

Habasit chemical resistance class overview

Remarks/Preconditions

The properties indicated are not guaranteed!

Solids

All Habasit power transmission and conveyor belts are resistant to all kinds of solids.

Cleaning, Disinfection

For the cleaning and disinfection of our products, neutral, acidic and alkaline cleaners may be used (see following table/class overview), provided that the producer's specifications regarding concentration, temperature and exposure time are strictly complied with. If these instructions are not adhered to, damage is likely to occur.

Chemicals

▲ ! Combinations of chemicals may cause unpredictable damage.

Water

Belt types with a traction layer made of polyamide (of resistance classes 1 and 2) are hygroscopic. They are subject to elongation by water absorption up to approx. 2% and shrink again on drying.

▲ ! In extreme cases (immersion in water), irreversible shrinking may occur.
Armid belts are not hygroscopic. Belt types with a traction layer made of polyester (of resistance classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) remain dimensionally stable on exposure to water.

Radiation

▲ ! High-energy radiation (α , β , γ), x-rays and electron beams result in general in a reduced lifetime.

Influences not listed

Our application engineers will be pleased to provide information on the resistance to influences not listed.

Legend

- = **Resistant** under standard climatic conditions of 23 °C/73 °F and 50% relative humidity (DIN 50005/ISO 554).
- = **Limited resistance.** Depending on operating conditions (exposure time, thermal/mechanical stress), discoloration, swelling, embrittlement or abrasion is possible.
- = **Not resistant.**

Influence	Habasit Chemical Resistance Class									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
Acetic acid >25%	○	○	○		○	○	○	●		●
Acetone	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	●
Alcohols	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Alkalis, strong	●	●						●	●	●
Alkalis, weak	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ammonia, gaseous and aqueous	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
Ammonium salts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Amyl acetate	●		○			○	○	●		●
Amyl alcohol	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Aniline	●		○	●		○	○	●		
Arachis Oil	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
B										
Baking fats	●	●			●	●		●		●
Baking powder	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Beer	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benzene	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Benzoic acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bitter almond oil	●		○		●	●	○	●		●
Bitumen	●	●		○	●	●		●		●
Bleaching lyes		○		○	○	○		●		●
Boric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brandy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bromine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Butanol	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Butter	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Butyric acid	●	●			●	●		●		●
C										
Calcium cyanamide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Carbon tetrachloride	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Castor oil	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Caustic soda	●	●						●	●	●
Caustic soda solution	●	●						●		●
Chlorine	○	○	○	○	○	○		●	○	●
Chlorobenzene	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Chromic acid			○				○	●		●
Cider	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Citric acid	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Coconut oil	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Cola concentrates	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Common salt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cottonseed oil	●	●	○		●	●	○	●		●
Cresol	○	○	○	○		○	○	●	○	
Cyclohexane	●	●	○	○	●		○	●		
Cyclohexanol	●	●	○		●	○	○	●		●
Cyclohexanone	●	○	○		○	○	○	●		●
D										
Decaline	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
Detergents (see also remarks)										
– acid	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
– alkaline	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
– chlorinated								●	●	●
– neutral	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Developer, photographic					●	●		●		●
Diazonium salts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diesel oil	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	
Diethylene glycol	●	●		●	●	○		●	●	●
Disinfectants, see detergents										
E										
Edible fats and salad oils	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Essential oils	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●
Ester	●	●	○		●	○	○	●	●	●
Ether	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●
Ethyl acetate	●	○	○		○	○	○	●	●	●
Ethyl alcohol	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●

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Influence	Habasit Chemical Resistance Class									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F										
Fats	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Fatty acids	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●
Fatty alcohols	●	●		●	●	○		●	●	●
Fertilizers	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fish, fish waste	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Formaldehyde	●	●		●	●	○		●	●	●
Formic acid	○	○				○		●	●	●
Fructose	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fruit juices	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Fuel oil	●	●	○	○	●	●		●	○	○
G										
Glacial acetic acid	○	○	○		○	○	○	●		●
Glucose	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Glycerine	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●
Glycol	●	●		●	●			●	●	●
Glysantine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
H										
Heptane	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
Hexane	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
Hydrocarbons, aliphatic	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	
Hydrocarbons, aromatic	●	○	○	○	○		○	●	○	
Hydrocarbons, chlorinated	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Hydrochloric acid <20%	○	○	●				●	●		●
Hydrofluoric acid	○	○		○		○		●	○	●
Hydrogen peroxid			●				●	●	●	●
Hydroquinone					●	●		●		●
Hypochlorite (javelle water)		○		○	○	○		●	○	●
I										
Inks	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iodine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●
Isooctane	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
Isopropanol	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
J										
Javel water (javelle water/hypochlorite)		○		○	○	○		●	○	●
K										
Kerosene	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
Ketones	●	○	○		○	○	○	●		
L										
Latex	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lemonades	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Linseed oil	●	●	○		●	●	○	●		●
Liqueurs	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
M										
Margarine	●	●	○		●	●	●	●		●
Metal salts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Methanol	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Methyl acetate	●	○	○		○	○	○	●	●	●
Methyl ethyl ketone	●	○	○		○	○	○	●	●	
Methylene chloride	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	
Milk	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mineral oils	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
Molasses	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Motor oils	●	●	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●
Mustard	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
N										
Nitric acid <40%	○	○		○				●		●
Nitrocellulose thinners	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●

