

# FLEX-PRO Peristaltic Metering Pumps

**Tubing Selection Guide** 

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

The system pressure, output volume, chemical being pumped and other variables will affect the performance of the tubing.

The follow data will assist you in determining the most suitable pump tube assembly for your specific application.

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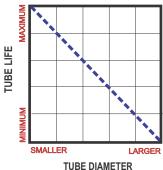
**Tubing Characteristics** 

#### **TUBING CHARACTERISTICS**

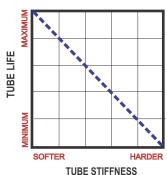
Shown below are the three primary application variables that will affect the life of the tube and the tubing characteristics that are affected by these variables. Chemical resistance is not depicted graphically.

APPLICATION VARIABLES	TUBING	CHARACTE	RISTICS
	Tube Diameter	Material Formulation	Material Stiffness
Discharge Pressure	Х		Х
Output Volume	Х		
Chemical		X	

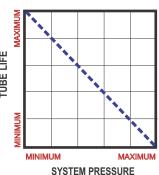




**Tube Life vs Tube Stiffness** 



**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 = Norprene/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 = Norprene Chemical -** 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 = Tygothane -** 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 A2	Pressure A3	Capability A4	Max Temp			
Code	Material	Code	ID Inches	Code	PSI (bar)	PSI (bar)	PSI (bar)	F (C)			
ND	Norprene	D	0.075	Medium	125 (8.6)	125 (8.6)	NA	185 (85)			
NEE	Norprene	EE	0.093	Medium	110 (7.6)	110 (7.6)	NA	185 (85)			
NGG	Norprene	GG	0.187	Medium	110 (7.6)	110 (7.6)	NA	185 (85)			
NHL	Norprene	HL	0.250	Medium	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	185 (85)			
NJ	Norprene	J	0.312	Hard	NA ´	125 (8.6)	100 (6.9)	185 (85)			
NK	Norprene	K	0.375	Hard	NA	125 (8.6)	80 (S.5)	185 (85)			
NKL	Norprene	KL	0.375	Soft	NA	30 (2.1)	30 (2.1)	185 (85)			
NL	Norprene	L	0.500	Medium	NA	ÑΑ	50 (3.4)	185 (85)			
NP	Norprene	Р	0.750	Medium	NA	NA	30 (2.1)	185 (85)			
TH	Norprene Chemical	Н	0.250	Medium	50 (3.4)	50 (3.4)	30 (2.1)	130 (54)			
TK	Norprene Chemical	K	0.375	Medium	NA	50 (3.4)	30 (2.1)	130 (54)			
GE	Tygothane	E	0.125	Medium	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	NA	130 (54)			
GG	Tygothane	G	0.187	Medium	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	NA	130 (54)			
GH	Tygothane	Н	0.250	Medium	NA ´	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	130 (54)			
GK	Tygothane	K	0.375	Medium	NA	65 (4.5)	65 (4.5)	130 (54)			

### **Output vs Pressure and Viscosity**

#### **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.

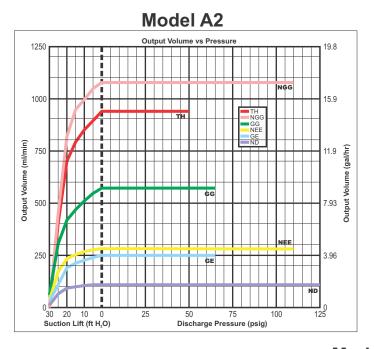
#### **SUCTION LIFT EFFECTS**

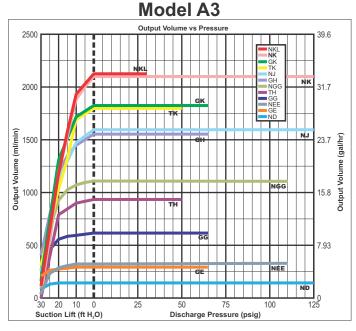
Note that the pump's output specification is based on laboratory tests with water at 72 degrees Fahrenheit (Sp.gr. = 1.0) and 3 feet of suction lift. When lifting fluids with a Specific Gravity other than water, your output rate will vary. Use the following equation and the graphs below to calculate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

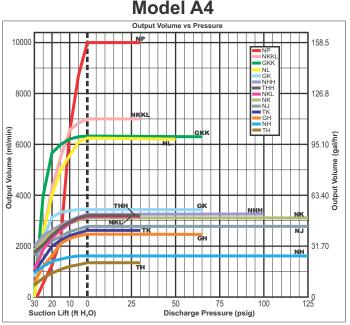
#### Fluid Sp.Gr. x Suction Lift Height = the equivalent height in water

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  $1.20 \times 8 = 9.6$  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.

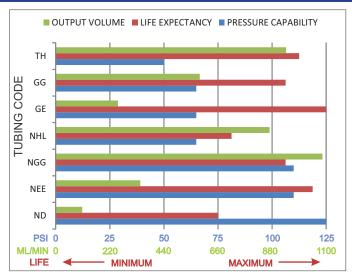






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### **Tube Life Guidelines**



How to use this data:

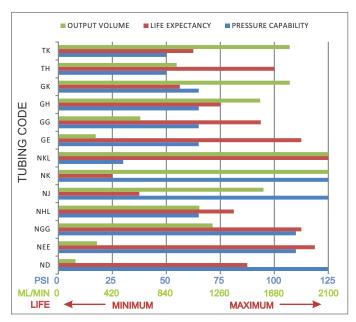
First, select the tube materials that are resistant to the chemical. See the following pages for chemical resistance data.

Then, select the tube sizes that meet the system pressure requirement.

Finally, select the tube with the highest output volume and life expectancy.

Model A	2 Pui	Output	Ranges		
Tube Material	Tube Size	Max Pressure	Max Temp	Output Range	Roller Size
Material	Code	PSI (bar)	F (C)	ML/Min	Code
Norprene	ND	125 (8.6)	185 (85)	1 - 108	A2-SND-R
Flex-A-Prene	NEE	110 (7.6)	185 (85)	3 - 280	A2-SNGG-R
Flex-A-Prene	NGG	110 (7.6)	185 (85)	11 - 1085	A2-SNGG-R
Norprene	NHL	65 (4.5)	185 (85)	9 - 870	A2-SNH-R
Norprene Chemical	TH	50 (3.4)	130 (54)	9 - 937	A2-STH-R
Tygothane	GE	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	3 - 253	A2-SGE-R
Tygothane	GG	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	6 - 586	A2-SGE-R

Note: The NGG tube's maximum output is 1,043 ml/min when using the "S" flexible tubing connections and 989 ml/min when using the "Q" quick-dissconnect connections.



Model A3	3 Pur	np Tube	es and	Output	Ranges
Tube Material	Tube Size	Max Pressure	Max Temp	Output Range	Roller Size
Material	Code	PSI (bar)	F (C)	ML/Min	Code
Norprene	ND	125 (8.6)	185 (85)	.05 - 133	A3-SND-R
Flex-A-Prene	NEE	110 (7.6)	185 (85)	.1 - 300	A3-SNGG-R
Flex-A-Prene	NGG	110 (7.6)	185 (85)	.5 - 1200	A3-SNGG-R
Norprene	NHL	65 (4.5)	185 (85)	.4 - 1097	A3-SNH-R
Norprene	NJ	125 (8.6)	185 (85)	.6 - 1596	A3-SNH-R
Norprene	NK	125 (8.6)	185 (85)	.8 - 2100	A3-SNH-R
Norprene	NKL	30 (2.1)	185 (85)	.8 - 2100	A3-SNH-R
Norprene Chemical	TH	50 (3.4)	130 (54)	.4 - 920	A3-STH-R
Norprene Chemical	TK	50 (3.4)	130 (54)	.7 - 1800	A3-STH-R
Tygothane	GE	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	.1 - 290	A3-SGE-R
Tygothane	GG	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	.3 - 637	A3-SGE-R
Tygothane	GH	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	.6 - 1570	A3-SGE-R
Tygothane	GK	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	.7 - 1800	A3-SGE-R

Note: The NGG tube's maximum output is 1,150 ml/min when using the "S" flexible tubing connections and 1,041 ml/min when using the "Q" quick-dissconnect connections.

	OUTPUT VOLUME	LIFE EXPECTANCY	■ PRESSUF	RE CAPABILITY	
тк					
THH				-	
TH T				-	
GKK			+		
Ш GK					
TUBING CODE			_		
O NKKL			_		
□ NKL					
€ NP					
[ NL ]					_
NHL					
NHHL			_		
NHH					
NK		-			
NJ					
NH					
PSI 0	25	50	<b>75</b>	100	125
ML/MIN C		4000	6000	8000	10000
LIFE	<b>←</b> MINIM	IUM	MAXI	мим —	<b>→</b>

Model A	4 Pu	mp Tub	es and	Output I	Ranges
Tube	Tube	Max	Max	Output	Roller
Material	Size	<b>Pressure</b>	Temp	Range	Size
Material	Code	PSI (bar)	F (C)	ML/Min	Code
Norprene	NH	125 (8.6)	185 (85)	.7 - 1800	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NHL	65 (4.5)	185 (85)	.7 - 1800	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NJ	100 (6.9)	185 (85)	1.1 - 2800	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NK	80 (5.5)	185 (85)	1.3 - 3200	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NHH	100 (6.9)	185 (85)	1.4 - 3400	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NHHL	65 (4.5)	185 (85)	1.4 - 3400	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NL	50 (3.4)	185 (85)	2.5 - 6300	A4-MNL-R
Norprene	NP	30 (2.1)	185 (85)	4.0 - 10000	A4-MNL-R
Norprene	NKL	30 (2.1)	185 (85)	1.3 - 3200	A4-MNH-R
Norprene	NKKL	30 (2.1)	185 (85)	2.8 - 7000	A4-MNH-R
Norprene Chemical	TH	30 (2.1)	130 (54)	.5 - 1300	A4-MTH-R
Norprene Chemical	TK	30 (2.1)	130 (54)	1.1 - 2700	A4-MTH-R
Norprene Chemical	THH	30 (2.1)	130 (54)	1.3- 3200	A4-MTH-R
Tygothane	GH	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	1.0 - 2500	A4-MGH-R
Tygothane	GK	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	1.4 - 3500	A4-MGH-R
Tygothane	GKK	65 (4.5)	130 (54)	2.5 - 6300	A4-MGH-R

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### Chemical Resistance

<i>J</i>									
28 Day Immersions at 73°F	ene	cal			ene	cal			ene
e e outou	Į.	Chemical			Ą	Ξ			lex-A-Prene Chemical e
E = Excellent G = Good	A-X	the			X-A	he			x-A the
F = Fair	Fle	0	ne		Fle	0	ne		/Fle e C ne
U = Not Recommended	ene,	ren	tha		ene,	ren	tha		ene, ren tha
	Norprene/Flex-A-Prene	Norprene	<b>Tygothane</b>		Norprene/Flex-A-Prene	Norprene Chemical	<b>Tygothane</b>		Norprene/Flex-A-Prene Norprene Chemical Tygothane
Chemical, Conc. % (1)							-	Chemical, Conc. % (1)	
Acetate Solvents Acetic Acid, 10% in w	F E	U E	U G	Bromine, Anhydrous Liquid Butadiene	U E	U G	U E	Ethylene Chlorohydrin Ethylene Diamine	E E U F U U
Acetic Acid, 50-60% in w	G	Ε	U	Butane	Ε	G	Ε	Ethylene Dichloride	F U U
Acetic Acid, Glacial, 100% Acetic Anhydride	G E	E E	U		G G	U E	U U	Ethylene Glycol Ethylene Oxide	E E E E E E
Acetone	U	G	U	Butyric Acid	G	U	U	Fatty Acids	F F G
Acrylonitrile	G G	G U	U	Calcium Bisulfite, 1% in w Calcium Bromide 52%	E	E	E	Ferric Chloride, 43% in w Ferric Hydroxide	E E E E E U
Adipic Acid, 100% in alc Air	E	E		Calcium Carbonate, 25% acids	Ε	Ε	Ε	Ferric Nitrate, 60% in w	EEE
Alcohols General	E	Е	U	Calcium Chlorate, 30% in w	Е	Ε	Е	Ferric Salts	EEE
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Allyl Alcohol	U F	U E	G U	Calcium Chloride, 30% in w Calcium Hydroxide, 10% in glycerol	E	E	L	Ferric Sulfate, 5% in w Ferrous Chloride, 40% in w	E E E E E E
Alum, 5% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Calcium Hydroxide, 20% in water	Ε	Ε	U	Ferrous Salts	EEE
Aluminum Chloride, 53% in w Aluminum Chlorohydrate 50%	E E	E E	Ε.	Calcium Hypochlorite, 20% in w Calcium Nitrate, 55% in w	E E	E		Ferrous Sulfate, 5% in w Fluoborate Salts	E E E E E E
Aluminum Fluoride, 0.1% in w	E	E		Calcium Oxide, 3% in w	E	E		Fluoboric Acid, 48% in w	UEU
Aluminum Hydroxide, 2% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Calcium Salts	Ε	Ε	Ε	Fluorine Gas	UUU
Aluminum Nitrate, 39% in w Aluminum Potassium Sulfate	E E	E	F	Calcium Sulfate, 1% in w Carbon Dioxide, Wet/Dry	E	E		Fluosilicic Acid, 30% in w (Fluoride) Formaldehyde, 37% in w	E E F E E U
Aluminum Sulfate	Ε	Ε	Ε	Carbon Disulfide	U	U	U	Formic Acid, 25% in w	EEF
Aluminum Sulfate, 50% in w Aluminum Salts	E E	E	E	Carbon Monoxide Carbon Tetrachloride	E U	E U	E U	Formic Acid, 40-50% in w	G E U G E U
Amines	F	Ū	Ū	Carbonic Acid	E	E	Ε	Formic Acid, 98% in w Fruit Juice	EEE
Ammonia, Anhydrous Liquid	G	G	F	Castor Oil	F	G		Fuel Oil	U U G
Ammonium Acetate, 45% in w Ammonium Bifluoride, 50% in w	E	E	G	Cellosolve Cellosolve Acetate	F	U	U	Furfural Gallic Acid, 17% in acetone	U U U G U U
Ammonium Bisulfite, 50%	Ε	Ε	-	Chloroacetic Acid, 20% in w	G	Ε	Ū	Gasoline, Automotive	U U G
Ammonium Carbonate, 50% in w Ammonium Chloride, 23% in w	E E	E E	E	Chlorobenzene, Mono, Di, Tri Chloroform	U	U	U	Gelatin Glucose, 50% in w	E E E E E E
Ammonium Hydroxide, 5-10% in w	Ē	Ε		Chlorosulfonic Acid	Ü	U	Ü	Glycerol, (Glycerin)	EEE
Ammonium Hydroxide, 30% in w Ammonium Nitrate, 54% in w	E E	E	F E	Chromic Acid, 10-20% in w	E F	E G	U U	Glycolic Acid, 70% in w	G E U U U G
Ammonium Persulfate, 30% in w	E	Ε	Ε	Chromium Salts	Ē	E	E	Heptane Hexane	U U G U U G
Ammonium Phosphate, 21% in w	Ε	Ε		Citric Acid, 50% in w	Ε	Ε	G	Hydrazine	F U U
Ammonium Salts Ammonium Sulfate, 30% in w	E	E		Coconut Oil Copper Salts	F E	G E	E	Hydrobromic Acid, 20-50% in w Hydrobromic Acid, 100% in w	U E U
Amyl Acetate	G	U	U	Corn Syrup	Ε	Ε	Ε	Hydrochloric Acid, 10% in w	EEF
Amyl Alcohol Amyl Chloride	U	E U	F U		F U	G	E U	Hydrochloric Acid, 37% in w Hydrocyanic Acid	G E U E E G
Aniline	F	Ü	Ü	Cresylic Acid	G	U	Ü	Hydrofluoric Acid, 10% in w	UEU
Aniline Hydrochloride Antimony Salts	F E	U E	U E	Cupric Chloride, 40% in w Cupric Cyanide, 10% in dilute bases	E	E	E	Hydrofluoric Acid, 25% in w Hydrofluoric Acid, 40-48% in w	U E U
Antimony Trichloride	E	E	F	Cupric Nitrate, 70% in w	E	E	E	Hydriodic Acid, 45-48% in w	GEU
Aqua Regia	Ū	Ē	ñ		Е	Ε	E	Hydrogen Peroxide, 3% in w	EEE
Aqueous Ammonia Aromatic Hydrocarbons	E	E	F U	Cyclohexane Cyclohexanone	U	U F	G	Hydrogen Peroxide, 10% in w Hydrogen Peroxide, 30% in w	E E E
Arsenic Acid, 20% in w	F	Ε	Ε	Detergent Solutions	G	Ε	Ε	Hydrogen Peroxide, 90% in w	G G U
Arsenic Salts ASTM Reference No. 1 Oil	E F	E	E	Diacetone Alcohol Dibutyl Phthalate	U E	E	F U	Hydrogen Sulfide Hydroquinone, 7% in w	E E E G E E
ASTM Reference No. 1 Oil	Ü		Ē	Dichlorobenzene	U	U	U	Hypochlorous Acid, 25% in w	EEF
ASTM Reference No. 3 Oil	Ū	Ū	E	Diesel Fuel	Ū	Ū	G	lodine, 50 ppm in w	EEE
Barium Carbonate, 1% in w Barium Chloride, 27% in w	E E	E	E	Diethylamine, 2.5% in w Diethylene Glycol	E E	E E	E	Isobutyl Alcohol Isooctane	F E U U U G
Barium Hydroxide, 5% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Diethyl Ether	F	U	U	Isopropyl Acetate	G U U
Barium Salts Barium Sulfate, <1% in dilute acids	E	E	E	Dimethylformamide Dimethylsulfoxide	G E	E G	U	Isopropyl Alcohol Isopropyl Ether	F E U F U U
Barium Sulfide	Ε	Ε	Ε		E	E	U	Jet Fuel, Jp8	U U G
Beer	E	E	Е	Dioxane	U	U	U	Kerosene	UUG
Benzaldehyde Benzene	U	F U	U	Ether Ethyl Acetate	F	U G	U	Ketones Lacquer Solvents	U F U G U U
Benzenesulfonic Acid	U	U	U	Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	F	Ε	U	Lactic Acid, 3-10% in w	EEG
Benzoic Acid Benzyl Alcohol	E	E	U	Ethyl Benzoate Ethyl Chloride	U F	U	U	Lactic Acid, 85% in w Lard, Animal Fat	G E U F G E
Bleach Liquor, 22% in w	Ε	Ε	G	Ethyl Ether	F	U	U	Lead Acetate, 35% in w	EEE
Borax, 6% in w	E	E	Е	Ethylamine, 70% in w	U	G	U	Lead Nitrate, 27% in w	EEE
Boric Acid, 4% in w	Е	Е	Е	Ethylene Bromide	U	F	U	Lead Salts	EEE

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### **Chemical Resistance**

28 Day Immersions at 73°F	ene	sal			ene	cal			ene
E = Excellent G = Good F = Fair U = Not Recommended	Norprene/Flex-A-Prene	ene Chemical	Tygothane		Norprene/Flex-A-Prene	Norprene Chemical	hane	Chemical, Conc. % (1)	Norprene/Flex-A-Prene Norprene Chemical Tygothane
Chemical, Conc. % (1)	orpre	Norprene	ygot	Chemical, Conc. % (1)	orpre	orpr	ygot	Chemical Cone % w	orpre orpr ygot
Lemon Oil	U		G	Paraffins	U	Z U		Sodium Peroxide, 20% in w	E E E
Lime Slurry (Calcium Hydroxide)	E	E	U	Peracetic acid	G	Ε	-	Sodium Phosphate, 30% in w	EEE
Limonene-D	U F	U F	G G	Perchloric Acid, 67% in w	E F	E U	U	Sodium Salts	E E E
Linoleic Acid Linseed Oil	F	G	E	Perchloroethylene Phenol, 5-10% in w	E	E	U U	Sodium Sulfate, 38% in w Sodium Sulfide, 45% in w	EEE
Lubricating Oils, Petroleum	U	U	Ε	Phenol, 91% in w	Ε	Ε		Sodium Sulfite, 10% in w	EEE
Magnesium Carbonate, 1% in w Magnesium Chloride, 35% in w	E	E		Phosphoric Acid, <10% in w Phosphoric Acid, 25% in w	E E	E E		Stannic Chloride, 50% in w Stannous Chloride, 45% in w	E E F E E E
Magnesium Hydroxide	Ē	Ε	Ε	Phosphoric Acid, 85% in w	Ē	Ε		Stearic Acid, 5% in alc	F F G
Magnesium Hydroxide,10% in acids	Ε	E	Ε	Phosphorous Trichloride Acid	G	Ε		Styrene Monomer	n n n
Magnesium Nitrate, 50% in w Magnesium Sulfate, 25% in w	E E	E	F	Photographic Solutions Phthalic Acid, 9% in alc	G E	E		Sulfur Chloride Sulfur Dioxide, Gas Dry	U E U E E F
Maleic Acid, 30% in w	F	F	G	Phthalic Anhydride, 9% in alc	Ē	Ε	U	Sulfur Dioxide, Gas Wet	EEF
Malic Acid, 36% in w	E	E	G	Picric Acid, 1% in w	Ū	E		Sulfur Trioxide, Wet	G G U E E E
Manganese Salts Manganese Sulfate, 34% in w	E	E	E	Plating Solutions Polyaluminum Chloride (PAC) in w	E	E	U -	Sulfuric Acid, 10% in w Sulfuric Acid, 30% in w	E E E
Mercuric Chloride, 6% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX)	-	G	-	Sulfuric Acid, 95-98% in w	UEU
Mercuric Cyanide, 8% in w Mercurous Nitrate, 10% in dilute acids	E	E		Potassium Carbonate, 55% in w Potassium Chloride, 20% in w	E	E	E	Sulfurous Acid Tannic Acid, 75% in w	E E E G E U
Mercury	E	Ē		Potassium Cyanide, 33% in w	Ē	Ē	Ē	Tanning Solutions	EEF
Mercury Salts	Ε	E	Ε	Potassium Dichromate, 5% in w	E	Ε	E	Tartaric Acid, 56% in w	EEE
Methane Gas Methyl Acetate	E G	E U		Potassium Hydroxide, 43% in w Potassium Hypochlorite, 70% in w	E	E E	U E	Tetrahydrofuran Thionyl Chloride	U U U E E F
Methyl Alcohol (Methanol)	Ε	Ē		Potassium lodide, 56% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Tin Salts	EEE
Methyl Bromide	F	U	U		E	E	E	Titanium Salts	EEE
Methyl Chloride Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F U	U F	U	Potassium Oxide, 50% in w Potassium Permanganate, 6% in w	E	E	E	Toluene Trichloroacetic Acid, 90% in w	U U U G E U
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	U	F	U	Potassium Salts	Ε	Ε	Ε	Trichloroethane	F U U
Methylene Chloride Methyl Methacrylate	F U	U	U	Potassium Sulfate, 10% in w Potassium Sulfide, 20% in w	E E	E	E	Triethanolamine Trichloroethylene	F U U U U U
Milk	E	E	E	Propyl Alcohol (Propanol)	F	E	Ū	Trichloropropane	F U U
Mineral Oil	U	U	E	Propylene Glycol	E	E	E	Tricresyl Phosphate	E E U
Mineral Spirits Molasses	U E	U E	G E	Propylene Oxide Pyridine	E F	E F	E U	Trisodium Phosphate Turpentine	E E E U U G
Monoethanolamine	F	U	U	Salicylic Acid, 1% in w	Ε	Ε	G	Urea, 20% in w	EEE
Motor Oil Naphtha	U	U	E G	Silicone Oils Silver Nitrate, 55% in w	F E	E		Uric Acid Vinegar	E E F E E G
Naphthalene	U	U	G	Skydrol 500A	Ū	Ū	G	Vinyl Acetate	GUU
Nickel Chloride, 40% in w	E	E	E	Soap Solutions	G	_		Water, Brine	EEE
Nickel Nitrate, 75% in w Nickel Salts	E			Sodium Acetate, 55% in w Sodium Aluminate	E			Water, Deionized Water, Distilled	E E E E E E
Nickel Sulfate, 25% in w	Ε			Sodium Benzoate, 22% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	Xylene	U U U
Nitric Acid, 10% in w Nitric Acid, 35% in w	E	E		Sodium Bicarbonate, 7% in w Sodium Bisulfate, 50% in w	E E	E		Zinc Chloride, 80% in w Zinc Salts	E E E E E E
Nitric Acid, 53% iff W Nitric Acid, 68-71% in w	Ū			Sodium Bisulfite		Ē	Ē	Zinc Salts Zinc Sulfate, 30% in w	EEE
Nitrobenzene	U	U		Sodium Carbonate,7% in w (soda ash)			E		
Nitromethane Nitrous Acid, 10% in w	U E	U		Sodium Chlorate, 45% in w Sodium Chloride, 20% in w		E	E		
Oils, Animal	F	G	Ε	Sodium Chlorite, 12% in	Ε	-	-		
Oils, Essential	U			Sodium Cyanide, 30% in w	E	E		(1) - If a concentration is not indicate	
Oils, Hydraulic (Phosphate Ester) Oils, Hydrocarbon	U U	U		Sodium Dichromate, 70% in w Sodium Fluoride, 3% in w	E E	E E	E	100% concentration or the maximum solubility in water.	percent
Oils, Vegetable	F	G	Ε	Sodium Hydroxide, 10-15% in w	Ε	Ε	U	•	
Oleic Acid Oleum, 25% in w	F E	F	G	Sodium Hydroxide, 30-50% in w Sodium Hypochlorite, 25% in w	E E	E	U G	NOTE - Concentrations of room temp liquids are given in % volume. Conce	
Ortho Dichlorobenzene	U	U	U	Sodium Nitrate, 3.5% in w	Ε	Ε	Ε	room temperature solids are given in	
Oxalic Acid, 12% in w	G	E	U	Sodium Perborate, 25% in w				w = Water	
Ozone, 300pphm Palmitic Acid, 100% in ether	E F	F	G	Sodium Permanganate, 40% in w Sodium Persulfate	E	Ē	Ē	alc = Alcohol - = no data	
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