

# KNOW YOUR MATERIALS

**3**  
WAYS  
TO  
TEST

## VISUAL INSPECTION 1

Colors may vary with UV exposure, chemical exposure, or wear.



## SINK OR FLOAT 2

Drop the material in water. Only low-density materials like polypropylene and polyethylene float in water.



## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3

Scratch the material's surface with your fingernail. Polyethylene and PK will show a mark; polypropylene and acetal will not show a mark.



## INTRALOX® MODULAR PLASTIC BELTING

Actual color may vary from visual representation. To confirm your material, please contact Intralox Technical Support.

## INTRALOX THERMODRIVE® BELTING

Actual color may vary from visual representation. To confirm your material, please contact Intralox Technical Support.



**Intralox Team Tip:** If you take proper care to ensure compatibility between cleaning agents and belt materials, chemical resistance can far exceed usable belt life.

## INTRALOX MODULAR PLASTIC BELTING

### Chemical Compatibility Guidelines (Meat and Poultry)

<b>Not Resistant</b>	Chemical will affect visual, mechanical, and/or physical properties of the belt.													
<b>Partially Resistant</b>	Chemical may affect visual, mechanical, and/or physical properties of the belt.													
<b>Resistant</b>	Chemical does not affect visual, mechanical, and/or physical properties of the belt.													
INDEPENDENT TEST DATA														
	Sodium Hypochlorite		Sodium Hydroxide		Phosphoric Acid		Peracetic Acid (PAA)		Lactic Acid		Glycolic Acid		Nitric Acid	
	Concentration		Concentration		Concentration		Concentration		Concentration		Concentration		Concentration	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
	200	150,500	1,950	250,000	1,210	300,000	500	180,000	1,250	320,000	Not Tested	300,000	6,250	100,000
Acetal					Stress Cracks	Stress Cracks		Stress Cracks						
PK		Color Change*		Color Change*		Color Change*								

\*Discoloration (slight to moderate yellowing/golden brown)

**NOTE:** Regular chemical exposure over time will degrade plastics. Factors affecting the degree of degradation are dwell time, temperature, and chemical concentration. Lower dwell time, temperature, and concentration will minimize chemical belt damage. The purpose of this document is to provide general guidelines. Actual conditions will vary in every plant and application. This document is not intended to be used for advice on virucide management or efficacy. This document is not intended to be used for belting materials other than those provided by Intralox.

SUPPLIER/GENERAL LITERATURE				
	Hydrogen Peroxide	Isopropyl Alcohol	Ethanol	Quaternary Ammonium
Acetal				
PK				

**DETERGENTS (Cleaning)**

**Protein Applications**  
Standard chlorinated alkaline detergent used as directed by chemical supplier

**Non-protein Applications**  
Standard alkaline detergent used as directed by chemical supplier

**Hard Water or Protein Buildup**  
Contact chemical supplier for recommendation

Detergents described as heavy degreasers, smoke house detergents, etc., should never be used.  
Belt soaking is not recommended.

**SANITIZERS (Sanitation)**

Strong, inorganic acids should not be used unless a full evaluation of the chemical has been conducted and approved. This includes—but is not limited to—temperature, concentration, exposure time, and frequency of use.  
Examples of strong, inorganic acids include phosphoric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, etc.

## INTRALOX THERMODRIVE BELTING

### Chemical Compatibility Guidelines (Meat and Poultry)

BELT CHEMICAL RESISTANCE TABLE						
	Sodium Hypochlorite	Peracetic Acid (PAA)	Nitric Acid	Phosphoric Acid	Lactic Acid	Sodium Hydroxide
Dura						
A23						
Polyurethane						

**GOOD** – Generally acceptable at all relevant concentrations

**PARTIALLY RESISTANT** – Depends on the concentration

**BAD** – Generally unacceptable at all relevant concentrations

**UNKNOWN** – Limited information



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