL 37%)
5. Contact HBD Technical

These ratings are to be used only as a guide.

As a guide to the user of hose in contact with oil, the oil resistance classes and corresponding description are listed.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AFTER EXPOSURE TO OIL

	Volume Change Maximum	Tensile Strength Retained
Class A (High oil resistance)	+25%	80%
Class B (Medium-High oil resistance)	+65%	50%
Class C (Medium oil resistance)	+100%	40%