

## Insulations and Jackets

Table 6: Comparative Properties of Rubber Insulations

Properties	Rubber	Neoprene	Hypalon® (Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene)	EPDM (Ethylene-Propylene- Diene Elastomer)	Silicone
<b>Oxidation Resistance</b>	F	G	E	E	E
<b>Heat Resistance</b>	F	G	E	E	O
<b>Oil Resistance</b>	P	G	G	P	F-G
<b>Low-Temperature Flexibility</b>	G	F-G	F	G-E	O
<b>Weather, Sun Resistance</b>	F	G	E	E	O
<b>Ozone Resistance</b>	P	G	E	E	O
<b>Abrasion Resistance</b>	E	G-E	G	G	P
<b>Electrical Properties</b>	G	P	G	E	G
<b>Flame Resistance</b>	P	G	G	P	F-G
<b>Nuclear Radiation Resistance</b>	F	F-G	E	G	E
<b>Water Resistance</b>	G	E	E	G-E	G-E
<b>Acid Resistance</b>	F-G	G	E	G-E	F-G
<b>Alkali Resistance</b>	F-G	G	E	G-E	F-G
<b>Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Resistance</b> (Gasoline, Kerosene, etc.)	P	G	F	P	P-F
<b>Aromatic Hydrocarbons Resistance</b> (Benzol, Toluol, etc.)	P	P-F	F	F	P
<b>Halogenated Hydrocarbons Resistance</b> (Degreaser Solvents)	P	P	P-F	P	P-G
<b>Alcohol Resistance</b>	G	F	G	P	G

These ratings are based on average performance of general purpose compounds.  
Any given property can usually be improved by the use of selective compounding.

### Legend

<b>P</b>	Poor
<b>F</b>	Fair
<b>G</b>	Good
<b>E</b>	Excellent
<b>O</b>	Outstanding

Hypalon is a DuPont trademark.