

Chemical Resistance

A — Satisfactory

B — Suggest Testing

C — Unsatisfactory

Chemical Name	Concentration	All PVC Hoses (Except 130 B)	130 B	ST 120 VP, ST 120 LT	KP-AT, 180 AR, 180 BL, 220 RS	180 HR,390 SD, 620 WD, 630 ED, 660 YD	300 EPDM GR
Acetaldehyde		C	C	C	C	B	C
Acetamide		C	C	A	C	B	B
Acetic acid 10%		A	A	C	C	A	A
Acetic acid 50%		B	B	C	C	B	B
Acetic acid 100%		C	C	C	C	C	C
Acetic anhydride		C	C	C	C	C	C
Acetone		C	C	C	C	B	C
Alums NH ₃ , Cr, K		A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium hydroxide (ammonia water)		B	B	C	C	A	A
Animal oil (Lard oil)		C	A	A	C	C	C
ASTM reference fuel A		C	A	A	C	C	C
ASTM reference fuel B		C	B	A	C	C	C
ASTM reference fuel C		C	C	A	C	C	C
ASTM #1 oil		C	A	A	C	C	C
ASTM #2 oil		C	A	A	C	C	C
ASTM #3 oil		C	A	A	C	C	C
Beer		A	A	A	A	A	A
Benzene (Benzol)		C	C	C	C	C	C
Benzine		C	C	B	C	C	C
Benzyl alcohol		C	C	C	C	B	B
Bromine		C	C	C	C	C	C
Bunker oil		C	—	A	C	C	C
Calcium chloride		A	A	A	A	A	A
Calcium hydroxide		A	A	A	A	A	A
Carbon disulfide		C	C	C	C	C	C
Carbon tetrachloride		C	C	C	C	C	C
Carbonic acid		A	A	A	A	A	A
Chlorine Gas (dry)		C	C	C	C	C	C
Chlorine Gas (wet)		C	C	C	C	C	C
Chromic acid 2%		A	C	C	C	C	C
Chromic acid 5%		B	C	C	C	C	C
Chromic acid 10%		C	C	C	C	C	C
Chromic acid 25%		C	C	C	C	C	C
Creosote oil		C	C	B	C	C	C
Cresol		C	C	C	C	C	C
Cyclohexane		C	C	B	C	C	C
Cyclohexanone		C	C	C	C	C	C
Developing solutions (Hypos)		A	A	A	B	A	A
Diethyl ether		C	C	C	C	B	C
Diethylene glycol		A	A	A	A	A	A
Dimethyl formamide		C	C	C	C	C	C
Diethyl phthalate (DOP)		C	C	C	C	B	B
Ethyl acetate		C	C	C	C	B	C
Ethyl acetoacetate		C	C	C	C	B	C
Ethyl alcohol		B	A	A	A	A	B
Ethylene dichloride		C	C	C	C	C	C
Ethylene glycol		A	A	A	A	A	A
Fluorboric acid		—	—	A	B	A	A
Formaldehyde 40%		B	B	B	C	B	B
Formic Acid 50%		B	C	C	C	B	B
Freon 11		C	C	A	C	C	C
Freon 113		C	C	B	B	C	C
Freon 114		C	C	A	A	C	C
Freon 12		C	C	B	C	B	—
Freon 21		C	C	C	C	C	C
Freon 22		C	C	C	C	C	C
Furan Furfuran		C	C	C	C	C	C
Gasoline (Aromatic content : less than 40%)		C	C	A	C	C	C
Glycerin		A	A	A	A	A	A
Hexane		C	A	A	C	C	C
Hydrobromic acid 20%		—	—	C	C	B	B
Hydrochloric acid 10%		A	A	C	B	A	A
Hydrochloric acid 38%		B	B	C	C	B	B
Hydrofluoric acid 10%		A	A	C	C	A	A

Chemical Resistance *continued*

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Hydrofluoric acid	20%	B	B	C	C	A	A
Hydrofluoric acid	40%	C	C	C	C	B	B
Hydrofluoric acid anhydrous		C	C	C	C	C	C
Hydrogen peroxide	5%	A	A	C	C	B	B
Hydrogen peroxide	30%	A	A	C	C	B	B
Hydrogen sulfide		—	—	C	C	A	A
Hypochlorous acid		—	—	C	C	C	C
Isooctane		C	A	A	C	C	C
Isopropyl alcohol		B	A	B	B	B	B
Kerosene		C	A	A	C	C	C
Lacquer		C	C	C	C	C	C
Magnesium hydroxide		A	A	B	B	A	A
Mercury		A	A	A	A	A	A
Methyl alcohol		B	A	A	A	A	A
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)		C	C	C	C	B	B
Nitric acid	10%	A	A	C	C	B	B
Nitric acid	30%	B	B	C	C	B	B
Nitric acid	61.3%	C	C	C	C	C	C
Nitric acid	(fuming)	C	C	C	C	C	C
Nitrobenzene		C	C	C	C	C	C
Oleic acid		A	A	B	C	B	B
Oxalic acid		A	A	C	C	B	B
Oxygen		A	A	B	B	A	A
Ozone		B	B	C	C	A	A
Perchloric acid		A	B	B	B	B	B
Phosphoric acid	50%	A	A	B	C	A	A
Potassium dichromate	10%	A	A	A	B	A	A
Potassium hydroxide	30%	B	B	B	B	A	A
Potassium permanganate	5%	A	A	B	B	A	A
Potassium permanganate	30%	A	B	B	A	B	B
Propyl alcohol		A	A	A	A	A	A
Sea water		A	A	A	A	A	A
Silicone grease		A	A	A	A	A	A
Silicone oils		A	A	A	A	A	A
Soap solutions		B	A	A	B	A	A
Sodium hydroxide	10%	A	A	B	A	B	B
Sodium hypochlorite	5%	A	A	C	C	A	A
Sodium peroxide		C	C	B	B	A	A
Sodium phosphate		A	A	A	A	A	A
Soybean oil		C	A	A	B	C	C
Sulfur dioxide		A	A	C	C	A	A
Sulfuric acid	10%	A	A	B	A	B	B
Sulfuric acid	30%	B	B	C	B	C	C
Sulfuric acid	98%	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sulfuric acid	(fuming)	C	C	C	C	C	C
Sulfurous acid	10%	A	A	C	C	C	C
Tetrachloroethane		C	C	C	C	C	C
Tetrahydrofuran		C	C	C	C	B	C
Toluene		C	C	C	C	C	C
Trichloroethylene (Trichlene)		C	C	C	C	C	C
Vegetable oil		C	A	A	C	C	C
Vinegar		A	A	B	B	A	A
Whiskey		B	A	A	A	A	A
Xylene		C	C	C	C	C	C

The "Chemical Resistance classification" for each Kanaflex Hose is determined by the phenomenon (change of the quality of the material) which results when the material is exposed to the specified chemical. Testing is conducted on straight sections of hose which are set in a static position. Unless otherwise noted, the concentration of water solution is saturated and temperature is 72°F. **Note:** Differing phenomena may result during hose use as a result of application variables such as hose bends, stress, vacuum, pressure, temperature, etc.