

**Chloroprene (CR)** also called neoprene is one of the oldest synthetic elastomers. It is used in a variety of applications due to its ability to resist both oils and oxidation. Chloroprene has good resistance to naphthenic and paraffinic oils of high molecular weight, but swells excessively in aromatic oils of low molecular weight. Vulcanizates of chloroprene display little significant change after prolonged outdoor exposure. Because of its chlorine content, flame resistance is superior to that of most other rubbers. Some chloroprene vulcanizates, especially O-Rings, sometimes exhibit distortion due to crystallization of the rubber at room temperature, which can be completely reversed by warming the parts in low heat. Chloroprene is especially well suited to rubber-to-metal bonding. NEOPRENE is one of the best all-purpose elastomers where resistance to ozone, sunlight, oxidation and many petroleum derivatives are of prime importance. Added advantages include good resistance to water, many chemicals plus good resilience characteristics and tensile strength properties.

**Limitations:** Is generally attacked by strong oxidizing acids, esters, ketones, chlorinated, aromatic oils and nitro hydrocarbons.

**Temperature Resistance:** -54°C to 135°C (-65° to 275° F)

**Typical Uses:** Bridge Bearing Pads, Food & Beverage Seals, Refrigerator Parts.

**Physical Properties:**

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Tensile strength		•		
Elongation		•		
Low temperature flexibility		•		
Compression Set		•		
Tear resistance			•	
Abrasion resistance	•			
Flame resistance		•		
Gas permeability		•		

**Chemical Resistance:**

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Ozone	•			
Weather	•			
Dilute acids	•			
Dilute alkalis	•			
Automotive refrigerants	•			
Water		•		
Steam			•	
Aromatic & oxygenated solvents				•