

Chemical Resistance Data [KAMLOK/Gasket]

⚠ Notes for use of Chemical Resistance Data (KAMLOK/Gasket)

- (1) This table is based on documents concerning the resistance of the materials used in hoses and couplings to various chemicals, and does not guarantee TOYOX products.
- (2) The data may differ according to the conditions such as usage methods, temperature, pressure, concentration and period, etc., so evaluate results as the user with the actual equipment and usage conditions.
- (3) Chemicals which are dangerous when permeating (active gases, etc.) should not be used in gaseous form. Be sure to confirm the precautions for each product or to consult TOYOX. Regarding the use of fluids not indicated in the Chemical Resistance Data, consult our website at <http://english.toyox-hose.com/>.
- (4) This data may be amended or added to based on changing product specifications or new information; check the TOYOX website for the latest data.
- (5) Unless otherwise mentioned, the concentration of the solution is that of the saturated solution and the temperature is the room temperature.

- ◎ = Excellent, can be used without problems.
- = Good, may be affected to some extent, but can be used under general conditions.
- △ = Fair, need to verify suitability.
- × = Poor, cannot be used.
- = No data

⚠ Caution The following tables are intended to serve only as your reference of materials, and are not intended to guarantee our products. Evaluate results as the user with the actual equipment and usage conditions.

	Material Chemical (Concentration density % / Temperature °C)	KAMLOK fluid contact surface				KAMLOK gasket fluid contact surface										
		Aluminum	Stainless steel (SCS14)	Polypropylene	Bronze	Buna-N (NBR) equipped as standard	Neoprene (CR)	White Neoprene (CR)	Ethylene-propylene rubber (EPDM)	Silicone rubber	Fluorine resin (PTFE)	Fluorine resin (PTFE) jacket (with fluorine rubber)	Silicone rubber fully covered with fluorine resin (FEP)	Fluorine rubber fully covered with fluorine resin (FEP)	Fluorine rubber	Super fluorine rubber
H	Helium gas	—	—	◎	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Heptane	—	◎	×	—	—	○	○	×	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hexaldehyde	—	—	—	—	×	◎	◎	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hexan	○	◎	△	○	◎	◎	◎	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hexyl alcohol	—	—	○	—	◎	○	○	△	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	High-test hypochlorite (Calcium hypochlorite) [20%]	—	○	◎	—	—	—	—	—	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	×
	Hydraulic oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrazine	—	◎	△	—	—	○	○	◎	△	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	×
	Hydrobromic acid [20%]	—	×	◎	—	×	◎	◎	◎	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrobromic acid [20% 70°C]	—	×	◎	—	—	—	—	—	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrobromic acid [37%]	—	×	◎	—	◎	◎	◎	—	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrochloric acid [10%]	—	×	◎	—	○	○	○	○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrochloric acid [20%]	×	×	◎	—	○	△	△	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrochloric acid [20% 80°C]	×	×	○	—	×	×	×	△	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrochloric acid [38%]	×	×	◎	—	○	△	△	○	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrofluoride [10%]	—	×	◎	—	×	△	△	—	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrofluoride [40%]	—	×	◎	—	×	×	×	—	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrogen fluoride	—	—	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Hydrogen peroxide [5%]	—	△	◎	×	×	△	△	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Hydrogen peroxide [5% 50°C]	—	△	◎	×	×	×	×	△	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
Hydrogen peroxide [30%]	—	△	◎	×	×	×	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	
Hydroquinone	—	—	◎	—	—	—	—	—	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—	
Hypochlorous acid	—	△	◎	—	×	×	×	○	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—	
I	Isobutyl alcohol	—	◎	◎	—	○	○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	Isooctane	—	△	—	—	◎	○	○	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Isopropyl alcohol	○	△	◎	○	△	○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
K	Kerosene (Lamp oil)	◎	◎	△	◎	◎	○	○	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○
	Kerosene (Light oil)	◎	◎	△	○	—	△	△	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
L	Lacquer	○	○	△	○	×	×	×	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	×	—
	Lactic acid	—	△	◎	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Lamp oil (Kerosene)	◎	◎	△	◎	◎	○	○	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○
	Lard	—	○	◎	—	◎	○	○	×	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Lead acetate	—	△	◎	△	—	○	○	◎	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	×	—
	Linolenic acid	—	—	◎	—	○	○	○	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—
	Linseed oil	—	◎	◎	—	◎	○	○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○
	Liquid ammonia	—	◎	△	—	○	△	△	—	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	—	—
	Liquid chlorine	—	—	×	—	×	—	—	—	—	○	○	○	○	—	—
	Lubricant	—	◎	○	—	◎	—	—	×	×	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎