


# FLEX-PRO®
## Tubing Selection Guide

## THE RIGHT TUBE FOR YOUR APPLICATION

This datasheet will guide you through the tube selection process.

Selecting a suitable tubing material is important to the success of the Flex-Pro peristaltic pump in a specific application.

Variables that will affect tube performance include: system pressure, output volume, and chemical being dosed.

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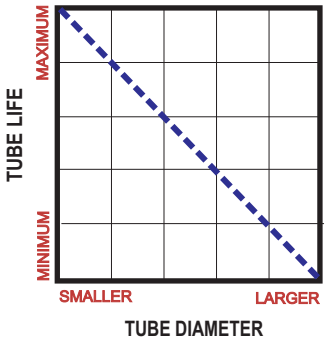
# TUBING CHARACTERISTICS

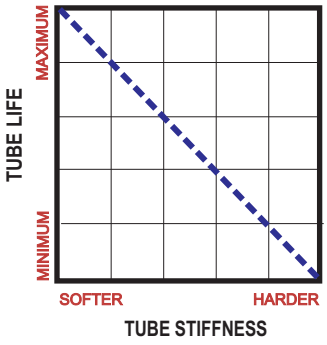
Shown below are the three primary application variables that will affect the life of the tube and the tubing characteristics that are affected by these variables. Chemical resistance is not depicted graphically.

| APPLICATION VARIABLES | TUBING CHARACTERISTICS | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tube Diameter | Material Formulation | Material Stiffness |
| Discharge Pressure | X | | X |
| Output Volume | X | | |
| Chemical | | X | |

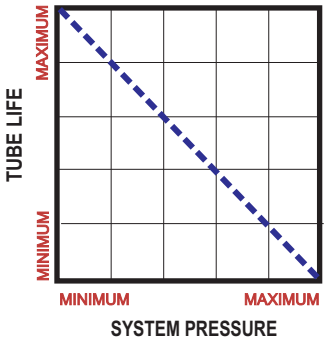
**Tube Life vs Tube Diameter**



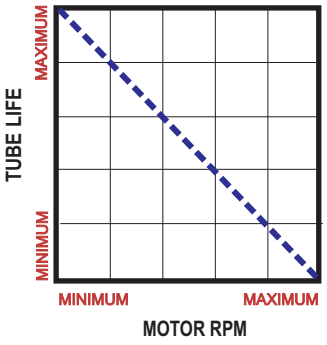

**Tube Life vs Tube Stiffness**




**Tube Life vs Pressure**




**Tube Life vs Output Volume**




# MATERIALS AND DIAMETERS

- The first letter in the tubing designation always indicates the tube's material.
- The second letter indicates the tube size. Two of the same letters indicate a dual tube assembly.
- The letter "L" at the end of the code indicates a "low pressure" or "softer" version of the tube.

**N = Flex-A-Prene® -** An excellent material for most water treatment applications. Chemically resistant to 25% Sodium Hypochlorite, 50% Sulfuric Acid, 30% Fluosilicic Acid, Ferric Chloride, Alum and many others. Available in a wide stiffness range for both low and high pressure applications.

**T = Flex-A-Chem® -** This tubing material consists of an outer Norprene jacket with an inner liner that is virtually unaffected by acids, bases, salts, ketones and alcohols. Available in a medium stiffness for applications up to 50 psi.

**G = Flex-A-Thane® -** This polyurethane material can be used with a variety of chemicals including Oil and Water based Polymers, Sodium Hypochlorite, Alum, Ferric Chloride, fuels and lubricants and many others. Available in a medium stiffness for applications up to 65 psi.

## Flex-Pro Peristaltic Pump Tubing Options

| Material Designation | Tube Material | Tube Size | Tube Size | Tube Stiffness | Maximum Pressure Capability | | | Max Temp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | A2 | A3 | A4 | |
| Code | Material | Code | ID Inches | Code | PSI (bar) | PSI (bar) | PSI (bar) | F (C) |
| ND | Flex-A-Prene® | D | 0.075 | Medium | 125 (8.6) | 125 (8.6) | NA | 185 (85) |
| NEE | Flex-A-Prene® | EE | 0.093 | Medium | 110 (7.6) | 110 (7.6) | NA | 185 (85) |
| NGG | Flex-A-Prene® | GG | 0.187 | Medium | 110 (7.6) | 110 (7.6) | NA | 185 (85) |
| NHL | Flex-A-Prene® | HL | 0.250 | Medium | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) |
| NHHL | Flex-A-Prene® | HHL | 0.250 | Medium | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) |
| NJ | Flex-A-Prene® | J | 0.312 | Hard | NA | 125 (8.6) | 100 (6.9) | 185 (85) |
| NK | Flex-A-Prene® | K | 0.375 | Hard | NA | 125 (8.6) | 80 (5.5) | 185 (85) |
| NKL | Flex-A-Prene® | KL | 0.375 | Soft | NA | 30 (2.1) | 30 (2.1) | 185 (85) |
| NL | Flex-A-Prene® | L | 0.500 | Medium | NA | NA | 50 (3.4) | 185 (85) |
| NP | Flex-A-Prene® | P | 0.750 | Medium | NA | NA | 30 (2.1) | 185 (85) |
| TH | Flex-A-Chem® | H | 0.250 | Medium | 50 (3.4) | 50 (3.4) | 30 (2.1) | 130 (54) |
| TK | Flex-A-Chem® | K | 0.375 | Medium | NA | 50 (3.4) | 30 (2.1) | 130 (54) |
| GE | Flex-A-Thane® | E | 0.125 | Medium | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | NA | 130 (54) |
| GG | Flex-A-Thane® | G | 0.187 | Medium | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | NA | 130 (54) |
| GH | Flex-A-Thane® | H | 0.250 | Medium | NA | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) |
| GK | Flex-A-Thane® | K | 0.375 | Medium | NA | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) |
| G2G | Flex-A-Thane® | GG | 0.187 | Medium | 65 (4.5) | 65 (4.5) | NA | 130 (54) |

## VISCOSITY EFFECTS

The viscosity of your chemical will have an affect on the pump output volume.

- As the viscosity increases, pump output is reduced.
- Long suction lines will reduce the pump output. Use a flooded suction where possible.
- A small inside diameter suction line will reduce output. Use a large ID pipe or tube where possible.
- Pump tube assemblies with ½" pipe thread or ½" ID barb connections have the largest through holes. Use these options when pumping viscous fluids.

## SUCTION LIFT EFFECTS

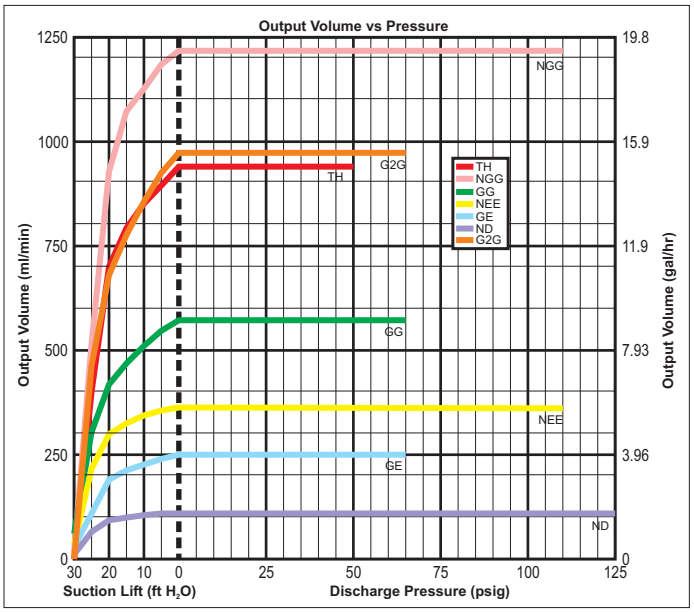
Note that the pump's output specification is based on laboratory tests with water at 72 degrees Fahrenheit (Sp.gr. = 1.0) and 3 feet of suction lift. When lifting fluids with a Specific Gravity other than water, your output rate will vary. Use the following equation and the graphs below to calculate your pump output.

**Fluid Sp.Gr. x Suction Lift Height = the equivalent height in water**

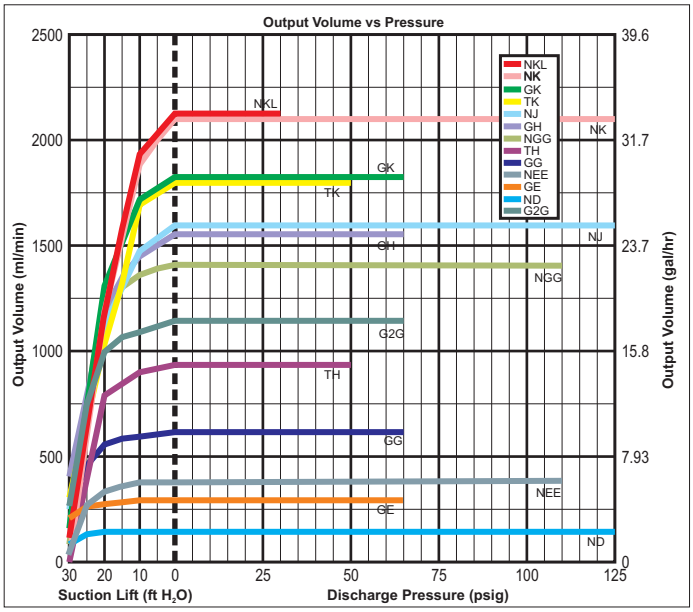
Example: The Sp.Gr. of 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite at 60 degrees F is 1.20. If the required suction lift is 8 feet, the equivalent suction lift using water is 1.20 x 8 = 9.6 feet.

**Note:** All tests performed after approximately 30 minutes tube break-in period. Tested using 72°F water at atmospheric conditions at sea level. Output volume shown with the pump operating at 125 rpm motor speed.

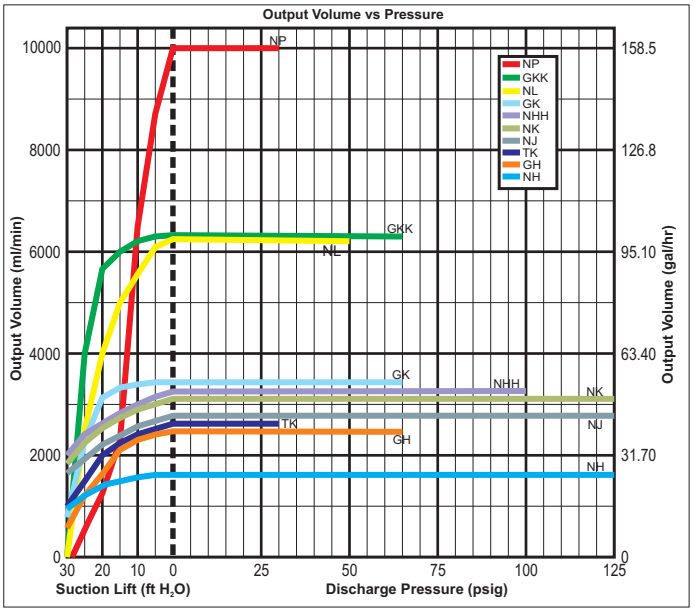
### Model A2



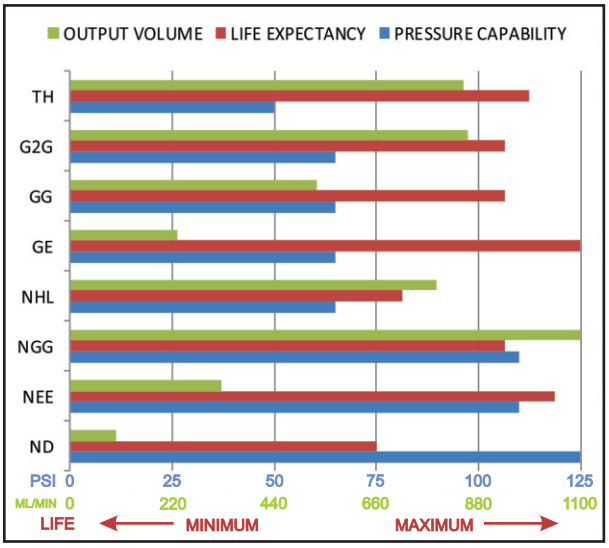

### Model A3




### Model A4



# Tube Life Guidelines




**How to use this data:**

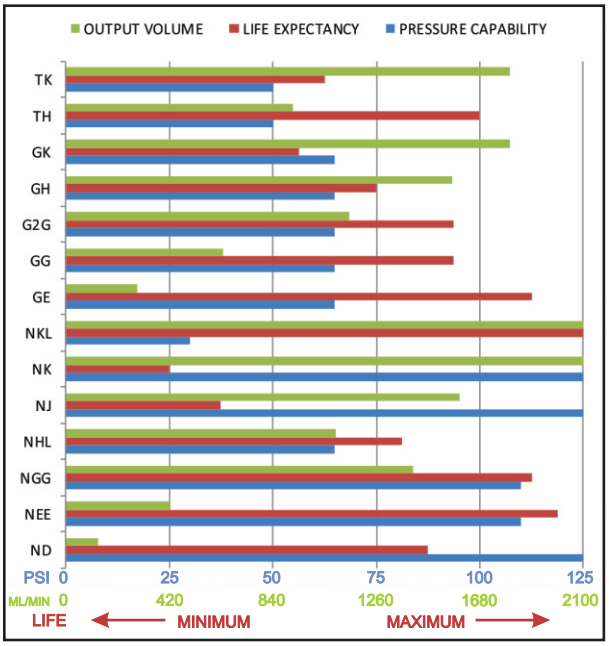
**1:** Select the tube materials that are resistant to the chemical. See the following pages for chemical resistance data.

**2:** Select the tube sizes that meet the system pressure requirement.

**3:** Select the tube with the highest output volume and life expectancy.

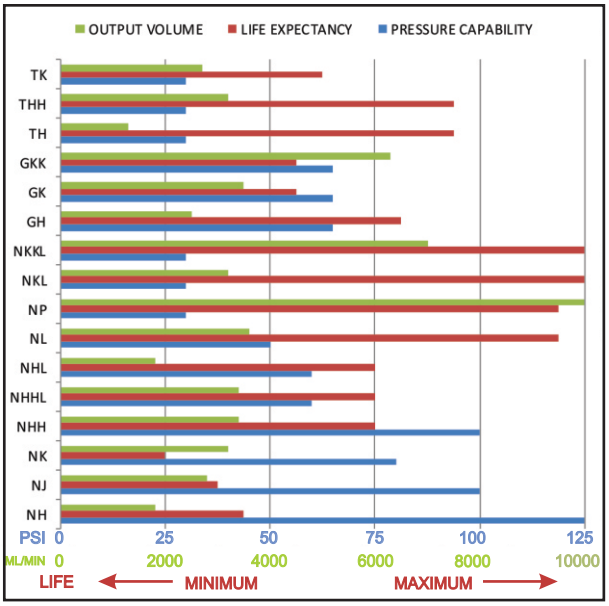
## Model A2 Pump Tubes and Output Ranges

| Tube Material | Tube Size | Max Pressure | Max Temp | Output Range | Roller Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material | Code | PSI (bar) | F (C) | ML/Min | Code |
| Flex-A-Prene® | ND | 125 (8.6) | 185 (85) | 1 - 108 | A2-SND-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NEE | 110 (7.6) | 185 (85) | 2.8 - 280 | A2-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NGG | 110 (7.6) | 185 (85) | 10.8 - 1085 | A2-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NHL | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) | 9 - 870 | A2-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Chem® | TH | 50 (3.4) | 130 (54) | 7.4 - 740 | A2-STH-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GE | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 3 - 253 | A2-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GG | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 6 - 586 | A2-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | G2G | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 9.5 - 945 | A2-SGE-R |




## Model A3 Pump Tubes and Output Ranges

| Tube Material | Tube Size | Max Pressure | Max Temp | Output Range | Roller Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material | Code | PSI (bar) | F (C) | ML/Min | Code |
| Flex-A-Prene® | ND | 125 (8.6) | 185 (85) | .05 - 133 | A3-SND-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NEE | 110 (7.6) | 185 (85) | .12 - 300 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NGG | 110 (7.6) | 185 (85) | .48 - 1200 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NHL | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) | .4 - 1097 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NJ | 125 (8.6) | 185 (85) | .6 - 1596 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NK | 125 (8.6) | 185 (85) | .8 - 2100 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NKL | 30 (2.1) | 185 (85) | .8 - 2100 | A3-STH-R |
| Flex-A-Chem® | TH | 50 (3.4) | 130 (54) | .4 - 950 | A3-STH-R |
| Flex-A-Chem® | TK | 50 (3.4) | 130 (54) | .9 - 2220 | A3-SNGG-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GE | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | .1 - 290 | A3-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GG | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | .3 - 637 | A3-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GH | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | .6 - 1570 | A3-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GK | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | .7 - 1800 | A3-SGE-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | G2G | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | .5 - 1150 | A3-SGE-R |




## Model A4 Pump Tubes and Output Ranges

| Tube Material | Tube Size | Max Pressure | Max Temp | Output Range | Roller Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Material | Code | PSI (bar) | F (C) | ML/Min | Code |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NH | 125 (8.6) | 185 (85) | .7 - 1800 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NHL | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) | .7 - 1800 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NJ | 100 (6.9) | 185 (85) | 1.1 - 2800 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NK | 80 (5.5) | 185 (85) | 1.3 - 3200 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NHH | 100 (6.9) | 185 (85) | 1.4 - 3400 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NHHL | 65 (4.5) | 185 (85) | 1.4 - 3400 | A4-MNH-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NL | 50 (3.4) | 185 (85) | 2.5 - 6300 | A4-MNL-R |
| Flex-A-Prene® | NP | 30 (2.1) | 185 (85) | 4.0 - 10000 | A4-MNL-R |
| Flex-A-Chem® | TK | 30 (2.1) | 130 (54) | 1.1 - 2700 | A4-MTH-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GH | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 1.0 - 2500 | A4-MGH-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GK | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 1.4 - 3500 | A4-MGH-R |
| Flex-A-Thane® | GKK | 65 (4.5) | 130 (54) | 2.5 - 6300 | A4-MGH-R |

28 Day Immersions at 73°F

E = Excellent
G = Good
F = Fair
U = Not Recommended

| Chemical, Conc. % (1) | Flex-A-Prene® | Flex-A-Chem® | Flex-A-Thane® |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetate Solvents | F | U | U |
| Acetic Acid, 10% in w | E | E | G |
| Acetic Acid, 50-60% in w | G | E | U |
| Acetic Acid, Glacial, 100% | G | E | U |
| Acetic Anhydride | E | E | U |
| Acetone | U | G | U |
| Acrylonitrile | G | G | U |
| Adipic Acid, 100% in alc | G | U | U |
| Air | E | E | E |
| Alcohols General | E | E | U |
| Aliphatic Hydrocarbons | U | U | G |
| Allyl Alcohol | F | E | U |
| Alum, 5% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Chloride, 53% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Chlorohydrate 50% | E | E | - |
| Aluminum Fluoride, 0.1% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Hydroxide, 2% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Nitrate, 39% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Potassium Sulfate | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Sulfate | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Sulfate, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Aluminum Salts | E | E | E |
| Amines | F | U | U |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous Liquid | G | G | F |
| Ammonium Acetate, 45% in w | E | E | G |
| Ammonium Bifluoride, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Bisulfite, 50% | E | E | - |
| Ammonium Carbonate, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Chloride, 23% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Hydroxide, 5-10% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Hydroxide, 30% in w | E | E | F |
| Ammonium Nitrate, 54% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Persulfate, 30% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Phosphate, 21% in w | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Salts | E | E | E |
| Ammonium Sulfate, 40% in w | E | E | E |
| Amyl Acetate | G | U | U |
| Amyl Alcohol | U | E | F |
| Amyl Chloride | F | U | U |
| Aniline | F | U | U |
| Aniline Hydrochloride | F | U | U |
| Antimony Salts | E | E | E |
| Antimony Trichloride | E | E | F |
| Aqua Regia | U | E | U |
| Aqueous Ammonia | E | E | F |
| Aromatic Hydrocarbons | U | U | U |
| Arsenic Acid, 20% in w | F | E | E |
| Arsenic Salts | E | E | E |
| ASTM Reference No. 1 Oil | F | U | E |
| ASTM Reference No. 2 Oil | U | U | E |
| ASTM Reference No. 3 Oil | U | U | E |
| Barium Carbonate, 1% in w | E | E | E |
| Barium Chloride, 27% in w | E | E | E |
| Barium Hydroxide, 5% in w | E | E | E |
| Barium Salts | E | E | E |
| Barium Sulfate, <1% in dilute acids | E | E | E |
| Barium Sulfide | E | E | E |
| Beer | E | E | E |
| Benzaldehyde | U | F | U |
| Benzene | U | U | U |
| Benzenesulfonic Acid | U | U | U |
| Benzoic Acid | E | E | U |
| Benzyl Alcohol | E | E | U |
| Bleach Liquor, 22% in w | E | E | G |
| Borax, 6% in w | E | E | E |
| Boric Acid, 4% in w | E | E | E |
| Bromine, Anhydrous Liquid | U | U | U |
| Butadiene | E | G | E |
| Butane | E | G | E |
| Butyl Acetate | G | U | U |
| Butyl Alcohol | G | E | U |
| Butyric Acid | G | U | U |
| Calcium Bisulfite, 1% in w | E | E | E |
| Calcium Bromide 52% | E | E | E |
| Calcium Carbonate, 25% acids | E | E | E |
| Calcium Chlorate, 30% in w | E | E | E |
| Calcium Chloride, 30% in w | E | E | E |
| Calcium Hydroxide, 10% in glycerol | E | E | U |
| Calcium Hydroxide, 20% in water | E | E | U |
| Calcium Hypochlorite, 20% in w | E | E | G |
| Calcium Nitrate, 55% in w | E | E | E |
| Calcium Oxide, 3% in w | E | E | E |
| Calcium Salts | E | E | E |
| Calcium Sulfate, 1% in w | E | E | E |
| Carbon Dioxide, Wet/Dry | E | E | E |
| Carbon Disulfide | U | U | U |
| Carbon Monoxide | E | E | E |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | U | U | U |
| Carbonic Acid | E | E | E |
| Castor Oil | F | G | E |
| Cellosolve | F | U | U |
| Cellosolve Acetate | F | U | U |
| Chloroacetic Acid, 20% in w | G | E | U |
| Chlorobenzene, Mono, Di, Tri | U | U | U |
| Chloroform | U | U | U |
| Chlorosulfonic Acid | U | U | U |
| Chromic Acid, 10-20% in w | E | E | U |
| Chromic Acid, 50% in w | F | G | U |
| Chromium Salts | E | E | E |
| Citric Acid, 50% in w | E | E | G |
| Coconut Oil | F | G | E |
| Copper Salts | E | E | E |
| Corn Syrup | E | E | E |
| Cottonseed Oil | F | G | E |
| Cresol (m, o, or p) | U | E | U |
| Cresylic Acid | G | U | U |
| Cupric Chloride, 40% in w | E | E | E |
| Cupric Cyanide, 10% in dilute bases | E | E | E |
| Cupric Nitrate, 70% in w | E | E | E |
| Cupric Sulfate, 13% in w | E | E | E |
| Cyclohexane | U | U | G |
| Cyclohexanone | U | F | U |
| Detergent Solutions | G | E | E |
| Diacetone Alcohol | U | E | F |
| Dibutyl Phthalate | E | E | U |
| Dichlorobenzene | U | U | U |
| Diesel Fuel | U | U | G |
| Diethylamine, 2.5% in w | E | E | E |
| Diethylene Glycol | E | E | E |
| Diethyl Ether | F | U | U |
| Dimethylformamide | G | E | U |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | E | G | U |
| Dioctyl Phthalate | E | E | U |
| Dioxane | U | U | U |
| Ether | F | U | U |
| Ethyl Acetate | F | G | U |
| Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol) | F | E | U |
| Ethyl Benzoate | U | U | U |
| Ethyl Chloride | F | U | U |
| Ethyl Ether | F | U | U |
| Ethylamine, 70% in w | U | G | U |
| Ethylene Bromide | U | F | U |
| Ethylene Chlorohydrin | E | E | U |
| Ethylene Diamine | F | U | U |
| Ethylene Dichloride | F | U | U |
| Ethylene Glycol | E | E | E |
| Ethylene Oxide | E | E | E |
| Fatty Acids | F | F | G |
| Ferric Chloride, 43% in w | E | E | E |
| Ferric Hydroxide | E | E | U |
| Ferric Nitrate, 60% in w | E | E | E |
| Ferric Salts | E | E | E |
| Ferric Sulfate, 5% in w | E | E | E |
| Ferrous Chloride, 40% in w | E | E | E |
| Ferrous Salts | E | E | E |
| Ferrous Sulfate, 5% in w | E | E | E |
| Fluoborate Salts | E | E | E |
| Fluoboric Acid, 48% in w | U | E | U |
| Fluorine Gas | U | U | U |
| Fluosilicic Acid, 30% in w (Fluoride) | E | E | F |
| Formaldehyde, 37% in w | U | F | U |
| Formic Acid, 25% in w | E | E | F |
| Formic Acid, 40-50% in w | G | E | U |
| Formic Acid, 98% in w | G | E | U |
| Fruit Juice | E | E | E |
| Fuel Oil | U | U | G |
| Furfural | U | U | U |
| Gallic Acid, 17% in acetone | G | U | U |
| Gasoline, Automotive | U | U | G |
| Gelatin | E | E | E |
| Glucose, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Glycerol, (Glycerin) | E | E | E |
| Glycolic Acid, 70% in w | G | E | U |
| Heptane | U | U | G |
| Hexane | U | U | G |
| Hydrazine | F | U | U |
| Hydrobromic Acid, 20-50% in w | U | E | U |
| Hydrobromic Acid, 100% in w | U | E | U |
| Hydrochloric Acid, 10% in w | E | E | F |
| Hydrochloric Acid, 37% in w | G | E | U |
| Hydrocyanic Acid | E | E | G |
| Hydrofluoric Acid, 10% in w | U | E | U |
| Hydrofluoric Acid, 25% in w | U | E | U |
| Hydrofluoric Acid, 40-48% in w | U | E | U |
| Hydriodic Acid, 55-58% in w | G | E | U |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 3% in w | E | E | E |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 10% in w | E | E | E |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 30% in w | E | E | F |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 90% in w | G | G | U |
| Hydrogen Sulfide | E | E | E |
| Hydroquinone, 7% in w | G | E | E |
| Hypochlorous Acid, 25% in w | E | E | F |
| Iodine, 50 ppm in w | E | E | E |
| Isobutyl Alcohol | F | E | U |
| Isooctane | U | U | G |
| Isopropyl Acetate | G | U | U |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | F | E | U |
| Isopropyl Ether | F | U | U |
| Jet Fuel, Jp8 | U | U | G |
| Kerosene | U | U | G |
| Ketones | U | F | U |
| Lacquer Solvents | G | U | U |
| Lactic Acid, 3-10% in w | E | E | G |
| Lactic Acid, 85% in w | G | E | U |
| Lard, Animal Fat | F | G | E |
| Lead Acetate, 35% in w | E | E | E |
| Lead Nitrate, 27% in w | E | E | E |
| Lead Salts | E | E | E |

28 Day Immersions at 73°F

E = Excellent
G = Good
F = Fair
U = Not Recommended

| Chemical, Conc. % (1) | Flex-A-Prene® | Flex-A-Chem® | Flex-A-Thane® |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lemon Oil | U | U | G |
| Lime Slurry (Calcium Hydroxide) | E | E | U |
| Limonene-D | U | U | G |
| Linoleic Acid | F | F | G |
| Linseed Oil | F | G | E |
| Lubricating Oils, Petroleum | U | U | E |
| Magnesium Carbonate, 1% in w | E | E | E |
| Magnesium Chloride, 35% in w | E | E | E |
| Magnesium Hydroxide | E | E | E |
| Magnesium Hydroxide,10% in acids | E | E | E |
| Magnesium Nitrate, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Magnesium Sulfate, 25% in w | E | E | E |
| Maleic Acid, 30% in w | F | F | G |
| Malic Acid, 36% in w | E | E | G |
| Manganese Salts | E | E | E |
| Manganese Sulfate, 34% in w | E | E | E |
| Mercuric Chloride, 6% in w | E | E | E |
| Mercuric Cyanide, 8% in w | E | E | E |
| Mercurous Nitrate, 10% in dilute acids | E | E | E |
| Mercury | E | E | E |
| Mercury Salts | E | E | E |
| Methane Gas | E | E | E |
| Methyl Acetate | G | U | U |
| Methyl Alcohol (Methanol) | E | E | U |
| Methyl Bromide | F | U | U |
| Methyl Chloride | F | U | U |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | U | F | U |
| Methyl Isobutyl Ketone | U | F | U |
| Methylene Chloride | F | U | U |
| Methyl Methacrylate | U | U | U |
| Milk | E | E | E |
| Mineral Oil | U | U | E |
| Mineral Spirits | U | U | G |
| Molasses | E | E | E |
| Monoethanolamine | F | U | U |
| Motor Oil | U | U | E |
| Naphtha | U | U | G |
| Naphthalene | U | U | G |
| Nickel Chloride, 40% in w | E | E | E |
| Nickel Nitrate, 75% in w | E | E | E |
| Nickel Salts | E | E | E |
| Nickel Sulfate, 25% in w | E | E | E |
| Nitric Acid, 10% in w | E | E | U |
| Nitric Acid, 35% in w | E | E | U |
| Nitric Acid, 68-71% in w | U | E | U |
| Nitrobenzene | U | U | U |
| Nitromethane | U | U | U |
| Nitrous Acid, 10% in w | E | E | F |
| Oils, Animal | F | G | E |
| Oils, Essential | U | U | F |
| Oils, Hydraulic (Phosphate Ester) | U | U | G |
| Oils, Hydrocarbon | U | U | E |
| Oils, Vegetable | F | G | E |
| Oleic Acid | F | F | G |
| Oleum, 25% in w | E | E | U |
| Ortho Dichlorobenzene | U | U | U |
| Oxalic Acid, 12% in w | G | E | U |
| Ozone, 300pphm | E | E | E |
| Palmitic Acid, 100% in ether | F | F | G |
| Paraffins | U | U | G |
| Peracetic acid | U | E | - |
| Perchloric Acid, 67% in w | E | E | U |
| Perchloroethylene | F | U | U |
| Phenol, 5-10% in w | E | E | U |
| Phenol, 91% in w | E | E | U |
| Phosphoric Acid, <10% in w | E | E | E |
| Phosphoric Acid, 25% in w | E | E | E |
| Phosphoric Acid, 85% in w | E | E | U |
| Phosphorous Trichloride Acid | G | E | U |
| Photographic Solutions | G | E | E |
| Phthalic Acid, 9% in alc | E | E | U |
| Phthalic Anhydride, 9% in alc | E | E | U |
| Picric Acid, 1% in w | U | E | U |
| Plating Solutions | E | E | U |
| Polyaluminum Chloride (PAC) in w | E | E | - |
| Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX) | - | G | - |
| Potassium Carbonate, 55% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Chloride, 20% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Cyanide, 33% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Dichromate, 5% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Hydroxide, 43% in w | E | E | U |
| Potassium Hypochlorite, 70% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Iodide, 56% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Nitrate, 10% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Oxide, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Permanganate, 6% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Salts | E | E | E |
| Potassium Sulfate, 10% in w | E | E | E |
| Potassium Sulfide, 20% in w | E | E | E |
| Propyl Alcohol (Propanol) | F | E | U |
| Propylene Glycol | E | E | E |
| Propylene Oxide | E | E | E |
| Pyridine | F | F | U |
| Salicylic Acid, 1% in w | E | E | G |
| Silicone Oils | F | E | E |
| Silver Nitrate, 55% in w | E | E | E |
| Skydrol 500A | U | U | G |
| Soap Solutions | G | E | E |
| Sodium Acetate, 55% in w | E | G | U |
| Sodium Aluminate | E | E | U |
| Sodium Benzoate, 22% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Bicarbonate, 7% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Bisulfate, 50% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Bisulfite | E | E | E |
| Sodium Carbonate,7% in w (soda ash) | E | E | E |
| Sodium Chlorate, 45% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Chloride, 20% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Chlorite, 12% in | E | - | - |
| Sodium Cyanide, 30% in w | E | E | U |
| Sodium Dichromate, 70% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Fluoride, 3% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Hydroxide, 10-15% in w | E | E | U |
| Sodium Hydroxide, 30-50% in w | E | E | U |
| Sodium Hypochlorite, 25% in w | E | E | G |
| Sodium Nitrate, 3.5% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Perborate, 25% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Permanganate, 20% in w | E | - | - |
| Sodium Permanganate, 40% in w | U | - | - |
| Sodium Persulfate | EE | E | E |
| Sodium Peroxide, 20% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Phosphate, 30% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Salts | E | E | E |
| Sodium Sulfate, 38% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Sulfide, 45% in w | E | E | E |
| Sodium Sulfite, 10% in w | E | E | E |
| Stannic Chloride, 50% in w | E | E | F |
| Stannous Chloride, 45% in w | E | E | E |
| Stearic Acid, 5% in alc | F | F | G |
| Styrene Monomer | U | U | U |
| Sulfur Chloride | U | E | U |
| Sulfur Dioxide, Gas Dry | E | E | F |
| Sulfur Dioxide, Gas Wet | E | E | F |
| Sulfur Trioxide, Wet | G | G | U |
| Sulfuric Acid, 10% in w | E | E | E |
| Sulfuric Acid, 30% in w | E | E | U |
| Sulfuric Acid, 95-98% in w | U | E | U |
| Sulfurous Acid | E | E | E |
| Tannic Acid, 75% in w | G | E | U |
| Tanning Solutions | E | E | F |
| Tartaric Acid, 56% in w | E | E | E |
| Tetrahydrofuran | U | U | U |
| Thionyl Chloride | E | E | F |
| Tin Salts | E | E | E |
| Titanium Salts | E | E | E |
| Toluene | U | U | U |
| Trichloroacetic Acid, 90% in w | G | E | U |
| Trichloroethane | F | U | U |
| Triethanolamine | F | U | U |
| Trichloroethylene | U | U | U |
| Trichloropropane | F | U | U |
| Tricresyl Phosphate | E | E | U |
| Trisodium Phosphate | E | E | E |
| Turpentine | U | U | G |
| Urea, 20% in w | E | E | E |
| Uric Acid | E | E | F |
| Vinegar | E | E | G |
| Vinyl Acetate | G | U | U |
| Water, Brine | E | E | E |
| Water, Deionized | E | E | E |
| Water, Distilled | E | E | E |
| Xylene | U | U | U |
| Zinc Chloride, 80% in w | E | E | E |
| Zinc Salts | E | E | E |
| Zinc Sulfate, 30% in w | E | E | E |

(1) - If a concentration is not indicated, assume 100% concentration or the maximum percent solubility in water.

NOTE - Concentrations of room temperature liquids are given in % volume. Concentrations of room temperature solids are given in % weight.

w = Water
alc = Alcohol
- = no data

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