

### Technical Bulletin 26: Determining Strength Retention in Chemical Environments

The Twin-Path® User Manual gives a guide for Twin-Path Sling’s resistance to many common chemicals. See Table 1 for information on many common examples. However, in the case of chemicals not listed, elevated concentrations or long-term exposure, Slingmax can help to determine the strength retention of your sling.

Chemical	Resistance	Chemical	Resistance
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>	Excellent	<b>Alkalis</b>	Excellent
Hydraulic Fluid	Excellent	Chlorine bleach	Poor
Crude Oil	Excellent	Sodium Hydroxide	Fair
Gasoline	Excellent	High Concentration Sodium Hydroxide	Poor
Kerosene	Excellent	<b>Other</b>	
Diesel Fuel	Excellent	Salt Water	Excellent
Mineral Oil	Excellent	Ammonia	Fair
<b>Acids</b>	Excellent	<b>Most Solvents</b>	Excellent
Sulfuric Acid	Excellent	Ethanol	Excellent
High Concentration Sulfuric Acid	Fair	Methanol	Excellent
Hydrochloric Acid	Excellent	Toluene	Excellent
Phosphoric Acid	Excellent	d-limonene	Poor
Boric Acid	Excellent		

Table 1 – Chemical Resistance

Slingmax can provide a small sling (ex. TPXCF1000 x 3ft) at no charge. The end user can then place the sling in the environment under the same loading conditions. After a pre-determined amount of time the sling can be submitted back to Slingmax for evaluation and subsequent break test. The results of the test will be shared with the end user and a determination if the Twin-Path sling will work in that environment will be made.

Note: MSDS should be provided for any chemical that remains on the sling so that Slingmax personnel can take appropriate precautions while handling. Slingmax reserves the right to reject samples that contain dangerous contamination.