



CHEMOTECHNIQUE  
DIAGNOSTICS

**Patch Test Products  
& Reference Manual  
2017**





## President's message

At Chemotechnique Diagnostics, our passion and total focus on contact dermatitis and patch testing is to ensure that you, as a physician, will have the most advanced products and services that will provide your patients with improved health and enhanced quality of life.

I would like to thank our most qualified distributors for making sure that we can, through our continuing effort and their tireless work, continue to serving dermatology world wide in 2017.

Always at your service,



**Bo Niklasson**  
CEO and President  
Chemotechnique MB Diagnostics AB



The Chemotechnique crew at the ESCD in Manchester 2016



## Patch Test Products authorized by the **ICDRG** **Distributed Worldwide**

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**Chemotechnique MB Diagnostics AB**  
Modemgatan 9 | SE-235 39 | Vellinge  
Sweden | Tel +46 40 466 077  
**[www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se)**

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# Chemotechnique



## CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

### Chemotechnique MB Diagnostics AB (Chemotechnique)



Providing patch test solutions since 1981 we are proud to be recognized as the Trusted name in Patch Testing. Based in the Scania region of Sweden, Chemotechnique is leading the way for patch testing - serving dermatology by supplying our patch test products through our distribution network to over **100 countries**.

### Research and Development



With emphasis on R&D and working in close cooperation with contact dermatitis research groups such as the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (**ICDRG**), the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (**EECDRG**) and the North American Contact Dermatitis Group (**NACDG**), we ensure that our product line-up has the ideal composition.

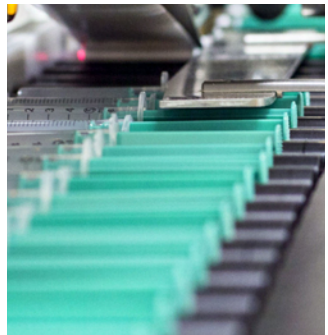
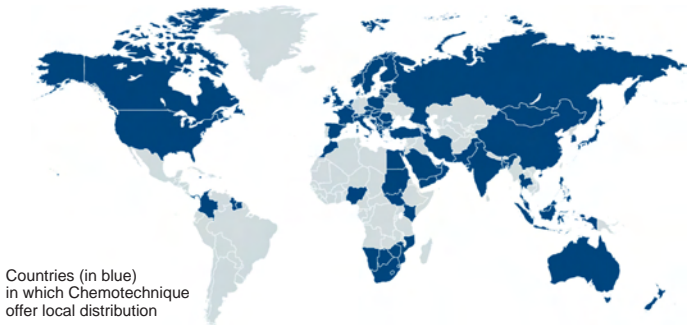
### Highest quality products



We offer a complete range of high quality patch test products including haptens, patch test units, as well as patch test accessories and spot tests. Our haptens are produced in Sweden under strict pharmaceutical control following the **GMP** quality management system audited by the Swedish Medical Products Agency.

Certified by the **ISO 13485** and **ISO 9001** Quality Management systems our high quality products and reliable service will aid you in the diagnosis of contact allergy in your patients.

## the Trusted name in Patch Testing



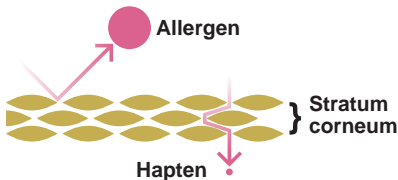
# Patch Testing



## Contact Allergy & Allergic Contact Dermatitis (ACD)



**Contact Allergy** is the result of specific immune responses caused by **antigens**. Unlike **allergens** (such as pollens and animal proteins) causing other forms of allergy, the culprits of Contact Allergies, **haptens**, are not antigens by themselves. Haptens (typically small, chemically reactive molecules with low molecular weight) need to penetrate the horny layer of the skin in order to conjugate to epidermal and dermal proteins forming “hapten-carrier complexes” with antigenic properties capable of causing **contact allergy**. Examples of widely recognized haptens include nickel, formaldehyde and preservatives in cosmetics



Contact allergy is the state of being sensitized to a hapten. Sensitization to a hapten occurs when the accumulated exposure to that specific hapten surpasses a certain threshold. This threshold is individual and varies greatly between different persons. Some will develop an allergy the first time encountering a hapten, others withstand a life time of exposure without becoming sensitized. The median prevalence of contact allergy to at least one hapten is around 20% in the general population.

**Allergic Contact Dermatitis (ACD)** is a disease of the skin that emerges in people that are exposed to specific haptens after having developed contact allergy. Once allergic, the subject will respond with skin inflammation (redness, flaking skin or blisters) whenever exposed. Individuals handling haptens as part of their profession run a higher risk of developing **ACD**. ACD accounts for 20% of all reported work related skin diseases. Occupational fields with high occurrences of ACD include (but are not limited to) hairdressing, construction work, cleaning and health care. Chronic once developed, and with no known cure, contact allergy is of major distress for those affected.

### Diagnosis



While contact allergy cannot be treated it can be diagnosed; by **Patch Testing** and not by **Skin Allergy Testing** (such as skin prick testing - used for the diagnosis of, for instance, respiratory allergies).

Knowing what hapten is causing the allergic reactions helps the patient stay clear of that specific hapten, avoiding **ACD** and thereby effectively improving the quality of life for the individual.

The indication for Patch Testing is to **test all patients in whom contact allergy is suspected or needs to be ruled out**, regardless of age or anatomical site of dermatitis. Patch testing may also be advised when suspecting conditions that mimic contact allergic reactions, indications include:

- Erythema multiforme-like
- Lichen planus-like
- Psoriasis of the hands
- Granulomatous or lymphomatoid reactions
- Worsening of pre-existing dermatitis (stasis, atopic or seborrhoeic dermatitis)
- Mucous membrane reactions (conjunctivitis, stomatitis, vulvitis)
- Discoid (nummular) eczema
- Implant reactions
- Certain drug eruptions

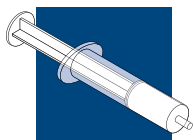
Patch Testing should however never be performed on patients with a known history of severe allergic reactions to suspected haptens or with generalized active dermatitis.

# Patch Testing

**Chemotechnique** provides all tools required to perform patch tests the IQ way - the gold standard for diagnosing contact allergy.

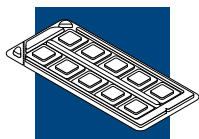
In order to perform a diagnostic Patch Test, two crucial components are required; **Patch Test Haptens** and **Patch Test Units**.

## Patch Test Haptens



The hapten preparations used in patch testing should ideally be specifically developed for patch testing purposes. The Patch Test Haptens manufactured by Chemotechnique are standardized and prepared by mixing high purity fine particle ground raw material, with high purity grade white petrolatum using state of the art technology.

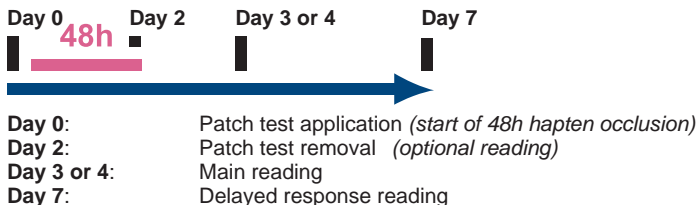
## Patch Test Units



To ensure that the hapten remains in direct contact with the skin for the time required (48h) to create a standardized controlled reaction, a Patch Test Unit is needed. A Patch Test Unit is composed of sets of chambers mounted on an adhesive tape.

The purpose of the patch test chambers is to provide a defined area in which the skin will be exposed to the haptens during the testing. Due to the nature of patch testing it is important that the Patch Test Units used have good occlusion to the skin and that they are made of inert materials that do not interfere with the haptens tested or elicit an allergic reaction in sensitized patients.

Patch testing involves a number of scheduled patient appointments within a one-week time-frame. After the test application on Day 0, two or three appointments are needed for readings. The main reading should be performed within 48h of the removal of the Patch Test Units. A delayed response reading should be performed a full week after the initial test application for haptens that may show delayed reactions.





For more information on Patch testing and to access all of our useful patch testing services, please visit **[www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se)**\*

### **Online resources:**

- **Patch Test Hapten search**

We have detailed information on all haptens easily available in our hapten database, useful for physicians and patients alike.

- **Video instructions**

Our detailed patch test video instructions and tutorials are great for first time and long term users alike.

- **Web shop**

We have a web shop service available for all of our users practicing patch testing in areas without local distribution.

- **Patch test record form**

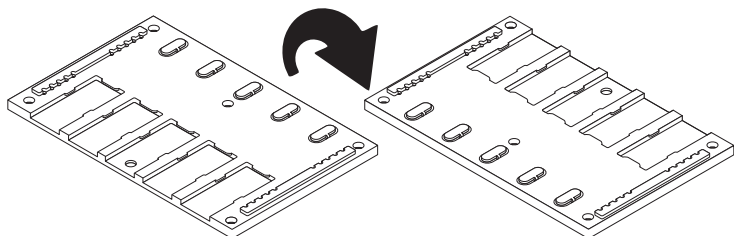
Our user friendly patch test record forms facilitate the patch testing process.

- **Patient information sheet**

Our printer friendly Patient information sheet is a great way of introducing the patch test procedure to your patients.

\* The website is continually updated so make sure to log in for the latest news

# Featured topics



*The new recommended position is achieved by rotating the Application Device 180°*

## We've turned loading on its head

Starting next year we are updating the graphics on the **Application Device** suggesting it should be used rotated 180 degrees. After having received inquiries from users requesting that we provide an additional alternate graphic design facilitating usage, we decided not only to comply with the request but to make this improvement permanent.

The new suggested loading process will facilitate for new users accustomed to other types of patch test units as the position and numbering of the patch test chambers will be familiar.

### Preloading

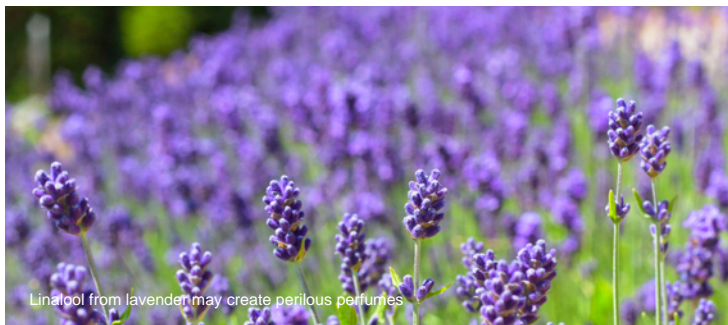
Non-volatile haptens may be preloaded onto **IQ Ultra™** or **IQ Ultimate™** Patch Test Units and stored for up to two weeks before test application if stored refrigerated, with their covers sealed, and kept in air tight bags.

## New marking simplifies preloading



As a part of our ongoing striving to facilitate patch test preloading, a new marking system for Patch Test Haptens has been developed. Volatile haptens cannot be preloaded and are clearly marked to facilitate and encourage the practise of preloading to a broader audience. Preloading is primarily intended when applying haptens in the various baseline series.

The new marking system is introduced in the sections "Hapten Series" on p. 33 and in "Article Guide to Haptens" on p. 73



Linalool from lavender may create perilous perfumes

## 1 in 20 allergic to Hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene?

Patch Testing for the hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene is gaining more interest as the prevalence of allergy may be higher than previously suspected. A recent multicenter study\* conducted in Spain by A.M Giménez-Arnau et al. showed that of the patients tested, 4.9% reacted to hydroperoxides of Linalool (1.0% pet) and 5.1% to hydroperoxides of Limonene (0.3% pet). Out of these, less than 1 in 5 showed occupational relevance suggesting that contact allergy to hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene has high prevalence in the general population.

Due to the high occurrence, and since the two haptens are lacking from most Baseline Series, we recommend that the haptens should be added to routine screening.

### Linalool and Limonene

Linalool and Limonene are fragrances very common in cosmetic products such as perfumes, shampoos, deodorants and skin creams. When these compounds are exposed to air and sunlight, they are oxidized and create hydroperoxides. These hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene are allergenic. We provide these hydroperoxides in multiple concentration preparations. See **H-031A/B** and **H-032A/B** respectively.

\* "Contact sensitization to limonene and linalool hydroperoxides in Spain: A GEIDAC prospective study". Accepted for publication in Journal of Contact Dermatitis

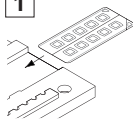
# Patch Test Instructions

!



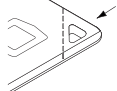
Remove Patch Test  
Haptens from refrigeration

1



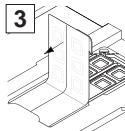
Insert **IQ Ultimate™** or **IQ Ultra™** Patch Test  
Unit into the **Application Device**

2



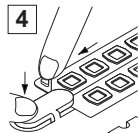
Break the perforation of preferred corner

3



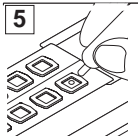
Grip the tape by the detached corner and pull  
back gently until all chambers are revealed.

4



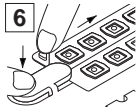
Depress the clip on the **Application Device**  
and slide the tape underneath  
- release the clip

5



Apply **25 µl** of hapten in each patch test  
chamber starting with the 1<sup>st</sup> hapten of the  
series in the corresponding chamber

6



Depress the clip and carefully detach the  
Patch Test Unit. Remove the Patch Test Unit  
from the **Application Device**

7

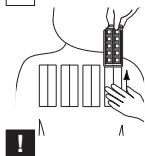


!

Put haptens (and Patch Test Units if preloading)  
back in fridge. ! Preloaded patch test units may  
be stored for < 2 weeks if stored in air tight bags\*

\* Volatile haptens cannot be preloaded.

8



Position the Patch Test Unit by holding it by its protective cover and apply the patch test unit onto the patient. Remove the plastic corner. Press your palm on the tape for **5 seconds** to enhance adhesion.

**! Oily skin:** Wipe the test site with ethanol before application to ensure good adhesion

!



**IQ Ultimate™ only:**

When all test units have been applied, remove the top-liners with a gentle diagonal motion

9



Mark the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> chamber using a **Chemo Skin Marker**.

**! Register the sites location in a Patch test record form\*\***

10



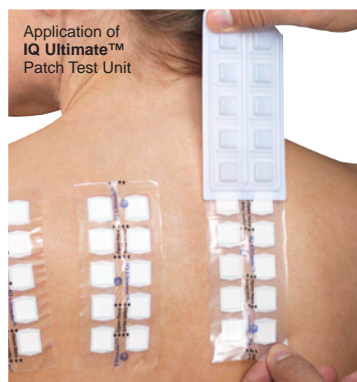
**After 48 hours:**

Remove the Patch Test Units with a rapid diagonal motion to minimize patient discomfort



Applying an IQ Ultra™ Patch Test Unit

\*\* Patch Test record forms are available at [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se)



# Patch Test Considerations



- Use the upper part of the patients back if possible. Avoid applying Patch Test Units to the midline and the scapula. Do not put any Patch Test Units under a brassiere shoulder band, which can cause dislocation of the test units.

- In addition to the visual imprints on the skin from each chamber: a slight erythema from the frames should be visible as a sign of good occlusion.



- Do not patch test patients undergoing cortisone treatment or taking other medication altering the immune system such as immuno-suppressive treatment.

- Do not patch test on injured skin or on a test area recently exposed to ultraviolet radiation (UV).

- Wiping the test site with ethanol before application is important and will improve adhesion of the Patch Test Unit on patients with oily skin. For patients with very dry or oily skin, additional reinforcing tape might be required. Consider trimming the hair on the test site before patch test application on hairy patients.

- **IQ Ultra™ only:** Water submersion, showers and exercise must be avoided during the patch test period.

- Do not apply hapten on patients with dermatitis on the upper back area aimed for the application of patch tests or on test sites recently treated with topical corticosteroids; wait at least 1 week after treatment.

- Advise patient to protect the Patch Test Units from sunlight (UV radiation) during ongoing patch testing.

- Consider priming each Patch Test Hapten contained in a syringe. Priming is done by discarding a single dose from the tip of the syringe and thereby possible evaporation/degradation of the active compound is avoided. If applications are done in a sequence, there is no need to prime before each new application.

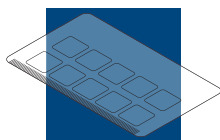
- Do apply a recommended dose of **25 µl** of hapten into the **IQ Ultra™** / **IQ Ultimate™** patch test chambers (25 µl equals to approximately a 5 mm string of petrolatum or a single drop of liquid).

# Patch Test Considerations

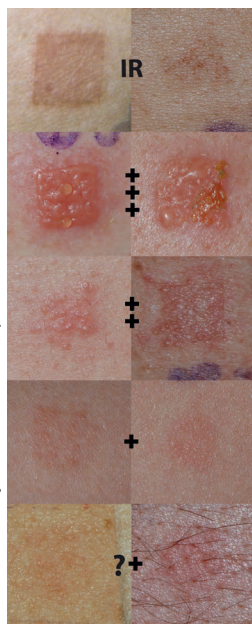
- Do not preload volatile haptens (such as fragrances and acrylates). Apply volatile hapten preparation into patch test chamber directly before application onto patient. **Volatile haptens contained in syringes must be primed before application.**

*A full list of precautions, indications, contraindications and adverse effects is found in the “**Patch Test Hapten and IQ Ultra™/ IQ Ultimate™ Patch Test Leaflet**” as well as on [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se)*

## Reading

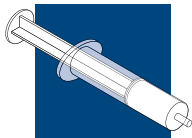


The reading criteria for morphologically positive patch test reactions defined by the **ICDRG** is widely acknowledged and used as a reference when diagnosing contact allergic reactions. The reading criteria are visualized below as well as on the **Reading Plate for IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™**.



- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>IR</b>  | <b>Irritant reaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discrete patchy erythema without infiltration</li></ul>  |
| <b>+++</b> | <b>Extreme positive reaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coalescing vesicles</li><li>• Bullous or ulcerative reaction</li></ul>                 |
| <b>++</b>  | <b>Strong positive reaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Erythema</li><li>• Infiltration</li><li>• Papules</li><li>• Discrete vesicles</li></ul> |
| <b>+</b>   | <b>Weak positive reaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Erythema</li><li>• Infiltration</li><li>• Papules</li></ul>                               |
| <b>?+</b>  | <b>Doubtful reaction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Faint macular</li><li>• No infiltration</li><li>• Homogenous erythema</li></ul>                |

### How much does a syringe/bottle contain?



A syringe contains 5 ml of hapten preparation and a bottle contains 8 ml.

### How many patients can you test per syringe?

Approximately 150 patients/syringe and bottle.

### Which volume should I dispense onto each patch test chamber?



**25  $\mu$ l.** When applying haptens in petrolatum, dispense a string of around 5 mm into the IQ Patch Test Chamber (this corresponds to approximately 20 mg or about 25  $\mu$ l). For liquid haptens, the same amount (20-25  $\mu$ l) is produced by applying a single drop. Using a micropipette is however preferred.

### Why are some hapten names written in CAPITAL letters?

Haptens names written in CAPITAL letters indicate that they are **INCI\*** names. The use of INCI names facilitates detection of haptens in cosmetic products.

### For how long time can I store a preloaded Patch Test Unit?



Non-volatile haptens can be preloaded for up to two weeks. Preloaded Patch Tests Units must be stored refrigerated in air tight bags. Volatile substances (acrylates and fragrances) and liquid haptens can not be preloaded.

### Is there any way to improve adhesion of the Patch Test Units?



The Chemotechnique Patch Test Units have excellent adhesive properties if applied correctly. **Make sure to always put pressure on the applied test unit with the palm of your hand for at least 5 seconds.** The heat and pressure will ensure good adhesion. Should your patient have oily skin it is

important to **wipe the test site with ethanol** before application.

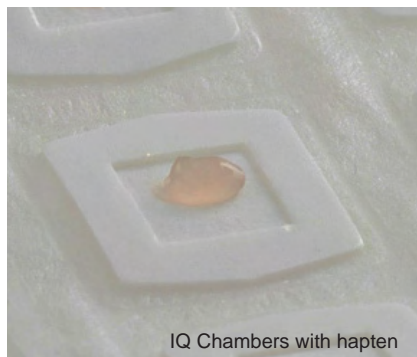
### How long is the shelf life of the haptens?



The shelf life is between **12-30 months** for petrolatum based haptens, and **8-12 months** for haptens based on aqua and ethanol. The expiry is reduced for some haptens as they are more susceptible to degradation. The expiration date is clearly marked on the label of each hapten.

\* INCI: International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients

# Patch Test Products



IQ Chambers with haptens



## IQ Patch Test Chambers

The Inert Quadrate (IQ) chambers are the most technologically advanced patch test chambers ever developed. The laminated tape/filter paper construction results in a comfortable chamber providing a unique closed-cell and leak-free system which defines a test area. The quadrate shape allows for easy differentiation between allergic and irritant reactions. This patented patch test chamber design is found in both **IQ Ultra™** and **IQ Ultimate™** patch test units. The integrated filter papers makes handling of loose filter papers unnecessary.

The IQ Chambers are the result of 30 years of patch test research and have set the standard for professional patch testing.

### Adhesive chamber rim



The adhesive eliminates hapten leakage and enhances the adhesion of the test unit to the skin.

### Integrated filter paper



The integrated filter paper facilitates easy handling of liquid haptens.

### Foam frame for high comfort



The chambers are made of inert additive free soft polyethylene foam.

### IQ Chamber:

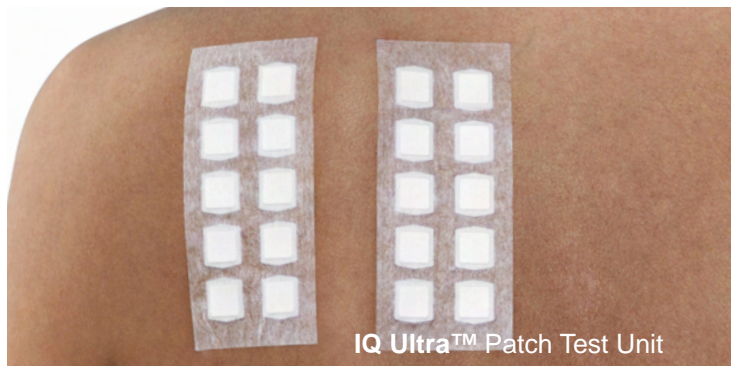
#### Size:

Inside area: 64 mm<sup>2</sup>

Chamber volume: 32 µl



Rows of IQ chambers inside an  
**IQ Ultimate™** Patch Test Unit



## IQ Ultra™ (IQ-U)

Comfortable and chemically inert - **IQ Ultra™** is the reliable patch test choice. The acclaimed IQ chambers are mounted on a premium quality, hypoallergenic and latex free carrier tape. The strong adhesive properties of the unit eliminates the need for reinforcing tape for all cases involving normal skin. The **IQ Ultra™** test units are most cost effective; with integrated protective covers and filter papers there is no need to purchase extra items.

### IQ Chambers



The **IQ Ultra™** Patch Test Unit is designed to take full advantage of the IQ chambers.

With strong adhesion and compact size it is a versatile and reliable patch test unit.

### Closed-cell & Leak-free



The closed-cell chamber provides a defined test area for standardized testing as the concept of dose/

area can be used.

### Preloadable



Preloading helps maximize staff efficiency as multiple tests can be prepared in advance. By

using the **Application Device**, loading of the test units is made efficient and time saving.

### Aluminum free



No aluminum means no risk of chemical reaction between the hapten and the patch test chamber. No

uncomfortable metal chambers.

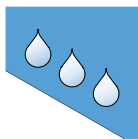


## IQ Ultimate™ (IQ-UL)

Elastic, transparent and water resistant. In addition to the features shared with the **IQ Ultra™** Patch Test Unit, **IQ Ultimate™** has the above named added benefits as a result of the 25 micron thin carrier film. **IQ Ultimate™** is the ideal Patch Test Unit for children and active patients as it is flexible and allows for showers.

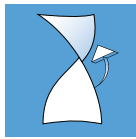
**IQ Ultimate™** is the perfect choice for tropical climate and testing during hot summers due to its superior adhesion to the skin.

### Water resistant



The **IQ Ultimate™** carrier tape is water resistant which allows for showers during the patch test procedure.

### Highly elastic



The elasticity of the **IQ Ultimate™** carrier tape permits the patient to continue an active lifestyle during the test.

## IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™:

The box includes 100 Patch Test Units and a **Reading Plate**.

### Patch Test Unit:

Size: 52 x 118 mm

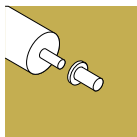
Chambers/Unit: 10 pcs

# Patch Test Accessories



The **Application Device** (AP-P) significantly facilitates hapten application on **IQ Ultra™** or **IQ Ultimate™** Patch Test Units. This is convenient when preparing Patch Test Hapten Series for multiple patients or when preloading.

## Syringe Cap Organizer

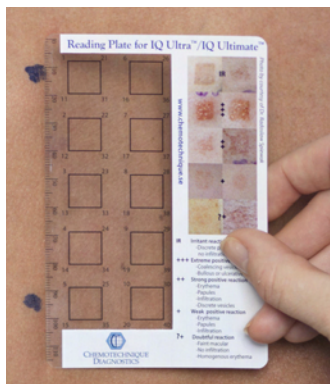


The device is equipped with a special feature facilitating detachment and attachment of the syringe caps without skin contact.

## Fixates Patch Test Units

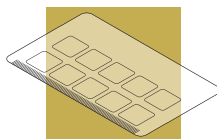


The design prevents the tape of the unit from sliding during hapten application.



The **Reading Plate for IQ Ultra™/ IQ Ultimate™ (RP-P)** facilitates reading and the interpretation of the skin reactions.

## Easy Diagnosis



To facilitate visual diagnosis, reference pictures of allergic

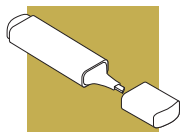
reactions are printed on the Reading Plate. The images are categorized in accordance with the definition recommended by the **International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG)**.

# Spot Tests



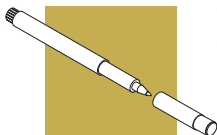
Chemotechnique has developed three different markers to mark the patch test area.

## Chemo Skin Marker - Regular™ (SM)



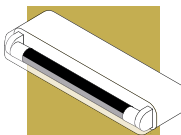
This marker contains Gentian Violet and silver nitrate for prolonged staining of the skin.

## Chemo Skin Marker - Slim™ (SMS)



This is a slimmer version of **Chemo Skin Marker - Regular™**

## Chemo Skin Marker - UV™ (SMUV)



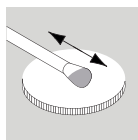
The **Chemo Skin Marker - UV™** paired with the **Ultraviolet Lamp (UV-Lamp)** is suitable for dark skin types or when a non staining marking solution is preferred



## Chemo Nickel Test™ (NT) and Chemo Cobalt Test™ (CoT)

provide easy ways to detect free nickel or cobalt in metallic objects. The one-component products are easily managed with supplied cotton tips.

## Rub & Compare



Rub a moistened cotton tip on the suspected metal

object and compare the color result to the supplied reference color.

# Patch Test Haptens



Chemotechnique offers the widest range of commercially available high quality haptens. The 550+ different preparations are available for purchase in sets of series or as individual preparations. The composition of the various Baseline Series, as well as the additional occupational and specialist series, has been carefully selected in close co-operation with leading contact dermatitis research groups.

## Highest quality



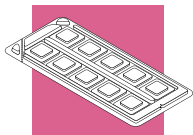
The haptens are prepared using state of the art technology by grinding high purity raw materials down to extremely fine particle size. The ground particles are homogenized either with high purity grade white petrolatum or with the appropriate highest purity liquid vehicles.

## Comprehensive Baseline Series



The haptens in a Baseline Series form the foundation for all routine patch testing. In addition to the **International Comprehensive Baseline Series** (ICB-1000), we have developed several regional and national Baseline Series in co-operation with local clinics and research groups. These tailored Baseline Series enable efficient routine patch testing with maintained high relevance.

## Preloading



Non-volatile Patch Test Haptens may be preloaded onto **IQ Ultra™** or **IQ Ultimate™** Patch Test Units and stored for up to two weeks before test application if stored refrigerated, with sealed covers, and kept in air tight bags. Volatile hapten preparations that may not be preloaded are marked with:



### European Baseline Series (S-1000) - p. 33



Composition based on the experience from many years of studies of frequencies of contact allergy performed by the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (**EECDRG**).

The series can be seen as a basic “standard” baseline series in case no specific country specific baseline series is offered.

### International Comprehensive Baseline Series (ICB-1000) - p. 35



Composition based on the experience from many years of studies of frequencies of contact allergy performed by the North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG). The series can be seen as an important addition for those physicians who either do not have a

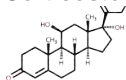
domestic baseline series or want to go beyond the various baseline series offered. The experience has been that a larger routine screening series will produce a higher yield of positive reactions and contribute to a better diagnosis.

### Bakery Series (B-1000) - p. 39



Composition based on chemicals and substances which are included in foods and pastries. The series mostly contains preservatives and substances valued for their fragrance and taste.

### Corticosteroid Series (CS-1000) - p. 39



Composition based on chemicals and substances found in topical pharmaceutical products such as corticosteroid creams and ointments.

### Cosmetic Series (C-1000) - p. 40



Composition based on chemicals and substances which anyone could be exposed to using cosmetics and beauty products. The series contains substances which are used for fragrance, preservation, sun protection and vehicles for obtaining optimized formulations.

### Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reaction Series (CAD-1000) - p. 42



Composition based on chemicals and substances present in pharmaceutical products such as antibiotics, NSAID's and painkillers. These pharmaceutical products may cause systemic dermatitis.

# Patch Test Hapten Series

## Dental Screening Series (DS-1000) - p. 43



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one is normally exposed to as a patient or staff in dental care. This series contains primarily metals and plastics.

## Dental Materials - Patients Series (DMP-1000) - p. 44



Composition based on chemicals and substances found in dental products that patients get exposed to in dental care. The series consists of plastics, fragrances and composite materials used for mending teeth.

## Dental Materials - Staff Series (DMS-1000) - p. 44



A variation of the DMP-1000 and contains chemicals and substances that a person risks being exposed to whilst working professionally in dental care. The series contains plastics, fragrances and composite materials used for mending teeth.

## Epoxy Series (E-1000) - p. 45



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one might be exposed to working professionally with epoxy pastes and glues. Examples of chemicals are stabilizers, additives, resins and epoxies.

## European Photopatch Baseline Series (EP-1000)\* - p. 45



Composition based on chemicals and substances present in skincare products protecting against the sun. The series contains chemicals that are UV-blockers, additives and pharmaceutical compounds that may become allergenic after UV activation.

## European Photopatch Extended Series (EPE-1000)\* -p. 46



An extended version of EP-1000 and contains additional UV-activated drugs. The series contains chemicals and substances which one might find in skincare products which protect against the sun. Examples are chemicals that are UV-blockers, additives and pharmaceutical compounds that may become allergenic after UV activation.

\* Photopatch series are tested differently than other hapten series - see p. 31  
"Photopatch testing" for detailed instruction

### **Fragrance Series (F-1000) - p. 47**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one can be exposed to when using perfumes and beauty products. It contains substances which are used for obtaining pleasant odors, preservation as well as aid products in the formulation.

### **Hairdressing Series (H-1000) - p. 49**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one might risk getting exposed to working professionally in the hairdressing occupation. Examples are chemicals that are coloring agents, stabilizers, metals and preservatives.

### **International Standard Series (IS-1000) - p. 50**



Composition based on a selection of haptens based on the experience from many years of studies of frequencies of contact allergy performed by the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG). The selection of haptens in this series is set by the ICDRG.

### **Isocyanate Series (I-1000) - p. 52**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one might risk getting exposed to working professionally with isocyanates. Examples are chemicals that are used as stabilizers or additives in plastics.

### **Leg Ulcer Series (LU-1000) - p. 52**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which patients can be exposed to when treating leg ulcers. It contains substances which are used for their medical properties, preservation, and vehicles in the formulation.

### **Medicament Series (ME-1000) -p. 54**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when medicating antibiotics and topical pharmaceutical products.

# Patch Test Hapten Series

## **Metal series (MET-1000) - p. 54**



Composition based on metals which are present most commonly in jewelry, coins and tools, etc. The series contains all kinds of metals which are found in alloys and in the general environment.

## **(Meth) Acrylate Series - Adhesives, Dental & Other (MA-1000) - p. 56**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one normally gets exposed to working professionally in dental care and/or other occupations in which acrylates are used. Examples are chemicals that are plastics and acrylates of different types.

## **(Meth) Acrylate Series - Nails Artificial Series (MN-1000) - p. 56**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when working professionally in nail shops or when using nail products for home use. Examples are chemicals that are plastics and acrylates of different types.

## **(Meth) Acrylate Series, Printing series (MP-1000) - p. 57**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one is normally exposed to when working professionally with printing or printing at home. Examples are plastics, stabilizers and acrylates of different types.

## **Oil & Cooling Fluid Series (O-1000) - p. 57**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when working professionally with mechanical parts and where there is a variety of viscous fluids present. Examples are chemicals that are stabilizers and preservatives.

## **Photographic Chemicals Series (P-1000) - p. 59**



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when working professionally with photography and development of photos. Examples are chemicals that are developers, oxidizers and reacting agents.

### Shoe Series (SH-1000) - p. 62



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when working with shoes as well as wearing shoes. Examples are chemicals that are tanning materials, coloring agents and preservatives/bactericides.

### Sunscreen Series (SU-1000) - p. 63



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one will find in skincare products which protect against the sun. It contains substances which are used for their sun blocking properties.

### Textile Colours & Finish Series (TF-1000) - p. 63



Composition based on chemicals and substances which one is regularly exposed to when wearing different types of clothes. Examples are chemicals that are coloring agents and protection/bactericides for the fabrics.

### Various Series (V-1000) - p. 65



Composition based on a selection of haptens which are not included in any other of Chemotechnique's series. The substances found here are hard to categorize and exposure can vary.

### Patch Test Haptens:

Patch Test Haptens are delivered in sets of one or more hapten preparations contained in either syringes or dropper bottles.

**Volume:** Syringes: 5 ml, Bottles: 8 ml

~150 patients per series with normal use.



### National Baseline Series

The following country specific baseline series have been developed in cooperation with various national contact dermatitis research groups and are available in addition to our normal range of series. Due to frequent changes in composition of these national

baseline series, they are not listed in the printed catalogue but available for review online.

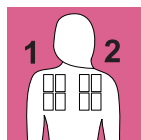
- **Australian Baseline Series (ABS-1000)**
- **Belgian Baseline Series (BS-1000)**
- **British Baseline Series (GB-1000)**
- **Chinese Baseline Series (CB-1000)**
- **Finnish Baseline Series (FIN-1000)**
- **Hungarian Baseline Series (HU-1000)**
- **Indian Baseline Series (INS-1000)**
- **Korean Baseline Serie (KOR-1000)**
- **Latin American Baseline Series (LA-1000)**
- **North American Baseline Series (NA-1000)**
- **North American Extended Series (NAE-65)**
- **North American Comprehensive Series (NAC-80)**
- **North American Photopatch Series (NAP-1000)**
- **Spanish Baseline Series (SB-1000)**
- **Swedish Baseline Series (SS-1000)**

# Photopatch Testing



## Introduction

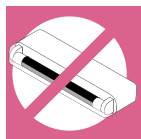
The Photopatch series test for reactions to irradiated and non-irradiated photohaptens. The procedure for testing the Photopatch EP-1000 & EPE-1000 series differ from other hapten series since auxiliary UV equipment and a secondary reference patch test is needed.



Test two identical sets of the photopatch series simultaneously on the patient. The two sets should be separated from each other on different parts of the back. When removing the patch test units after a 48h occlusion period one of the two test sites should be covered with a material blocking ultraviolet

radiation. After an initial reading, the back should be irradiated with a calibrated metered broad-spectrum UVA source. The UVA dose must be strong enough to trigger a photo allergy response but not causing a false-positive or phototoxic response. Our recommended dose is 5 J/cm<sup>2</sup> for routine PPT.

## Testing photosensitive patients

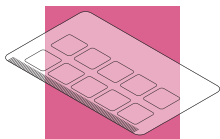


*The type of lamp used for testing should be noted as this may affect results.* Psoralen plus UVA fluorescent lamps are preferred because of their widespread availability, reproducible spectrum and beam uniformity.

**Note that the Ultraviolet Lamp sold by Chemotechnique is not a suitable fluorescent source for photopatch testing.**

# Photopatch Testing

## Readings



Readings should be performed before irradiation, immediately after irradiation and 48 hours after irradiation. To detect crescendo or de-crescendo scoring patterns (suggesting allergic and non-allergic mechanisms), further readings can be performed at 72 and 96h post-irradiation.

## Testing photosensitive patients



When photopatch testing a patient who has an abnormal UVA sensitivity, it is advisable to establish the UVA minimal erythema dose (MED) prior to PPT. Although there is a lack of recommended dose series data, it is important to test up to and including 5 J/cm<sup>2</sup> with the same UVA source as used for PPT. If the MED detected at 24h is less than the lowest dose, it is advisable to use 50% of this value with an awareness of the increased possibility of photoaggravated irritant and contact reactions. Although concomitant systemic or topical immunosuppression/antihistaminic action may result in a false-negative result, a positive response will be valid. In the absence of published data on the duration/degree of immunosuppressive effect, it is recommended when clinically feasible, that such therapy should be stopped for at least 2 weeks prior to PPT investigation.




## References

1. Photopatch testing: a consensus methodology for Europe. The European Taskforce for Photopatch Testing: Members of the panel: D.P. Bruynzeel, the Netherlands; J. Ferguson, Scotland, UK; K. Andersen, Denmark; M. Goncalo, Portugal; John English, UK; A. Goossens, Belgium; E. Holzle, Germany; S.H. Ibbotson, Scotland, UK; M. Lecha, Spain; P. Lehmann, Germany; F. Leonard, France; Harry Moseley, Scotland, UK; P. Pigatto, Italy; A. Tanew, Austria. JEADV (2004) 18, 679-682.
2. PHOTOPATCH TESTING: Recommendations for a European photopatch test baseline series. Contact Dermatitis (2013), accepted for publication. Anna Bonevalle, Derk P Bruynzeel, Ana Giménez-Arnau, An Goossens, Alastair Kerr, Mario Lecha, Norbert Neumann, Bo Niklasson, Paolo Pigatto, Lesley Rhodes, Thomas Rustemeyer, Robert Sarkany, Pierre Thomas, Mark Wilkinson.

Haptens that contains the following symbol  are volatile and not recommended to preload.

## European Baseline Series

## S-1000

1.	Potassium dichromate	0.5	pet	P-014A
2.	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)	1.0	pet	P-006
3.	Thiuram mix	1.0	pet	Mx-01
	-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (D-019)	0.25		
	-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD) (T-002)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD) (T-005)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM) (T-006)	0.25		
4.	Neomycin sulfate	20.0	pet	N-001
5.	Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	1.0	pet	C-017A
6.	Benzocaine	5.0	pet	B-004
7.	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate	5.0	pet	N-002A
8.	Clioquinol	5.0	pet	C-015
9.	COLOPHONIUM	20.0	pet	C-020
10.	Paraben mix	16.0	pet	Mx-03C
	-BUTYLPARABEN (B-020)	4.0		
	-ETHYLPARABEN (E-010)	4.0		
	-METHYLPARABEN (M-012)	4.0		
	-PROPYLPARABEN (P-020)	4.0		
11.	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1	pet	I-004
12.	LANOLIN ALCOHOL	30.0	pet	W-001
13.	Mercapto mix	2.0	pet	Mx-05A
	-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide (C-023)	0.5		
	-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) (M-003)	0.5		
	-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS) (D-003)	0.5		
	-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR) (M-016)	0.5		
14.	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	1.0	pet	E-002
15.	Peru balsam* 	25.0	pet	B-001
16.	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)	1.0	pet	B-024
17.	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	2.0	pet	M-003A
18.	FORMALDEHYDE 	2.0	aq	F-002B
19.	Fragrance mix I* 	8.0	pet	Mx-07
	-AMYL CINNAMAL (A-014)	1.0		

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. % (w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL (C-013) ☒	1.0		
-CINNAMAL (C-014) ☒	1.0		
-EUGENOL (E-016) ☒	1.0		
-GERANIOL (G-001) ☒	1.0		
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL (H-008)	1.0		
-ISOEUGENOL (I-002) ☒	1.0		
-Oakmoss absolute (O-001) ☒	1.0		
20. Sesquiterpene lactone mix	0.1	pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone (A-003)	0.033		
-Costunolide (C-039)	0.033		
-Dehydrocostus lactone (D-056)	0.033		
21. QUATERNIUM-15	1.0	pet	C-007A
22. 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone	0.01	pet	M-008
23. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE ☒	0.02	aq	C-009B
24. Budesonide	0.01	pet	B-033B
25. Tixocortol-21-pivalate	0.1	pet	T-031B
26. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.5	pet	D-049E
27. Fragrance mix II ☒	14.0	pet	Mx-25
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (H-025)	5.0		
-COUMARIN (C-038)	2.5		
-FARNESOL (F-004)	2.5		
-HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE (L-003)	2.5		
-CITRAL (C-036)	1.0		
-CITRONELLOL (C-037) ☒	0.5		
28. HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE	5.0	pet	L-003
29. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE ☒	0.2	aq	M-035B
30. Textile dye mix	6.6	pet	Mx-30
-Dipperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
-Dipperse Orange 1 (D-031)	1.0		
-DISPERSE ORANGE 3 (D-032)	1.0		
-Disperse Red 1 (D-034)	1.0		
-DISPERSE RED 17 (D-035)	1.0		
-Disperse Yellow 3 (D-036)	1.0		
-Disperse Blue 106 (D-040)	0.3		
-Disperse Blue 124 (D-041)	0.3		



Revised January 2015

# Compound

Conc. Veh. Art. No.  
%(w/w)

## International Comprehensive Baseline Series

ICB-1000

1.	Benzocaine*	5.0	pet	B-004
2.	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0	pet	M-003B
3.	COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet	C-020
4.	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0	pet	P-006
5.	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	I-001A
6.	CINNAMAL 	1.0	pet	C-014
7.	Amerchol L 101	50.0	pet	A-004
8.	Carba mix	3.0	pet	Mx-06
	-1,3-Diphenylguanidine (D-022)	1.0		
	-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC) (Z-002)	1.0		
	-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC) (Z-003)	1.0		
9.	Neomycin sulfate*	20.0	pet	N-001
10.	Thiuram mix*	1.0	pet	Mx-01
	-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (D-019)	0.25		
	-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD) (T-002)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD) (T-005)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM) (T-006)	0.25		
11.	Clobetasol-17-propionate	1.0	pet	C-028
12.	Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	E-005
13.	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet	E-002
14.	QUATERNIUM-15*	2.0	pet	C-007B
15.	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)*	1.0	pet	B-024
16.	Mercapto mix	1.0	pet	Mx-05B
	-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide (C-023)	0.25		
	-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) (M-003)	0.25		
	-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS) (D-003)	0.25		
	-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol	0.25		
17.	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	I-004
18.	Potassium dichromate	0.25	pet	P-014B
19.	Peru balsam*,** 	25.0	pet	B-001

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
20. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate	2.5 pet	N-002B
21. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	1.0 pet	D-044C
22. TOCOPHEROL	100	T-036
23. Bacitracin	20.0 pet	B-032B
24. Mixed dialkyl thiourea	1.0 pet	Mx-24
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea (D-038)	0.5	
-N,N'-Diethylthiourea (D-039)	0.5	
25. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0 pet	D-032
26. Paraben mix	12.0 pet	Mx-03A
-BUTYLPARABEN (B-020)	3.0	
-ETHYLPARABEN (E-010)	3.0	
-METHYLPARABEN (M-012)	3.0	
-PROPYLPARABEN (P-020)	3.0	
27. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE*	0.5 pet	D-049E
28. Fragrance mix I*,**	8.0 pet	Mx-07
-AMYL CINNAMAL (A-014)	1.0	
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL (C-013)	1.0	
-CINNAMAL (C-014)	1.0	
-EUGENOL (E-016)	1.0	
-GERANIOL (G-001)	1.0	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL (H-008)	1.0	
-ISOEUGENOL (I-002)	1.0	
-Oakmoss absolute (O-001)	1.0	
29. GLUTARAL**	0.5 pet	G-003B
30. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.5 pet	B-015B
31. Sesquiterpene lactone mix*	0.1 pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone (A-003)	0.033	
-Costunolide (C-039)	0.033	
-Dehydrocostus lactone (D-056)	0.033	
32. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
33. Propolis	10.0 pet	P-022
34. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0 pet	H-014C
35. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	1.0 pet	C-010B
36. Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix**	5.0 pet	Mx-16
-Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea (D-012)	4.0	
-Melamine formaldehyde (M-001)	1.0	
37. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0 pet	B-022

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
38. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	0.5 pet	G-005A
39. Ethyl acrylate	0.1 pet	E-004
40. GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE	1.0 pet	G-004
41. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0 pet	T-010
42. Methyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	M-013
43. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate*	1.0 pet	C-017A
44. Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1 pet	T-031B
45. Budesonide*	0.01 pet	B-033B
46. COCAMIDE DEA	0.5 pet	C-019
47. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0 pet	T-016
48. Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0 pet	H-021B
49. Tea tree oil oxidized	5.0 pet	T-035B
50. Fragrance mix II*	14.0 pet	Mx-25
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (H-025)	5.0	
-COUMARIN (C-038)	2.5	
-FARNESOL (F-004)	2.5	
-HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE (L-003)	2.5	
-CITRAL (C-036)	1.0	
-CITRONELLOL (C-037)	0.5	
51. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0 pet	D-036
52. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0 pet	B-010B
53. DECYL GLUCOSIDE**	5.0 pet	D-065
54. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.2 aq	M-035B
55. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
56. DMDM HYDANTOIN***	1.0 pet	D-047B
57. Ylang ylang oil	2.0 pet	Y-001
58. BENZYL ALCOHOL	10.0 sof	B-008B
59. ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	20.0 pet	I-003
60. TRICLOSAN	2.0 pet	T-014
61. Desoximetasone	1.0 pet	D-057
62. POLYSORBATE 80	5.0 pet	P-013
63. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2 pet	I-008C
64. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1 pet	O-004
65. Disperse Blue mix 106/124	1.0 pet	Mx-26
-Disperse Blue 106 (D-040)	0.5	
-Disperse Blue 124 (D-041)	0.5	

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%









\*\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

Compound	Conc. % (w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
66. Compositae mix II	5.0	pet	Mx-29A
-Anthemis nobilis extract (C-029)	1.2		
-Chamomilla recutita extract (C-051)	1.2		
-Achillea millefolium extract (A-025)	1.0		
-Tanacetum vulgare extract (T-033)	1.0		
-Arnica montana extract (A-024)	0.5		
-Parthenolide (P-029)	0.1		
67. Lidocaine	15.0	pet	L-002B
68. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0	pet	F-003
69. Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	pet	D-005B
70. Benzoylperoxide	1.0	pet	B-007
71. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0	pet	I-009
72. HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE*	5.0	pet	L-003
73. ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	5.0	pet	O-007A
74. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	0.1	aq	B-027
75. Amidoamine	0.1	aq	A-029
76. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0	aq	C-018
77. FORMALDEHYDE*	2.0	aq	F-002B
78. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.02	aq	C-009B
79. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	30.0	aq	P-019B
80. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.5	aq	D-012
81. Hydroperoxides of Linalool	1.0	pet	H-031A
82. Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.3	pet	H-032A
83. Textile dye mix*	6.6	pet	Mx-30
-Dipperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
-Dipperse Orange 1 (D-031)	1.0		
-DISPERSE ORANGE 3 (D-032)	1.0		
-Disperse Red 1 (D-034)	1.0		
-DISPERSE RED 17 (D-035)	1.0		
-Disperse Yellow 3 (D-036)	1.0		
-Disperse Blue 106 (D-040)	0.3		
-Disperse Blue 124 (D-041)	0.3		

Revised January 2015


\* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Bakery Series****B-1000**

1. VANILLIN	10.0	pet	V-001
2. EUGENOL 	2.0	pet	E-016
3. ISOEUGENOL 	2.0	pet	I-002
4. SODIUM BENZOATE	5.0	pet	S-001
5. BHT	2.0	pet	D-006
6. MENTHOL 	2.0	pet	M-002
7. CINNAMYL ALCOHOL 	2.0	pet	C-013
8. CINNAMAL 	1.0	pet	C-014
9. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0	pet	B-022
10. TRANS-ANETHOLE 	5.0	pet	A-015
11. SORBIC ACID	2.0	pet	S-003
12. BENZOIC ACID	5.0	pet	B-005
13. PROPIONIC ACID 	3.0	pet	P-018
14. Octyl gallate	0.25	pet	O-002
15. Hydroperoxides of Limonene 	0.3	pet	H-032A
16. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5	pet	A-011
17. Benzoylperoxide	1.0	pet	B-007
18. PROPYL GALLATE	1.0	pet	P-021
19. DODECYL GALLATE	0.25	pet	D-042

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**Corticosteroid Series****CS-1000**

1. Budesonide*	0.01	pet	B-033B
2. Betamethasone-17-valerate	1.0	pet	B-031
3. Triamcinolone acetonide	1.0	pet	T-030
4. Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1	pet	T-031B
5. Alclomethasone-17,21-dipropionate	1.0	pet	A-023
6. Clobetasol-17-propionate	1.0	pet	C-028
7. Dexamethasone-21-phosphate disodium salt	1.0	pet	D-046
8. Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate 	1.0	alc	H-021A
9. Desoximetasone	1.0	pet	D-057
10. Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate	1.0	pet	B-042
11. Methylprednisolone aceponate	1.0	pet	M-036

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
12. Corticosteroid mix	2.1% pet	Mx-23
-Budesonide (B-033)	0.1	
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate (H-021)	1.0	
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate (T-031)	1.0	

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## Cosmetic Series C-1000

1. ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	20.0 pet	I-003
2. Amerchol L 101	50.0 pet	A-004
3. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0 pet	T-016
4. POLYSORBATE 80	5.0 pet	P-013
5. SORBITAN OLEATE	5.0 pet	S-004
6. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0 pet	B-022
7. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
8. Octyl gallate	0.25 pet	O-002
9. TRICLOSAN	2.0 pet	T-014
10. SORBIC ACID	2.0 pet	S-003
11. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0 pet	C-008
12. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5 pet	C-010A
13. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
14. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	I-001A
15. METHENAMINE	2.0 pet	H-003
16. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE Ⓢ	0.5 aq	C-005
17. Paraben mix*	16.0 pet	Mx-03C
-BUTYLPARABEN (B-020)	4.0	
-ETHYLPARABEN (E-010)	4.0	
-METHYLPARABEN (M-012)	4.0	
-PROPYLPARABEN (P-020)	4.0	
18. PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE Ⓢ	0.01 aq	P-008
19. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2 pet	C-006
20. Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine Ⓢ	1.0 aq	H-002
21. Clioquinol*	5.0 pet	C-015
22. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0 pet	E-005
23. HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL	10.0 pet	A-002
24. PHENYL SALICYLATE	1.0 pet	P-011
25. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0 pet	H-014C
26. SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE	20.0 pet	S-005

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
27. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	5.0 pet	P-019A
28. STEARYL ALCOHOL	30.0 pet	S-006
29. CETYL ALCOHOL	5.0 pet	C-003
30. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0 pet	B-010B
31. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25 pet	B-015A
32. Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	0.1 aq	S-002
33. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0 aq	C-018
34. BENZYL ALCOHOL	10.0 sof	B-008B
35. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.02 aq	C-009B
36. t-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE	1.0 pet	B-028
37. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0 pet	H-016
38. PROPYL GALLATE	1.0 pet	P-021
39. DODECYL GALLATE	0.25 pet	D-042
40. QUATERNIUM-15*	1.0 pet	C-007A
41. PHENOXYETHANOL	1.0 pet	P-025
42. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	D-044A
43. TOCOPHEROL	100	T-036
44. DMDM HYDANTOIN	2.0 aq	D-047A
45. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE**	0.5 pet	D-049E
46. Tea tree oil oxidized	5.0 pet	T-035B
47. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2 pet	I-008C
48. 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine	1.0 aq	D-053
49. LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE	3.0 pet	L-004
50. Peppermint oil	2.0 pet	P-036
51. SHELLAC	20.0 alc	S-015
52. TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	10.0 pet	T-037B
53. Turpentine oil oxidized	0.4 pet	T-024B
54. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.2 aq	M-035B
55. Musk mix	3.0 pet	Mx-10B
-MUSK KETONE (M-018)	1.0	
-Musk moskene (M-019)	1.0	
-Musk xylene (M-021)	1.0	
56. OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0.1 aq	O-005
57. DECYL GLUCOSIDE***	5.0 pet	D-065
58. ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN	5.0 pet	E-027

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\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\*Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

\*\*\*Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reaction series**  
**CAD-1000**

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1. Penicillin G, potassium salt	10.0 pet	P-031
2. Amoxicillin trihydrate	10.0 pet	A-030
3. Dicloxacillin sodium salt hydrate	10.0 pet	D-058
4. Cefotaxim sodium salt	10.0 pet	C-040
5. Doxycycline monohydrate	10.0 pet	D-059
6. Minocycline hydrochloride	10.0 pet	M-029
7. Erythromycin base	10.0 pet	E-024
8. Spiramycin base	10.0 pet	S-012
9. Clarithromycin	10.0 pet	C-041
10. Pristinamycin	10.0 pet	P-032
11. Cotrimoxazole	10.0 pet	C-042
12. Norfloxacin	10.0 pet	N-007
13. Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride	10.0 pet	C-043
14. Carbamazepine	1.0 pet	C-044
15. Hydantoin	10.0 pet	H-027
16. Diltiazem hydrochloride	10.0 pet	D-060
17. Captopril	5.0 pet	C-045
18. Acetylsalicylic acid	10.0 pet	A-031
19. Diclofenac sodium salt	1.0 pet	D-061A
20. Ketoprofen	1.0 pet	K-002B
21. Piroxicam	1.0 pet	P-033
22. ACETAMINOPHEN	10.0 pet	A-032
23. Acyclovir	10.0 pet	A-033
24. Hydroxyzine hydrochloride	1.0 pet	H-028
25. Hydrochlorothiazide	10.0 pet	H-029
26. Clindamycin phosphate	10.0 pet	C-046
27. Cefradine	10.0 pet	C-047
28. Cefalexin	10.0 pet	C-048
29. Ibuprofen	10.0 pet	I-010A
30. Lamotrigine	10.0 pet	L-009
31. Cefuroxime sodium	10.0 pet	C-053
32. Cefixime	10.0 pet	C-054
33. Imipenem monohydrate	10.0 pet	I-018
34. Cefpodoxime proxetil	10.0 pet	C-055
35. Potassium clavulanate	10.0 pet	P-040

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**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Dental Screening****DS-1000**

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	T-018
3. Urethane dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	U-004
4. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	E-007
5. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet	H-013
6. N,N-dimethyl-4-toluidine	5.0	pet	D-016
7. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	H-014C
8. 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	B-017
9. Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA)	2.0	pet	M-007
10. Potassium dichromate*	0.5	pet	P-014A
11. Mercury	0.5	pet	M-005
12. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate*	1.0	pet	C-017A
13. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0	pet	H-010
14. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	G-005B
15. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	N-002A
16. EUGENOL	2.0	pet	E-016
17. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet	C-020
18. N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide	0.1	pet	E-015
19. FORMALDEHYDE*	2.0	aq	F-002B
20. 4-Tolyldiethanolamine	2.0	pet	T-011
21. Copper(II)sulfate pentahydrate	2.0	pet	C-022
22. Methylhydroquinone	1.0	pet	M-025
23. Palladium(II)chloride	2.0	pet	P-001
24. Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate	2.0	pet	A-022
25. BORNANEDIONE	1.0	pet	C-026
26. DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE	0.2	pet	D-045
27. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	H-004
28. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	H-016
29. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0	pet	T-027
30. Tin	50.0	pet	T-008
31. Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate	3.0	pet	S-017

Revised January 2014

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Dental Materials - Patients****DMP-1000**

1. Methyl methacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	T-018
3. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	E-007
4. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet	H-013
5. 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)-propane (BIS-EMA)	2.0	pet	M-006B
6. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	H-010
7. DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE ☒	0.2	pet	D-045
8. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	T-027
9. 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	B-017
10. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1	pet	H-004
11. Potassium dichromate*	0.5	pet	P-014A
12. Mercury ☒	0.5	pet	M-005
13. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate	0.5	pet	C-017B
14. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	G-005B
15. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	N-002A
16. EUGENOL ☒	2.0	pet	E-016
17. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet	C-020
18. N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide	0.1	pet	E-015
19. Palladium(II)chloride	2.0	pet	P-001
20. CARVONE ☒	5.0	pet	C-035
21. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0	pet	H-016
22. Peru balsam*,** ☒	25.0	pet	B-001
23. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet	E-002
24. Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate	3.0	pet	S-017

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**Dental Materials - Staff****DMS-1000**

1. Methyl methacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	T-018
3. Ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate ☒	2.0	pet	E-007
4. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0	pet	H-013

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
5. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
6. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0 pet	T-027
7. 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	B-017
8. Mercury	0.5 pet	M-005
9. EUGENOL	2.0 pet	E-016
10. GLUTARAL*	0.2 pet	G-003A
New January 2005		

## Epoxy Series

## E-1000

1. METHENAMINE	2.0 pet	H-003
2. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	0.5 pet	D-001
3. Triethylenetetramine (TETA)	0.5 pet	T-019
4. 2-Phenyl glycidyl ether	0.25 pet	P-023
5. Diethylenetriamine, (DETA)	1.0 pet	D-010
6. Isophorone diamine (IPD)	0.1 pet	I-006
7. Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic	0.5 pet	E-020
8. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0 pet	E-005
9. 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine	1.0 aq	D-053
10. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F	0.25 pet	B-035
11. 1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether	0.25 pet	H-026
12. 1,4-Butanediol diglycidyl ether	0.25 pet	B-036
13. m-Xylylenediamine	0.1 pet	X-001
14. Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether	0.25 pet	T-038
15. 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	0.5 pet	T-048


Revised January 2016

## European Photopatch Baseline Series

## EP-1000

1. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0 pet	H-014C
2. BENZOPHENONE-4	2.0 pet	H-023C
3. 4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR	10.0 pet	M-024B
4. ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	E-019C
5. OCTOCRYLENE	10.0 pet	O-009
6. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	I-009
7. PABA	10.0 pet	A-006C
8. BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	10.0 pet	B-029C
9. BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL	10.0 pet	B-037

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Conc. Veh. %(w/w)</b>	<b>Art. No.</b>
METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE		
10. DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	10.0 pet	D-055
11. Ketoprofen	1.0 pet	K-002B
12. 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxy benzoyl)- benzoic acid hexylester	10.0 pet	D-062
13. ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	O-010
14. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethyl- butylphenol	10.0 pet	M-037
15. Etofenamate	2.0 pet	E-025
16. DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	D-063
17. Piroxicam	1.0 pet	P-033
18. Benzydamine hydrochloride	2.0 pet	B-041
19. Promethazine hydrochloride	0.1 pet	P-017B
20. DECYL GLUCOSIDE* 	5.0 pet	D-065

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## European Photopatch Extended Series

### EPE-1000

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1. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0 pet	H-014C
2. BENZOPHENONE-4	2.0 pet	H-023C
3. 4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR	10.0 pet	M-024B
4. ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	E-019C
5. OCTOCRYLENE	10.0 pet	O-009
6. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	I-009
7. PABA	10.0 pet	A-006C
8. BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	10.0 pet	B-029C
9. BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL		
METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE	10.0 pet	B-037
10. DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	10.0 pet	D-055
11. Ketoprofen	1.0 pet	K-002B
12. 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxy benzoyl)- benzoic acid hexylester	10.0 pet	D-062
13. ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	O-010
14. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethyl- butylphenol	10.0 pet	M-037
15. Etofenamate	2.0 pet	E-025
16. DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	D-063








\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
17. Piroxicam	1.0 pet	P-033
18. Benzydamine hydrochloride	2.0 pet	B-041
19. Promethazine hydrochloride	0.1 pet	P-017B
20. TRICLOCARBAN	1.0 pet	T-013
21. BENZOPHENONE-10	10.0 pet	H-020B
22. PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID	10.0 pet	P-024B
23. HOMOSALATE	10.0 pet	H-024B
24. ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	10.0 pet	O-007B
25. Polysilicone-15	10.0 pet	P-035
26. Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate	10.0 pet	D-064
27. Dexketoprofen	1.0 pet	D-067
28. TRICLOSAN	2.0 pet	T-014
29. Ibuprofen	5.0 pet	I-010B
30. Diclofenac sodium salt	5.0 pet	D-061B
31. Fenofibrate	10.0 pet	F-006
32. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	0.1 pet	C-011
33. Oloquinox	1.0 pet	O-008
34. DECYL GLUCOSIDE* 	5.0 pet	D-065

Revised January 2014

## Fragrance Series

## F-1000

1. CINNAMAL <sup>EC</sup> 	1.0 pet	C-014
2. CINNAMYL ALCOHOL <sup>EC</sup> 	2.0 pet	C-013
3. AMYL CINNAMAL <sup>EC</sup>	2.0 pet	A-014
4. EUGENOL <sup>EC</sup> 	2.0 pet	E-016
5. ISOEUGENOL <sup>EC</sup> 	2.0 pet	I-002
6. GERANIOL <sup>EC</sup> 	2.0 pet	G-001
7. Oakmoss absolute <sup>EC,**</sup> 	2.0 pet	O-001
8. HYDROXYCITRONELLAL <sup>EC</sup>	2.0 pet	H-008
9. Narcissus poeticus absolute 	2.0 pet	N-006
10. Musk xylene	1.0 pet	M-021
11. METHYL ANTHRANILATE	5.0 pet	M-028
12. Musk moskene	1.0 pet	M-019

<sup>EC</sup> Directive 2003/15/EC relating to cosmetic products

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
13. MUSK KETONE	1.0 pet	M-018
14. Jasmine synthetic	2.0 pet	J-001
15. BENZYL SALICYLATE <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	B-010B
16. BENZYL ALCOHOL <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 sof	B-008B
17. VANILLIN	10.0 pet	V-001
18. Lavender absolute	2.0 pet	L-001
19. Cananga oil	2.0 pet	C-002
20. Rose absolute	2.0 pet	R-003
21. Ylang ylang oil	2.0 pet	Y-001
22. Geranium oil	2.0 pet	G-002
23. Jasmine absolute	2.0 pet	J-002
24. Sandalwood oil	2.0 pet	S-009
25. HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE <sup>EC,*</sup>	5.0 pet	L-003
26. CITRAL <sup>EC</sup>	2.0 pet	C-036
27. FARNESOL <sup>EC</sup>	5.0 pet	F-004
28. CITRONELLOL <sup>EC</sup>	1.0 pet	C-037
29. Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	H-025
30. COUMARIN <sup>EC</sup>	5.0 pet	C-038
31. Fragrance mix II*	14.0 pet	Mx-25
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (H-025) <sup>EC</sup>	5.0	
-COUMARIN (C-038) <sup>EC</sup>	2.5	
-FARNESOL (F-004) <sup>EC</sup>	2.5	
-HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE (L-003) <sup>EC</sup>	2.5	
-CITRAL (C-036) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-CITRONELLOL (C-037) <sup>EC</sup>	0.5	
32. Amyl cinnamyl alcohol <sup>EC</sup>	5.0 pet	A-036
33. Anise alcohol <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 sof	A-037
34. BENZYL BENZOATE <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	B-038
35. BENZYL CINNAMATE <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	B-039
36. BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	B-040
37. Treemoss absolute	1.0 pet	E-026
38. α-Isomethyl ionone <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	I-017
39. d-Limonene <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	L-006C
40. LINALOOL <sup>EC</sup>	10.0 pet	L-005B
41. Methyl-2-octynoate <sup>EC</sup>	0.2 pet	M-034

<sup>EC</sup> Directive 2003/15/EC relating to cosmetic products

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
42. Majanthole	5.0 pet	M-033
43. Hydroperoxides of Linalool	1.0 pet	H-031A
44. Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.3 pet	H-032A
45. Perfume mix*	6.0 pet	Mx-08
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL(C-013) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-CINNAMAL (C-014) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-EUGENOL (E-016) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-GERANIOL (G-001) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL (H-008) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
-ISOEUGENOL (I-002) <sup>EC</sup>	1.0	
46. Hydroperoxides of Linalool	0.5 pet	H-031B
47. Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.2 pet	H-032B
48. Styra	2.0 pet	S-008

Revised January 2017

## Hairdressing Series

## H-1000

1. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)**	1.0 pet	P-006
2. TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE	1.0 pet	D-002
3. 2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	1.0 pet	N-004
4. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE	2.5 aq	A-012
5. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5 pet	A-011
6. FORMALDEHYDE**	2.0 aq	F-002B
7. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate**	5.0 pet	N-002A
8. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate**	1.0 pet	C-017A
9. RESORCINOL	1.0 pet	R-001
10. m-AMINOPHENOL	1.0 pet	A-008
11. p-AMINOPHENOL	1.0 pet	A-009
12. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	3.0 aq	H-006
13. HYDROQUINONE	1.0 pet	H-007
14. Peru balsam**,**	25.0 pet	B-001
15. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2 pet	C-006
16. GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE	1.0 pet	G-004
17. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0 aq	C-018
18. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE +	0.02 aq	C-009B
METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE		

<sup>EC</sup> Directive 2003/15/EC relating to cosmetic products

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

\*\* Also present in European Baseline Series

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
19. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25 pet	B-015A
20. Captan	0.5 pet	C-025
21. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0 pet	C-008
22. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5 pet	C-010A
23. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	I-001A
24. QUATERNIUM-15*	1.0 pet	C-007A
25. ZINC PYRITHIONE	1.0 pet	Z-006
26. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	D-044A
27. LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE	3.0 pet	L-004
28. OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0.1 aq	O-005
29. DECYL GLUCOSIDE**	5.0 pet	D-065
30. TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE	1.0 pet	T-049
31. 4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE	1.0 pet	A-039
32. CYSTEAMINE HCL	0.5 pet	C-052
33. 2-METHYLRESORCINOL	1.0 pet	M-039
34. HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENE-DIAMINE SULFATE	2.0 pet	H-033
35. p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL	1.0 pet	M-040
36. CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE	0.5 pet	C-050

Revised January 2017

## International Standard Series IS-1000

1. Potassium dichromate*	0.5 pet	P-014A
2. Neomycin sulfate*	20.0 pet	N-001
3. Thiuram mix*	1.0 pet	Mx-01
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (D-019)	0.25	
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD) (T-002)	0.25	
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD) (T-005)	0.25	
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM) (T-006)	0.25	
4. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0 pet	P-006
5. FORMALDEHYDE*	2.0 aq	F-002B
6. COLOPHONIUM*	20.0 pet	C-020
7. Peru balsam*,***	25.0 pet	B-001
8. LANOLIN ALCOHOL*	30.0 pet	W-001

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

\*\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
9. Mercapto mix*	2.0 pet	Mx-05A
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide (C-023)	0.5	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) (M-003)	0.5	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS) (D-003)	0.5	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR) (M-016)	0.5	
10. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0 pet	E-002
11. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)*	1.0 pet	B-024
12. Fragrance mix I*,**	8.0 pet	Mx-07
-AMYL CINNAMAL (A-014)	1.0	
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL (C-013)	1.0	
-CINNAMAL (C-014)	1.0	
-EUGENOL (E-016)	1.0	
-GERANIOL (G-001)	1.0	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL (H-008)	1.0	
-ISOEUGENOL (I-002)	1.0	
-Oakmoss absolute (O-001)	1.0	
13. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate	2.5 pet	N-002B
14. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0 pet	M-003A
15. Budesonide*	0.01 pet	B-033B
16. QUATERNIUM-15	2.0 pet	C-007B
17. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02 aq	C-009B
18. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 aq	I-001B
19. Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1 pet	T-031B
20. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.3 pet	D-049A
21. Carba mix	3.0 pet	Mx-06
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine (D-022)	1.0	
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC) (Z-002)	1.0	
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC) (Z-003)	1.0	
22. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate*	1.0 pet	C-017A
23. Compositae mix II	5.0 pet	Mx-29A
-Anthemis nobilis extract (C-029)	1.2	
-Chamomilla recutita extract (C-051)	1.2	
-Achillea millefolium extract (A-025)	1.0	

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. % (w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
-Tanacetum vulgare extract (T-033) ☒	1.0		
-Arnica montana extract (A-024) ☒	0.5		
-Parthenolide (P-029)	0.1		
24. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0	pet	D-044A
25. Fragrance mix II* ☒	14.0	pet	Mx-25
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde (H-025)	5.0		
-COUMARIN (C-038)	2.5		
-FARNESOL (F-004)	2.5		
-HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE (L-003)	2.5		
-CITRAL (C-036)	1.0		
-CITRONELLOL (C-037) ☒	0.5		
26. Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	pet	H-021B
27. HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE*	5.0	pet	L-003
28. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	I-004
29. Paraben mix*	16.0	pet	Mx-03C
-BUTYLPARABEN (B-020)	4.0		
-ETHYLPARABEN (E-010)	4.0		
-METHYLPARABEN (M-012)	4.0		
-PROPYLPARABEN (P-020)	4.0		
30. Sesquiterpene lactone mix*	0.1	pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone (A-003)	0.033		
-Costunolide (C-039)	0.033		
-Dehydrocostus lactone (D-056)	0.033		
31. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0	pet	T-010
32. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE* ☒	0.2	aq	M-035B

Revised January 2014

## Isocyanate Series

## I-1000

1. Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI) ☒	2.0	pet	T-009
2. Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI) ☒	0.5	pet	D-023B
3. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	0.5	pet	D-001
4. Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI) ☒	1.0	pet	I-007
5. Isophorone diamine (IPD) ☒	0.1	pet	I-006
6. Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) ☒	0.1	pet	H-022

\*Also present in European Baseline Series

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
7. Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI) ☒	2.0 pet	P-038

Revised March 2013

## Leg Ulcer Series

## LU-1000

1. Amerchol L 101	50.0 pet	A-004
2. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0 pet	F-003
3. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE ☒	0.5 aq	C-005
4. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE ☒	0.1 aq	B-027
5. Nitrofurazone	1.0 pet	N-005
6. Bacitracin	5.0 pet	B-032A
7. CETEARYL ALCOHOL	20.0 pet	C-033
8. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
9. Chloramphenicol	5.0 pet	C-032
10. Benzoylperoxide	1.0 pet	B-007
11. PROPYLENE GLYCOL ☒	5.0 pet	P-019A
12. Propolis	10.0 pet	P-022
13. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
14. SORBIC ACID	2.0 pet	S-003
15. Eosin	5.0 pet	E-022
16. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0 pet	C-008
17. Budesonide*	0.01 pet	B-033B
18. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0 pet	T-016
19. Framycetin sulphate	20.0 pet	F-005
20. SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE	20.0 pet	S-005
21. Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1 pet	T-031B
22. SORBITAN OLEATE	5.0 pet	S-004
23. PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE ☒	0.01 aq	P-008
24. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2 pet	C-006
25. DIAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	D-044A
26. IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 pet	I-001A
27. Wood tar mix ☒	12.0 pet	Mx-14
-Beech tar (B-002) ☒	3.0	
-Birch tar (B-011) ☒	3.0	
-Juniperus oxycedrus extract (J-003) ☒	3.0	
-Pine tar (P-012) ☒	3.0	

Revised January 2007

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Medicament Series****ME-10**

1. Chloramphenicol	5.0	pet	C-032
2. Kanamycin sulfate	10.0	pet	K-001
3. Quinine sulfate	1.0	pet	Q-001
4. Sulfanilamide	5.0	pet	S-010
5. Gentamicin sulfate	20.0	pet	G-006
6. Nitrofurazone	1.0	pet	N-005
7. Bacitracin	5.0	pet	B-032A
8. Framycetin sulphate	20.0	pet	F-005
9. Caine mix III	10.0	pet	Mx-19
-Benzocaine (B-004)	5.0		
-Dibucaine hydrochloride (D-005)	2.5		
-Tetracaine hydrochloride (T-025)	2.5		
10. Miconazole	1.0	alc	M-027
11. Econazole nitrate	1.0	alc	E-021
12. Caine mix IV	10.0	pet	Mx-20
-Lidocaine (L-002)	5.0		
-Amylocaine hydrochloride (A-020)	2.5		
-Prilocaine hydrochloride (P-027)	2.5		
13. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0	pet	F-003
14. Tioconazole	1.0	pet	T-034
15. Tobramycin	20.0	pet	T-050
16. Vancomycin hydrochloride	10.0	aq	V-004
17. Bufexamac	5.0	pet	B-043
18. Pramoxine hydrochloride	2.0	pet	P-039

Revised January 2016

**Metal Series****MET-1000**

1. Zinc	2.5	pet	Z-001
2. Mercury	0.5	pet	M-005
3. Mercury(II)chloride	0.1	pet	M-004
4. Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate	2.0	pet	A-022
5. Mercury(II)amidochloride	1.0	pet	M-022
6. Deleted			
7. Palladium(II)chloride	2.0	pet	P-001
8. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	2.0	pet	G-005B
9. Copper(II)sulfate pentahydrate	2.0	pet	C-022

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
10. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate	0.5 pet	G-005A
11. Copper(I)oxide	5.0 pet	C-021
12. Tin	50.0 pet	T-008
13. Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate	1.0 pet	I-012
14. Iridium	1.0 pet	I-014
15. Indium	1.0 pet	I-015
16. Titanium(III)nitride	5.0 pet	T-039
17. TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10.0 pet	T-040
18. ZINC CHLORIDE	1.0 pet	Z-007B
19. Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate	5.0 pet	T-041
20. CALCIUM TITANATE	10.0 pet	C-049
21. Titanium	10.0 pet	T-042
22. Vanadium	5.0 pet	V-002
23. Molybdenum	5.0 pet	M-030
24. Vanadium(III)chloride	1.0 pet	V-003
25. MANGANESE CHLORIDE	2.0 pet	M-031
26. Tin(II)oxalate	1.0 pet	S-014
27. Zirconium(IV)chloride	1.0 pet	Z-008
28. Tungsten	5.0 pet	T-043
29. FERRIC CHLORIDE	2.0 pet	I-016
30. PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE	0.01 aq	P-008
31. Potassium dicyanoaurate(I)	0.1 aq	P-015
32. SILVER NITRATE	1.0 aq	S-007
33. Cadmium chloride	1.0 aq	C-001
34. Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV)	0.1 aq	A-034
35. Indium(III)chloride	10.0 aq	I-011
36. Lead(II)acetate trihydrate	0.5 aq	L-007
37. Indium(III)sulfate	10.0 aq	I-013
38. Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate	1.0 aq	A-035
39. STANNOUS CHLORIDE	1.0 pet	S-013
40. Lead(II)chloride	0.2 aq	L-008
41. Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV)	0.1 aq	A-010
42. Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II)	0.25 aq	A-013
43. Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate	3.0 pet	S-017
44. Gallium(III)oxide	1.0 pet	G-007
45. Ruthenium	0.1 pet	R-012
46. Sodium tungstate dihydrate	2.0 aq	S-019
47. Vanadium(V)oxide	10.0 pet	V-005
48. ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	10.0 pet	A-038

<b>Compound</b>	<b>Conc. Veh.</b> <b>%(w/w)</b>	<b>Art. No.</b>
49. Molybdenum(V)chloride	0.5 pet	M-038
50. Niobium(V)chloride	0.2 pet	N-008
51. Tantalum	1.0 pet	T-047
52. ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE	0.1 pet	Z-009
53. Rhodium(III)chloride hydrate	2.0 pet	R-013
54. Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate	1.0 pet	B-044

Revised January 2017

## **(Meth) Acrylate Series**

### **Adhesives, Dental & Other**

### **MA-1000**

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	M-013
2. BUTYL METHACRYLATE	2.0 pet	B-021
3. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
4. Hydroxypropyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-018
5. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	E-007
6. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	T-018
7. 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	B-017
8. Urethane dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	U-004
9. Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA)	2.0 pet	M-007
10. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0 pet	H-013
11. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1 pet	H-004
12. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0 pet	T-027
13. Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	T-029
14. DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE	0.2 pet	D-045
15. ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE	10.0 pet	E-023

Revised May 1999

## **(Meth) Acrylate Series**

### **Nails-Artificial**

### **MN-1000**

1. Butyl acrylate	0.1 pet	B-018
2. ETHYL METHACRYLATE	2.0 pet	E-012
3. BUTYL METHACRYLATE	2.0 pet	B-021
4. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
5. Hydroxypropyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-018
6. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	E-007

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
7. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	T-018
8. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1 pet	H-004
9. Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	0.1 pet	T-021
10. Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	2.0 pet	T-027
11. Ethyl acrylate	0.1 pet	E-004
12. 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	0.1 pet	H-009
13. Triethylene glycol diacrylate	0.1 pet	T-017

Revised August 1992

## (Meth) Acrylate Series

### Printing

### MP-1000

1. Ethyl acrylate	0.1 pet	E-004
2. 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	0.1 pet	E-009
3. 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	0.1 pet	H-009
4. Hydroxypropyl acrylate	0.1 pet	H-017
5. Methyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	M-013
6. ETHYL METHACRYLATE	2.0 pet	E-012
7. BUTYL METHACRYLATE	2.0 pet	B-021
8. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
9. Hydroxypropyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-018
10. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	E-007
11. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	T-018
12. 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)-propane (BIS-EMA)	2.0 pet	M-006B
13. 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate	0.1 pet	B-016
14. 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate	0.1 pet	H-004
15. Di(ethylene glycol) diacrylate	0.1 pet	D-009
16. Tri(propylene glycol) diacrylate	0.1 pet	T-023
17. Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	0.1 pet	T-021
18. Pentaerythritol triacrylate	0.1 pet	P-002
19. Oligotriacrylate (OTA 480)	0.1 pet	O-003
20. Epoxy acrylate	0.5 pet	E-001
21. Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic	0.1 pet	U-002
22. Urethane diacrylate, aromatic	0.05 pet	U-003
23. Triethylene glycol diacrylate	0.1 pet	T-017
24. N,N-Methylene-bisacrylamide	1.0 pet	M-023

Revised March 2010

# Compound

Conc. Veh. Art. No.  
%(w/w)

## Oil & Cooling Fluid Series

## O-1000

1. ABIETIC ACID	10.0	pet	A-001
2. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0	pet	C-008
3. CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)	0.5	pet	C-010A
4. DICHLOROPHENE	1.0	pet	D-008
5. o-PHENYLPHENOL	1.0	pet	P-010
6. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	5.0	pet	P-019A
7. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0	pet	T-016
8. 4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid	1.0	pet	B-019
9. BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.05	pet	B-003
10. Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine	1.0	aq	H-002
11. Bioban P 1487	0.5	pet	E-014
12. CHLOROACETAMIDE	0.2	pet	C-006
13. N-Methylolchloroacetamide	0.1	pet	M-014
14. BENZOTRIAZOLE	1.0	pet	B-006
15. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	E-005
16. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	M-003A
17. Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate) (Zineb)	1.0	pet	Z-005
18. TRICLOSAN	2.0	pet	T-014
19. 7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE	1.0	pet	A-017
20. Bioban CS 1135	1.0	pet	D-015
21. TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)NITROMETHANE	1.0	pet	H-015
22. THIMEROSAL	0.1	pet	T-007
23. Hydrazine sulfate	1.0	pet	H-005
24. TRICLOCARBAN	1.0	pet	T-013
25. FORMALDEHYDE*	2.0	aq	F-002B
26. Amerchol L 101	50.0	pet	A-004
27. Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.3	pet	H-032A
28. Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	0.1	aq	S-002
29. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25	pet	B-015A
30. COCAMIDE DEA	0.5	pet	C-019
31. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.02	aq	C-009B
32. PHENOXYETHANOL	1.0	pet	P-025
33. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet	O-004
34. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE*	0.5	pet	D-049E
35. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2	pet	I-008C

Revised January 2014

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Photographic Chemicals Series P-1000**

1. N,N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL	1.0	pet	D-011
2. N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate (CD-3)	1.0	pet	E-013
3. N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt	1.0	pet	E-011
4. p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE	1.0	pet	M-009
5. HYDROQUINONE	1.0	pet	H-007
6. 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone	1.0	pet	P-004
7. HYDROXYLAMINE HCL	0.1	aq	H-011
8. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5	pet	A-011
9. Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	E-005
10. BENZOTRIAZOLE	1.0	pet	B-006
11. GLUTARAL*	0.2	pet	G-003A
12. BENZYL ALCOHOL	10.0	sof	B-008B
13. HYDROXYLAMINE SULFATE	0.1	aq	H-012
14. Potassium dichromate**	0.5	pet	P-014A
15. N,N-DIETHYL-P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE (TSS)	1.0	pet	A-007
16. Tricresyl phosphate	5.0	pet	T-015

Revised February 2009




**Plant Series****PL-1000**

1. Anthemis nobilis extract <sup>e)</sup>	1.0	pet	C-029
2. Diallyl disulfide	1.0	pet	D-048
3. Arnica montana extract <sup>e)</sup>	0.5	pet	A-024
4. Taraxacum officinale extract <sup>e)</sup>	2.5	pet	T-032
5. Achillea millefolium extract <sup>e)</sup>	1.0	pet	A-025
6. Propolis	10.0	pet	P-022
7. Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium extract <sup>e)</sup>	1.0	pet	C-031
8. Sesquiterpene lactone mix**	0.1	pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone (A-003)	0.033		
-Costunolide (C-039)	0.033		
-Dehydrocostus lactone (D-056)	0.033		

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

\*\* Also present in European Baseline Series


<sup>e)</sup> Plant extract

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
9. α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone 	0.01 pet	M-026
10. Tanacetum vulgare extract <sup>e)</sup> 	1.0 pet	T-033
11. Alantolactone	0.033pet	A-003B
12. Lichen acid mix	0.3 pet	Mx-15
-Atranorin (A-016)	0.1	
-Evernic acid (E-017)	0.1	
-(+)-Usnic acid (U-005)	0.1	
13. Parthenolide	0.1 pet	P-029
14. Chamomilla recutita extract <sup>e)</sup> 	1.0 pet	C-051
15. (+)-Usnic acid	0.1 pet	U-005
16. Atranorin	0.1 pet	A-016
17. Evernic acid	0.1 pet	E-017

Revised January 2014

## Plastics & Glues Series

## PG-1000

1. HYDROQUINONE	1.0 pet	H-007
2. Dibutyl phthalate	5.0 pet	D-007
3. PHENYL SALICYLATE	1.0 pet	P-011
4. Dioctyl phthalate (DEHP, DOP)	2.0 pet	D-018
5. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
6. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0 pet	H-016
7. Benzoylperoxide	1.0 pet	B-007
8. 4-tert-Butylcatechol (PTBC)	0.25 pet	B-030B
9. Azodiisobutyrodinitrile	1.0 pet	A-018
10. Bisphenol A	1.0 pet	B-013
11. Tricresyl phosphate	5.0 pet	T-015
12. Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2) 	1.0 pet	P-005
13. p-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin*	1.0 pet	B-024
14. Triphenyl phosphate	5.0 pet	T-022
15. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0 pet	T-010
16. Resorcinol monobenzoate	1.0 pet	R-002
17. 2-Phenylindole	2.0 pet	P-007
18. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0 pet	B-022
19. HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL	10.0 pet	A-002
20. 4-tert-Butylphenol	1.0 pet	B-023
21. 2-Monomethylol phenol	1.0 pet	M-015

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

<sup>e)</sup> Plant extract

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
22. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0 pet	D-025
23. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1 pet	O-004
24. Cyclohexanone resin	1.0 pet	C-027
25. Triglycidyl isocyanurate (TGIC)	0.5 pet	T-028

Revised January 2001

## Rubber Additives Series R-1000

1. Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	1.0 pet	T-005
2. Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	1.0 pet	T-006
3. Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	1.0 pet	T-002
4. Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide	1.0 pet	D-019
5. N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine	1.0 pet	C-024
6. N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPPD)	1.0 pet	D-024
7. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1 pet	I-004
8. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0 pet	M-003A
9. N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide	1.0 pet	C-023
10. Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	1.0 pet	D-003
11. 2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	1.0 pet	M-016
12. 1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0 pet	D-022
13. Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0 pet	Z-003
14. ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0 pet	Z-002
15. N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)	1.0 pet	D-017
16. N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	1.0 pet	P-009
17. METHENAMINE	2.0 pet	H-003
18. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	0.5 pet	D-001
19. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0 pet	D-025
20. Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram)	1.0 pet	Z-004
21. 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline	1.0 pet	T-020
22. N,N'-Diethylthiourea	1.0 pet	D-039
23. N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0 pet	D-038
24. Dodecyl mercaptan	0.1 pet	D-043
25. N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide	1.0 pet	C-034
26. Thiourea	0.1 pet	T-026

Revised January 2011

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Scandinavian Photo Patch****SP-1000**

Deleted as of January 2014

**Shoe Series****SH-1000**

1.	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1	pet	I-004
2.	GLUTARAL**	0.2	pet	G-003A
3.	DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0	pet	D-032
4.	Acid yellow 36	1.0	pet	A-019
5.	Hydroquinone monobenzylether	1.0	pet	H-019
6.	Thiuram mix*	1.0	pet	Mx-01
	-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (D-019)	0.25		
	-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD) (T-002)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD) (T-005)	0.25		
	-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM) (T-006)	0.25		
7.	Potassium dichromate*	0.5	pet	P-014A
8.	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)*	1.0	pet	B-024
9.	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0	pet	P-006
10.	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate*	5.0	pet	N-002A
11.	COLOPHONIUM*	20.0	pet	C-020
12.	FORMALDEHYDE*	2.0	aq	F-002B
13.	N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0	pet	D-025
14.	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	M-003A
15.	N,N'-Diethylthiourea	1.0	pet	D-039
16.	1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	pet	D-022
17.	N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0	pet	D-038
18.	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet	E-002
19.	Dodecyl mercaptan	0.1	pet	D-043
20.	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.02	aq	C-009B
21.	4-Aminoazobenzene	0.25	pet	A-005
22.	2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1	pet	O-004
23.	4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine	1.0	pet	D-054

Revised January 2014

\* Also present in European Baseline Series

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

**Compound****Conc. Veh. Art. No.**  
**%(w/w)****Sunscreen Series SU-1000**

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1. BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYL-METHANE	10.0 pet	B-029C
2. PABA	10.0 pet	A-006C
3. HOMOSALATE	5.0 pet	H-024A
4. 4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR	10.0 pet	M-024B
5. ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA	10.0 pet	E-018D
6. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0 pet	H-014C
7. ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	E-019C
8. BENZOPHENONE-10	10.0 pet	H-020B
9. PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID	10.0 pet	P-024B
10. BENZOPHENONE-4	2.0 pet	H-023C
11. DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE	10.0 pet	D-055
12. OCTOCRYLENE	10.0 pet	O-009
13. ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	5.0 pet	O-007A
14. ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	O-010
15. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE	10.0 pet	I-009
16. BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE	10.0 pet	B-037
17. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol	10.0 pet	M-037
18. 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester	10.0 pet	D-062
19. DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE	10.0 pet	D-063
20. Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate	10.0 pet	D-064
21. DECYL GLUCOSIDE* 	5.0 pet	D-065

Revised January 2014

**Textile Colours & Finish****TF-1000**

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1. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0 pet	D-036
2. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0 pet	D-032
3. Disperse Red 1	1.0 pet	D-034
4. DISPERSE RED 17	1.0 pet	D-035

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

Compound	Conc. % (w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
5. Disperse Blue 153	1.0	pet	D-029
6. DISPERSE BLUE 3	1.0	pet	D-026
7. Disperse Blue 35	1.0	pet	D-027
8. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.5	aq	D-012
9. Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.5	aq	D-052
10. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified	5.0	aq	D-050
11. Disperse Blue 106	1.0	pet	D-040
12. Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix*	5.0	pet	Mx-16
-Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea (D-012)	4.0		
-Melamine formaldehyde (M-001)	1.0		
13. Urea formaldehyde resin	10.0	pet	U-001
14. Melamine formaldehyde (Kaurit M70)*	7.0	pet	M-001
15. Disperse Blue 85	1.0	pet	D-028
16. Disperse Orange 1	1.0	pet	D-031
17. Acid Yellow 61	5.0	pet	A-026
18. Disperse Brown 1	1.0	pet	D-030
19. Disperse Yellow 9	1.0	pet	D-037
20. Disperse Blue 124	1.0	pet	D-041
21. Basic Red 46	1.0	pet	B-026
22. Reactive Black 5	1.0	pet	R-004B
23. Reactive Blue 21	1.0	pet	R-005B
24. Deleted			
25. Reactive Orange 107	1.0	pet	R-007B
26. Reactive Red 123	1.0	pet	R-008B
27. Reactive Red 238	1.0	pet	R-009B
28. Reactive Red 228	1.0	pet	R-010B
29. Reactive Violet 5	1.0	pet	R-011B
30. Acid Red 118	5.0	pet	A-027
31. Direct Orange 34	5.0	pet	D-051
32. Acid Red 359	5.0	pet	A-028
33. Disperse Blue mix 106/124	1.0	pet	Mx-26
-Disperse Blue 106 (D-040)	0.5		
-Disperse Blue 124 (D-041)	0.5		
34. Textile dye mix**	6.6	pet	Mx-30
-Dipperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
-Dipperse Orange 1 (D-031)	1.0		

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

\*\* Also present in European Baseline Series

## Compound

Conc. Veh. Art. No.  
%(w/w)

-DISPERSE ORANGE 3 (D-032)	1.0
-Disperse Red 1 (D-034)	1.0
-DISPERSE RED 17 (D-035)	1.0
-Disperse Yellow 3 (D-036)	1.0
-Disperse Blue 106 (D-040)	0.3
-Disperse Blue 124 (D-041)	0.3

Revised January 2015

## Various Haptens

V-1000

1. Prilocaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	P-027A
2. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA)	1.0	pet	E-006
3. CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE	0.5	aq	C-004
4. Coal tar	5.0	pet	C-016
5. PETROLATUM	100		P-003
6. Chlorquinaldol	5.0	pet	C-012
7. METHYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	M-012
8. ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	E-010
9. PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	P-020
10. BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	pet	B-020
11. Pine tar	3.0	pet	P-012
12. Beech tar	3.0	pet	B-002
13. Juniperus oxycedrus extract	3.0	pet	J-003
14. Birch tar	3.0	pet	B-011
15. Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	P-016
16. Dibucaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	D-005A
17. Naphthyl mix	1.0	pet	Mx-11
-N,N-Di-2-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD) (D-017)	0.5		
-N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine (PBN) (P-009)	0.5		
18. Caine mix I	3.5	pet	Mx-12
-Dibucaine hydrochloride (D-005)	2.5		
-Procaine hydrochloride (P-016)	1.0		
19. Caine mix II	10.0	pet	Mx-13
-Lidocaine (L-002)	5.0		
-Dibucaine hydrochloride (D-005)	2.5		
-Tetracaine hydrochloride (T-025)	2.5		

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
20. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCL	0.5 pet	P-028
21. Ethylene urea	1.0 pet	E-008
22. Tetracaine hydrochloride	5.0 pet	T-025A
23. Tolu balsam absolute	10.0 alc	B-025
24. Amylocaine hydrochloride	5.0 pet	A-020
25. Lidocaine	5.0 pet	L-002A
26. Black rubber mix	0.6 pet	Mx-04
-N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (C-024)	0.25	
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine (D-024)	0.25	
-N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD) (I-004)	0.1	
27. Quinoline mix	6.0 pet	Mx-02
-Chlorquinaldol (C-012)	3.0	
-Clioquinol (C-015)	3.0	
28. Dimethyl fumarate*	0.1 pet	D-066A
29. Dimethyl fumarate*	0.01 pet	D-066B
30. Softisan 649	100	S-016
31. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02 aq	M-035A
32. 6-METHYL COUMARIN	1.0 pet	M-010A
33. 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS)	0.1 pet	T-001
34. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	1.0 pet	D-021
35. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol**	10.0 pet	M-032
36. SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	0.25 aq	S-018
37. Dermatophagoides mix (vol=2,5 ml)*** (Pteronyssinus/Pharinae 50/50)	30 pet	Mx-21C

Revised January 2017

## Supplemental Haptens

SA-1000

Deleted as of January 2017.

\* Kaija Lammintausta, Erik Zimerson, Sandra Winhoven, Päivikki Susitaival, Taina Hasan, Birgitta Gruvberger, Jason Williams, Michael Beck and Magnus Bruze, Sensitization to dimethyl fumarate with multiple concurrent patch test reactions, *Contact Dermatitis* 2010: 62: 88–96.

\*\* Contains DECYL GLUCOSIDE

\*\*\* Divergent price, ask for quotation.

## Table of Mixes

<b>Thiuram mix 1.0 % pet</b>		<b>Mx-01</b>	S, ICB, IS, SH
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25	D-019	
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	T-002	
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	T-005	
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	T-006	
<b>Quinoline mix 6.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-02</b>	V
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0	C-012	
-Clioquinol	3.0	C-015	
<b>Paraben mix 12.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-03A</b>	ICB
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	B-020	
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	E-010	
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0	M-012	
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	P-020	
<b>Paraben mix 16.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-03C</b>	S, C, IS
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	B-020	
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	E-010	
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	M-012	
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	P-020	
<b>Black rubber mix 0.6% pet</b>		<b>Mx-04</b>	V
-N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylene-diamine	0.25	C-024	
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	0.25	D-024	
-N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylene-diamine (IPPD)	0.1	I-004	
<b>Mercapto mix 2.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-05A</b>	S, IS
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl-sulfenamide	0.5	C-023	

	Part.Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)		
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5	D-003	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5	M-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)- benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5	M-016	
<b>Mercapto mix 1.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-05B</b>	ICB
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl- sulfenamide	0.25	C-023	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.25	D-003	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.25	M-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)- benzothiazol (MOR)	0.25	M-016	
<b>Carba mix 3.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-06</b>	ICB, IS
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	D-022	
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBA- MATE (ZBC)	1.0	Z-002	
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	Z-003	
<b>Fragrance mix I 8.0% pet*</b>		<b>Mx-07</b>	S, ICB, IS
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	A-014	
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014	
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016	
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008	
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002	
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0	O-001	
<b>Perfume mix 6.0% pet**</b>		<b>Mx-08</b>	F
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014	
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016	
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008	
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002	

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

	Part. Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)		
<b>Wood mix 20.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-09</b>	
Deleted from January 2014			
<b>Musk mix 3.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-10B</b>	C
-MUSK KETONE	1.0	M-018	
-Musk moskene	1.0	M-019	
-Musk xylene	1.0	M-021	
<b>Naphthyl mix 1.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-11</b>	V
-N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylene-diamine (DBNPD)	0.5	D-017	
-N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	0.5	P-009	
<b>Caine mix I 3.5% pet</b>		<b>Mx-12</b>	V
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	P-016	
<b>Caine mix II 10.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-13</b>	V
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002	
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025	
<b>Wood tar mix 12.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-14</b>	LU
-Beech tar	3.0	B-002	
-Birch tar	3.0	B-011	
-Juniperus oxycedrus extract	3.0	J-003	
-Pine tar	3.0	P-012	
<b>Lichen acid mix 0.3% pet</b>		<b>Mx-15</b>	PL
-Atranorin	0.1	A-016	
-Evernic acid	0.1	E-017	
-(+)-Usnic acid	0.1	U-005	
<b>Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix 5.0% pet*</b>		<b>Mx-16</b>	ICB, TF
-Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.0	D-012	
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0	M-001	

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Part.Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)		
<b>Euxyl K 400 1.5% pet</b>		<b>Mx-17D</b>	
Deleted as of January 2011. Please refer to D-049, METHYL DIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE and P-025, PHENOXYETHA NOL.			
<b>Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1% pet</b>		<b>Mx-18</b>	S, ICB,
-Alantolactone	0.033	A-003	IS, PL
-Costunolide	0.033	C-039	
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033	D-056	
<b>Caine mix III 10.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-19</b>	ME
-Benzocaine	5.0	B-004	
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025	
<b>Caine mix IV 10.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-20</b>	ME
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002	
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5	A-020	
-Prilocaine hydrochloride	2.5	P-027	
<b>Dermatophagoides mix 30% pet*</b>		<b>Mx-21C</b>	V
-Pteronyssinus/Pharinae (50/50)			
<b>Compositae mix I 5.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-22A</b>	
Deleted as of January 2011. Please refer to Mx-29A, Compositae mix II.			
<b>Corticosteroid mix 2.1% pet</b>		<b>Mx-23</b>	CS
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	H-021	
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0	T-031	
-Budesonide	0.1	B-033	
<b>Mixed dialkyl thiourea 1.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-24</b>	ICB
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5	D-038	
-N,N'-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039	

\* Volume = 2.5 ml. Divergent price, please contact costumer service.

	Part. Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)		
<b>Fragrance mix II 14.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-25</b>	S, ICB,
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025	F, IS
-COUMARIN	2.5	C-038	
-FARNESOL	2.5	F-004	
-HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE	2.5	L-003	
-CITRAL	1.0	C-036	
-CITRONELLOL	0.5	C-037	
<b>Disperse Blue mix 106/124 1.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-26</b>	ICB, TF
-Disperse Blue 106	0.5	D-040	
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5	D-041	
<b>Thiourea mix 1.5% pet</b>		<b>Mx-27</b>	*
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5	D-038	
-N,N'-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039	
-N,N'-Diphenylthiourea	0.5	D-025	
<b>Gallate mix 1.5% pet</b>		<b>Mx-28</b>	*
-DODECYL GALLATE	0.5	D-042	
-PROPYL GALLATE	0.5	P-021	
-Octyl gallate	0.5	O-002	
<b>Compositae mix II 5.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-29A</b>	ICB, IS
-Anthemis nobilis extract	1.2	C-029	
-Chamomilla recutita extract	1.2	C-051	
-Achillea millefolium extract	1.0	A-025	
-Tanacetum vulgare extract	1.0	T-033	
-Arnica montana extract	0.5	A-024	
-Parthenolide	0.1	P-029	
<b>Compositae mix II 2.5% pet</b>		<b>Mx-29B</b>	*
-Anthemis nobilis extract	0.6	C-029	
-Chamomilla recutita extract	0.6	C-051	
-Achillea millefolium extract	0.5	A-025	
-Tanacetum vulgare extract	0.5	T-033	

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	Part.	Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)			
-Arnica montana extract	0.25			
-Parthenolide	0.05	P-029		
<b>Textile dye mix 6.6% pet</b>		<b>Mx-30</b>		S, ICB,
-Dipperse Blue 35	1.0	D-027		TF
-Dipperse Orange 1	1.0	D-031		
-DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0	D-032		
-Disperse Red 1	1.0	D-034		
-DISPERSE RED 17	1.0	D-035		
-Disperse Yellow 3	1.0	D-036		
-Disperse Blue 106	0.3	D-040		
-Disperse Blue 124	0.3	D-041		
<b>Caine mix V 7.0% pet</b>		<b>Mx-31</b>		*
-Benzocaine	5.0	B-004		
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	1.0	D-005		
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	1.0	T-025		

Revised January 2016

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# Article Guide to Haptens

Haptens that contains the following symbol  are volatile and not recommended to preload.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
A-001	O-1	10.0 pet	ABIETIC ACID
A-002	C-23, PG-19	10.0 pet	HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL
A-003B	PL-11	0.033 pet	Alantolactone
A-004	ICB-7, C-2, O-26, LU-1	50.0 pet	Amerchol L 101
A-005	SH-21	0.25 pet	4-Aminoazobenzene
A-006A	*	5.0 pet	PABA
A-006B	*	5.0 alc	PABA 
A-006C	EP-7, EPE-7, SU-2	10.0 pet	PABA
A-007	P-15	1.0 pet	N,N-DIETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDI AMINE SULFATE (TSS)
A-008	H-10	1.0 pet	m-AMINOPHENOL
A-009	H-11	1.0 pet	p-AMINOPHENOL
A-010	MET-41	0.1 aq	Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV) 
A-011	B-16, H-5, P-8	2.5 pet	AMMONIUM PERSULFATE
A-012	H-4	2.5 aq	AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE 
A-013	MET-42	0.25 aq	Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II) 
A-014	F-3	2.0 pet	AMYL CINNAMAL
A-015	B-10	5.0 pet	TRANS-ANETHOLE 
A-016	PL-16	0.1 pet	Atranorin
A-017	O-19	1.0 pet	7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE 
A-018	PG-9	1.0 pet	Azodiisobutyrodinitrile
A-019	SH-4	1.0 pet	Acid Yellow 36
A-020	V-24	5.0 pet	Amylocaine hydrochloride
A-021	Deleted 2017		(Aluminium)
A-022	DS-24, MET-4	2.0 pet	Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate
A-023	CS-5	1.0 pet	Alclometasone-17,21-dipropionate
A-024	PL-3	0.5 pet	Arnica montana extract 
A-025	PL-5	1.0 pet	Achillea millefolium extract 
A-026	TF-17	5.0 pet	Acid Yellow 61
A-027	TF-30	5.0 pet	Acid Red 118
A-028	TF-32	5.0 pet	Acid Red 359
A-029	ICB-75	0.1 aq	Amidoamine 
A-030	CAD-2	10.0 pet	Amoxicillin trihydrate
A-031	CAD-18	10.0 pet	Acetylsalicylic acid
A-032	CAD-22	10.0 pet	ACETAMINOPHEN
A-033	CAD-23	10.0 pet	Acyclovir
A-034	MET-34	0.1 aq	Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV) 

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
A-035	MET-38	1.0 aq	Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate
A-036	F-32	5.0 pet	Amyl cinnamyl alcohol
A-037	F-33	10.0 sof	Anise alcohol
A-038	MET-48	10.0 pet	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE
A-039	H-31	1.0 pet	4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE
B-001	S-15, ICB-19, H-14, IS-7, DMP-22	25.0 pet	Peru balsam*
B-002	V-12	3.0 pet	Beech tar
B-003	O-9	0.05 pet	BENZISOTHAZOLINONE
B-004	S-6, ICB-1	5.0 pet	Benzocaine
B-005	B-12	5.0 pet	BENZOIC ACID
B-006	O-14,P-10	1.0 pet	BENZOTRIAZOLE
B-007	ICB-70, B-17, PG-7, LU-10	1.0 pet	Benzoylperoxide
B-008B	ICB-58, C-34, F-16, P-12	10.0 sof	BENZYL ALCOHOL
B-009	Deleted 2015		(BENZYL PARABEN)
B-010A	Deleted 2011		(BENZYL SALICYLATE)
B-010B	ICB-52, C-30, F-15	10.0 pet	BENZYL SALICYLATE
B-011	V-14	3.0 pet	Birch tar
B-013	PG-10	1.0 pet	Bisphenol A
B-014	**	1.0 pet	Bithionol
B-015A	C-31, H-19, O-29	0.25 pet	2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL
B-015B	ICB-30	0.5 pet	2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL
B-016	MP-13	0.1 pet	1,4-Butanediol diacrylate
B-017	DS-8, MA-7, DMP-9, DMS-7	2.0 pet	1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate
B-018	MN-1	0.1 pet	Butyl acrylate
B-019	O-8	1.0 pet	4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid
B-020	V-10	3.0 pet	BUTYL PARABEN
B-021	MA-2, MN-3, MP-7	2.0 pet	BUTYL METHACRYLATE
B-022	ICB-37, B-9, C-6, PG-18	2.0 pet	2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)
B-023	PG-20	1.0 pet	4-tert-Butylphenol
B-024	S-16, ICB-15, PG-13, SH-8, IS-11	1.0 pet	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)
B-025	V-23	10.0 alc	Tolu balsam absolute
B-026	TF-21	1.0 pet	Basic Red 46
B-027	ICB-74, LU-4	0.1 aq	BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE
B-028	C-36	1.0 pet	t-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE
B-029B	**	5.0 pet	BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE

\*Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>B-029C</b>	SU-1, EP-8, EPE-8	10.0 pet	BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE
<b>B-030B</b>	PG-8	0.25 pet	4-tert-Butylcatechol
<b>B-031</b>	CS-2	1.0 pet	Betamethasone-17-valerate
<b>B-032A</b>	ME-7, LU-6	5.0 pet	Bacitracin
<b>B-032B</b>	ICB-23	20.0 pet	Bacitracin
<b>B-033A</b>	*	0.1 pet	Budesonide
<b>B-033B</b>	S-24, ICB-45, CS-1, LU-17, IS-15	0.01 pet	Budesonide
<b>B-035</b>	E-10	0.25 pet	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F
<b>B-036</b>	E-12	0.25 pet	1,4-Butanediol diglycidyl ether
<b>B-037</b>	SU-16, EP-9, EPE-9	10.0 pet	BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE
<b>B-038</b>	F-34	10.0 pet	BENZYL BENZOATE
<b>B-039</b>	F-35	10.0 pet	BENZYL CINNAMATE
<b>B-040</b>	F-36	10.0 pet	BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL
<b>B-041</b>	EP-18, EPE-18	2.0 pet	Benzylamine hydrochloride
<b>B-042</b>	CS-10	1.0 pet	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate
<b>B-043</b>	ME-17	5.0 pet	Bufexamac
<b>B-044</b>	MET-54	1.0 pet	Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate
<b>C-001</b>	MET-33	1.0 aq	Cadmium chloride
<b>C-002</b>	F-19	2.0 pet	Cananga oil
<b>C-003</b>	C-29	5.0 pet	CETYL ALCOHOL
<b>C-004</b>	V-3	0.5 aq	CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE
<b>C-005</b>	C-16, LU-3	0.5 aq	CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE
<b>C-006</b>	H-15, C-19, O-12, LU-24	0.2 pet	CHLOROACETAMIDE
<b>C-007A</b>	S-21, H-24, C-40	1.0 pet	QUATERNIUM-15
<b>C-007B</b>	ICB-14, IS-16	2.0 pet	QUATERNIUM-15
<b>C-008</b>	C-11, H-21, O-2, LU-16	1.0 pet	p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL
<b>C-009A</b>	*	0.01 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE
<b>C-009B</b>	S-23, ICB-78, C-35, IS-17, O-31, SH-20, H-18	0.02 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE
<b>C-009C</b>	*	0.01 pet	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE**
<b>C-010A</b>	C-12, H-22, O-3	0.5 pet	CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)
<b>C-010B</b>	ICB-35	1.0 pet	CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)
<b>C-011</b>	EPE-32	0.1 pet	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
<b>C-012</b>	V-6	5.0 pet	Chlorquinaldol

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\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%












Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
C-013	B-7, F-2	2.0 pet	CINNAMYL ALCOHOL
C-014	ICB-6, B-8, F-1	1.0 pet	CINNAMAL
C-015	S-8, C-21	5.0 pet	Clioquinol
C-016	V-4	5.0 pet	Coal tar
C-017A	S-5, ICB-43, DS-12, H-8, IS-22	1.0 pet	Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate
C-017B	DMP-13	0.5 pet	Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate
C-018	ICB-76, C-33, H-17	1.0 aq	COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE
C-019	ICB-46, O-30	0.5 pet	COCAMIDE DEA
C-020	S-9, ICB-3, DS-17, SH-11, IS-6, DMP-17	20.0 pet	COLOPHONIUM
C-021	MET-11	5.0 pet	Copper(I)oxide
C-022	DS-21, MET-9	2.0 pet	Copper(II)sulfate pentahydrate
C-023	R-9	1.0 pet	N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide
C-024	R-5	1.0 pet	N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide
C-025	H-20	0.5 pet	Captan
C-026	DS-25	1.0 pet	BORNANEDIONE
C-027	PG-24	1.0 pet	Cyclohexanone resin
C-028	ICB-11, CS-6	1.0 pet	Clobetasol-17-propionate
C-029	PL-1	1.0 pet	Anthemis nobilis extract
C-031	PL-7	1.0 pet	Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium extract
C-032	ME-1, LU-9	5.0 pet	Chloramphenicol
C-033	LU-7	20.0 pet	CETEARYL ALCOHOL
C-034	R-25	1.0 pet	N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide
C-035	DMP-20	5.0 pet	CARVONE
C-036	F-26	2.0 pet	CITRAL
C-037	F-28	1.0 pet	CITRONELLOL
C-038	F-30	5.0 pet	COUMARIN
C-040	CAD-4	10.0 pet	Cefotaxim sodium salt
C-041	CAD-9	10.0 pet	Clarithromycin
C-042	CAD-11	10.0 pet	Cotrimoxazole
C-043	CAD-13	10.0 pet	Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride
C-044	CAD-14	1.0 pet	Carbamazepine
C-045	CAD-17	5.0 pet	Captopril
C-046	CAD-26	10.0 pet	Clindamycin phosphate
C-047	CAD-27	10.0 pet	Cefradine
C-048	CAD-28	10.0 pet	Cefalexin
C-049	MET-20	10.0 pet	CALCIUM TITANATE
C-050	H-36	0.5 pet	CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE
C-051	PL-14	1.0 pet	Chamomilla recutita extract
C-052	H-32	0.5 pet	CYSTEAMINE HCL
C-053	CAD-31	10.0 pet	Cefuroxime sodium

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
C-054	CAD-32	10.0 pet	Cefixime
C-055	CAD-34	10.0 pet	Cefpodoxime proxetil
D-001	E-2,I-3,R-18	0.5 pet	4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)
D-002	H-2	1.0 pet	TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE
D-003	R-10	1.0 pet	Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)
D-005A	V-16	5.0 pet	Dibucaine hydrochloride
D-005B	ICB-69	2.5 pet	Dibucaine hydrochloride
D-006	B-5, C-7, PG-5, LU-8	2.0 pet	BHT
D-007	PG-2	5.0 pet	Dibutyl phthalate
D-008	O-4	1.0 pet	DICHLOROPHENE
D-009	MP-15	0.1 pet	Di(ethylene glycol) diacrylate
D-010	E-5	1.0 pet	Diethylenetriamine, (DETA) ☒
D-011	P-1	1.0 pet	N,N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL
D-012	ICB-80, TF-8	4.5 aq	Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea ☒
D-014	Deleted 1999		(Dimethylol propyleneurea)
D-015	O-20	1.0 pet	Bioban CS 1135 ☒
D-016	DS-6	5.0 pet	N,N-Dimethyl-4-toluidine ☒
D-017	R-15	1.0 pet	N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)
D-018	PG-4	2.0 pet	Dioctyl phthalate (DEHP, DOP)
D-019	R-4	1.0 pet	Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (DIPENTENE (oxidized))
D-020	Deleted 2014		
D-021	V-34	1.0 pet	Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
D-022	R-12,SH-16	1.0 pet	1,3-Diphenylguanidine
D-023	Deleted 2012		(Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI))
D-023B	I-2	0.5 pet	Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (MDI) ☒
D-024	R-6	1.0 pet	N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPPD)
D-025	PG-22, R-19, SH-13	1.0 pet	N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)
D-026	TF-6	1.0 pet	DISPERSE BLUE 3
D-027	TF-7	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 35
D-028	TF-15	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 85
D-029	TF-5	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 153
D-030	TF-18	1.0 pet	Disperse Brown 1
D-031	TF-16	1.0 pet	Disperse Orange 1
D-032	ICB-25, TF-2, SH-3	1.0 pet	DISPERSE ORANGE 3
D-033	Deleted 1999		(Disperse Orange 13)
D-034	TF-3	1.0 pet	Disperse Red 1
D-035	TF-4	1.0 pet	DISPERSE RED 17
D-036	ICB-51, TF-1	1.0 pet	Disperse Yellow 3

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
D-037	TF-19	1.0 pet	Disperse Yellow 9
D-038	SH-17, R-23	1.0 pet	N,N'-Dibutylthiourea
D-039	SH-15, R-22	1.0 pet	N,N'-Diethylthiourea
D-040	TF-11	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 106
D-041	TF-20	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 124
D-042	B-19, C-39	0.25 pet	DODECYL GALLATE
D-043	R-24, SH-19	0.1 pet	Dodecyl mercaptan
D-044A	C-42, H-26, LU-25	2.0 pet	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-044B	*	2.0 aq	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-044C	ICB-21	1.0 pet	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-045	DS-26, MA-14, DMP-7	0.2 pet	DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE
D-046	CS-7	1.0 pet	Dexamethasone-21-phosphate disodium salt
D-047A	C-44	2.0 aq	DMDM HYDANTOIN
D-047B	ICB-56	1.0 pet	DMDM HYDANTOIN**
D-048	PL-2	1.0 pet	Diallyl disulfide
D-049A	IS-20	0.3 pet	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE
D-049C	Deleted 2014	0.1 pet	(METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE)
D-049E	S-26, ICB-27, O-34, C-45	0.5 pet	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE
D-050	TF-10	5.0 aq	Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified
D-051	TF-31	5.0 pet	Direct Orange 34
D-052	TF-9	4.5 aq	Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea
D-053	C-48, E-9	1.0 aq	3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine
D-054	SH-23	1.0 pet	4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine
D-055	SU-11, EP-10, EPE-10	10.0 pet	DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE
D-057	ICB-61, CS-9	1.0 pet	Desoximetasone
D-058	CAD-3	10.0 pet	Dicloxacillin sodium salt hydrate
D-059	CAD-5	10.0 pet	Doxycycline monohydrate
D-060	CAD-16	10.0 pet	Diltiazem hydrochloride
D-061A	CAD-19	1.0 pet	Diclofenac sodium salt
D-061B	EPE-30	5.0 pet	Diclofenac sodium salt
D-062	SU-18, EP-12, EPE-12	10.0 pet	2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl) benzoic acid hexylester
D-063	SU-19, EP-16, EPE-16	10.0 pet	DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE
D-064	SU-20, EPE-26	10.0 pet	Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
D-065	ICB-53, C-57, H-29, EP-20, EPE-34, SU-21	5.0 pet	DECYL GLUCOSIDE* 
D-066A	V-28	0.1 pet	Dimethyl fumarate 
D-066B	V-29	0.01 pet	Dimethyl fumarate 
D-067	EPE-27	1.0 pet	Dexketoprofen
E-001	MP-20	0.5 pet	Epoxy acrylate
E-002	S-14, ICB-13, IS-10, SH-18, DMP-23	1.0 pet	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A
E-003	Deleted 2011		(Ethoxyquin)
E-004	ICB-39, MN-11, MP-1	0.1 pet	Ethyl acrylate 
E-005	ICB-12, C-22, O-15, E-8, P-9	1.0 pet	Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride
E-006	V-2	1.0 pet	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA)
E-007	DS-4, MA-5, MN-6, MP-10, DMP-3, DMS-3	2.0 pet	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 
E-008	V-21	1.0 pet	Ethylene urea
E-009	MP-2	0.1 pet	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate 
E-010	V-8	3.0 pet	ETHYL PARABEN
E-011	P-3	1.0 pet	N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl- 1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt
E-012	MN-2, MP-6	2.0 pet	ETHYL METHACRYLATE 
E-013	P-2	1.0 pet	N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane- sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4- PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate (CD-3)
E-014	O-11	0.5 pet	Bioban P 1487 
E-015	DS-18, DMP-18	0.1 pet	N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide
E-016	B-2, DS-16, F-4, DMP-16, DMS-9	2.0 pet	EUGENOL 
E-017	PL-17	0.1 pet	Evernic acid
E-018B	**	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA
E-018C	**	5.0 alc	ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA 
E-018D	SU-5	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA
E-019B	**	7.5 pet	ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE
E-019C	SU-7, EP-4, EPE-4	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE
E-020	E-7	0.5 pet	Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic
E-021	ME-11	1.0 alc	Econazole nitrate 
E-022	LU-15	5.0 pet	Eosin

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

\*\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
E-023	MA-15	10.0 pet	ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE
E-024	CAD-7	10.0 pet	Erythromycin base
E-025	EP-15, EPE-15	2.0 pet	Etofenamate
E-026	F-37	1.0 pet	Treemoss absolute
E-027	C-58	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN
F-001	*	1.0 pet	2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)
F-002A	*	1.0 aq	FORMALDEHYDE
F-002B	S-18, ICB-77, DS-19, H-6, IS-5, O-25, SH-12	2.0 aq	FORMALDEHYDE
F-002C	*	1.0 pet	FORMALDEHYDE**
F-003	ICB-68, LU-2, ME-13	2.0 pet	Fusidic acid sodium salt
F-004	F-27	5.0 pet	FARNESOL
F-005	LU-19, ME-8	20.0 pet	Framycetin sulphate
F-006	EPE-31	10.0 pet	Fenofibrate
G-001	F-6	2.0 pet	GERANIOL
G-002	F-22	2.0 pet	Geranium oil
G-003A	SH-2,P-11, DMS-10	0.2 pet	GLUTARAL***
G-003B	ICB-29	0.5 pet	GLUTARAL***
G-004	ICB-40, H-16	1.0 pet	GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE
G-005A	ICB-38, MET-10	0.5 pet	Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate
G-005B	DS-14, DMP-14, MET-8	2.0 pet	Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate
G-006	ME-5	20.0 pet	Gentamicin sulfate
G-007	MET-44	1.0 pet	Gallium(III)oxide
H-001	*	1.0 pet	Hexachlorophene
H-002	C-20, O-10	1.0 aq	Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl) triazine
H-003	C-15, E-1, R-17	2.0 pet	METHENAMINE
H-004	DS-27, MA-11, MN-8, MP-14, DMP-10	0.1 pet	1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate
H-005	O-23	1.0 pet	Hydrazine sulfate
H-006	H-12	3.0 aq	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
H-007	H-13, PG-1, P-5	1.0 pet	HYDROQUINONE
H-008	F-8	2.0 pet	HYDROXYCITRONELLAL
H-009	MN-12, MP-3	0.1 pet	2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

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\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%









\*\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>H-010</b>	ICB-55, DS-13, MA-3, MN-4, MP-8, DMP-6, DMS-5	2.0 pet	2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate ☒
<b>H-011</b>	P-7	0.1 aq	HYDROXYLAMINE HCL ☒
<b>H-012</b>	P-13	0.1 aq	HYDROXYLAMINE SULFATE ☒
<b>H-013</b>	DS-5, MA-10, DMP-4, DMS-4	2.0 pet	Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)
<b>H-014C</b>	ICB-34, C-25, DS-7, SU-6 EP-1, EPE-1	10.0 pet	BENZOPHENONE-3
<b>H-015</b>	O-21	1.0 pet	TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)NITRO- METHANE
<b>H-016</b>	C-37, DS-28, PG-6, DMP-21	1.0 pet	DROMETRIZOLE
<b>H-017</b>	MP-4	0.1 pet	Hydroxypropyl acrylate ☒
<b>H-018</b>	MA-4, MN-5, MP-9	2.0 pet	Hydroxypropyl methacrylate ☒
<b>H-019</b>	SH-5	1.0 pet	Hydroquinone monobenzylether
<b>H-020B</b>	EPE-21, SU-8	10.0 pet	BENZOPHENONE-10
<b>H-021A</b>	CS-8	1.0 alc	Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate ☒
<b>H-021B</b>	ICB-48, IS-26	1.0 pet	Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate
<b>H-022</b>	I-6	0.1 pet	Hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) ☒
<b>H-023B</b>	*	10.0 pet	BENZOPHENONE-4
<b>H-023C</b>	EP-2, EPE-2, SU-10	2.0 pet	BENZOPHENONE-4
<b>H-024A</b>	SU-3	5.0 pet	HOMOSALATE
<b>H-024B</b>	EPE-23	10.0 pet	HOMOSALATE
<b>H-025</b>	F-29	10.0 pet	Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde
<b>H-026</b>	E-11	0.25 pet	1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether ☒
<b>H-027</b>	CAD-15	10.0 pet	Hydantoin
<b>H-028</b>	CAD-24	1.0 pet	Hydroxyzine hydrochloride
<b>H-029</b>	CAD-25	10.0 pet	Hydrochlorotiazide
<b>H-031A</b>	ICB-81, F-43	1.0 pet	Hydroperoxides of Linalool ☒
<b>H-031B</b>	F-46	0.5 pet	Hydroperoxides of Linalool ☒
<b>H-032A</b>	ICB-82, B-15, F-44, O-27	0.3 pet	Hydroperoxides of Limonene ☒
<b>H-032B</b>	F-47	0.2 pet	Hydroperoxides of Limonene ☒
<b>H-033</b>	H-34	2.0 pet	HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENE- DIAMINE SULFATE
<b>I-001A</b>	ICB-5, C-14, H-23, LU-26	2.0 pet	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA
<b>I-001B</b>	IS-18	2.0 aq	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA ☒







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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
I-002	B-3, F-5	2.0 pet	ISOEUGENOL
I-003	ICB-59, C-1	20.0 pet	ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE
I-004	S-11, ICB-17, IS-28, SH-1, R-7	0.1 pet	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)
I-005	Deleted 1999		(4-Isopropyl-dibenzoylmethane)
I-006	E-6, I-5	0.1 pet	Isophorone diamine (IPD)
I-007	I-4	1.0 pet	Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI)
I-008C	ICB-63, C-47, O-35	0.2 pet	IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE
I-009	ICB-71, SU-15, EP-6, EPE-6	10.0 pet	ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE
I-010A	CAD-29	10.0 pet	Ibuprofen
I-010B	EPE-29	5.0 pet	Ibuprofen
I-011	MET-35	10.0 aq	Indium(III)chloride
I-012	MET-13	1.0 pet	Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate
I-013	MET-37	10.0 aq	Indium(III)sulfate
I-014	MET-14	1.0 pet	Iridium
I-015	MET-15	1.0 pet	Indium
I-016	MET-29	2.0 pet	FERRIC CHLORIDE
I-017	F-38	10.0 pet	$\alpha$ -Isomethyl ionone
I-018	CAD-33	10.0 pet	Imipenem monohydrate
J-001	F-14	2.0 pet	Jasmine synthetic
J-002	F-23	2.0 pet	Jasmine absolute
J-003	V-13	3.0 pet	Juniperus oxycedrus extract
K-001	ME-2	10.0 pet	Kanamycin sulfate
K-002B	CAD-20, EP-11, EPE-11	1.0 pet	Ketoprofen
L-001	F-18	2.0 pet	Lavender absolute
L-002A	V-25	5.0 pet	Lidocaine
L-002B	ICB-67	15.0 pet	Lidocaine
L-003	S-28, ICB-72, F-25, IS-27	5.0 pet	HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEX-ENE CARBOXALDEHYDE
L-004	C-49, H-27	3.0 pet	LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE
L-005B	F-40	10.0 pet	LINALOOL
L-006C	F-39	10.0 pet	d-Limonene
L-007	MET-36	0.5 aq	Lead(II)acetate trihydrate
L-008	MET-40	0.2 aq	Lead(II)chloride
L-009	CAD-30	10.0 pet	Lamotrigine
M-001	TF-14	7.0 pet	Melamine formaldehyde*
M-002	B-6	2.0 pet	MENTHOL
M-003A	S-17, IS-14, O-16, R-8, SH-14	2.0 pet	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)
M-003B	ICB-2	1.0 pet	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)

\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>M-004</b>	MET-3	0.1 pet	Mercury(II)chloride
<b>M-005</b>	DS-11, DMP-12, DMS-8, MET-2	0.5 pet	Mercury 
<b>M-006B</b>	DMP-5, MP-12	2.0 pet	2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy) phenyl)-propane (BIS-EMA)
<b>M-007</b>	DS-9, MA-9	2.0 pet	Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA) 
<b>M-008</b>	S-22	0.01 pet	2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone
<b>M-009</b>	P-4	1.0 pet	p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE
<b>M-010A</b>	V-32	1.0 pet	6-METHYL COUMARIN
<b>M-010B</b>	*	1.0 alc	6-METHYL COUMARIN 
<b>M-012</b>	V-7	3.0 pet	METHYL PARABEN
<b>M-013</b>	ICB-42, DS-1, MA-1, MP-5, DMP-1, DMS-1	2.0 pet	Methyl methacrylate 
<b>M-014</b>	O-13	0.1 pet	N-Methylolchloroacetamide
<b>M-015</b>	PG-21	1.0 pet	2-Monomethylol phenol
<b>M-016</b>	R-11	1.0 pet	2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)
<b>M-018</b>	F-13	1.0 pet	MUSK KETONE
<b>M-019</b>	F-12	1.0 pet	Musk moskene
<b>M-020</b>	Deleted 1999		(Musk tibetine)
<b>M-021</b>	F-10	1.0 pet	Musk xylene
<b>M-022</b>	MET-5	1.0 pet	Mercury(II)amidochloride
<b>M-023</b>	MP-24	1.0 pet	N,N-Methylene-bisacrylamide
<b>M-024B</b>	SU-4, EP-3, EPE-3	10.0 pet	4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR
<b>M-025</b>	DS-22	1.0 pet	Methylhydroquinone
<b>M-026</b>	PL-9	0.01 pet	$\alpha$ -Methylene- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone 
<b>M-027</b>	ME-10	1.0 alc	Miconazole 
<b>M-028</b>	F-11	5.0 pet	METHYL ANTHRANILATE
<b>M-029</b>	CAD-6	10.0 pet	Minocycline hydrochloride
<b>M-030</b>	MET-23	5.0 pet	Molybdenum
<b>M-031</b>	MET-25	2.0 pet	MANGANESE CHLORIDE
<b>M-032</b>	V-35	10.0 pet	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol 
<b>M-033</b>	F-42	5.0 pet	Majanthole
<b>M-034</b>	F-41	0.2 pet	Methyl-2-octynoate 
<b>M-035A</b>	V-31	0.02 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 
<b>M-035B</b>	S-29, ICB-54, C-54, IS-32	0.2 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 
<b>M-036</b>	CS-11	1.0 pet	Methylprednisolone aceponate
<b>M-037</b>	EP-14, EPE-14 SU-17	10.0 pet	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethyl-butylphenol

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>M-038</b>	MET-49	0.5 pet	Molybdenum(V)chloride
<b>M-039</b>	H-33	1.0 pet	2-METHYLRESORCINOL
<b>M-040</b>	H-35	1.0 pet	p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL
<b>Mx-01</b>	S-3, ICB-10, IS-3, SH-6	1.0 pet	Thiuram mix
<b>Mx-02</b>	V-27	6.0 pet	Quinoline mix
<b>Mx-03A</b>	ICB-26	12.0 pet	Paraben mix
<b>Mx-03C</b>	S-10, C-17, IS-29	16.0 pet	Paraben mix
<b>Mx-04</b>	V-26	0.6 pet	Black rubber mix
<b>Mx-05A</b>	S-13, IS-9	2.0 pet	Mercapto mix
<b>Mx-05B</b>	ICB-16	1.0 pet	Mercapto mix
<b>Mx-06</b>	ICB-8, IS-21	3.0 pet	Carba mix
<b>Mx-07</b>	S-19, ICB-28, IS-12	8.0 pet	Fragrance mix I* 
<b>Mx-08</b>	F-45	6.0 pet	Perfume mix** 
<b>Mx-09</b>	Deleted 2014		(Wood mix)
<b>Mx-10B</b>	C-55	3.0 pet	Musk mix
<b>Mx-11</b>	V-17	1.0 pet	Naphthyl mix
<b>Mx-12</b>	V-18	3.5 pet	Caine mix I
<b>Mx-13</b>	V-19	10.0 pet	Caine mix II
<b>Mx-14</b>	LU-27	12.0 pet	Wood tar mix 
<b>Mx-15</b>	PL-12	0.3 pet	Lichen acid mix
<b>Mx-16</b>	ICB-36, TF-12	5.0 pet	Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix* 
<b>Mx-17D</b>	Deleted 2011		(Euxyl K 400)
<b>Mx-18</b>	S-20, ICB-31, IS-30, PL-8	0.1 pet	Sesquiterpene lactone mix
<b>Mx-19</b>	ME-9	10.0 pet	Caine mix III
<b>Mx-20</b>	ME-12	10.0 pet	Caine mix IV
<b>Mx-21C</b>	V-37	30 pet	Dermatophagoides mix (Pteronyssinus/ Pharinae 50/50)
<b>Mx-22A</b>	Deleted 2011		(Compositae mix I)
<b>Mx-23</b>	CS-12	2.1 pet	Corticosteroid mix
<b>Mx-24</b>	ICB-24	1.0 pet	Mixed dialkyl thiourea
<b>Mx-25</b>	S-27, ICB-50, F-31, IS-25	14.0 pet	Fragrance mix II 
<b>Mx-26</b>	ICB-65, TF-33	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue mix 106/124
<b>Mx-27</b>	***	1.5 pet	Thiourea mix
<b>Mx-28</b>	***	1.5 pet	Gallate mix
<b>Mx-29A</b>	ICB-66, IS-23	5.0 pet	Compositae mix II 

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\*\* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>Mx-29B</b>	*	2.5 pet	Compositae mix II
<b>Mx-30</b>	S-30, ICB-83, TF-34	6.6 pet	Textile dye mix
<b>Mx-31</b>	*	7.0 pet	Caine mix V
<b>N-001</b>	S-4, ICB-9, IS-2	20.0 pet	Neomycin sulfate
<b>N-002A</b>	S-7, H-7, SH-10, DS-15, DMP-15	5.0 pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate
<b>N-002B</b>	ICB-20, IS-13	2.5 pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate
<b>N-003</b>	Deleted 2015		(SOLVENT BLACK 5)
<b>N-004</b>	H-3	1.0 pet	2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
<b>N-005</b>	ME-6, LU-5	1.0 pet	Nitrofurazone
<b>N-006</b>	F-9	2.0 pet	Narcissus poeticus absolute
<b>N-007</b>	CAD-12	10.0 pet	Norfloxacin
<b>N-008</b>	MET-50	0.2 pet	Niobium(V)chloride
<b>O-001</b>	F-7	2.0 pet	Oakmoss absolute**
<b>O-002</b>	B-14, C-8	0.25 pet	Octyl gallate
<b>O-003</b>	MP-19	0.1 pet	Oligotriacrylate (OTA 480)
<b>O-004</b>	O-33, SH-22, PG-23, ICB-64	0.1 pet	2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
<b>O-005</b>	C-56, H-28	0.1 aq	OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE
<b>O-006</b>	Deleted 2017		(OLEA EUROPAEA OIL)
<b>O-007A</b>	ICB-73, SU-13	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
<b>O-007B</b>	EPE-24	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
<b>O-008</b>	EPE-33	1.0 pet	Olaquinox
<b>O-009</b>	SU-12, EP-5, EPE-5	10.0 pet	OCTOCRYLENE
<b>O-010</b>	SU-14, EP-13, EPE-13	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE
<b>P-001</b>	DS-23, DMP-19, MET-7	2.0 pet	Palladium(II)chloride
<b>P-002</b>	MP-18	0.1 pet	Pentaerythritol triacrylate
<b>P-003</b>	V-5	100	PETROLATUM
<b>P-004</b>	P-6	1.0 pet	1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone
<b>P-005</b>	PG-12	1.0 pet	Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)
<b>P-006</b>	S-2, H-1, ICB-4, SH-9, IS-4	1.0 pet	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)
<b>P-007</b>	PG-17	2.0 pet	2-Phenylindole
<b>P-008</b>	C-18, LU-23, MET-30	0.01 aq	PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE
<b>P-009</b>	R-16	1.0 pet	N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)
<b>P-010</b>	O-5	1.0 pet	o-PHENYLPHENOL
<b>P-011</b>	C-24, PG-3	1.0 pet	PHENYL SALICYLATE

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
P-012	V-11	3.0 pet	Pine tar
P-013	ICB-62, C-4	5.0 pet	POLYSORBATE 80
P-014A	S-1, DS-10, SH-7, P-14, IS-1, DMP-11	0.5 pet	Potassium dichromate
P-014B	ICB-18	0.25 pet	Potassium dichromate
P-015	MET-31	0.1 aq	Potassium dicyanoaurate(I)
P-016	V-15	1.0 pet	Procaine hydrochloride
P-017A	*	1.0 pet	Promethazine hydrochloride
P-017B	EP-19, EPE-19	0.1 pet	Promethazine hydrochloride
P-018	B-13	3.0 pet	PROPIONIC ACID
P-019A	C-27, O-6, LU-11	5.0 pet	PROPYLENE GLYCOL
P-019B	ICB-79	30.0 aq	PROPYLENE GLYCOL
P-019C	Deleted 2017		(PROPYLENE GLYCOL)
P-020	V-9	3.0 pet	PROPYLPARABEN
P-021	B-18, C-38	1.0 pet	PROPYL GALLATE
P-022	ICB-33, PL-6, LU-12	10.0 pet	Propolis
P-023	E-4	0.25 pet	2-Phenyl glycidyl ether
P-024B	SU-9, EPE-22	10.0 pet	PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID
P-025	C-41, O-32	1.0 pet	PHENOXYETHANOL
P-026	Deleted 2007		(Polymyxin B sulfate)
P-027A	V-1	5.0 pet	Prilocaine hydrochloride
P-028	V-20	0.5 pet	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCL
P-029	PL-13	0.1 pet	Parthenolide
P-030	Deleted 2014		(Phosphorus sesquisulfide)
P-031	CAD-1	10.0 pet	Penicillin G, potassium salt
P-032	CAD-10	10.0 pet	Pristinamycin
P-033	CAD-21, EP-17, EPE-17	1.0 pet	Piroxicam
P-034	*	100	Polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG 400)
P-035	EPE-25	10.0 pet	Polysilicone-15
P-036	C-50	2.0 pet	Peppermint oil
P-038	I-7	2.0 pet	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)
P-039	ME-18	2.0 pet	Pramoxine hydrochloride
P-040	CAD-35	10.0 pet	Potassium clavulanate
Q-001	ME-3	1.0 pet	Quinine sulfate
R-001	H-9	1.0 pet	RESORCINOL
R-002	PG-16	1.0 pet	Resorcinol monobenzoate
R-003	F-20	2.0 pet	Rose absolute
R-004B	TF-22	1.0 pet	Reactive Black 5
R-005B	TF-23	1.0 pet	Reactive Blue 21






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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
R-006B	Deleted 2016		(Reactive Blue 238)
R-007B	TF-25	1.0 pet	Reactive Orange 107
R-008B	TF-26	1.0 pet	Reactive Red 123
R-009B	TF-27	1.0 pet	Reactive Red 238
R-010B	TF-28	1.0 pet	Reactive Red 228
R-011B	TF-29	1.0 pet	Reactive Violet 5
R-012	MET-45	0.1 pet	Ruthenium
R-013	MET-53	2.0 pet	Rhodium(III)chloride hydrate
S-001	B-4	5.0 pet	SODIUM BENZOATE
S-002	C-32,O-28	0.1 aq	Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide
S-003	B-11, C-10, LU-14	2.0 pet	SORBIC ACID
S-004	C-5, LU-22	5.0 pet	SORBITAN OLEATE
S-005	C-26, LU-20	20.0 pet	SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE
S-006	C-28	30.0 pet	STEARYL ALCOHOL
S-007	MET-32	1.0 aq	SILVER NITRATE
S-008	F-48	2.0 pet	Styrax
S-009	F-24	2.0 pet	Sandalwood oil
S-010	ME-4	5.0 pet	Sulfanilamide
S-011	*	1.0 pet	SODIUM METABISULFITE
S-012	CAD-8	10.0 pet	Spiramycin base
S-013	MET-39	1.0 pet	STANNOUS CHLORIDE
S-014	MET-26	1.0 pet	Tin(II)oxalate
S-015	C-51	20.0 alc	SHELLAC
S-016	V-30	100	Softisan 649
S-017	DMP-24, DS-31, MET-43	3.0 pet	Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate
S-018	V-36	0.25 aq	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE
S-019	MET-46	2.0 aq	Sodium tungstate dihydrate
T-001	V-33	0.1 pet	3,3',4',5'-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS)
T-002	R-3	1.0 pet	Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)
T-003	Deleted 1999		(Tetramethylol acetylenediurea)
T-004	Deleted 2014		(3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine)
T-005	R-1	1.0 pet	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)
T-006	R-2	1.0 pet	Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)
T-007	ICB-32, C-13, O-22, LU-13	0.1 pet	THIMEROSAL
T-008	DS-30, MET-12	50.0 pet	Tin
T-009	I-1	2.0 pet	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)
T-010	ICB-41, IS-31, PG-15	10.0 pet	Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin
T-011	DS-20	2.0 pet	4-Tolyldiethanolamine
T-012	*	1.0 pet	3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS)
T-013	O-24, EPE-20	1.0 pet	TRICLOCARBAN

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
T-014	ICB-60, C-9, O-18, EPE-28	2.0 pet	TRICLOSAN
T-015	PG-11, P-16	5.0 pet	Tricresyl phosphate
T-016	ICB-47, C-3, O-7, LU-18	2.0 pet	TRIETHANOLAMINE
T-017	MN-13, MP-23	0.1 pet	Triethylene glycol diacrylate
T-018	DS-2, MA-6, MN-7, MP-11, DMP-2, DMS-2	2.0 pet	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate
T-019	E-3	0.5 pet	Triethylenetetramine (TETA)
T-020	R-21	1.0 pet	2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline
T-021	MN-9, MP-17	0.1 pet	Trimethylolpropane triacrylate
T-022	PG-14	5.0 pet	Triphenyl phosphate
T-023	MP-16	0.1 pet	Tri(propylene glycol) diacrylate
T-024A	Deleted 2011		(Turpentine peroxides)
T-024B	C-53	0.4 pet	Turpentine oil oxidized
T-025A	V-22	5.0 pet	Tetracaine hydrochloride
T-026	R-26	0.1 pet	Thiourea
T-027	DS-29, MA-12, MN-10, DMP-8, DMS-6	2.0 pet	Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate
T-028	PG-25	0.5 pet	Triglycidyl isocyanurate, (TGIC)
T-029	MA-13	2.0 pet	Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate
T-030	CS-3	1.0 pet	Triamcinolone acetonide
T-031A	*	1.0 pet	Tixocortol-21-pivalate
T-031B	S-25, ICB-44, IS-19, CS-4, LU-21	0.1 pet	Tixocortol-21-pivalate
T-032	PL-4	2.5 pet	Taraxacum officinale extract
T-033	PL-10	1.0 pet	Tanacetum vulgare extract
T-034	ME-14	1.0 pet	Tioconazole
T-035B	ICB-49, C-46	5.0 pet	Tea tree oil oxidized
T-036	ICB-22, C-43	100	TOCOPHEROL
T-037B	C-52	10.0 pet	TOCOPHERYL ACETATE
T-038	E-14	0.25 pet	Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether
T-039	MET-16	5.0 pet	Titanium(III)nitride
T-040	MET-17	10.0 pet	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
T-041	MET-19	5.0 pet	Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate
T-042	MET-21	10.0 pet	Titanium
T-043	MET-28	5.0 pet	Tungsten
T-044	Deleted		
T-045	Deleted		(Terephthalylidene dicamphor sulphonic acid (Mexoryl SX))
T-046	Deleted		(Turpentine peroxides)

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
<b>T-047</b>	MET-51	1.0 pet	Tantalum
<b>T-048</b>	E-15	0.5 pet	2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 
<b>T-049</b>	H-30	1.0 pet	TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE
<b>T-050</b>	ME-15	20.0 pet	Tobramycin
<b>U-001</b>	TF-13	10.0 pet	Urea formaldehyde resin
<b>U-002</b>	MP-21	0.1 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic
<b>U-003</b>	MP-22	0.05 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aromatic
<b>U-004</b>	DS-3, MA-8	2.0 pet	Urethane dimethacrylate 
<b>U-005</b>	PL-15	0.1 pet	(+)-Usnic acid
<b>V-001</b>	B-1, F-17	10.0 pet	VANILLIN
<b>V-002</b>	MET-22	5.0 pet	Vanadium
<b>V-003</b>	MET-24	1.0 pet	Vanadium(III)chloride
<b>V-004</b>	ME-16	10.0 aq	Vancomycin hydrochloride 
<b>V-005</b>	MET-47	10.0 pet	Vanadium(V)oxide
<b>W-001</b>	S-12, IS-8	30.0 pet	LANOLIN ALCOHOL
<b>X-001</b>	E-13	0.1 pet	m-Xylylenediamine 
<b>Y-001</b>	ICB-57, F-21	2.0 pet	Ylang ylang oil 
<b>Z-001</b>	MET-1	2.5 pet	Zinc
<b>Z-002</b>	R-14	1.0 pet	ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)
<b>Z-003</b>	R-13	1.0 pet	Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)
<b>Z-004</b>	R-20	1.0 pet	Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram)
<b>Z-005</b>	O-17	1.0 pet	Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate) (Zineb)
<b>Z-006</b>	H-25	1.0 pet	ZINC PYRITHIONE
<b>Z-007A</b>	Deleted 2011		(ZINC CHLORIDE)
<b>Z-007B</b>	MET-18	1.0 pet	ZINC CHLORIDE
<b>Z-008</b>	MET-27	1.0 pet	Zirconium(IV)chloride
<b>Z-009</b>	MET-52	0.1 pet	ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE

## Abbreviations in the Table of Haptens

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- CAS:** Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers.
- Cross:** Antigens mentioned are primary sensitizers to which the compound might crossreact. For further information visit [www.contactderm.org](http://www.contactderm.org).
- FW:** Formula weight.
- ICU:** Immunologic Contact Urticaria.
- INCI:** International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients, names displayed in Capitals in accordance to EUR-Lex 2006/257/EG. All the haptens with INCI names are written in capital letters throughout the catalogue.
- NSAID:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- NICU:** Nonimmunologic contact urticaria.
- PA:** Compound that may cause photoallergic reactions.
- PL:** Compound that may cause persistent light reactions.
- PT:** Compound that may cause phototoxic reactions.
- UCU:** Uncertain mechanism type contact urticaria.

# Table of Haptens

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## A

### ABIETIC ACID

A-001	$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$	302.44	O
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Component in tall oil used as deodorizing agent in cooling fluids. Major component of rosin used in adhesive tapes, glues, inks, sealants, cosmetics, dental impression materials. **Cross: COLOPHONIUM, dihydroabietyl alcohol. CAS 514-10-3.**

### Abitol

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Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL (Art. No. A-002).

### ACETAMINOPHEN

A-032	$C_8H_9NO_2$	151.16	CAD
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Paracetamol or acetaminophen, is the active metabolite of phenacetin, a so-called coal tar analgesic. It is an effective substitute for acetylsalicylic acid, due to its analgesic( to relieve minor aches and pains) and antipyretic (to reduce fever) properties. However, unlike aspirin, it is not a very effective anti-inflammatory agent though it lacks many of the side effects of aspirin, and is available over-the-counter. Paracetamol is also useful in the management of more severe pain, where it allows lower dosages of additional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or opioid analgesics to be used, thereby minimizing overall side effects. It is a major ingredient in numerous cold and flu medications. **CAS 103-90-2.**

### Acetylsalicylic acid

A-031	$C_9H_8O_4$	180.16	CAD
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Aspirin®, or acetylsalicylic acid, (acetosal) is a salicylate drug often used as an analgesic, antipyretic, and as an anti-inflammatory. It also has an antiplatelet ("blood-thinning") effect and is used long-term in

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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low doses to prevent heart attacks and blood clot formation in people at high risk for developing blood clots. **CAS** 50-78-2.

## Achillea millefolium extract

A-025			PL
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Perennial compositae weed with white flowers. Grows in most of Europe and in N. America, New Zealand and southern Australia. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of Achillea Millefolium. Contains the sesquiterpene lactone -peroxyachifolide. Also known as Yarrow. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

## Acid Yellow 36

A-019	$C_{18}H_{14}N_3NaO_3S$	375.38	SH
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Dye used in leather. As indicator (pH) in laboratories. **CAS** 587-98-4.

## Acid Yellow 61

A-026			TF
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Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles. **CAS** 12217-38-8

## Acid Red 118

A-027			TF
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Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles.

## Acid Red 359

A-028			TF
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Azo dye (chrome) belonging to the premetallic dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles. **CAS** 61814-65-1.

## Acyclovir

A-033	$C_8H_{11}N_5O_3$	225.21	CAD
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Aciclovir, chemical name acycloguanosine, is a guanine analogue

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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antiviral drug, marketed under trade names such as Zovirax and Zovir. One of the most commonly-used antiviral drugs, it is primarily used for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections, as well as in the treatment of herpes zoster (shingles). **CAS** 59277-89-3.

## Alantolactone

A-003	$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$	232.31	S, ICB, IS, PL
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Sesquiterpene lactone present in, e.g., species of Chrysanthemum plants (Helenin). Also available as part of Mx-18. **CAS** 546-43-0.

## Alclometasone-17, 21-dipropionate

A-023	$C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$	520.71	CS
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Topical non-fluorinated corticosteroid with low systemic effects. **CAS** 66734-13-2.

## Aluminium

Deleted as of January 2017. Please refer to Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate (A-022) or ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE (A-038).

## Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate

A-022	$AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$	241.43	DS, MET
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Used in preserving wood, disinfecting stables, etc., in deodorants and antiperspirant preparations. Used in refining crude oil, dyeing fabrics. Found in dental ceramics and topical astringents.

**CAS** 7784-13-6

## ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE

A-038	$Al(OH)_3$	78.0	MET
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Most of this chemical is converted to aluminium oxide (alumina) that is used in the manufacture of aluminium metal.

The chemical is also used as a fire retardant filler, producing water vapor and smoke suppressant for polymer applications. The gel form of the chemical is applied to make aluminium salts as flocculants in water purification.

The substance is also used as an antacid, to treat/control, or manage high levels of phosphate in the body. In addition it is also used with

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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a low phosphate diet to prevent the formation of phosphate urinary stones. It can also be found in personal care products. Aluminum can in different forms be found in dental implants. **CAS** 21645-51-2

## Amerchol L 101

A-004

ICB, C, O, LU

Trade name of product containing lanolin alcohols obtained from hydrolysis of lanolin. Emulsifier and emollient in cosmetic and pharmaceutical bases, topical drugs, furniture polish, leather, metal corrosion prevention, paper, inks, textiles, furs, cutting oils, waxes. **UCU.**

## Amidoamine

A-029

ICB

Amidoamines are a class of chemical compounds used as intermediates in the synthesis of surfactants, such as cocamidopropylbetaine (CAPB), some of which are used in personal care products including soaps, shampoos, and cosmetics. Amidoamines are amides formed from fatty acids and diamines. Studies have concluded that most apparent allergic reactions to products containing CAPB are more likely due to amidoamine.

## 4-Aminoazobenzene

A-005

$C_{12}H_{11}N_3$

197.24

SH

Intermediate in the production of diazo dyes. Pigment in, e.g., plastic materials. Also known as Solvent yellow 1. **Cross: para group of compounds.** **CAS** 60-09-3.

## 4-Aminobenzoic acid

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to PABA (Art. No. A-006).

## 4-Amino-N, N-diethyl-aniline sulfate

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to N,N-DIETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE (Art. No. A-007).

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## 4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE

A-039	$\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$	123.15	H
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This substance is typically used in the formulation of hair dyes and colors. **CAS** 2835-95-2

## m-AMINOPHENOL

A-008	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}$	109.13	H
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Used as a coupler for hair dyes. Found as dye intermediate. Used in the manufacturing of 4-amino salicylic acid. **Cross: para group of compounds.** **CAS** 591-27-5.

## p-AMINOPHENOL

A-009	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}$	109.13	H
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Primary intermediate for hair dyes. Photographic developer. Dye for furs and feathers. **Cross: para group of compounds.** **CAS** 123-30-8.

## Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV)

A-034	$\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_6\text{IrN}_2$	441.01	MET
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Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV) is used in the production of photographic emulsions and in catalytic composites in the process of converting hydrocarbons. **CAS** 16940-92-4.

## Ammonium hexachloroplatinate

Change of name as of January 2012; please refer to Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV) (Art. No. A-010).

## Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV)

A-010	$\text{Cl}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{Pt}$	443.88	MET
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Precious metal salt which is used in platinum plating. **ICU.** **CAS** 16919-58-7.

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## Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate

A-035	$\text{H}_{24}\text{Mo}_7\text{N}_6\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1235.86	MET
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Ammonium Molybdate is an odourless crystalline compound ranging in colour from white to yellow-green. It is also called molybdic acid hexammonium salt tetrahydrate, ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate, and ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate. Used as an analytical reagent to find the presence of phosphates, silicates, arsenates and lead in pigments. Used in the production of molybdenum metal and ceramics, in the fixing of metals and in electroplating, in fertilizers for crops and as a negative stain in biological electron microscopy.

**CAS** 12054-85-2.

## AMMONIUM PERSULFATE

A-011	$\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2$	228.20	B, H, P
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Found in hair bleaches as oxidizer and bleacher. Used in decolorizing and deodorizing oils, electroplating, making starch soluble, yeast treatment. Used as reducer and retarder in photography. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU. CAS** 7727-54-0.

## AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE

A-012	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2\text{S}$	109.15	H
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Acts as reducing agent in permanent waving formulations for hair treatment. **CAS** 5421-46-5.

## Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II)

A-013	$\text{Cl}_4\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{Pt}$	372.98	MET
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Precious metal salt which is used in photography. **ICU. CAS** 13820-41-2.

## Amoxicillin trihydrate

A-030	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}$	365.40	CAD
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Amoxicillin or amoxycillin is a moderate-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. It is usually the drug of choice within the class because it is better absorbed, following oral administration, than other beta-lactam antibiotics. Amoxicillin is susceptible to degradation

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by  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing bacteria, and so may be given with clavulanic acid to decrease its susceptibility. Is currently marketed by GlaxoSmithKline (the inheritor company) under the original trade name Amoxil. **CAS** 26787-78-0.

## AMYL CINNAMAL

A-014	$C_{14}H_{18}O$	202.30	F
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Raw material in the production of perfumes. Also known as Amylcinnamaldehyde. Also available as part of Mx-07.

**Cross: amylcinnamic alcohol. CAS** 122-40-7.

## Amyl cinnamyl alcohol

A-036	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.31	F
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Amyl cinnamyl alcohol is one of many ingredients in fragrances. It is found in soaps, detergent, beauty care products and household products. **CAS** 101-85-9.

## Amylocaine hydrochloride

A-020	$C_{14}H_{22}ClNO_2$	271.80	V
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Used as a topical and local anesthetic agent. Also available as part of Mx- Mx-20. **Cross: Tetracaine. CAS** 532-59-2.

## TRANS-ANETHOLE

A-015	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	148.21	B
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Used as flavoring agent in food, dentifrices, pharmaceuticals etc. In perfumery for soap, etc. In photography and in embedding materials in microscopy. **CAS** 4180-23-8.

## Anise alcohol

A-037	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	F
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Anise alcohol (2-Methoxybenzyl alcohol) is one of many ingredients in fragrances. It is found in soaps, detergents, beauty care products and household products. **CAS** 105-13-5.

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## Anthemís nobilis extract

C-029

PL

Compositae plant growing in most of Europe, in N.Africa, S.America, Australia and New Zealand. A yellow dye is extracted from the dried flowers and is sometimes used in shampoos, hair rinses and ointments. Anaphylactic reaction following ingestion of camomile tea has been reported. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of *Anthemís nobilis*. May be referred to as *Chamomilla Romana*. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B.

## Arnica montana extract

A-024

PL

Compositae plant that grows on prairies and in mountainous lands in Europe, and Asia. Tincture of arnica is used in trauma treatment. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of *Arnica Montana*. Major haptens appear to be helenalin and its esters. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B. **Cross: a number of other Asteraceae plants.**

## Atranorin

A-016

$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$

374.33

PL

One of the most common substances found in lichens. Component in extracts of oak moss used as fragrance. Also available as part of Mx- 16. **Cross: oakmoss. PA. CAS 479-20-9**

## Azodiisobutyrodinitrile

A-018

$C_8H_{12}N_4$

164.21

PG

Foaming agent and inhibitor in plastic and elastomer materials. **CAS 78-67-1.**

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# B

## Bacitracin

B-032	$C_{66}H_{103}N_{17}O_{16}S$	1421.79	ICB, ME, LU
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Antibiotic agent effective against gram-positive organisms and spirochetes. In products for topical treatment, ear medications, and ophthalmic drugs. Common hapten in leg ulcer treatment. **Cross: polymyxin B sulfate, neomycin sulfate. ICU. CAS 1405-87-4.**

## Balsam Peru

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Peru balsam (Art. No. B-001).

## Basic Red 46

B-026	TF
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Monoazo dye used for acrylic and polyester textiles (sweaters, etc.).

## Beech tar

B-002	V, LU
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Used in tar paper, insulation tapes and topical medicaments. Also known as FAGUS SYLVATICA. Also available as part of Mx-14.

## BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE

B-027	$C_{17}H_{35}OCIN$	283.88	ICB, LU
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Topical quaternary ammonium antiseptic agent found in ophthalmic (eye) preparations, skin disinfectants, cosmetics, deodorants, mouthwashes, dentifries, sterilization solutions, lozenges, and solutions for contact lenses. **Cross: cetrioniumbromide, benzethoniumchloride. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 63449-41-2**

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## BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE

B-003	$C_7H_5NOS$	147.15	O
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Preservative used in cooling fluids, paints, adhesives paper and in the textile industry . Also known as BIT. **CAS** 2634-33-5.

## Benzocaine

B-004	$C_9H_{11}NO_2$	165.19	S, ICB, ME
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Local and topical anesthetic used in products such as burn and sunburn remedies, hemorrhoidal creams, suppositories, creams for treatment of poison ivy, oral and gingival products, sore throat sprays/lozenges, astringents, appetite suppressants. Also known as Ethyl 4-aminobenzoate. Also available as part of Mx-19 and Mx-31. **Cross: para group of compounds, butethamine, procainamide, hydrochlorothiazide, PABA and esters, azo/aniline dyes, PPD, sulfonamides, sulfonylureas, 4-aminosalicylic acid, parabens. PA. UCU. CAS** 94-09-7.

## BENZOIC ACID

B-005	$C_7H_6O_2$	122.12	B
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Used in preserving foods, fats, fruit juices, etc (it and its salt is represented by E-numbers E210, E211, E212, and E213). Also used as an antifungal agent in pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics. **Cross: Peru balsam. ICU. CAS** 65-85-0

## BENZOPHENONE-3

H-014	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.24	ICB, C, DS, EP, EPE, SU
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Common UV-adsorber in dental composite materials and other plastic materials. Used as a UV-adsorber in topical sunscreens, moisturizers, shampoos, hair care products, lipsticks, lip balms, nail polish, etc. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, Eusolex 4360, Escalol 567, Oxybenzone. **Cross: dioxybenzone. PA. CAS** 131-57-7.

## BENZOPHENONE-4

H-023	$C_{14}H_{12}O_6S$	308.31	SU, EP, EPE
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Sunscreen for use in various sunscreen products as well as in

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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textiles, plastics, paints and cosmetics. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone-5-sulfonic acid, Sulisobenzone and Uvinul MS-40. **CAS** 4065-45-6.

## BENZOPHENONE-10

H-020	$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$	242.26	SU, EPE
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UV absorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, Mexenone. **Cross (photo): BENZOPHENONE-3. PA. CAS** 1641-17-4

## BENZOTRIAZOLE

B-006	$C_6H_5N_3$	119.13	O, P
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Anticorrosive agent in cooling fluids fuels, photographic development, antifreeze, dry cleaning, etc. Also known as 1H-Benzotriazole. **CAS** 95-14-7.

## Benzoylperoxide

B-007	$C_{14}H_{10}O_4$	242.23	ICB, B, PG, LU
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Used as initiator in the polymerization of plastics, as oxidizer in bleaching oils, flour etc. Is a keratolytic agent in acne medications. **May cause discoloration of the hair and postinflammatory pigmentation and hypopigmentation. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU. CAS** 94-36-0.

## Benzydamine hydrochloride

B-041	$C_{19}H_{23}N_3O \cdot HCl$	345.87	EP, EPE
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Benzydamine hydrochloride is a NSAID, with local anesthetic and analgesic properties for pain relief and anti-inflammatory treatment of inflammatory conditions of the mouth and throat. **CAS** 132-69-4

## BENZYL ALCOHOL

B-008	$C_7H_8O$	108.13	ICB, C, F, P
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Solvent in photography, perfumery and for dyestuffs, inks, pharmaceutical products, etc. Used as preservative in injectable drugs, ophthalmic solutions, and oral liquids. **Cross: Peru balsam, benzoin tincture. May cause pigmentation of the face. ICU. CAS** 100-51-6.

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## BENZYL BENZOATE

B-038	$C_{14}H_{12}O_2$	212.24	F
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Benzyl benzoate is the ester of BENZYL ALCOHOL and BENZOIC ACID. This easily prepared compound has a variety of uses. Benzyl benzoate, as a topical solution, may be used as an antiparasitic insecticide to kill lice and the mites responsible for the skin condition scabies. It has other uses such as a fixative in fragrances to improve the stability and other characteristics of the main ingredients; a food additive in artificial flavors; a plasticizer in cellulose and other polymers; a solvent for various chemical reactions; a treatment for sweet itch in horses. **CAS** 120-51-4.

## BENZYL CINNAMATE

B-039	$C_{16}H_{14}O_2$	238.29	F
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Used as flavoring agent (sweet, floral, fruity) and as a perfumery fixer. **CAS** 103-41-3

## BENZYL SALICYLATE

B-010	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.26	ICB, C, F
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Used as organic solvent for perfumes, also found in tanning creams and lotions. **May cause pigmentation of the face.** **CAS** 118-58-1.

## Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate

B-044	$BeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$	177.14	MET
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Beryllium improves many physical properties when added as an alloying element to aluminum, copper, iron and nickel. It can be found in tools and in the aerospace industry where it is used for aircraft components, missiles, spacecraft and satellites. It is a common window material for X-ray equipment and components of particle physics experiments. It is also used in thermal management applications. **CAS** 7787-56-6.

## Betamethasone-17,21-dipropionate

B-042	$C_{28}H_{37}FO_7$	504.59	CS
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Betamethasone dipropionate is a glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities. It is applied as a

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topical cream, ointment, lotion, aerosol sprays or gel to treat itching and other minor skin conditions such as eczema. **CAS** 5593-20-4.

## Betamethasone-17-valerate

B-031	$C_{27}H_{37}FO_6$	476.26	CS
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Topical and systemic corticosteroid of group C type with a C-16 methyl substitution. **CAS** 2152-44-5

## BHT

D-006	$C_{15}H_{24}O$	220.36	B, C, PG, LU
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Used as an antioxidant in foods (beverages, gum, ice cream, fruits, cereals), cosmetics, topical medications, animal feeds, petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics, paints, glues. Also known as Butyl hydroxy toluene and 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol. **Cross: Lidocaine. UCU. CAS** 128-37-0

## Bioban CS 1135

D-015			O
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Trade name of a product that consists of two components: 4,4-Dimethyl-oxazolidine and 3,4,4-Trimethyl-oxazolidine. See the respective component for further information.

## Bioban P 1487

E-014			O
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Trade name of a product that consists of two components: 4-(2-Nitrobutyl) morpholine and 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene) dimorpholine. See the respective name for further information.

## Birch tar

B-011			V
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Birch tar derived from the dry distillation of the bark of the birch tree. It is compounded of guaiacol, phenols, cresol, xlenol and creosol. Used as a component in pharmaceutical preparations. Also available as part of Mx-14.

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## Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE (Art. No. B-037)

## BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE

B-037	$C_{38}H_{49}N_3O_5$	627.81	SU, EP, EPE
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Used in sunscreens to absorb UV rays and is highly photostable. It is a broad spectrum UV absorber, absorbing UVB as well as UVA rays. Also known as Tinosorb S and Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine. **CAS** 187393-00-6

## Bisphenol A dimethacrylate

M-007	$C_{23}H_{24}O_4$	364.44	DS, MA
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Methacrylic monomer based on bisphenol A. Used in dental restorative composite and adhesive materials. Also known as 2,2-bis(4-Methacryloxy)phenylpropane and BIS-MA. **CAS** 3253-39-2.

## Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate

H-013	$C_{29}H_{36}O_8$	512.61	DS, MA, DMP, DMS
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Common methacrylic monomer in dental composite restorative materials and dental sealants. This monomer is also extensively used in industrial applications. Also known as 2,2-bis(4-(2-Hydroxy-3-methacryloxypropoxy)phenyl)propane and BIS-GMA. **CAS** 1565-94-2.

## Bisphenol A

B-013	$C_{15}H_{16}O_2$	228.29	PG
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Comes from raw material in the production of epoxy and acrylic resins. Is a component in semisynthetic waxes. Also known as 4,4-Isopropylidene diphenol. **Cross: diethylstilbestrol, hydroquinonemonobenzyl ether.** **CAS** 80-05-7.

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## Bithionol

B-014	$C_{12}H_6Cl_4O_2S$	356.07	*
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Used as antibacterial agent in soaps, cosmetics, agricultural fungicides, veterinary antiseptic and antihelminthic products, industrial cleansers, etc. 2,2-Thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol). **PA. PL. CAS** 97-18-7

## BORNANEDIONE

C-026	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	DS
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An initiator for visible light cured dental acrylic composite materials. Also known as Camphoroquinone and Camphorquinone. **CAS** 10373-78-1

## 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL

B-015	$C_3H_6BrNO_4$	199.99	ICB, C, H, O
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Used as a preservative in cooling fluids, hand & face creams, shampoos, hair dressings, mascaras, cleansing lotions, milk sampling, paints, textiles, humidifiers, pharmaceutical products, washing detergents (Bronopol). **CAS** 52-51-7.

## Budesonide

B-033	$C_{25}H_{34}O_6$	430.55	S, ICB, CS, IS, LU
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A nonhalogenated corticosteroid for use in topical preparations and for the treatment of rhinitis and asthma. Belongs to the group B (triamcinolone acetonide) type of corticosteroids. Good marker of corticosteroid allergy. Also available as part of Mx-23. **Cross: Fluocinolone acetonide, Hydrocortisone, Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate, Prednisolone Acetate, Tixocortol-21-Pivalate, Triamcinolone acetonide. CAS** 51333-22-3

## Bufexamac

B-043	$C_{12}H_{17}NO_3$	223.27	ME
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Drug used as an anti-inflammatory agent on the skin, as well as rectally. Ointments and lotions containing bufexamac are used for

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

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the treatment of subacute and chronic eczema of the skin, including atopic eczema, as well as sunburn and other minor burns, and itching. Suppositories containing bufexamac in combination with local anaesthetics are used against haemorrhoids. **CAS** 2438-72-4.

## 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate

B-016	$C_{10}H_{14}O_4$	198.24	MP
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A cross-linking monomer for use in inks, adhesives, textile product modifiers, photo resists, etc. Also known as BUDA. **CAS** 1070-70-8.

## 1,4-Butanediol diglycidyl ether

B-036	$C_{10}H_{18}O_4$	202.25	E
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A difunctional glycidylether of butyl alcohol; containing 2 epoxide groups (three-membered ring cyclic ethers that are also known as oxiranes or alkylene oxides). It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce the viscosity of epoxy resins. Also used as rubber adhesive. Also known as Araldite RD-2; 1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy) butane. **CAS** 2425-79-8.

## 1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate

B-017	$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$	226.28	MA, DS, DMP, DMS
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A cross-linking methacrylic monomer for use in dental composite materials, sealants, prostheses, etc. Also known as BUDMA. **CAS** 2082-81-7.

## Butyl acrylate

B-018	$C_7H_{12}O_2$	128.17	MN
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A cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in textile and leather finishes, paint formulations, etc. Also known as BA. **CAS** 141-32-2.

## 4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid

B-019	$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	178.24	O
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Used as corrosion inhibitor in cooling fluids. **CAS** 98-73-7.

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## 4-tert-Butylcatechol

B-030	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	PG
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An antioxidant found in polyester resins and as polymerization inhibitor in PVC. Also described as hapten in photocopying paper and as antioxidant in oil. Also known as PTBC. **May cause depigmentation. CAS 98-29-3.**

## Butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BUTYLPARABEN. (Art. No. B-020).

## t-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE

B-028	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	C
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Used as an antioxidant in cosmetic products like lipsticks. **CAS 1948-33-0.**

## BUTYL METHACRYLATE

B-021	$C_8H_{14}O_2$	142.20	MA, MN, MP
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A cross-linking methacrylic monomer for use in dental composite materials, artificial nails, etc. Also known as BMA. **CAS 97-88-1.**

## BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE

B-029	$C_{20}H_{22}O_3$	310.20	SU, EP, EPE
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A UV-A-ray adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. (Parsol 1789). Also known as tert-Butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane. **CAS 70356-09-1.**

## 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol

B-022	$C_{11}H_{16}O_2$	180.25	ICB, B, C, PG
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Used as an antioxidant in foods (beverages, gum, ice cream, fruits, cereals), cosmetics, topical medications, animal feeds, petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics, paints, glues. Also known as BHA. **May cause depigmentation. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU. CAS 121-00-6.**

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## BUTYLPARABEN

B-020	$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$	194.23	V
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Used as preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. Also available as part of Mx-03A, Mx-03C. **CAS** 94-26-8.

## 4-tert-Butylphenol

B-023	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	150.21	PG
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An intermediate in the production of lacquer and varnish resins. Antioxidant in plastics, adhesives, etc. **May cause depigmentation.** **CAS** 98-54-4.

## 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin

B-024		ICB, PG, S, SH, IS
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Resin used in adhesives for shoes and watch straps. Also found in do-it-yourself glues, plywood, insulation, automobiles, motor oils, inks, papers, film developers, disinfectants, deodorants. Also known as PTBP. **May cause depigmentation.**

## BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL

B-040	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.30	F
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Common fragrance found in soaps, detergents, beauty care products and household products. It is also used as an intermediate for the synthesis of agrochemicals. Also known as Lilial and Lilialdehyde. **CAS** 80-54-6.

# C

## Cadmium chloride

C-001	$CdCl_2$	183.32	MET
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Used in photography, the production of cadmium yellow. Works as fungicide and anticorrosive agent. Also used in pigments for glass, tattoos, and paints. **CAS** 10108-64-2.

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## CALCIUM TITANATE

C-049	$\text{CaO}_3\text{Ti}$	135.96	MET
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Used in a method of manufacturing a ceramic capacitor suitable for high energy density and high temperature application. Uses are for example, as an antenna material, a capacitor material, a layered circuit substrate material, a connector material, and the like which are required to be dielectric. **CAS** 12049-50-2.

## Camphoroquinone

Change of name as of January 2015; please refer to BORNANEDIONE (Art. No. C-026).

## CANANGA ODORATA OIL

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Ylang ylang oil (Art. No. Y-001).

## Cananga oil

C-002			F
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This substance is used as a fragrance in household products and cosmetic products like washing detergents, skin lotion and perfumes. The oil is steam distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata macrophylla*. The oil has a warm, sweet floral scent with a hint of tree and leather. Contains among other substances beta-Caryophyllene, Geranyl acetate, Benzyl benzoate, Linalool, Methyl benzoate, Benzyl salicylate, Farnesol, Geraniol, Eugenol and Citral. **Cross: benzyl salicylate. May cause pigmentation of the face.** **CAS** 68606-83-7.

## Captan

C-025	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}_2\text{S}$	300.57	H
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Used as a fungicide on vegetables, fruits, and different types of plants. Used as bacteriostat in soaps, shampoos, hair tonics, animal flea removers and tick sprays. Also known as N-trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, Vancide, Dangard and Merpan. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 133-06-2

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## Captopril

C-045	$C_9H_{15}NO_3S$	217.28	CAD
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Captopril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of congestive heart failure. Captopril's main uses are based on its vasodilatation and inhibition of some renal function activities.

**CAS** 62571-86-2.

## Carbamazepine

C-044	$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$	236.27	CAD
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Carbamazepine is an anticonvulsant and mood stabilizing drug, used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It is also used to treat ADD, ADHD, schizophrenia and trigeminal neuralgia. Also known as CBZ and 5H-dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-carboxamide.

**CAS** 298-46-4.

## CARVONE

C-035	$C_{10}H_{14}NO$	150.10	DMP
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Found in several essential oils and is used for flavouring liqueurs, soaps, dental materials and perfumes. Also known as 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)-, (5R)-(9CI) and (R)- Carvone.

**CAS** 6485-40-1

## Cefalexin

C-048	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4S$	347.39	CAD
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First-generation cephalosporin antibiotic and it is an orally-administered agent with a similar antimicrobial spectrum to the intravenous agents cefalotin and cefazolin. It is used to treat urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections (including sinusitis, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and pneumonia), skin and soft tissue infections. Although it is not generally considered first-line therapy for any indication, it is a useful alternative to penicillins in patients with penicillin hypersensitivity. There is, however, cross-reactivity in 10% of patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins and carbapenems.

**CAS** 15686-71-2.

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## Cefixime

C-054	$C_{16}H_{15}N_5O_7S_2$	453.45	CAD
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This substance is a second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. It is a broad spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic and is commonly used to treat bacterial infections of the ear, urinary tract and upper respiratory tract. **CAS** 79350-37-1.

## Cefotaxim sodium salt

C-040	$C_{16}H_{16}N_5NaO_7S_2$	477.04	CAD
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A cephalosporin that belongs to a group of broad-spectrum antibiotic derived from species of fungi of the genus *Cephalosporium* and are related to the penicillins in both structure and mode of action but relatively penicillinase-resistant antibiotics. Third-generation cephalosporins are more active against gram-negative organisms but less active against gram-positive organisms than second-generation agents; examples are cefoperazone, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, ceftizoxime, and moxalactam. **CAS** 64485-93-4

## Cefpodoxime proxetil

C-055	$C_{21}H_{27}N_5O_9S_2$	557.60	CAD
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This substance is an oral, third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. It is active against most Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. It is commonly used to treat acute otitis media, pharyngitis, sinusitis, and gonorrhea. Veterinary uses is also found. **CAS** 87239-81-4.

## Cefradine

C-047	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_4S$	349.40	CAD
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Cefradine or cephradine is a first generation cephalosporin antibiotic. Effective against a wide range of gram-positive and a limited range of gram-negative bacteria. **CAS** 38821-53-3.

## Cefuroxime sodium

C-053	$C_{16}H_{15}N_4NaO_8S$	446.37	CAD
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This substance is an enteral second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. It is used to treat pneumonia and other lower respiratory tract (lung) infections; meningitis, gonorrhea, and skin, blood, bone,

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joint and urinary tract infections. Injections of the medicine may also be used before, during, and sometimes for a brief period after surgery. **CAS** 56238-63-2.

## CETYL ALCOHOL

C-003	$C_{16}H_{34}O$	242.45	C
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Used as emulsifier and emollient in cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. **UCU. CAS** 36653-82-4.

## CETEARYL ALCOHOL

C-033			LU
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A combination of cetyl (C16) and stearyl (C18) alcohols 50/50 used as emulsifier and emollient in cosmetic lotions, creams, ointments and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Lanette O. **UCU. CAS** 67762-27-0

## Cetrimide

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE (Art. No. C-050).

## CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE

C-050	$C_{19}H_{42}BrN$	364.45	H
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One of the components of the topical antiseptic cetrimide. The cetrimonium (or hexadecyltrimethylammonium) cation is an effective antiseptic agent against bacteria and fungi. It is a cationic surfactant. Its uses include providing a buffer solution for the extraction of DNA. It is also widely used in hair conditioning products. Also known as Cetrimide. **CAS** 57-09-0.

## Chamomilla recutita extract

C-051			PL
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Chamomilla Recutita; Matricaria recutita or German chamomile, also spelled camomile, is an annual plant of the composite family Asteraceae. Chamomilla chamomilla, Chamomilla recutita (accepted name according to the Flora Europaea), Matricaria chamomilla, and Matricaria suaveolens. It usually grows near populated areas all

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over Europe and temperate Asia. It is widely introduced in temperate North America and Australia. As the seeds need open soil to survive, it often grows near roads, around landfills and in cultivated fields as a weed. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of *Chamomilla Recutita*. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B.

## Chamomilla Romana (*Anthemis nobilis*)

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to *Anthemis nobilis* extract (Art. No. C-029).

## Chloramphenicol

C-032	$C_{11}H_{12}Cl_2N_2O_5$	323.14	ME, LU
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An antibiotic substance produced by *Streptomyces venezuelae*. Present in eye drops, ointments and for systemic use. Used as bactericide against the rot of potatoes and other root vegetables. **Cross: Azidamfenicol. ICU. CAS 56-75-7.**

## CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE

C-004	$C_{26}H_{38}Cl_2N_{10}O_4$	625.56	V
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An antimicrobial agent used in cosmetic and disinfection solutions, eye drops, uterine antiseptics, toothpaste, mouthwash, hand and wound cleansers. **PA. ICU. CAS 56-95-1**

## CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE

C-005	$C_{34}H_{54}Cl_2N_{10}O_{14}$	897.88	C, LU
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An antimicrobial agent used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, surgical soaps, anticaries solutions, toothpaste, mouthwash, hand and wound cleansers etc. **PA. ICU. CAS 18472-51-0.**

## CHLOROACETAMIDE

C-006	$C_2H_4ClNO$	93.51	C, H, O, LU
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A preservative in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, shampoos, bath lotions, etc. Also as preservative in glues and cooling fluids. Also known as 2-Chloroacetamide. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 79-07-2.**

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## 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azonia-adamantane-chloride

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to QUATERNIUM-15. (Art. No. C-007).

## p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL

C-008	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ClO	142.59	C, H, O, LU
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A fungicide found in creams, topical antiseptics, pharmaceutical products, protein shampoos, baby cosmetics, and cooling fluids. (PCMC). Also known as 4-Chloro-3-cresol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-xlenol. ICU. CAS 59-50-7.**

## 5-Chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE (Art. No. C-009).

## CHLOROXYLENOL (PCMX)

C-010	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ClO	156.61	C, H, O
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A preservative found in cooling fluids, creams, topical and urinary antiseptics. Can also be found in pharmaceutical products, hair conditioners, toilet and deodorants, soaps, electrocardiogram paste, etc. Also known as 4-Chloro-3,5-xlenol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-cresol. CAS 88-04-0.**

## Chlorpromazine hydrochloride

C-011	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S	355.35	EPE
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An antiemetic and antipsychotic agent found in pills, injections, and suppositories. **Cross: diethazine HCl, promethazine HCl, thiazinamium, ethopropazine HCl. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA, PT (systemic). CAS 69-09-0.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Chlorquinaldol

C-012	$C_{10}H_7Cl_2NO$	228.08	V
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A fungicide and antibacterial agent found in topical pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol and Sterosan. Also available as part of Mx-02. **Cross; clioquinol. CAS** 72-80-0.

## Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium extract

C-031			PL
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A compositae plant that grows on rocky ground in Europe, Australia, Japan and N.America. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium. Pyrethrum is the main source of the pyrethrum insecticide. Principal hapten is pyrethrosin. **ICU.**

## CINNAMAL

C-014	$C_9H_8O$	132.16	ICB, B, F
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A common ingredient in perfumes for household products like deodorizers, detergents, and soap. Flavor in toothpaste, sweets, ice cream, soft drinks, chewing gums, and cakes. Also present in Tolu balsam absolute and Peru balsam, hyacinth plant, spices, cinnamon, Ceylon and cassia oil. Also known as Cinnamic aldehyde. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **Cross: CINNAMYL ALCOHOL, cinnamon oil. May cause depigmentation. PA. NICU. CAS** 104-55-2.

## CINNAMYL ALCOHOL

C-013	$C_9H_{10}O$	134.18	B, F
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A component found in perfumed cosmetic products and deodorants. Also known as Cinnamic alcohol. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **Cross: Peru balsam, Propolis. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS** 104-54-1.

## Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

C-043	$C_{17}H_{21}ClFN_3O_4$	385.82	CAD
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A quinolone, which is an antibiotic drug used mainly to treat the respiratory infections (pneumoniae, pseudomonas, influenzae),

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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urinary tract infections, the gastrointestinal surgery, typhoid fever, gonorrhoea (enterotoxigenic strains of *Escherichia coli*), and septicaemia. Ciprofloxacin act by inhibiting the bacterial enzymes DNA gyrase. Other quinolones include cinoxacin; levofloxacin; nalidixic acid; norfloxacin; ofloxacin. **CAS** 86393-32-0

## CITRAL

C-036	$C_{10}H_{16}O$	152.24	F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumes. Examples of usage: in citrus notes and floral fragrance blends and as an intermediate to form other compounds. Also known as Geranial; Geranialdehyde; 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 5392-40-5.

## CITRONELLOL

C-037	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	156.27	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Citronella oil is a yellowish essential oil distilled from the leaves of either of two grasses, *Cymbopogon nardus* or *C. winterianus*. This aromatic oil is inexpensive, and widely used in cheap perfumes and as a fragrance in soaps. It is also best known as an insect repellent. Citronellol, derived from citronella oil, is a chief constituent of geranium oil, another is GERANIOL. Both are used in the production of perfumes. ( smells sweet, rose, lilac, geranium). Also known as 3,7-dimethyl-6-Octen-1-ol. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 106-22-9.

## Clarithromycin

C-041	$C_{38}H_{69}NO_{13}$	747.96	CAD
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Clarithromycin, belonging to the macrolide group, has a close structural and biological similarity with erythromycin. It is effective against a broad spectrum of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. It is used to treat respiratory tract infections and soft tissue infections. It is used to treat duodenal ulcer associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infections in combination with omeprazole. Also known as 6-O-methylerythromycin. **CAS** 81103-11-9

## Clindamycin phosphate

C-046	$C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$	504.96	CAD
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Clindamycin (phosphate) is a lincosamide antibiotic used in the

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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treatment of infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Such infections might include infections of the respiratory tract, septicemia and peritonitis. In patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins, clindamycin (phosphate) may be used to treat infections caused by susceptible aerobic bacteria as well. It is also used to treat bone infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. Topical application of clindamycin phosphate can be used to treat moderate to severe acne. **CAS** 24729-96-2.

## Clioquinol

C-015	$C_9H_5ClINO$	305.50	S, C
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An antiinfective and antiamebic agent used in topical pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol, Chinoform and Vioform. Also available as part of Mx-02. **May cause brown discoloration of the nails and erythema multiforme like eruptions. UCU. CAS** 130-26-7.

## Clobetasol-17-propionate

C-028	$C_{25}H_{32}ClFO_5$	466.73	ICB, CS
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A topical corticosteroid belonging to the group D (Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate) type of steroids. **Cross: Alclometasone dipropionate, Betamethasone-17 Valerate, Clobetasol-17-propionate, Desoximetasone, Dexamethasone-21-Phosphate. UCU. CAS** 25122-46-7.

## Coal tar

C-016			V
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A by-product in the distillation of coal. Topical antieczemetic agent. **PA. PT. PL. May cause postinflammatory hyperpigmentation. CAS** 8007-45-2.

## Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate

C-017	$CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	237.93	S, ICB, DS, H, DMP
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A component used in coloring of glass and porcelain. Works as a siccative in paints. Used in various alloys (dental, etc.). **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. NICU. CAS** 7791-13-1.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## COCAMIDE DEA

C-019

ICB, O

Mixture of ethanolamides of coconut acid. Found in bath, shower and body cosmetics and in cooling fluids. Also known as Coconut diethanolamide. **CAS** 68603-42-9.

## COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE

C-018

$C_4H_8NO$

ICB, C, H

A surfactant found in liquid soaps, shampoos, hair colorants, shower & bath formulations. Also known as Tegobetaine. **Cross: cocobetaine. CAS** 61789-40-0

## COLOPHONIUM

C-020

S, ICB, DS,  
SH, IS, DMP

A yellow resin used in the production of varnishes, printing inks, paper, soldering fluxes, cutting fluids, glue tackifiers, adhesives, surface coatings, polish, waxes, cosmetics (mascara, rouge, eye shadow), topical medicaments, violin bow rosin, athletic grip aid, pine oil cleansers. Component in dental impression materials and periodontal packings. (rosin). Also known as Colophony

**Cross: Peru balsam, dihydroabietyl alcohol. wood tars. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. ICU. CAS** 8050-09-7.

## Copper(I)oxide

C-021

$Cu_2O$

143.08

MET

Used as fungicide and as pigment to make glass red. Found in antifouling paints Also known as Cuprous oxide. **CAS** 1317-39-1

## Copper(II)sulfate pentahydrate

C-022

$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$

249.68

DS, MET

Works as a fungicide. Used as pigment in paints and reagent toner in photography. Copper metal is used in, e.g., dental alloys. Also known as Cupric sulfate. **ICU. CAS** 7758-99-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Costunolide</b>			
Mx-18			S, ICB, IS, PL

Sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the Compositae plant *Saussurea lappa*. The oil which is extracted from *Saussurea lappa* is used in perfumery and in the Orient for all kinds of diseases. Costunolide is present in the plant together with dehydrocostus lactone. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. Only available in mix (Mx-18). **CAS** 553-21-9.

## Cotrimoxazole

C-042	$\begin{array}{c} \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3 \\ \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S} \end{array}$	543.19	CAD
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Cotrimoxazole is an antibiotic combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, in the ratio of 1 to 5, used in the treatment of a variety of bacterial infections. The name cotrimoxazole is the British Approved Name, and has been marketed worldwide under many trade names. Other sources list this antibiotic as bacteriostatic. **CAS** 8064-90-2

## COUMARIN

C-038	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$	146.15	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Coumarin (anhydride of o-coumaric acid) is white, crystalline lactone, obtainable naturally from several plants, such as tonka bean, lavender, sweet clover grass, strawberries, and cinnamon, or produced synthetically from an amino acid, phenylalanine. Coumarin has the characteristic odour like that of vanilla beans. It is used for the preparation of perfumes, soaps, flavourings. Also known as 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 91-64-5.

## Cyclohexanone resin

C-027			PG
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Formed by the condensation of cyclohexanone. Used to enhance the adhesive properties of products like alkyd-, nitro-, and chlorocacoutchouc lacquers. Most often used in floor paints. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide

C-023	$C_{13}H_{16}N_2S_2$	264.41	R
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An accelerator in natural and styrene-butadienethiazyl sulfenamide rubber. Also known as CBS. Also available as part of Mx-05A, Mx-05B. **CAS** 95-33-0

## N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine

C-024	$C_{18}H_{22}N_2$	266.42	R
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Used as antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene and chloroprene rubber. Also known as CPPD. Also available as part of Mx-04. **CAS** 101-87-1.

## N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide

C-034	$C_{14}H_{15}NO_2S$	261.34	R
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A vulcanization retarder widely used in various rubber products. Brand name include Santogard PVI. **CAS** 17796-82-6.

## CYSTEAMINE HCL

C-052	$C_3H_7NS \cdot HCl$	113.61	H
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This substance is used in hair dye products. **CAS** 156-57-0

# D

## DECYL GLUCOSIDE

D-065	$C_{16}H_{32}O_6$	320.43	ICB, C, EP, EPE
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Decyl glucoside is a mild non-ionic surfactant used in cosmetic formulations including baby shampoo and in products for individuals with a sensitive skin. Many natural personal care companies use this cleanser because it is plant-derived, biodegradable, and gentle for all hair types. **Cross: Variety of Alkyl polyglucosides, for example Octylododecyl xyloside, Cetearyl Glucoside and Lauryl Glucoside. CAS** 54549-25-6

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Dehydrocostus lactone

Mx-18

S, ICB, IS, PL

Sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the Compositae plant *Saussurea lappa*. The oil which is extracted from *Saussurea lappa* is used in perfumery and in the Orient for all kinds of diseases. Dehydrocostus lactone is present in the plant together with costunolide. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** (Only available in mix).

## Dermatophagoides Pteronyssinus/Pharinae

Mx-21

SA

House dust mite aerohapten causing atopic dermatitis. . Mix of 2 species for "Atopic" patch testing. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

## Desoximetasone

D-057

$C_{22}H_{29}FO_4$

376.46

ICB, CS

Like other topical corticosteroids, desoximetasone has anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties. Once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through pharmacokinetic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. **Cross: Alclometasone dipropionate, Betamethasone-17 Valerate, Clobetasol-17-propionate, Dexamethasone-21-Phosphate. CAS 382-67-2**

## Dexamethasone-21-phosphate disodium salt

D-046

$C_{22}H_{28}FNa_2O_8P$

516.40

CS

Corticosteroid of the group C (betamethasone) type. Used in eye and ear preparations and in systemic preparations. **CAS 2392-39-4.**

## Dexketoprofen

D-067

$C_{16}H_{15}O_3$

254.28

EPE

A NASID that is used to treat moderate pain, including dysmenorrhea. It acts by inhibiting the body's production of prostaglandin. Also known as (S)-(+)-Ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-3-Benzoyl- $\alpha$ -methylbenzeneacetic acid and (S)-2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)propionic acid. **CAS 22161-81-5.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Diallyl disulfide

D-048	$C_6H_{10}S_2$	146.28	PL
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One of the three principal low molecular weight haptens of garlic. Allylpropyl disulfide and allicin are the other haptens in garlic.  
**CAS** 2179-57-9.

## 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)

D-001	$C_{13}H_{14}N_2$	198.27	E, I, R
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A curing agent for epoxy resins and urethane elastomers. Used as corrosion inhibitor and rubber additive (accelerator, antidegradant, retarder) in tires and heavy rubber products. Also used in adhesives and glues, laminates, paints and inks, PVC products, handbags, eyeglass frames, plastic jewelry, electric encapsulators, surface coatings, spandex clothing, hairnets, eyelash curlers, earphones, balls, shoe soles, face masks. **Crossreacts with other p-amino substituted benzene compounds such as benzocaine and PABA.** May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. **CAS** 101-77-9.

## 2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE (Art. No. D-002).

## DIAZOLIDINYL UREA

D-044	$C_8H_{14}N_4O_7$	278.22	ICB, C, IS, H, LU
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A preservative used in cosmetic creams, lotions, shampoos, hair gels, etc. (Germall II). Also known as 2,5-Diazolidinylurea. **Cross: IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA, FORMALDEHYDE.** **CAS** 78491-02-8.

## Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)

D-003	$C_{14}H_8N_2S_4$	332.50	R
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An accelerator for natural rubber, nitrile-butadiene, butyl and styrene-butadiene rubber. Also used as retarder for chloroprene rubber. Also available as part of Mx-05A, Mx-05B. **CAS** 120-78-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE (Art. No. D-049).

## Dibucaine hydrochloride

D-005	$C_{20}H_{30}ClN_3O_2$	379.92	ICB, V
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Used as local anesthetic agent. Also known as Cinchocaine HCl, Nupercaine HCl, Percaine and Cincaine. Also available as part of Mx-12, Mx-13 and Mx19. **Cross: Lidocaine. PA. CAS 61-12-1.**

## 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BHT (Art. No. D-006).

## Dibutyl phthalate

D-007	$C_{16}H_{22}O_4$	278.35	PG
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Used as emollient in aerosol antiperspirants, insect repeller and as plasticizer in various plastic materials. **CAS 84-74-2.**

## N,N'-Dibutylthiourea

D-038	$(C_4H_9NH)_2CS$	188.33	SH, R
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An accelerator for mercaptan-modified chloroprene rubber. Used as activator for ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers and natural rubber. An antidegradant for natural rubber-latex and thermoplastic styrene-butadiene rubber. Also available as part of Mx-24 and Mx-27. **CAS 109-46-6.**

## DICHLOROPHENE

D-008	$C_{13}H_{10}Cl_2O_2$	269.13	O
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Used as bactericide, fungicide, and algicide in soaps, cosmetics, shampoos, dentifrices, toothpaste, mouthwashes, deodorants, foot powders, papers, adhesives and bandages, and cooling fluids. **Cross: hexachlorophene. CAS 97-23-4.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Diclofenac sodium salt</b>			
D-061	$C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2NNaO_2$	318.13	CAD, EPE

Diclofenac (marketed as Voltaren, Voltarol, Diclon, Dicloflex Difen, Difene, Cataflam, Pennsaid, Rhumalgan, Modifenac, Abitren, Arthrotec and Zolterol, with various drug dose combinations) is a NSAID taken to reduce inflammation and an analgesic reducing pain in conditions such as in arthritis or acute injury. It can also be used to reduce dysmenorrhea. The name is derived from its chemical name: 2-(2,6-dichloranilino) phenylacetic acid. **CAS** 15307-79-6.

### Dicloxacillin sodium salt hydrate

D-058	$C_{19}H_{16}Cl_2N_3NaO_5 \cdot 5H_2O$	510.32	CAD
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Dicloxacillin is a narrow spectrum  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class. It is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria. Notably, it is active against  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing organisms such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, which would otherwise be resistant to most penicillins. It is very similar to flucloxacillin and these two agents are considered interchangeable. Dicloxacillin is available under a variety of trade names. **CAS** 13412-64-1.

### N,N-Dibeta-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine

D-017	$C_{26}H_{20}N_2$	360.46	R
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Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (Art. No. D-017).

### 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxy-benzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester

D-062	$C_{24}H_{31}NO_4$	366.24	SU, EP, EPE
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The UV-A sun filter 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester provides efficient protection in the long-wave UVA-I range with an absorption spectrum of up to 400 nm it provides high absorption specifically in the deep-acting wavelengths. Uvinul A+. Diethylamino Hydroxybenzoyl Hexyl Benzoate. **CAS** 302776-68-7.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Di(ethylene glycol) diacrylate

D-009	$C_{10}H_{14}O_5$	214.21	MP
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A cross-linking acrylate monomer for use in coatings, adhesives, and printing plates of prepolymer type. Also known as DEGDA.  
**CAS** 4074-88-8.

## Diethylenetriamine

D-010	$C_4H_{13}N_3$	103.17	E
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Used as hardener for epoxy resins. Also known as DETA. **Cross: ethylenediamine dihydrochloride.** **CAS** 111-40-0.

## DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE

D-063	$C_{44}H_{59}N_7O_5$	765.50	SU, EP, EPE
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A sun filter for use in sunscreen products. Also known as Dioctyl butamido triazone and Uvasorb HEB. **CAS** 154702-15-5.

## N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl-1,4-phenylene-diamine-HCl

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to N,N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL (Art. No. D-011).

## N,N-DIETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE

A-007	$C_{10}H_{16}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$	262.33	P
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Used as color developer and high speed black and aniline sulfate white film developer in photography (TSS, Agfa). Also known as 4-Amino-N,N-diethyl-aniline sulfate. **May cause lichen planus.**  
**CAS** 6283-63-2.

## N,N'-Diethylthiourea

D-039	$(C_2H_5NH)_2CS$	132.25	R, SH
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An accelerator for mercaptanmodified chloroprene rubber. Used as antidegradant for natural, nitrile-butadiene, styrene-butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers. Also available as part of Mx-24 and Mx-27.  
**CAS** 105-55-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## N, N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL

D-011	$C_{11}H_{19}ClN_2$	214.74	P
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A color developer for Eastman print and Gevacolor color development baths. Also known as N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl-1,4-phenylene-diamine-HCl and CD-2. **CAS** 2051-79-8.

## Diltiazem hydrochloride

D-060	$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4SHCl$	450.98	CAD
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Diltiazem HCl is a member of the group of drugs known as benzothiazepines, which are a class of calcium channel blockers, used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris, and some types of arrhythmia. It is a class 3 anti-anginal drug, and a class IV antidysrhythmic. It incites very minimal reflex sympathetic changes. **CAS** 33286-22-5.

## DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE

D-045	$C_8H_{15}NO_2$	157.21	DS, MA, DMP
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Used as amine activator in visible light-cured dental acrylic composite materials. Also known as N,N-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate. **CAS** 2867-47-2.

## 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propylamine

D-053	$C_5H_{14}N_2$	102.18	C, E
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This is an intermediate substance in the synthesis of alkylamidopropyldimethylamines/alkylamidobetaines and found as an impurity in cosmetic surfactants present in e.g. shampoos. 3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine is also used as a hardener of epoxy resins, as an additive in fuel, dyes, pesticides and binding agents. It is also used in the production of ion-exchangers. Also known as DMPA. **CAS** 109-55-7.

## Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea

D-052			TF
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A non-Formaldehyde type of textile resin for "wash and wear" colored and white fabrics and shirtings, draperies and sheeting. Chlorine resistant. (Fixapret NF).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Dimethyl fumarate

D-066	$C_6H_8O_4$	144.12	V
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This compound is used as an antifungal substance in products such as sofas, helmets, clothes etc. It is packed normally in pads where the substance sublimates and might penetrate leather etc. **CAS** 624-49-7

## Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea

D-012	$C_5H_{10}N_2O_5$	178.14	ICB, TF
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A formaldehyde type of textile resin (Fixapret CPN, 74% active component). Also available as part of Mx-16.

## Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified

D-050			TF
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A low-Formaldehyde type of textile resin for "wash and wear" colored and white fabrics and shirtings, Viscose and mixtures with synthetic materials. (Fixapret ECO).

## 4,4-Dimethyl-oxazolidine

Comp. in D-015	$C_5H_{11}NO$	101.15	O
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Used as a preservative for latex paints, emulsions and for cooling fluids (component in Bioban CS 1135 by 74.7%). D-015: **Bioban CS 1135** also contains 3,4,4-Trimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. Also known as DIMETHYL OXAZOLIDINE. **CAS** 51200-87-4.

## N,N-Dimethyl-4-toluidine

D-016	$C_9H_{13}N$	135.21	DS
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An amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental methacrylic restorative materials. **CAS** 99-97-8.

## N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine

D-017	$C_{26}H_{20}N_2$	360.46	R
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An antidegradant for latex, nitrile rubber, styrene-butadiene, and nitrile-butadiene rubber Also known as DBNPD. Also available in Mx-11. **CAS** 93-46-9.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Dioctyl phthalate

D-018	$C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	390.57	PG
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Used as plasticizer in various plastic materials. Also known as Diethylhexyl phthalate, DEHP and DOP. **CAS** 117-81-7.

## Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide

D-019	$(C_5H_{10}NCS_2)_2$	320.60	S, IS, R
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Used as accelerator and vulcanizing agent for latex (gloves) and butyl rubber. Also known as PTD. Also available as part of Mx-01. **CAS** 94-37-1.

## DIPENTENE (oxidized)

Deleted as of January 2014; please refer to replacement product Hydroperoxides of Limonene (Art. No. H-032).

## Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

D-021	$C_{17}H_{22}ClNO$	291.82	V
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An antihistaminic drug which blocks the effect of histamine at H1 receptor sites, which results in an increase in vascular smooth muscle contraction. It has also been shown to have inhibitive tumor promotion properties. **PA. CAS** 147-24-0.

## 1,3-Diphenylguanidine

D-022	$C_{13}H_{13}N_3$	211.27	R, SH
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A medium accelerator for use with thiazoles and sulfenamides in various rubber products. Also available as part of Mx-06. **CAS** 102-06-7.

## Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

D-023	$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	250.26	I
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A diisocyanate in the production of polyurethane lacquers, foam plastics, rubber, and glues. Also known as MDI. **CAS** 101-68-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine

D-024	$C_{18}H_{16}N_2$	260.34	R
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Used as antidegradant for nitrile-butadiene rubber, natural, styrene-butadiene, isoprene, butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers. Also known as DPPD. Also available as part of Mx-04. **CAS** 74-31-7.

## N,N'-Diphenylthiourea

D-025	$C_{13}H_{12}N_2S$	228.32	PG, R, SH
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An accelerator and activator for neoprene rubber and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers used for rubber products such as wet suits, goggles, knee brace and gloves. In sulfur dyes and as heat stabilizer in PVC adhesive tape backing. Also known as Thiocarbanilide and DPTU. Also available as part of Mx-27. **CAS** 102-08-9.

## Direct Orange 34

D-051			TF
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An azo dye (stilbene) belonging to the direct dye class for coloring cellulosic textiles.

## Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate

D-064	$C_{20}H_{12}N_4Na_2O_{12}S_4$	674.59	SU, EPE
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A sun filter used in sunscreen products. Also known as: Neo Heliopan AP, Bisimidazylate and 2,2'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis-(1-H-benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, monosodium salt). **CAS** 180898-37-7.

## DISPERSE BLUE 3

D-026	$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_3$	296.33	TF
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A textile dye of anthraquinone type. Used as dye for nylon, acrylic, polyester and acetate. Also used as stocking dye. **CAS** 2475-46-9.

## Disperse Blue 35

D-027		296.27	TF
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Textile dye of anthraquinone type. Dye in nylon, acrylic, polyester, and acetate. Also available as part of Mx-30. **PT. CAS** 12222-75-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Disperse Blue 85

D-028

TF

A textile dye of azo type.

## Disperse Blue 106

D-040

TF

A monoazo dye used for secondary cellulose fabrics (polyester blouses, garment linings, etc.) Also available as part of Mx-26 and Mx-30. **CAS** 68516-81-4.

## Disperse Blue 124

D-041

$C_{15}H_{21}N_5O_4S$

367.47

TF

Am azo dye used for secondary cellulose acetate fabrics (stockings, garment linings, etc.). Also available as part of Mx-26 and Mx-30. **CAS** 61951-51-7.

## Disperse Blue 153

D-029

TF

A textile dye of anthraquinone type.

## Disperse Brown 1

D-030

$C_{16}H_{15}Cl_3N_4O_4$

433.68

TF

A textile dye of azo type.

## Disperse Orange 1

D-031

$C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_2$

318.34

TF

A textile dye of azo type. Dye in terylene. Also available as part of Mx-30. **CAS** 2581-69-3.

## DISPERSE ORANGE 3

D-032

$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2$

242.24

ICB, SH, TF

A textile dye of azo type. Also available as part of Mx-30. **CAS** 730-40-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Disperse Red 1

D-034	$C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_3$	314.35	TF
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A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye nylon and polyester. Also used as stocking dye. Also available as part of Mx-30. **CAS** 2872-52-8.

## DISPERSE RED 17

D-035	$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_4$	344.37	TF
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A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate, silk, wool, and cotton. Also used as stocking dye. Also available as part of Mx-30. **CAS** 3179-89-3.

## Disperse Yellow 3

D-036	$C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$	269.31	ICB, TF
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A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate and nylon. Also used as stocking dye. Also available as part of Mx-30. **CAS** 2832-40-8.

## Disperse Yellow 9

D-037	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_4$	274.24	TF
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A textile dye of nitro type. Used to dye in terylene. **CAS** 6373-73-5.

## 4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine

D-054	$C_8H_{16}N_2O_2S_2$	236.35	SH
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A vulcanizing agent and promoter of natural and synthetic rubber, it can release the sulphur in the vulcanizing temperature. It can be used in the butyl rubber to produce tyre, butyl inner tube of tire, rubber belt and anti-heat rubber products, it also can be used as pitch stabilizer in the expressway. Also known as DTDM. **CAS** 103-34-4.

## DMDM HYDANTOIN

	$C_7H_{12}N_2O_4$	188.07	ICB, C
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Functions as a formaldehyde donor and is used as a preservative in cosmetic products and is active against fungi, yeasts, and bacteria. Products preserved are of the type shampoos, skin-care products, hair conditioners, makeup, hair rinses, and cleanliness products. Also used in herbicides, polymers, color photography, latex paints, floor waxes, cutting oils, adhesives, copying paper, inks. **CAS** 6440-58-0.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## DODECYL GALLATE

D-042	$C_{19}H_{30}O_5$	338.45	B, C
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An antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and emulsions, various fats, oils, waxes, and foods such as margarine. Also known as Lauryl gallate. Also available as part of Mx-28.

**CAS** 1166-52-5.

## Dodecyl mercaptan

D-043	$C_{12}H_{26}S$	202.41	R, SH
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A polymerization inhibitor added to polyurethane resins and Neoprene glues for use, e.g., in the shoe industry. **CAS** 112-55-0.

## Doxycycline monohydrate

D-059	$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8 \cdot H_2O$	462.45	CAD
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A semisynthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic or antibacterial which belongs to the tetracycline family. It is used to treat urinary tract infections, gum disease, and bacterial infections such as gonorrhea, chlamydia and Bacillus anthracis. It is also used to treat acne.

**CAS** 17086-28-1.

## DROMETRIZOLE

H-016	$C_{13}H_{11}N_3O$	225.25	C, DS, PG, DMP
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An UV-adsorber used in plastics, cosmetics, dental materials, acrylic materials, dyes, etc. Also known as 2(2-Hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) benzotriazol, Tinuvin P. **CAS** 2440-22-4.

## DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE

D-055	$C_{24}H_{39}N_3O_3Si_3$	562.70	SU, EP, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Trade name is Silatrizole & Mexoryl XL. Also known as 2-(2H-Benzotriazole-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3'-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]phenol.

**CAS** 155633-54-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# E

## Econazole nitrate

E-021	$C_{18}H_{16}ClN_3O_4$	373.65	ME
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An antifungal agent of the imidazole type used in topical and vaginal preparations to prevent growth of dermatophytes, yeast, and mold. **Cross: miconazole, nilconazole. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. CAS 24169-02-6.**

## Eosin

E-022	$C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$	647.90	LU
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Red dye belonging to the xanthene group. Used as coloring agent in nail polish, wool, silk, and paper. It is now approved by the FDA for use in inks, drugs, and cosmetics except for eye cosmetics, and as topical low concentrated antiseptics. Also known as 2',4',5',7'-Tetrabromofluorescein. **CAS 15086-94-9.**

## Epoxy acrylate

E-001			MP
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An acrylate oligomer for use in UV-reactive inks and varnishes.

## Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A

E-002			S, ICB, SH, IS, DMP
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A resin, based on epichlorhydrin and bisphenol A, used in adhesives, surface coatings, electrical insulation, plasticizers, polymer stabilizers, laminates, surface coatings, paints and inks, product finishers, PVC products, vinyl gloves, etc. Also found in the building industry, electron microscopy, and sculptures. Oligomers may vary in molecular weight from 340 and higher. The higher the molecular weight, the less sensitizing the compound. **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. UCU.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F

B-035			E
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A resin, based on Epichlorhydrin and Bisphenol F, used in adhesives, casting and tooling, epoxy coatings, coil coatings, marine and protective coatings, potting and encapsulation. Typical uses include compositions for the building and civil engineering industries, e.g. flooring compounds, adhesives, mortars and grouts. Often used in combination with Bisphenol A liquid epoxy resin. Also known as EPIKOTE Resin 862. **CAS** 28064-14-4.

## Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic

E-020			E
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A resin based on diglycidyl ester of hexahydrophthalic acid. Its main use is for the manufacture of electrical insulating components (bushings, apparatus parts, insulators).

## Erythromycin base

E-024	$C_{37}H_{67}NO_{13}$	733.94	CAD
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A macrolide antibiotic that has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin, and is often used for people that have an allergy to penicillins. For respiratory tract infections, it has better coverage of atypical organisms, including mycoplasma and Legionellosis. It is also used to treat outbreaks of chlamydia, syphilis, acne, and gonorrhea. Erythromycin is produced from a strain of the actinomycete *Saccharopolyspora erythraea*, formerly known as *Streptomyces erythraeus*. **CAS** 114-07-8.

## Etofenamate

E-025	$C_{18}H_{18}F_3NO_4$	369.33	EP, EPE
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A NASID used for the treatment of joint and muscular pain. It acts by inhibiting the body's production of prostaglandin. **CAS** 30544-47-9.

## 7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE

A-017	$C_7H_{13}NO_2$	143.18	O
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A preservative in cooling fluids. Trade name, Bioban CS 1246. **CAS** 7747-35-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Ethyl acrylate</b>			
E-004	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	ICB, MN, MP

An acrylic monomer used in the production of textile and paper coatings, leather finish resins, and adhesives. Also known as EA. **CAS** 140-88-5.

## ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE

E-023	$C_6H_7NO_2$	125.10	MA
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A acrylate compound used in instant glues to mend broken nails and to adhere glue-impregnated silk or linen to the nail plate, which is then filed to shape the nail. Instant glues are also used in medicine to glue tissues and skin cracks. The glue is also used to attach hair and to glue shoes, plastics, and many other materials. Also known as Rite-Lok, Super Glue, Krazy Glue. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 7085-85-0.

## Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride

E-005	$C_2H_{10}Cl_2N_2$	133.02	ICB, C, E, P, O
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A stabilizer in steroid creams and rubber latex. Used as inhibitor in antifreeze solutions and cooling fluids and an epoxy curing agent. May also be present in floor-polish removers. Found as component in nystatin cream and aminophylline. Used as accelerator in color development baths in photography. Used also in veterinary preparations, electroplating and electrophoretic gels, dyes, fungicides, insecticides, synthetic waxes, textile lubricants, eye and nose drops, and as solvent for casein, albumin, shellac. Also known as EDA. **Cross: EDTA, antazoline, aminophylline, promethazine HCl, piperazine. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions.** **UCU.** **CAS** 333-18-6

## Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid disodiumsalt dihydrate

E-006	$C_{10}H_{14}N_2 \cdot Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$	372.24	V
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Used as a chelating agent for metals and as pharmaceutic aid (chelating agent). Also used as preservative in cosmetic products and anticoagulant. **CAS** 6381-92-6.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate</b>			
E-007	$C_{10}H_{14}O_4$	198.22	DS, MA, MN, MP, DMP, DMS

A cross-linking methacrylic monomer in dental composites, sealants, prostheses, adhesives, artificial nails, printing inks, etc. Also known as EGDMA. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 97-90-5.

## Ethylene urea

E-008	$C_3H_6N_2O$	86.10	V
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A finishing agent for textiles and leather. Also used to formulate lacquers, plasticizers and adhesives. Can also be used as an insecticide. CAS 120-93-4.

## 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate

E-009	$C_{11}H_{20}O_2$	184.28	MP
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An acrylic monomer for use in UV-curable coatings and inks. Ingredient in some acrylic-based adhesive tapes. Also known as EHA. CAS 103-11-7.

## ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA

E-018	$C_{17}H_{27}NO_2$	277.41	SU
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An UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreens and cosmetic creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, moisturizers, nail polish, etc. Also known as Eusolex 6007, Escalol 507, Octyldimethyl-PABA and 2-Ethylhexyl-4-dimethylaminobenzoate. CAS 21245-02-3.

## ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE

E-019	$C_{18}H_{26}O_3$	290.18	SU, EP, EPE
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An UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreens and cosmetic creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as Parsol MCX and Escalol 557. CAS 5466-77-3.

## ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE

O-007	$C_{15}H_{22}O_3$	250.34	ICB, SU, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams,

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as Octyl salicylate, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylat and trade name is Escalol 587. **CAS** 118-60-5.

## ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE

O-010			SU, EP, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as 2,4,6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2-ethylhexyl-1-oxi)-1,3,5-triazine. Trade name is Uvinyl T 150. **CAS** 88122-99-0.

## ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN

E-027	$C_{11}H_{24}O_3$	204.3	C
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This substance is a topical skincare ingredient and deodorizing agent, often indicated as a conditioning ointment in the treatment of eczema. It can services as a surfactant and preservative-enhancer and can be found as a substituent for parabens. The chemical is a synthetic compound derived from vegetable glycerin. **CAS** 70445-33-9.

## ETHYLPARABEN

E-010	$C_9H_{10}O_3$	166.17	V
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A preservative used in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics, and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Ethyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. Also available as part of Mx-03A, Mx-03C. **CAS** 120-47-8.

## N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylene-diamine sulfate salt

E-011	$C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_5 \cdot H_2O$	310.37	P
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A color developer for Kodacolor II film identical to Flexicolor or C-41 process Also known as CD-4. **CAS** 25646-77-9.

## ETHYL METHACRYLATE

E-012	$C_6H_{10}O_2$	114.15	MN, MP
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A methacrylic monomer for use in, e.g., artificial nail products, dentures, hearing aids, printing plates, and bone cement. Also known as Ethyl methacrylate and EMA. **CAS** 97-63-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate, (CD-3)</b>			
E-013	$C_{12}H_{21}N_3O_2S \cdot 1,5H_2SO_4$	418.5	P

A colour developer for Eastman color negativ film and Ektachrome reversal film. Also known as CD-3. **CAS** 25646-71-3.

<b>4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene)dimorpholine</b>			
Comp. in E-014	$C_{13}H_{25}N_3O_4$	287.36	O

A preservative used in cooling fluids, crude oil, diesel fuel, heating oil, etc. 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene)dimorpholine is present in Bioban P 1487 (trade name) by 20 %. Bioban P 1487 also contains 4-(2-Nitrobutyl) morpholine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. **CAS** 37304-88-4.

<b>N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide</b>			
E-015	$C_9H_{13}NO_2S$	199.27	DS, DMP

A resin carrier found in dental materials used for isolating cavities below restorations. Plasticizer in PVA lacquers, polyamides, cellulose acetate etc. **CAS** 80-39-7.

<b>EUGENOL</b>			
E-016	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	164.21	B, DS, F, DMP, DMS

Used as fragrance in perfumery as substitute for oil of Cloves. Dental analgesic in impression materials and periodontal packings. Used in the production of Vanillin. Also used as insect attractant. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **May elicit contact urticaria. Cross: Peru balsam, isoeugenol, benzoin, propanidid. CAS** 97-53-0.

## Evernia furfuracea

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Treemoss absolute (Art. No. E-026).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Evernic acid</b>			
E-017	$C_{17}H_{16}O_7$	332.32	PL

An acid present in different lichens. One of the three most common lichen haptens. Also available as part of Mx-16. **Cross:** oak moss. **PA. CAS** 537-09-7.

# F

<b>FARNESOL</b>			
F-004	$C_{15}H_{26}O$	222.37	F

A fragrance used in various perfumed products. FARNESOL is a nature identical ingredient originally found in orange blossoms, rose, jasmin or linden flowers. It inhibits the bacterial activity responsible for unpleasant odors, acne and the athlete's foot, while at the same time not affecting the natural skin flora. Also used as a pesticide. Also known as 3,7,11-trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatrien-1-ol. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 4602-84-0.

<b>Fenofibrate</b>			
F-006	$C_{20}H_{21}ClO_4$	360.83	EPE

A drug of the fibrate class, mainly used to reduce cholesterol levels in patients at risk of cardiovascular disease. Like other fibrates, it reduces both low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) levels, as well as increasing high-density lipoprotein (HDL) levels and reducing triglycerides level. **CAS** 49562-28-9.

<b>FERRIC CHLORIDE</b>			
I-016	$Cl_3Fe$	162.2	MET

Also generally known as Iron(III)chloride, is an industrial scale commodity chemical compound. In industrial application used in sewage treatment and drinking water production. It is necessary for the etching of photogravure plates for printing photographic and fine art images in intaglio and for etching rotogravure cylinders used in the printing industry. Also used in veterinary practice. **CAS** 7705-08-0.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## FORMALDEHYDE

F-002	$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$	30.03	S, ICB, DS, H, O, SH, IS
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Used in the production of urea, phenolic melamine and acetale resins. Found in textile products. Used as astringent, disinfectant, preservative in cosmetics, metalworking fluids, shampoos, etc. Other exposure areas include antiperspirant in cosmetics, anticracking agent in dental plastics, anhidrotics, chipboard production, cleaning products, disinfectants and deodorizers, dry-cleaning materials, glues, mineral wool production, paints and coatings, paper industry, phenolic resins and urea plastics in adhesives and footwear, photographic paper and solutions, polishes, printing materials, tanning agents, wart remedies, embalming solutions, fertilizers, wood composites, insulation. Formaldehyde releasers: Bakzid P, Biocide DS 5249, Bronopol, Dantoin MDMH, DMDM HYDANTOIN, Dowicil 200, Germall 115, Germall II, Grotan BK, Hexamethylenetetramine, KM 103, Paraformaldehyde, Parmetol K50, Polyoxymethylene urea, Preventol D1, -D2, -D3. **Cross: aryl-sulfonamide resin, chloroallyl-hexaminium chloride. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. PT. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. NICU. CAS 50-00-0.**

## Framycetin sulphate

F-005	$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{13} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	712.72	LU, ME
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A broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic, is usually bactericidal in action. For local use in the treatment of infections caused by pyogenic organisms, in particular *S. aureus*, the proteus group of bacteria, coliforms and *P. aeruginosa*. Cross sensitization may occur among the group of Streptomyces derived antibiotics (neomycin, paromomycin, kanamycin) of which framycetin is a member, but this is not invariable. Also known as Neomycin B, Framycetin, Soframycin. ICU. **CAS 4146-30-9.**

## Fusidic acid sodium salt

F-003	$\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{47}\text{NaO}_6$	538.70	ICB, ME, LU
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An antibiotic agent used in the treatment or prevention of cutaneous infections, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*. Contact dermatitis often associated with treatment of leg ulcers or atopic dermatitis. **CAS 751-94-0.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# G

## Gallium(III)oxide

G-007	$\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$	187.44	MET
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This is a chemical compound used as part of the manufacturing of semiconductor devices. It might also be found in dental implants. **CAS** 12024-21-4.

## Gentamicin sulfate

G-006	$\text{C}_{19-21}\text{H}_{39-43}\text{N}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$		ME
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A topical and systemic broad-spectrum antibiotic with bactericidal action. Also used in ophthalmic drugs. **Cross: neomycin sulfate.** **CAS** 1405-41-0.

## GERANIOL

G-001	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$	154.25	F
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As fragrance in perfumery. As insect attractant. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **CAS** 106-24-1.

## Geranium oil

G-002			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes. Used as odorant for tooth and dusting powders, ointments, etc. The raw material for this product is made from an steam distillation of the whole plant of Pelargonium graveolens. Contains among other substances DL-Citronellol, Geraniol, Linalool, Menthone and Citral. Also known as Geranium oil Bourbon. **CAS** 8000-46-2.

## Geranium oil Bourbon

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Geranium oil (Art. No. G-002).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>GLUTARAL</b>			
G-003	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	ICB, P, SH, DMS

Used in the sterilization of endoscopic instruments, dental and barber equipment. Used as embalming fluid, in electron microscopy. A tanning agent for leather. A hardener for photographic gelatin. A pharmacological agent used for hyperhidrosis and antifungal purposes and for treatment of warts and some bullous diseases as well as herpes infections. Also known as Glutaraldehyde.

**May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 111-30-8.**

## GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE

G-004	$C_5H_{10}SO_4$	166.22	ICB, H
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A component in "acid" permanent waving formulations, mainly for use in hairdressing salons. **CAS 30618-84-9.**

## Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate

G-005	$AuNa_3(S_2O_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	526.27	ICB, DS, MET, DMP
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A gold derivative used for screening of contact allergy to dental gold materials. **CAS 10233-88-2.**

# H

## Hexachlorophene

H-001	$C_{13}H_6Cl_6O_2$	406.91	*
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A topical antiseptic in germicidal soaps, creams, deodorants, cleansers, shampoos, after-shave creams, pHisoHex surgical cleanser. **Cross: bithionol, halogenated salicylanilides. PA. CAS 70-30-4.**

## Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine

H-002	$C_9H_{21}N_3O_3$	219.29	C, O
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A bactericide used in cooling fluids and various cosmetic products, acting as formaldehyde liberator. Active component in **Grotan BK. CAS 4719-04-4.**

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Hexamethylene diisocyanate

H-022	$C_8H_{12}N_2O_2$	168.20	I
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An isocyanate monomer in polyurethane paints and lacquers. Also known as HDI. **CAS** 822-06-0.

## Hexamethylene tetramine

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to METHENAMINE (Art. No. H-003).

## 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate

H-004	$C_{12}H_{18}O_4$	226.28	DS, MA, MN, MP, DMP
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A common acrylic monomer in UV-cured inks, adhesives, coatings, photoresists, castings, artificial nails, etc. Also known as HDDA. A monomer in dental composite materials. **CAS** 13048-33-4.

## 1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether

H-026	$C_{12}H_{22}O_4$	230.90	E
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Used as a general purpose diluent to reduce viscosity of epoxy resins, favoring improved filler loading and substrate wetting and resulting in faster curing time. End applications include coating, adhesive, casting, laminating, encapsulation or foam. It is also used as a stabilizer for chlorinated vinyl resins and rubber. Also known as 2,2'-(1,6-hexanediylbis(oxymethylene))bis-oxirane. **CAS** 16096-31-4.

## Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde

H-025	$C_{15}H_{20}O$	216.35	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Odor profile: floral, jasmin, waxy. Olfactory description: Similar to  $\alpha$ -amyl cinnamic aldehyde but with a finer, more floral and delicate character. Found in acid cleaner liquid, detergent TAED, alcoholic lotion, fabric softener, anti perspirant, bath foam, bleach, hard surface cleaner, deo-stick shampoo, detergent perborate and soap. Also known as  $\alpha$ -Hexylcinnamaldehyde. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 101-86-0.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## HOMOSALATE

H-024	$C_{16}H_{22}O_3$	262.35	SU, EPE
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An UV adsorbing agent found in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Found in e.g. Coppertone products. Also known as 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl salicylate.

**CAS** 118-56-9.

## Hydantoin

H-027	$C_3H_4N_2O_2$	100.08	CAD
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Hydantoin, also known as glycolyurea, is an imidazole analogue. Hydantoin and its derivatives are used in the preparation of textile softeners, lubricants, resins, and agrochemicals. They have antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal, and anthelmintic activity. They are used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals especially anticonvulsant drugs such as phenytoin, ethotoin, and methyphenytoin. **CAS** 461-72-3.

## Hydrazine sulfate

H-005	$H_6N_2O_4S$	130.12	O
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Used as flux for soldering brass, copper, aluminium, and other metals. Also used as pressure stabilizer in cutting oils. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 10034-93-2.

## HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL

A-002	$C_{20}H_{34}O$	290.54	C, PG
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An organic alcohol derived from wood rosin. Used in adhesives, mascara, inks, sealants, etc. Also used as plasticizer in plastic materials. Also known as Abitol. **CAS** 26266-77-3.

## Hydrochlorothiazide

H-029	$C_7H_8ClN_3O_4S_2$	297.73	CAD
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Hydrochlorothiazide, sometimes abbreviated HCT, HCTZ, or HZT is a popular diuretic drug that acts by inhibiting the kidneys' ability to retain water. This reduces the volume of the blood, decreasing blood return to the heart and thus cardiac output and, by other mechanisms, is believed to lower peripheral vascular resistance. Hydrochlorothiazide is sold both as a generic drug and under a

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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large number of brand names, including: Apo-Hydro, Aquazide H, Dichlotride, Hydrodiuril, HydroSaluric, Microzide, Oretic. **CAS** 58-93-5.

## Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate

H-021	$C_{25}H_{36}O_6$	432.62	ICB, IS, CS
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Used as a topical corticosteroid with anti inflammatory properties. Marker for topical corticosteroid allergy. Also available as part of Mx-23. **Cross: Budesonide, Fluocinolone acetonide, Hydrocortisone, Prednisolone Acetate, Tixocortol-21-Pivalate, Triamcinolone acetonide. CAS** 13609-67-1

## HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

H-006	$H_2O_2$	34.02	H
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A component in hair bleaches and a topical antiseptic agent. **CAS** 7722-84-1.

## Hydroperoxides of Limonene

H-032	ICB, B, F, O		
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Limonene is found in cosmetics, fine fragrances and hygiene products as well as in household and industrial products. Limonene is one of the most commonly found fragrance ingredients in consumer products presently available. Limonene is a naturally occurring terpene, present in large amounts in various citrus fruits. Limonene autoxidize on air exposure at room temperature forming hydroperoxides. Compared to pure unoxidized limonene the hydroperoxides of oxidized limonene have shown to be far more allergenic. **NOTE: The preparation contains oxidized d-limonene. The concentration of the active haptens in the preparation is measured from the total amount of the hydroperoxides of d-limonene.**

## Hydroperoxides of Linalool

H-031	ICB, F		
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Linalool is found in fine fragrances, cosmetics, and hygiene products as well as in household and industrial products. Linalool is among the most commonly found fragrance ingredients in consumer products presently available. Linalool is a naturally occurring terpene, present in large amounts in various plants, for example in

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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lavender, rosewood, bergamot and jasmine. Linalool autoxidize on air exposure at room temperature forming hydroperoxides. Compared to pure unoxidized linalool the hydroperoxides of oxidized linalool have shown to be far more allergenic. **NOTE: The preparation contains oxidized linalool. The concentration of the active haptens in the preparation is measured from the total amount of the hydroperoxides of linalool.**

## HYDROQUINONE

H-007	$C_6H_6O_2$	110.11	H, P, PG
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A inhibitor in acrylic monomers, used as antioxidant e.g. in animal feed. Also used as photographic reducer and developer. Also known as HQ. **Cross: resorcinol. May cause depigmentation.** CAS 123-31-9.

## Hydroquinone monobenzylether

H-019	$C_{13}H_{12}O_2$	200.23	SH
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A antidegradant added to rubber products. Used as inhibitor in acrylic resins. **May cause depigmentation.** CAS 103-16-2.

## HYDROXYCITRONELLAL

H-008	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	170.25	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes, antiseptics, insecticides and household products. Also known as Hydroxycitronellal. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **Cross: citronellal, geranial, methoxycitronellal. May produce hyperpigmentation.** CAS 107-75-5.

## 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

H-009	$C_5H_8O_3$	116.12	MN, MP
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An acrylic monomer used in UV-inks, adhesives, lacquers, artificial nails etc. Also known as HEA. CAS 818-61-1.

## 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate

H-010	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	130.15	ICB, DS, DMS DMP, MA, MN, MP
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A methacrylic monomer used in UV-inks, adhesives, lacquers, dental materials, artificial nails etc. Also known as HEMA. CAS 868-77-9.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE</b>			
H-033	$C_8H_{12}N_2O \cdot H_2O_4S$	250.27	H

This substance is a hair dye ingredient used in the formulation of permanent hair dyes and colors. **CAS** 93841-25-9.

## **HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE**

L-003	$C_{13}H_{22}O_2$	210.00	S, ICB, F, IS
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A fragrance known for its soft delicate floral, lily, cyclamen note reminiscent of hydroxycitronellal. Used in products such as Alcoholic Lotion, Anti Perspirant, Deo Stick, Detergent Perborate, Detergent TAED, Fabric Softener, Hard Surface Cleaner, Shampoo and soap. Stabilized with 0.1% BHT. Also known as 3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, 4-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde, HICC and Lyrall. Also available as part of Mx-25. **CAS** 31906-04-4.

## **HYDROXYLAMINE HCL**

H-011	$ClH_4NO$	69.49	P
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A reducing agent used in photography, textiles, chemistry, etc. Found in floor lacquers and as antioxidant for fatty acids and soaps. Also known as Hydroxylammonium chloride. **CAS** 5470-11-1.

## **HYDROXYLAMINE SULFATE**

H-012	$H_8N_2O_6S$	164.15	P
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Used as reducing agent in photography, textiles, chemistry, etc. Also known as Hydroxylammoniumsulfate. **CAS** 10039-54-0.

## **2,2-bis(4-(2-Hydroxy-3-methacryloxy-propoxy)phenyl)propane**

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA) (Art. No. H-013).

## **2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone**

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-3 (Art. No. H-014).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone-5-sulfonic acid

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-4 (Art. No. H-023).

## 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to BENZOPHENONE-10 (Art. No. H-020).

## 2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRIS(HYDROXY-METHYL)NITROMETHANE (Art. No. H-015).

## 2(2-Hydroxy-5-methyl-phenyl)benzotriazol

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to DROMETRIZOLE. (Art. No. H-016)

## Hydroxypropyl acrylate

H-017	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	130.15	MP
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An acrylic monomer used in UV inks, lacquers, adhesives, etc. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-1-propylacrylate. **CAS** 25584-83-2.

## Hydroxypropyl methacrylate

H-018	$C_7H_{12}O_3$	144.17	MA, MN, MP
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A monofunctional methacrylic monomer found in dental composites and sealants, UV-curable resins for inks etc. Also known as HPMA. **CAS** 27813-02-1.

## Hydroxyzine hydrochloride

H-028	$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl$	447.83	CAD
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This substance is a first-generation antihistamine, of the piperazine class that is an H1 receptor antagonist. It is used primarily as an antihistamine for the treatment of itches and irritations, an antiemetic

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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for the reduction of nausea, as a weak analgesic by itself and as an opioid potentiator, and as an anxiolytic for the treatment of anxiety. The drug is available in two formulations, the pamoate and the dihydrochloride or hydrochloride salts. Vistaril®, Equipose®, Masmoran®, Paxistil®, and Vistaril Pamoate® are preparations of the pamoate salt whilst Atarax®, Alamon®, Aterax®, Durrax®, Tran-Q®, Orgatraz®, Quiness®, Vistaril Parenteral®, and Tranquizine® are hydroxyzine hydrochloride. **CAS** 2192-20-3.

## Ibuprofen

I-010	$C_{13}H_{18}O_2$	206.3	CAD, EPE
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A NSAID originally marketed as Nurofen and since under various trademarks, including Act-3, Advil, Brufen, Dorival, Herron Blue, Panafen, Motrin, Nuprin and Burana, Ipren or Ibumetin, Ibuprom, IbuHEXAL, Ibusal, Fenpaed, Moment, Ibux, Ibúfen, Ibalgin, Bupuren, Neofen, Eve and Advil. It is used for relief of symptoms of arthritis, primary dysmenorrhoea, fever, and as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component. Ibuprofen has no antiplatelet (blood-thinning) effect. **CAS** 15687-27-1.

## IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA

I-001	$C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_8$	388.31	ICB, C, H, IS, LU
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A preservative used in lotions, creams, hair conditioners, shampoos, deodorants and topical drugs. Works as a formaldehyde releaser. Also known as Germall 115, Imidurea NF, Sept 115, Unicide U-13, Tristat IU and Biopure 100. **CAS** 39236-46-9.

## Imipenem monohydrate

I-018	$C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3S$	240.28	CAD
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This substance is an intravenous  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotic. It was the first member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics. Carbapenems are highly resistant to the  $\beta$ -lactamase enzymes produced by many multiple drug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria, thus play a key role in the treatment of infections not readily treated with other antibiotics. **CAS** 39236-46-9.

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## Indium

I-015	In	114.82	MET
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Indium is a rare, soft, malleable and easily fusible poor metal. Its current primary application is to form transparent electrodes from indium tin oxide in liquid crystal displays. It is widely used in thin-films to form lubricated layers, it is also used for making particularly low melting point alloys, and is a component in some lead-free solders. It is sometimes present in dental alloys. **CAS** 7440-74-6.

## Indium(III)chloride

I-011	$\text{Cl}_3\text{In}$	221.18	MET
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This metal is a colorless salt and also the most available soluble derivative of indium. Indiclор Indium In-111 Chloride is a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical intended for radiolabeling ProstaScint (capromab pendetide) used for in vivo diagnostic imaging procedures and for radiolabeling Zevalin (ibritumomab tiuxetan) in preparations used for radioimmunotherapy procedures. **CAS** 10025-82-8.

## Indium(III)sulfate

I-013	$\text{In}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	517.83	MET
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Indium sulfate is readily soluble in water for uses such as in water treatment. Indium sulfate is being marketed as a miracle dietary supplement and is falsely advertised as a dietary aid as an enhancer of food and mineral absorption, an anti-aging supplement, a blood pressure lowering supplement. **CAS** 13464-82-9.

## IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE

I-008	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{INO}_2$	281.09	ICB, C, O
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A compound used as fungicide and bactericide for wood and paint preservation and in cooling fluids. Now also permitted and used as a cosmetics preservative in products such as shampoos, lotions, creams, powders and baby products. Also known as Troysan KK-108a and under trade name Glycasil™. **CAS** 55406-53-6.

## Iridium

I-014	Ir	192.22	MET
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Iridium is a dense, very hard, brittle, silvery-white transition metal of

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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the platinum family. Iridium is notable for being the most corrosion-resistant element known. It is used in high-temperature apparatus, electrical contacts, but the principal use of iridium is as a hardening agent in platinum alloys. Other uses: Crucibles and devices that require high temperatures. Electrical contacts (notable example: Pt-Ir spark plugs). Used in high-dose-radiation therapy for the treatment of prostate and other forms of cancer. **CAS** 7439-88-5.

## Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate

I-012	$\text{Cl}_3\text{Ir}3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	352.62	MET
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Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate is the principal starting material for most iridium chemistry. Among other uses it is used in the production of hydrogen peroxide. **CAS** 13569-57-8.

## Iron chloride

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to FERRIC CHLORIDE (Art. No. I-016).

## ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE

I-009	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	248.40	ICB, SU, EP, EPE
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A UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, waterproof sunscreens products etc. Trade name is Neo Heliopan E1000. **CAS** 71617-10-2.

## ISOEUGENOL

I-002	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$	164.21	B, F
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A fragrance used in perfumery, over-the-counter medicines, dental materials and foods. Also used in the production of Vanillin flavor. Found in oils of nutmeg, ylang-ylang etc. Also available as part of Mx-07, Mx-08. **Cross: EUGENOL. CAS** 97-54-1.

## $\alpha$ -Isomethyl ionone

I-017	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$	206.32	F
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$\alpha$ -Isomethyl ionone is used in many floral fragrances, particularly violet. Blends with and supports woody, leathery and oriental accords. **CAS** 127-51-5.

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## Isophorone diamine

I-006	$C_{10}H_{22}N_2$	170.29	E, I
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A common hardener for epoxy resins. Also a degradation product from Isophorone diisocyanate. Also known as IPD. **CAS** 2855-13-2.

## Isophorone diisocyanate

I-007	$C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2$	170.29	I
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Used in the manufacture of polyurethane plastics and lacquers. Also known as IPDI. **Cross: Isophorone diamine. CAS** 4098-71-9.

## ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE

I-003	$C_{17}H_{34}O_2$	270.44	ICB, C
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An emollient found in cosmetic and pharmaceutical bases. Has solvent properties. **CAS** 110-27-0.

## N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine

I-004	$C_{15}H_{18}N_2$	226.32	S, ICB, IS, R, SH
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An antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butadiene and chloroprene rubber. Also known as IPPD. Also available as part of Mx-04. **CAS** 101-72-4

# J

## Jasmine synthetic

J-001			F
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Synthetic jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. **Cross: benzylsalicylate.**

## Jasmine absolute

J-002			F
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Natural jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. The raw material for this product is made from an hexane extraction of the Jasminum

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Grandiflorum giving a concrete, then the absolute is obtained by extrating the concrete with ethanol. Contains among other substances Benzylbenzoate, Phytol, Isophytol, Linalool, Eugenol, Benzylalcohol, Benzyl salicylate. **Cross: benzylsalicylate. May produce hyperpigmentation. CAS 84776-64-7.**

## Juniper tar

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to Juniperus oxycedrus extract (Art. No. J-003).

## Juniperus oxycedrus extract

J-003

V

Tar obtained from distillation of Juniperus oxycedrus for use in, e.g., eczema and psoriatic medications and perfumes. Also known as Juniper tar. Also available as part of Mx-14. **CAS 90046-02-9.**

# K

## Kanamycin sulfate

K-001

$C_{18}H_{36-37}N_{4-5}O_{10-11} \cdot H_2SO_4$

ME

An antibacterial agent similar to neomycin. **Cross: neomycin, streptomycin, gentamicin sulfate, dihydrostreptomycin. CAS 25389-94-0.**

## Ketoprofen

K-002B

$C_{16}H_{14}O_3$

254.28

CAD, EP, EPE

Ketoprofen, (RS)2-(3-benzoylphenyl)-propionic acid, is one of the propionic acid NSAIDs with analgesic and antipyretic effects. **CAS 22071-15-4.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# L

## LANOLIN ALCOHOL

W-001

S, IS

Different types of alcohols (aliphatic, steroid, triterpenoid) present in wool fat (lanolin). Used as ointment base in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Also known as Wool alcohols. **Cross: eucerin, lanette wax. CAS 8027-33-6.**

## Lamotrigine

L-009

$C_9H_7Cl_2N_5$

256.09

CAD

This substance is an anticonvulsant drug used in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It is believed to work in adjunct with other drugs when treating clinical depression. It is used in slow-releasing tablets to prevent episodes of seizures. **CAS 84057-84-1**

## Lauryl glycoside

Change of name as of January 2012; please refer to LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE (Art. No. L-004).

## LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE

L-004

C, H

A  $C_{10}$ - $C_{16}$  non-ionic surfactant with good dermatological compatibility and viscosity enhancing effects. Therefore it is suitable for use as an additive or a co-surfactant in cosmetic surfactant cleansing preparations in e.g. shampoos. Also known as Lauryl glycoside, PLANTACARE® 1200 and D-Glucopyranoside. **CAS 110615-47-9.**

## LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Lavender absolute (Art. No. L-001).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Lavender absolute

L-001			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes. Also used as flavor and carminative. The raw material for this product is made from the freshly cut flowering tops of *Lavendula Angustifolia*, these are extracted with hexane giving a concrete, then the absolute is obtained by extrating the concrete with ethanol. Also known as LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA OIL. **Cross: Geranial. CAS 8000-28-0.**

## Lead(II)acetate trihydrate

L-007	$\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	379.33	MET
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A white crystalline substance used as a reagent to make other lead compounds and as a fixative for some dyes. In low concentrations, it is the principal active ingredient in progressive types of hair coloring dyes. Lead(II)acetate is also used as a mordant in textile printing and dyeing, as a drier in paints and varnishes. **CAS 6080-56-4.**

## Lead(II)chloride

L-008	$\text{PbCl}_2$	278.10	MET
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Occurs naturally in the form of the mineral cotunnite. It is used in production of infrared transmitting glass and of ornamental glass called aurene glass. A basic chloride of lead,  $\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$ , is known as Patteson's white lead and is used as pigment in white paint. **CAS 7758-95-4.**

## Lidocaine

L-002	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$	234.33	ICB, ME, V
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Used as a local anesthetic and as antiarrhythmic agent. Also available as part of Mx-13 and Mx-20. **CAS 137-58-6.**

## d-Limonene

L-006	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$	136.24	F
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Limonene is a hydrocarbon, classified as a cyclic terpene. It is a colourless liquid at room temperatures with an extremely strong smell of oranges. It takes its name from the lemon, as the rind of the lemon, like other citrus fruits, contains considerable amounts of this chemical compound, which is responsible for much of their smell. Limonene

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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is a chiral molecule, and as is common with such forms, biological sources produce one enantiomer: the principal industrial source, citrus fruit, contains d-limonene ((+)-limonene), which is the R-enantiomer. Racemic limonene is known as dipentene. **CAS** 5989-27-5.

## LINALOOL

L-005	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	154.25	F
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Linalool is a naturally-occurring terpene alcohol chemical found in many flowers and spice plants with many commercial applications, the majority of which are based on its pleasant scent (floral, with a touch of spiciness). It is a main constituent of oils of rosewood, Ho, lavender, lavandin, clary sage, bergamot, petitgrain; minor of neroli, tangerine and jasmine. It has other names such as Linalool synthetic,  $\beta$ -linalool, linalyl alcohol, linaloyl oxide, p-linalool, allo-ocimenol, 2,6-dimethyl-2,7-octadien-6-ol and linalool synthetic. **CAS** 78-70-6.

## Lyrar

Change of name as of January 2015; please refer to HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE (Art. No. L-003).

# M

## Majanthole

M-033	$C_{12}H_{18}O$	178.27	F
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Majantol has a fresh and intensely floral note. The recommended use level of this colorless liquid-to-crystalline product is 5–20%. This ingredient can be used in lily of valley and fruity floral fragrances for detergent powder, fabric softener and soap applications. Also known as 2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-pethylphenyl)propan-1-ol. **CAS** 103694-68-4.

## MANGANESE CHLORIDE

M-031	$Cl_2Mn$	125.84	MET
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This chemical is used as a catalyst in the chlorination of organic compounds, in animal feed, and in dry-cell batteries. Metallic manganese is used primarily in steel production to improve hardness,

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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stiffness, and strength. It is also used in carbon steel, stainless steel, and high-temperature steel, along with cast iron and superalloys. **CAS** 7773-01-5.

## Melamine formaldehyde

M-001	$C_6H_{12}N_6O_3$	216.20	TF
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A textile resin of formaldehyde releasing type for the treatment of draperies, collars, apparel, etc. Also known as Kaurit M70. Also available as part of Mx-16.

## MENTHA PIPERITA OIL

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Peppermint oil (Art. No. P-036).

## MENTHOL

M-002	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	156.26	B
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Found in confectionery, perfumery, cough drops, cigarettes, liqueurs, etc. Also used as a topical antipruritic, local anesthetic, gastric sedative. **ICU. CAS** 89-78-1.

## 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

M-003	$C_7H_5NS_2$	167.25	S, ICB, O, R, SH, IS
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An accelerator, retarder, and peptizer for natural and other rubber products such as shoes, gloves, rubber in undergarments and clothing, condoms and diaphragms, medical devices, toys, tires and tubes, renal dialysis equipment, swimwear. Can also be used as a fungicide and works as a corrosion inhibitor in soluble cutting oils and antifreeze mixtures. Also used in greases, adhesives, photographic film emulsions, detergents, veterinary products such as tick and flea powders and sprays. Also known as MBT. Also available as part of Mx-05A, Mx-05B. **CAS** 149-30-4.

## Mercury(II)chloride

M-004	$HgCl_2$	271.50	MET
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Used in tanning leather and an intensifier in photography. Can also be used a topical antiseptic and disinfectant. **Cross: other mercurials. CAS** 7487-94-7.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Mercury</b>			
M-005	Hg	200.59	DS, DMP, DMS, MET

Is a chemical reagent and can be found in thermometers and dental amalgams. But also in pharmaceuticals, antifouling paints, agricultural chemicals. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 7439-97-6.**

## Mercury(II)amidochloride

M-022	$\text{Cl}_4\text{H}_8\text{HgN}_2$	378.52	MET
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Inorganic mercurial compound used in creams as a topical antiinfective agent (formerly used in the treatment of psoriasis and in skin-lightening formulations). **May cause pigmentation and depigmentation. CAS 10124-48-8.**

## Mercury ammonium chloride

Change of name as of January 2014; please refer to Mercury(II) amidochloride (Art. No. M-022).

## 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)propane

M-006	$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_6$	452.55	MP, DMP
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A methacrylic monomer based on bisphenol A. Used in dental restorative composite materials and as a reactive monomer in adhesive products. Also known as BIS-EMA. **CAS 24448-20-2.**

## 2,2-bis(4-Methacryloxy)phenylpropane

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA) (Art. No. M-007)

## METHENAMINE

H-003	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4$	140.19	C, E, R
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Used as an urinary antiseptic agent but also as a rubber accelerator and formaldehyde liberator. Used in the production of phenol-formaldehyde resins and can be found as a preservative in cosmetic products. Other uses include epoxy curing agent and corrosion inhibitor for steel. Also known as Hexamine and Hexamethylenetetramine. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 100-97-0.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone

M-008	$C_{12}H_{16}O_3$	208.26	S
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The primary hapten of the plant *Primula Obconica* found in glandular hairs on the leaves and the stem. Also known as Primin. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis from contact with Primula. CAS 15121-94-5.**

## p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL

M-040	$C_7H_9NO$	123.15	H
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The free form of this chemical is known to be present in many hair dyes, as well as in photographic developing and dyeing of furs. **CAS 150-75-4.**

## p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE

M-009	$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_6S$	344.39	P
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A black & white photographic developer and pigment in hair dyes. Also known as Metol. **May induce lichen planus. Cross: Para group of compounds. CAS 55-55-0.**

## METHYL ANTHRANILATE

M-028		151.16	F
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Used in a wide variety of fragrances and flavors. Used as perfume in ointments and in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes; flavorings. Odor Description: orange-flower, fruity, grape-like odor. Some perfumery uses : cherry, banana, strawberry, blueberry, grape. Natural occurrences: grape, concord. Also known as Methyl anthranilate. **CAS 134-20-3.**

## 4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR

M-024	$C_{18}H_{22}O$	254.37	SU, EP, EPE
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A UV-B absorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as Eusolex 6300. **CAS 36861-47-9.**

## 6-METHYL COUMARIN

M-010	$C_{10}H_8O_2$	160.17	V
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A Synthetic fragrance found in cosmetics, toiletries and soaps. **Cross**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
(photo): 7-methylcoumarin, COUMARIN, 7-methoxycoumarin. PA. CAS 92-48-8.			

## METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE

D-049	$C_6H_6Br_2N_2$	265.94	S, ICB, C, O, IS
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A preservative for metalworking fluids, cosmetics, adhesives, latex emulsions and paints, dispersed pigments and detergents. Active ingredient in Euxyl K 400 and Tektamer 38. Also known as 1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane and MDBGN. CAS 35691-65-7.

## N,N-Methylene-bisacrylamide

M-023	$C_7H_{10}N_2O_2$	154.17	MP
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An acrylamide compound cross-reacting with unidentified primary sensitizers in NAPP and Nyloprint UV-cured printing plates. CAS 110-26-9.

## Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol (containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE)

M-032	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	V
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An UV absorbing agent added to sunscreens as a UV-A and UV-B filter. Hapten produced from Tinosorb M, a product made by BASF. Contains DECYL GLUCOSIDE. It is a sunscreen that combine the benefits of an organic and an inorganic filter. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol can be incorporated in sunscreens, but also in day care products as well as skin lightening products. CAS 103597-45-1.

## Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol

M-037	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	SU, EP, EPE
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UV absorbing agent present in sunscreens as a UV-A and UV-B filter. Main component in Tinosorb M (see M-032). This hapten does not contain DECYL GLUCOSIDE. CAS 103597-45-1

## $\alpha$ -Methylene- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone

M-026	$C_5H_6O_2$	98.10	PL
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Tulipaline A, hapten in the Liliaceae family of plants to which species

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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such as Tulip, Alstromeria Erythronium dens canis & americanum belong. **CAS** 547-65-9.

## Methylhydroquinone

M-025	$C_7H_8O_2$	124.14	DS
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A stabilizer and antioxidant in acrylic monomers to prevent polymerization. **CAS** 95-71-6.

## METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE

M-035	$C_4H_5NOS$	115.15	S, ICB, C, IS, V
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A component in Kathon CG which is used as preservative for use in cosmetics, shampoos, cooling fluids, detergents etc. Also present as a component in Art. No. C-009 (see this compound for further information). **CAS** 2682-20-4.

## METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE

C-009	$C_4H_4ClNOS$	149.60	S, ICB, C, H, O, SH, IS
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This product, a component in biocides, is used as a preservative in oil and cooling fluids, soaps, latex emulsions, slime control in paper mills, jet fuels, milk sampling, radiography, printing inks, moist toilet paper, detergents, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair & body gels, bubble baths, skin creams & lotions, mascaras, etc. The following biocides contain METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE: Acticide, Algucid CH 50, Amerstat 250, Euxyl K 100, Fennosan IT 21, GR 856 Izolin, Grotan TK2, Kathon CG, Kathon 886MW, Kathon LX, Kathon WT, Mergal K7, Metatin GT, Mitco CC 31 L, Mitco CC 32 L, Special Mx 323, Parmetol DF 35,-DF 12, -A23,-K50,-K40,-DF 18, P3 Multan D, Piror P109. Also known as ProClin 150. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE is also available separately as Art. No. M-035 **May cause airborne contact dermatitis**. **CAS** 55965-84-9.

## Methyl methacrylate

M-013	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	ICB, DS, MA, DMP, DMS, MP
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A methacrylic monomer in plastics for dentures, bone cement, artificial nails, hearing aids etc. Also known as MMA. **CAS** 80-62-6.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Methyl-2-octynoate

M-034	$C_9H_{14}O_2$	154.21	F
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Methyl-2-octynoate is one of many ingredients in fragrances. It's end applications include soap, detergents, beauty care products, household products. **CAS** 111-12-6.

## N-Methylolchloroacetamide

M-014	$C_3H_6ClNO_2$	123.54	O
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A preservative in cooling fluids and cosmetics. Also known as Grotan HD II and Parmetol K 50. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 2832-19-1.

## METHYL PARABEN

M-012	$C_8H_8O_3$	152.15	V
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A preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate and Nipagin. Cross: other parabens, hydroquinonemonobenzylether, para group of compounds. Also available as part of Mx-03A, Mx-03C. **ICU. NICU. CAS** 99-76-3.

## Methylprednisolone aceponate

M-036	$C_{27}H_{36}O_7$	472.58	CS
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A topical corticosteroid used for treating eczema and psoriasis, it suppresses inflammatory and allergic skin reactions and thus relaxes symptoms originating from the skin problem like redness (erythema), thickening of the skin, coarseness of the skin surface, fluid build-up (edema), itchiness, and other complaints (burning sensation or pain). Due to its high lipophilicity and the fact that it is bioactivated in the skin, enables single daily application without any loss of efficacy. Also known as Advantan. **CAS** 86401-95-8

## 2-METHYLRESORCINOL

M-039	$CH_3C_6H_3(OH)_2$	124.14	H
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This substance is typically used in the formulation of hair dyes and colors. **CAS** 608-25-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Miconazole

M-027	$C_{18}H_{14}Cl_4N_2O$	416.12	ME
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An antifungal agent of the imidazole type which is used in topical and vaginal preparations to prevent growth of dermatophytes, yeast and molds. **Cross: econazole, enilconazole. CAS 22916-47-8.**

## Minocycline hydrochloride

M-029	$C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_7 \cdot HCl$	493.94	CAD
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Minocycline hydrochloride, also known as minocycline, is a member of the broad spectrum tetracycline antibiotics, and has a broader spectrum than the other members. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. **CAS 13614-98-7.**

## Molybdenum

M-030	Mo	95.94	MET
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This metal is often used in high-strength steel alloys. It is found in trace amounts in plants and animals, although excess molybdenum can be toxic in some animals. The ability of molybdenum to withstand extreme temperatures without significantly expanding or softening make it useful in applications that involve intense heat, including aircraft parts, electrical contacts, industrial motors, and filaments. Molybdenum is also used in alloys, such as dental alloys for its high corrosion resistance and weldability. Most high-strength steel alloys are 0.25% to 8% molybdenum. **CAS 7439-98-7.**

## Molybdenum(V)chloride

M-038	$MoCl_5$	273.21	MET
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This chemical is an inorganic compound, a dark volatile solid which is mainly used in research to prepare other molybdenum compounds. For testing purpose this is also used to test allergy for Molybdenum. Molybdenum compounds are found in the manufacture of aircraft parts, electrical contacts, motors, filaments, and high-strength steel alloys. It can also be found in dental implants. **CAS 10241-05-1.**

## 2-Monomethylol phenol

M-015	$C_7H_8O_2$	124.14	PG
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An intermediate in the production of phenol formaldehyde resins

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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which may remain after condensation of the resin. Sensitizer in phenol formaldehyde resins. Also used in local anesthetic. Also known as Saligenin. **CAS** 90-01-7.

## 2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)

M-016	$C_{11}H_{12}N_2OS_2$	252.47	R
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An accelerator for natural rubber, isoprene butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrilebutadiene rubber products.

Also available as part of Mx-05A, Mx-05B. **CAS** 102-77-2.

## MUSK KETONE

M-018	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_5$	294.30	F
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A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. Also available as part of Mx-10B.

**CAS** 81-14-1.

## Musk moskene

M-019	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_4$	280.33	F
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A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. Also available as part of Mx-10B.

**CAS** 116-66-5.

## Musk xylene

M-021	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.45	F
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A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. The musk compound of choice for soap and detergent fragrances. Also available as part of Mx-10B.

**Cross (photo): musk ambrette. PA. CAS** 81-15-2.

## MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Tolu balsam absolute (Art. No. B-025).

## MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Peru balsam (Art. No. B-001).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# N

## Narcissus poeticus absolute

N-006

F

A fragrance used in various perfumed products. The raw material for this product is made from an solvent extraction of the flowers of *Narcissus poeticus*. Also known as *Narcissus absolute*. **CAS** 90064-26-9.

## Neomycin sulfate

N-001

$C_{23}H_{46}N_6O_{13} \cdot H_2SO_4$  712.72

S, ICB, IS

A broad-spectrum antibiotic found in topical creams, powders, ointments, eye and ear drops. Also used as systemic antibiotic and growth promotor in veterinary use. **Cross:** streptomycin, gentamycin, framycetin, dihydrostreptomycin, kanamycin, spectinomycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, butirosin, bacitracin. **UCU.** **CAS** 1405-10-3.

## Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate

N-002

$NiO_4S \cdot 6H_2O$

262.86

S, ICB, IS, DS,  
H, SH, DMP

Nickel metal: a common hapten present in various alloys, electroplated metal, earrings, watches, buttons, zippers, rings, utensils, tools, instruments, batteries, machinery parts, working solutions of metal cutting fluids, nickel plating for alloys, coins, pigments, dentures, orthopedic plates, keys, scissors, razors, spectacle frames, kitchenware etc. **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions.** **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **ICU.** **CAS** 10101-97-0.

## Niobium(V)chloride

N-008

$NbCl_5$

270.17

MET

In patch testing this chemical is used to diagnose contact allergy to Niobium. Niobium is a metal which can be found in steel, alloys, magnets and electro ceramics. The metal can also be found in medical devices such as pacemakers or joint replacements. It is also used in jewelry. **CAS** 10026-12-7.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine

Comp. in E-014	$C_8H_{16}N_2O_3$	188.23	O
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A preservative used in cooling fluids, crude oil, diesel fuel, heating oil etc. 4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine is present in Bioban P 1487 by 70%. Bioban P 1487 also contains 4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitrotrimethylene) dimorpholine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. **CAS** 2224-44-4.

## Nitrofurazone

N-005	$C_6H_6N_4O_4$	198.14	ME, LU
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A topical antibiotic used in human and veterinary medicine and is sometimes also added to animal feeds. Also known as Furacin. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 59-87-0.

## 2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENE-DIAMINE

N-004	$C_6H_7N_3O_2$	153.14	H
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A dye present in different hair dyeing preparations. These are of the semipermanent type and do not require the use of HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. Also known as 2-Nitro-4-phenylenediamine. **CAS** 5307-14-2.

## Norfloxacin

N-007	$C_{16}H_{18}FN_3O_3$	319.33	CAD
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An oral broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent used in the treatment of urinary tract infections. The mechanism of action of norfloxacin involves inhibition of the A subunit of bacterial DNA gyrase, an enzyme which is essential for DNA replication. Also known as 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-piperazin-1-yl-1H-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid. **CAS** 70458-96-7.

# O

## Oakmoss absolute

O-001	F
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An extract of oak moss for use as fragrance in many perfume

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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mixtures, after-shave lotions etc. The raw material for this product is made from an hexane extraction of the moss giving a concrete, then the absolute is obtained by extrating the concrete with ethanol. The moss used is Evernia Prunastri. Als known as tree moss. Contains atranorin, evernic acid and usnic acid. Also available as part of Mx-07. **NOTE: The preparation is based on the raw material of oakmoss absolute that has NOT been subject to chemical reduction of atranol and chloroatranol. PA. CAS 9000-50-4.**

## OCTOCRYLENE

O-009	$C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$	361.48	SU, SF, EP, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate. Trade name is Eusolex OCR. **CAS 6197-30-4.**

## Octyltriazone

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE (Art. No. O-010).

## Octyl gallate

O-002	$C_{15}H_{22}O_5$	282.34	B, C
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An antioxidant for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products and in food products such as margarine and peanut butter. Also available as part of Mx-28. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 1034-01-1.**

## Octyl salicylate

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE (Art. No. O-007).

## 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

O-004	$C_{11}H_{19}NOS$	213.34	ICB, O, PG, SH
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A fungicide used in paints, cutting oils, wallpaper adhesives, etc. Also used for the preservation of leather. Also known as Skane M-8, Kathon 893. **CAS 26530-20-1.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Olaquinox

O-008	$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4$	263.25	V, EPE
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A widespread growth promotor in pig breeding acting as a chemotherapeutic agent prophylactically used to lower the frequency of bacterial enteritis in pigs. Also known as N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-2-quinoxalinecarboxamide-1,4-dioxide and Bayo-n-ox. **May casue airborne photodermatitis. PA. PL. PT. CAS 23696-28-8.**

## OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE

O-005	$C_{23}H_{46}N_2O$	366.25	C, O
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A cationic emulsifier used in cosmetics such as body lotions, creams, shampoos, hair rinse preparations, etc. **CAS 109-28-4.**

## Oligotriacrylate (OTA 480)

O-003		480	MP
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A multifunctional acrylic monomer used in lithographic inks, overprinting varnishes, coatings on wood, paper, etc. cured by UV-light. **CAS 52408-84-1.**

## OLEA EUROPAEA OIL

Deleted as of January 2017

# P

## PABA

A-006	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137.14	SU, EP, EPE
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A sun screening agent in cosmetics, moisturizers, shampoos, hair care products, nail polish, lipstick, lip balms, oral vitamin supplements. Used in the production of local anesthetics, folic acid and azo dyes. Also known as 4-Aminobenzoic acid. **Cross: para group of compounds. PA. CAS 150-13-0.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Palladium(II)chloride</b>			
P-001	$\text{PdCl}_2$	177.31	DS, DMP, MET

A chemical catalyst. Can be found in jewelry, dental alloys and electroplating parts of clocks and watches. **CAS** 7647-10-1.

## Parthenolide

P-029	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	248.32	PL
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Sesquiterpene lactone found in Feverfew (*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*) which is a Compositae plant growing throughout Europe and in southern USA near homes, on roadsides and in uncultivated places. It is also found in several other Compositae plants and Magnoliaceae. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B.

**CAS** 20554-84-1.

## Penicillin G, potassium salt

P-031	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{KS}$	372.48	CAD
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This antibiotic is typically given by a parenteral route of administration (not orally) because it is unstable in the hydrochloric acid of the stomach. Because the drug is given parenterally, higher tissue concentrations of penicillin G can be achieved than is possible with phenoxymethylpenicillin. These higher concentrations translate to increased antibacterial activity. **CAS** 113-98-4.

## Pentaerythritol triacrylate

P-002	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_7$	298.30	MP
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A trifunctional cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in adhesives, coatings, inks, photoresists, castings, etc. cured by UV radiation. **CAS** 3524-68-3.

## Peppermint oil

P-036	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_6\text{O}_3$	216.20	TF
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True peppermint oil is steam distilled from the partially dried herb of *Mentha Piperita* which is a hybrid from three other species of *Mentha*, all natives of southern Europe. Uses include antiemetic agent, Autonomic agent, central nervous system agent, gastrointestinal agent, parasympatholytic agent, Pharmaceutic aid, Flavor and

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Fragrance agent, Essential Oil. Also known as MENTHA PIPERITA OIL, Mentha x piperita L, Peppermint oil, Peppermint terpenes and Pfefferminz oel. <b>CAS</b> 8006-90-4.			

## Peru balsam

B-001 S, ICB, DMP, H, IS

Found as flavor in tobacco, drinks, pastries, cakes, wines, liquors, spices etc. Used as a fixative and fragrance in perfumery. Also used in topical medicaments, dentistry, etc. Consists of esters of cinnamic and BENZOIC ACID, Vanillin, styracine. Also known as Balsam Peru, MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, Indian balsam, China oil, Black balsam, Honduras balsam and Surinam balsam. **Cross: COLOPHONIUM, tolu balsam absolute, cinnamates, benzoates, styrax, benzoin, tiger balm, beeswax, benzaldehyde, benzylsalicylate, coniferyl alcohol, COUMARIN, EUGENOL, Isoeugenol, FARNESOL, propanidid, propolis, diethylstilbestrol. May produce erythema-multiforme like eruptions. PT. NICU. CAS** 8007-00-9

## PETROLATUM

P-003 V

A white petrolatum which is a purified mixture of semisolid hydrocarbons. As ointment base in cosmetics. Leather grease and shoe polish component. Supplier of Chemotechniques petrolatum is Penreco. **May cause hyperpigmentation. CAS** 8009-03-8.

## Phenidone

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone (Art. No. P-004).

## Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)

P-005 PG

A resin based on phenol and formaldehyde which contain methylol phenols. Used in binders, adhesives, laminates, impregnation products, surface coatings, casting sand, etc. Simultaneous contact allergic reactions to Peru balsam and COLOPHONIUM over represented. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## PHENOXYETHANOL

P-025	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	C
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A fixative for perfumes, used as bactericide in conjunction with METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE (Euxyl K 400) as well as quaternary ammonium compounds. Also used as insect repellent and topical antiseptic. **CAS** 122-99-6.

## 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone

P-004	$C_9H_{10}N_2O$	162.19	P
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A black & white developer in photography. Also known as Phenidone. **CAS** 92-43-3

## PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID

P-024	$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_3S$	274.30	SU, EPE
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A sun-screening agent for use in various sunscreen products. Trade names: Eusolex 232 and Novantisol. Also known as 2-Phenylbenzimidazol-5-sulfonic acid. **CAS** 27503-81-7.

## p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)

P-006	$C_6H_8N_2$	108.14	S, ICB, IS, H, SH
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The primary intermediate in permanent hair dyes and fur dyes (valid for p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)). Also used in photographic developers, lithography, photocopying, oils, greases, gasoline and as antioxidant/accelerator in the rubber and plastic industry. The hydrochloride is used as blood reagent. **Cross: parabens, PABA, para compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA. UCU. CAS** 106-50-3.

## p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCL

P-028	$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2HCl$	181.07	V
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The hydrochloride is used as blood reagent. The chemical is a known photosensitizer (allergic). Also known as 4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride. **May elicit contact urticaria. Cross: parabens, PABA, para compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA. UCU. CAS** 624-18-0.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 2-Phenyl glycidyl ether

P-023	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	150.18	E
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A reactive diluent in epoxy resin systems. Forms chemical bonds with the resin during cure and accelerates the curing process.  
**CAS** 122-60-1.

## 2-Phenylindole

P-007	$C_{14}H_{11}N$	193.25	PG
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A stabilizer in PVC-plastic products. Also known as  $\alpha$ -phenylindole.  
**CAS** 948-65-2.

## PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE

P-008	$C_8H_8HgO_2$	336.74	C, LU, MET
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Used as herbicide and fungicide. As preservative in antibiotic eye drops, eye cosmetics, shampoos, etc. Also known as Advacide PMA 18, Cosan PMA, Mergal A25, Metasol 30, Nildew AC 30, Nuodex PMA 18 and Nylmerate.**Cross: p-chloromercuriphenol. ICU.**  
**CAS** 62-38-4.

## N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine

P-009	$C_{16}H_{13}N$	219.29	R
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An antidegradant for various rubber products such as natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile, butadiene and chloroprene. Also known as phenyl-beta-naphtylamine and PBN. Also available as part of Mx-11.  
**CAS** 135-88-6.

## o-PHENYLPHENOL

P-010	$C_{12}H_{10}O$	170.20	O
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A preservative used in cosmetics, cooling fluids, detergents and as agricultural fungicide for citrus fruits, etc. Also known as 2-phenylphenol and Dowicide 1. **Photosensitizer. May cause depigmentation. CAS** 90-43-7.

## PHENYL SALICYLATE

P-011	$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	214.22	C, PG
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Used as UV-light adsorber in plastics, suntan oils, and creams.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Also found in waxes, adhesives, polishes etc. Used as analgesic, antipyretic, and anti-rheumatic agent. Can also be found in veterinary use as external disinfectant and intestinal antiseptic agent. Also known as Salol. **CAS** 118-55-8.

## Pine tar

P-012			V
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A product obtained by dry-distillation of wood from pine. Consists of turpentine, various phenols, xylene, etc. Topical antieczematic and rubefacient. Also known as PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR. Also available as part of Mx-14. **CAS** 8011-48-1.

## PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Pine tar (Art. No. P-012).

## Piroxicam

P-033	$C_{15}H_{13}N_3O_4S$	331.35	CAD, EP, EPE
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Piroxicam (marketed in the U.S. under the trade name Feldene) is a NSAID used to relieve the symptoms of rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, primary dysmenorrhoea, postoperative pain; and act as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component. It is also used in veterinary medicine to treat certain neoplasias expressing cyclooxygenase (COX) receptors, such as bladder, colon, and prostate cancers. Other brand names for Piroxicam include Brexin, Erazon, Felden, Feldoral, Hotemin, Pirox von ct, Proponol, Reumador, Veral, and Vurdon. **CAS** 36322-90-4.

## Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)

P-038			I
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Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), see D-023, is the generic name of a product used in industrial settings. Polymeric MDI (PMDI), the primary technical/commercial form of MDI, is actually a mixture that contains 25–80% monomeric 4,4'-MDI as well as oligomers containing 3–6 rings and other minor isomers, such as the 2,2'-isomer. The exact composition of PMDI varies with the manufacturer. PMDI is used to make rigid and flexible foam, foundry resin sand binders, and heat insulating material.

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## Polysilicone-15

P-035		> 6000	EPE
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Is an organic compound used in hair products like shampoos, conditioners, hair sprays, pomades and color treatment products to absorb UVB radiation. In the EU, it is also approved for use in sunscreens and cosmetics. Also known as Parsol SLX. **CAS** 207574-74-1.

## Polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG 400)

P-034	$\text{H}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$	approx. 400	*
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Polyethylene glycol PEG400 refers to a polymer of ethylene oxide with a molecular mass below 20,000 g/mol, in this case 400. This chemical has many industrial, foods, cosmetic and medical applications. It is added to skin lotions, creams, jellies, soaps and toothpastes. It is the basis for many laxatives and bowel irrigation preparations. It is also used as a lubricant in tire manufacturing; plasticizer for sponges and synthetic leather; a paper softener; anti-curl agent; and an intermediate in resin manufacturing. **CAS** 25322-68-3

## POLYSORBATE 80

P-013			ICB, C
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An emulsifier and dispersing agent for medicinal products for internal use. Used as emulsifier in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals & food. Also known as Polyoxyethylenesorbitan monooleate and Tween 80. **CAS** 9005-65-6.

## Potassium clavulanate

P-040	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{NO}_5\text{K}$	237.25	CAD
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This chemical is a drug which is given with antibiotics. While not effective by itself as an antibiotic, when combined with penicillin-group antibiotics, it can overcome antibiotic resistance in bacteria that secrete  $\beta$ -lactamase, which otherwise inactivates most penicillin's. **CAS** 61177-45-5.

## Potassium dichromate

P-014	$\text{Cr}_2\text{K}_2\text{O}_7$	294.21	S, ICB, DS, P, SH, IS, DMP
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The hexavalent form of chromium, which is used in cement, tanning of

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

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leather, textile dyes, wood preservatives, alloys in metallurgy, safety matches, photography, electroplating, anticorrosives, engraving and lithography, ceramics, automobile industry, TV manufacturing, photocopy paper, tattoos, mascara/eye shadow pigments (chromium oxide), milk testing, welding, floor waxes, shoe polishes, paints, glues, pigments, detergents, etc. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 7778-50-9.**

## Potassium dicyanoaurate(I)

P-015	$C_2AuKN_2$	288.13	MET
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Gold salt used in the electroplating industry. **CAS 13967-50-5.**

## Pramoxine hydrochloride

P-039	$C_{17}H_{27}NO_3 \cdot HCl$	329.86	ME
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This substance is a topical anesthetic and used as an antipruritic. Like other local anesthetics, the drug decreases the permeability of neuronal membranes to sodium ions, blocking both initiation and conduction of nerve impulses. Depolarization and repolarization of excitable neural membranes is thus inhibited, leading to numbness. **CAS 637-58-1.**

## Prilocaine hydrochloride

P-027	$C_{13}H_{21}ClN_2O$	256.8	V
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Used as a local anesthetic agent. Also known as Citanest, Xylonest. Also available as part of Mx-20. **CAS 1786-81-8.**

## Pristinamycin

P-032			CAD
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Pristinamycin is an antibiotic used primarily in the treatment of staphylococcal infections, and to a lesser extent streptococcal infections. It is a streptogramin group antibiotic, similar to virginiamycin, derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces pristina spiralis*. It is marketed in Europe by Sanofi-Aventis under the trade name Pyostacine. Pristinamycin is a mixture of two components that have a synergistic antibacterial action. Pristinamycin I is a macrolide, and results in pristinamycin having a similar spectrum of action to erythromycin. Pristinamycin II is a depsipeptide. **CAS 11006-76-1.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Procaine hydrochloride

P-016	$C_{13}H_{21}ClN_2O_2$	272.77	V
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A local anesthetic agent also known as Novocaine, Ethocaine, Allocaine, Topocaine, Neocaine and Syncaïne etc. Also available as part of Mx-12. **Cross: para group of compounds, parabens, butethamine, PABA. CAS 51-05-8.**

## Promethazine hydrochloride

P-017	$C_{17}H_{21}ClN_2S$	320.87	EP, EPE
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An antihistaminic, antiemetic, CNS depressant used in pills, syrup, injections and suppositories Also known as Phenergan, Lergigan, Atosil, Fenazil etc. **Cross: phenothiazines, ethylenediamine-HCl, para compounds, chlorpromazine HCl, tripeleminamine. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. UCU. PL. CAS 58-33-3.**

## PROPIONIC ACID

P-018	$C_3H_6O_2$	74.08	B
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Used as food additive for the preservation against moulds in, e.g., cheese products. Also in the production of fruit flavors and perfume bases. **CAS 79-09-4.**

## Propolis

P-022			ICB, PL, LU
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A resinous substance found in beehives (beeglue). Collected by bees from treebuds. Found in biocosmetics, face creams, ointments, lotions, solutions, varnish, toothpaste, mouthwashes, tablets, chewing gum, etc. Also found in wax for violins. Contains flavonoid aglycones and the main hapten is 1,1-dimethylallyl caffeic acid ester (LB-1). **Cross: Peru balsam. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 85665-41-4**

## PROPYLENE GLYCOL

P-019	$C_3H_8O_2$	76.09	ICB, C, O, LU
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Used as vehicle in pharmaceutical and cosmetic bases. In food it is used as solvent for colors and flavors and to prevent growth of moulds. Works as humectant and can also be found in cooling fluids. **UCU. CAS 57-55-6.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## PROPYL GALLATE

P-021	$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$	212.20	B, C
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An antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, emulsions, various fats, oils and waxes. Can also be found in foods like margarine, peanut butter, etc. Also available as part of Mx-28.

**CAS** 121-79-9.

## PROPYLPARABEN

P-020	$C_{10}H_{12}O_3$	180.20	V
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A preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. Also available as part of Mx-03A, Mx-03C.

**Cross:** hydroquinone monobenzyl ether, other parabens, para compounds. **CAS** 94-13-3.

# Q

## QUATERNIUM-15

C-007	$C_9H_{16}Cl_2N_4$	251.20	ICB, S, IS, C, H
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A formaldehyde-releasing preservative in hand creams, lotions, face creams, shampoos, latex paints, topical medicaments, polishes, metal working fluids, adhesives, inks, etc. Also known as Dowicil 200 and 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride.

**CAS** 51229-78-8.

## Quinine sulfate

Q-001	$(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	746.93	ME
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An antimalarial agent also used as antipyreticum and in liquids (tonic etc.). **PA. CAS** 6119-70-6.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# R

## Reactive Black 5

R-004	$C_{26}H_{21}N_5Na_4O_{19}S_6$	991.79	TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.** CAS 17095-24-8.

## Reactive Blue 21

R-005			TF
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A phthalocyanine-copper complex dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.** CAS 12236-86-1.

## Reactive Orange 107

R-007			TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.** CAS 94158-82-4.

## Reactive Red 123

R-008			TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

## Reactive Red 228

R-010			TF
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An monoazo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Reactive Red 238

R-009

TF

An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

## Reactive Violet 5

R-011

TF

An dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma. CAS 12226-38-9.**

## RESORCINOL

R-001

$C_6H_6O_2$

110.11

H

A keratolytic agent found in acne medications. Used in hair dyes, resins, tanning, cosmetics, Castellanis paint, eye drops, suppositories, photocopying and photographic solutions, explosives, etc. Also used a topical antipruritic and antiseptic agent. **Cross: phenol. May cause orange-brown discoloration of lacquered nails and may darken fair hair. CAS 108-46-3.**

## Resorcinol monobenzoate

R-002

$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$

214.22

PG

An UV-light absorber added mainly to out door plastics. Has caused dermatitis as additive in spectacle frames. **Cross: Peru balsam. CAS 136-36-7.**

## Rhodium(III)chloride hydrate

R-013

$RhCl_3 \cdot xH_2O$

MET

This metal can be found in precious metal alloys and in electroplating. In jewelry it can be found in white gold, platinum, and sterling silver. Rhodium is also used as an alloying agent for hardening and improving the resistance of platinum and palladium to corrosion which can be used in coatings. In the car industry rhodium is used as a catalytic converter. **CAS 20765-98-4.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT

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Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Rose absolute (Art. No. R-003).

### Rose absolute

R-003			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes and for flavoring lozenges, ointments, toilet preparations, etc. The raw material for this product is made from an solvent extraction of the flowers. Contains among other substances Citronellol, Phenyl ethyl alcohol, Geraniol, Nerol, Eugenol. Also known as ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT, Rose oil.

### Ruthenium

R-012	Ru	101.07	MET
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Ruthenium is a chemical element and a rare transition metal, which is inert to most other chemicals. Ruthenium usually occurs as a minor component of platinum ores. Most ruthenium produced is used for wear-resistant electrical contacts and the production of thick-film resistors. A minor application of ruthenium is its use in some platinum alloys, and as a catalyst. It might also be found in dental implants.

**CAS** 7440-18-8.

# S

### Sandalwood oil

S-009			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products like soap, after-shave lotions, colognes and cosmetics. Also known as. SANTALUM ALBUM OIL. **PA. PT. PL. CAS** 8006-87-9.

## SANTALUM ALBUM OIL

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Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Sandalwood oil (Art. No. S-014).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## SHELLAC

S-015

C

Shellac is a resin secreted by the female lac bug, on trees in the forests of India and Thailand. It is processed and sold as dry flakes, which are dissolved in denatured alcohol to make liquid shellac, which is used as a brush-on colorant, food glaze and wood finish. Shellac is edible and it is used as a glazing agent on pills and candies in the form of pharmaceutical glaze. When used for this purpose, it has the food additive E number E904. **CAS** 9000-59-3.

## SILVER NITRATE

S-007

$\text{AgNO}_3$

169.89

MET

Used in photography, silver plating, coloring porcelain, manufacturing of mirrors, etching ivory, analytical reagent. Can also be used as astringent and antiseptic agent. **May cause gray-brown discoloration of the conjunctivae and black discoloration of the fingernails.** **CAS** 7761-88-8.

## SODIUM BENZOATE

S-001

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NaO}_2$

144.11

B

A preservative especially used for food products (drinks, jams, jellies, pickles, syrups, etc.) Also commonly found in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. **NICU.** **CAS** 532-32-1.

## SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE

S-018

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$

288.38

V

Described in the literature as a substance used as an irritant control in patch testing and works well in terms of reproducibility and a high number of patients are reacting to it. The chemical is an anionic surfactant used in many cleaning and hygiene products. The salt is an organosulfate consisting of a 12-carbon tail attached to a sulfate group, giving the material the amphiphilic properties required of a detergent. Being derived from inexpensive coconut and palm oils, it is a common component of many domestic cleaning products. **CAS** 151-21-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## SODIUM METABISULFITE

S-011	$\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$	190.1	*
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Used as a food additive, mainly as a preservative and is sometimes identified as E223. As an additive, it may cause allergic reactions, particularly skin irritation e.g. excema; gastric irritation and asthma. It is present in many dilutable squashes. It is commonly used in homebrewing preparations to sanitize equipment. It is used as a cleaning agent for potable water reverse osmosis membranes in desalination systems. It is also used to remove chloramine from drinking water after treatment. In the brand Stump-Out, it is used in almost a pure form (98%) to cause degradation of lignin, creating pores for fuel adsorption, and consequently, ignition. **CAS** 7681-57-4.

## Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide

S-002	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{NOSNa}$	149.14	C, O
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A bactericide used in cooling fluids and short term -in can- preservation of vinyl acetate latex, paints and synthetic fiber lubricants. Can also be found as a preservative for cosmetic rinse-off products. Also known as Sodium omadine. **CAS** 3811-73-2.

## Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate

S-017	$\text{Cl}_4\text{Na}_2\text{Pd}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	348.20	DS, DMP, MET
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It is an inorganic compound used in among other things in chemical synthesis as a catalyst. It is present in many alloys containing palladium. **CAS** 13820-53-6.

## Sodium tungstate dihydrate

S-019	$\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	329.85	MET
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In patch testing Sodium tungstate dihydrate is used to diagnose a contact allergy to tungsten. It can be found in incandescent light bulb filaments, X-ray tubes, and electrodes in welding, superalloys, and radiation shielding. About half is used in the form of tungsten carbide, WC. Tungsten's hardness and high density gives it military applications in penetrating projectiles. Tungsten compounds are also often used as industrial catalysts. In medicine, tungsten can be found in medical devices such as joint replacements, intravascular devices and dental implants. Tungsten is also used in jewelry. **CAS** 10213-10-2.

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Softisan 649

S-016

V

SOFTISAN 649 is a partial ester of diglycerin with medium chain fatty acids, isostearic acid, stearic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and adipic acid. Used in cosmetics in skin care, baby creams, decorative cosmetics and hair care products as lanolin substitute and as a cream base. **CAS** 130905-60-1.

## SORBIC ACID

S-003

$C_6H_8O_2$

112.13

B, C, LU

A preservative (antifungal) found in foods like cheese syrup etc. and in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Also used in alkyd coatings and drying oils, adhesives, glues, inks, paints, varnishes, tanning agents, metalworking fluids. **Cross: potassium sorbate. ICU, NICU. CAS** 110-44-1.

## SORBITAN OLEATE

S-004

C, LU

Monoester of oleic acid and hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol. An emulsifier in cosmetic and pharmaceutical ointments and creams. Also known as Sorbitan monooleate and Span 80. **Cross: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE. CAS** 1338-43-8.

## SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE

S-005

C, LU

Mixed ester of oleic acid and hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol. Used as emulsifier in cosmetic and pharmaceutical ointments and creams. **CAS** 8007-43-0.

## Spiramycin base

S-012

$C_{43}H_{74}N_2O_{14}$

842.51

CAD

Spiramycin is a macrolide antibiotic which is used to treat toxoplasmosis. Although routinely used in Europe, spiramycin is still considered an experimental drug in the United States. Used in Europe since 2000 year as "Rovamycine", produced by Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, France and Eczacibasi Ilac, Turkey. **CAS** 8025-81-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## STANNOUS CHLORIDE

S-013	$\text{SnCl}_2$	189.60	MET
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A solution of tin(II)chloride containing a little hydrochloric acid is used for the tin-plating of steel, in order to make tin cans.  $\text{SnCl}_2$  also reduces quinones to hydroquinones. STANNOUS CHLORIDE is also added as a food additive with E number E512 to some canned and bottled foods, where it serves as a color-retention agent and antioxidant. It is used in production of ornamental glass called aurene glass.

**CAS** 7772-99-8.

## Stannous oxalate

Change of name as of January 2014; please refer to Tin(II)oxalate (Art. No. S-014).

## STEARYL ALCOHOL

S-006	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}$	270.48	C
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A lubricant and antifoam agent in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and in textile oils and finishes. **UCU. CAS** 112-92-5.

## Styrax

S-008			F
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Balsam obtained from the trunk of trees. Contains cinnamates, styrene, etc. Used in perfumery. **Cross: Peru balsam, tincture of benzoin, dieethylstilbestrol. CAS** 8046-19-3.

## Sulfanilamide

S-010	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$	172.21	ME
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A topical and vaginal antibiotic of sulfonamide type. **Cross (photo): para group of compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. PL. CAS** 63-74-1.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# T

## Tanacetum vulgare extract

T-033

PL

A strongly aromatic weed growing in uncultivated areas, along roadsides, rivers etc. Grows all over Europe and in North America. Used as a herbal remedy, for seasoning and for making a tea. The oil is used as a vermifuge and in perfumery. Contains the sesquiterpene lactones arbusculin-A and tanacetin. Also known as Tanacetum Vulgare and Tansy. Also available as part of Mx-29A and Mx-29B.

**Cross: Other plants within the Compositae family.**

## Tantalum

T-047

Ta

180.95

MET

Tantalum is a chemical element. It is widely used as minor component in alloys. Its main use today is in tantalum capacitors in electronic equipment such as mobile phones, DVD players, video game systems and computers. It can also be used in medical implants and bone repair. **CAS** 7440-25-7.

## Taraxacum officinale extract

T-032

PL

Taraxacum Officinale (Dandelion) is a weed that grows in open fields, on prairies, in garbage dumps, etc. and spread all over the world. It is a popular folk medicine plant (laxative, diuretic, tonic, etc.). Haptenic substance is taraxin acid glucoside. Also known as Taraxacum Officinale. **Cross: Other plants within the Compositae family. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

## Tea tree oil oxidized

T-035

ICB, C

Oil from distilled leaves of Melaleuca Alternifolia. Pale yellowish green oil of a warm spicy aromatic terpenic odor. The oil has served as an antiseptic for many decades but is now also sold as a remedy for various skin and nail conditions. Also present in household products like cleansers, laundry agents and fabric softeners. Some Perfumery

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Uses: Herbal; Nutmeg; Mint; Pine. Common haptens present are d-limonene,  $\alpha$ -terpinene and aromadendrene. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

## Tetracaine hydrochloride

T-025	$C_{15}H_{25}ClN_2O_2$	300.83	V
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Used as topical and local anesthetic. Amethocaine. Also available as part of Mx-13, Mx-19 and Mx-31. **Cross: Amylocaine hydrochloride. CAS 136-47-0.**

## 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide

T-001	$C_{13}H_7Cl_4NO_2$	351.02	V
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A bacteriostat found in shampoos, surgical and laundry soaps, polishes, rinses, deodorants etc. Also used in cooling fluids, textile finishes. Also known as Irgasan BS 200 and TCS. **Cross (photo): other halogenated salicylanilides, hexachlorophene. PA. PT. PL. CAS 1154-59-2.**

## Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate

T-029	$C_{16}H_{26}O_7$	330.37	MA
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A methacrylate present in adhesives and constitutes the main component in polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate in Loctite anaerobic sealants. **CAS 109-17-1.**

## Tetraethylthiuram disulfide

T-002	$C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4$	296.54	R
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An accelerator, activator, stabilizer and vulcanizing agent for various rubber products. Also used as a fungicide, seed disinfectant, and alcohol deterrent. Also known as disulfiram, antabuse and TETD. Also available as part of Mx-01. **CAS 97-77-8.**

## Tetrahydrofurfurylmethacrylate

T-027	$C_9H_{15}O_3$	171.21	DS, MA, MN, DMP, DMS
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A methacrylic component used in dental materials such as crown and bridge products. Also used as a component in artificial nails. **CAS 2455-24-5.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Tetramethylthiuram disulfide

T-005	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4$	240.44	R
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A rubber accelerator and vulcanizer. Works as a fungicide, disinfectant for seed, bacteriostat in soap, animal repellent, etc. Also known as Thiram and TMTD. Also available as part of Mx-01. **Cross:** Tetraethylthiuram monosulfide, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide. **CAS** 137-26-8.

## Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide

T-006	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_3$	208.37	R
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An accelerator and activator for natural rubber nitrile-butadiene and butyl rubber. Also known as TMTM. Also available as part of Mx-01. **CAS** 97-74-5.

## THIMEROSAL

T-007	$C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$	404.84	ICB, C, O, LU
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A preservative used in vaccines, antitoxins, skin testing antigens, antiseptics, eyedrop solutions, contact lens solutions, and cosmetic products like eye makeup. Also known as Merthiolate. **CAS** 54-64-8.

## 2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)

F-001	$C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_2S$	287.18	*
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A fungicide especially used against *Monosporium apiospermum*. Used as a topical antifungal and antibacterial agent in hairdressings, antifungal creams, and ointments, also used as thermoplastic resin. **Cross (photo):** Bithionol, hexachlorophene. **PA. PT. PL. CAS** 97-24-5.

## Thiourea

T-026	$CH_4N_2S$	76.12	R
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A photographic fixing agent and stain remover. Can be used as a rubber accelerator and used in the manufacture of resins. Also used as an antioxidant in photocopy paper to prevent discoloration. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA. CAS** 62-56-6.

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Tin

T-008	Sn	118.69	DS, MET
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A metal used in tin plating, soldering and dental alloys, collapsible tubes. Used in the production of tin salts. **CAS** 7440-31-5.

## Tin(II)oxalate

S-014	C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Sn	206.71	MET
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Tin(II)oxalate is used as a catalyst (Esterification reactions) and in dyeing and printing textiles etc. **CAS** 814-94-8.

## Tioconazole

T-034	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> OS	387.71	ME
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Tioconazole is an antifungal medication of the Imidazole class used to treat infections caused by a fungus or yeast. Tioconazole ointments serve to treat women's vaginal yeast infections. Tioconazole topical (skin) preparations are also available for ringworm, jock itch, athlete's foot, and tinea versicolor or "sun fungus". **CAS** 65899-73-2.

## Titanium

T-042	Ti	47.88	MET
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A light, strong, lustrous, corrosion-resistant (including resistance to sea water and chlorine) transition metal with a grayish color. Can be alloyed with other elements such as iron, aluminium, Vanadium, molybdenum and others, to produce strong lightweight alloys for aerospace, military, industrial process (chemicals and petrochemicals, desalination plants, pulp and paper), automotive, agri-food, medical (prostheses, orthopaedic implants, dental implants), sporting goods, and other applications. **CAS** 7440-32-6.

## TITANIUM DIOXIDE

T-040	O <sub>2</sub> Ti	79.87	MET
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Is the naturally occurring oxide of Titanium. When used as a pigment, it is called Titanium white or Pigment White 6. It is noteworthy for its wide range of applications, from paint to sunscreen to food colouring. Used as a white food colouring, it has E number E171. In cosmetic and skin care products, TITANIUM DIOXIDE is used both

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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as a pigment and a thickener. It is also used as a tattoo pigment and styptic pencils. This pigment is used extensively in plastics and other applications for its UV resistant properties where it acts as a UV absorber, efficiently transforming destructive UV light energy into heat. **CAS** 13463-67-7.

## Titanium(III)nitride

T-039	TiN	61.89	MET
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This metal (sometimes known as Tinite) is an extremely hard, ceramic material, often used as a coating on Titanium alloy, steel, carbide, and aluminium components to improve the substrate's surface properties. Far and away the most common use for TiN coating is for edge retention and corrosion resistance on machine tooling, such as drill bits and milling cutters. Because of TiN's metallic gold color, it is used to coat costume jewelry and automotive trim for decorative purposes. TiN is also widely used as a top-layer coating, usually with nickel or chromium plated substrates, on consumer plumbing fixtures and door hardware. TiN is non-toxic, meets FDA guidelines and has seen use in medical devices and bio-implants, as well as aerospace and military applications. Coatings of TiN have also been used in implanted prostheses and in dental alloys. **CAS** 25583-20-4.

## Titanium oxalate

Change of name as of January 2012; please refer to Titanium(III) oxalate decahydrate (Art. No. T-041).

## Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate

T-041	$\text{Ti}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	540.01	MET
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Titanium oxalate could be used as a source for Titanium in a process for preparing zinc-alloy-electroplated steel sheets excellent in corrosion resistance comprising electroplating steel sheets. Used in the preparation of a welding flux binder and welding flux comprising the reaction product of a hydrolyzed and polymerized organometallic compound such as metal esters and metal oxalates. A metal salt for testing of allergy to Titanium in dental alloys. **CAS** 14677-00-0.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<b>Tixocortol-21-pivalate</b>			
T-031	$C_{26}H_{38}O_5S$	462.35	S, ICB, IS, CS, LU

Atopical corticosteroid belonging to the group A (hydrocortisone) type of steroids used in nasal sprays for the treatment of rhinitis. Good marker for group A corticosteroid contact allergy. Also available as part of Mx-23. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. Cross: Budesonide, Fluocinolone acetonide, Hydrocortisone, Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate, Prednisolone Acetate, Triamcinolone acetonide.** CAS 55560-96-8.

## Tobramycin

T-050	$C_{18}H_{37}N_5O_9$	467.51	ME
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This substance is an aminoglycoside antibiotic derived from *Streptomyces tenebrarius* and used to treat various types of bacterial infections, particularly Gram-negative infections. CAS 32986-56-4.

## TOCOPHEROL

T-036	$C_{29}H_{50}O_2$	430.71	ICB, C
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DL-Alpha-tocopherol is the form of vitamin E that is preferentially absorbed and accumulated in humans. In general, food sources with the highest concentrations of vitamin E are vegetable oils, followed by nuts and seeds including whole grains. Although originally extracted from wheat germ oil, most natural vitamin E supplements are now derived from vegetable oils, usually soybean oil. Vitamin E is widely used as an inexpensive antioxidant in cosmetics and foods. Vitamin E containing products are commonly used in the belief that vitamin E is good for the skin; many cosmetics include it, often labeled as tocopherol acetate, tocopheryl linoleate or tocopheryl nicotinate. Some individuals experience allergic reactions to some tocopheryl esters or develop a rash and hives that may spread over the entire body from the use of topical products with alpha tocopheryl esters. CAS 10191-41-0.

## TOCOPHERYL ACETATE

T-037	$C_{31}H_{52}O_3$	472.75	C
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Tocopheryl acetate, also known as vitamin E acetate, is a common vitamin supplement. it is the ester of acetic acid and tocopherol

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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(vitamin E). It is often used in dermatological products such as skin creams. Tocopheryl acetate is used as an alternative to tocopherol itself because the phenolic hydroxyl group is blocked, providing a less acidic product. It is believed that the acetate is slowly hydrolyzed once it is absorbed into the skin, regenerating tocopherol and providing protection against the sun's ultraviolet rays. **CAS** 7695-91-2.

## Tolu balsam absolute

B-025

V

Resinous material from Myroxylon samum used as perfume fixative, in soap perfumery. Used as vehicle for cough mixtures, expectorant, antiseptic. Also known as Balsam Tolu, MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN. **Cross:** Peru balsam, benzylbenzoate. **CAS** 9000-64-0.

## TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE

T-049

$C_7H_{10}N_2$

122.17

H

This substance is used in hair dye products. **CAS** 95-70-5.

## TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE

D-002

$C_7H_{10}N_2H_2SO_4$

220.25

H

The primary intermediate in various permanent hair dyes Also known as 4-Toluenediamine, 2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate and PTD. **CAS** 615-50-9.

## Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate

T-009

$C_9H_6N_2O_2$

174.15

I

Used in the production of polyurethane foams, elastomers, adhesives, printing plates, etc. Also known as TDI. **May cause allergic asthma.** **CAS** 584-84-9.

## Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin

T-010

ICB, IS, PG

A modifier and adhesion promotor used for film forming natural and synthetic resins. Occurs in vinyl lacquers, nitrocellulose compositions (e.g., nail lacquers), PVA adhesives, acrylics. **CAS** 1338-51-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## 4-Tolyldiethanolamine

T-011	$C_{11}H_{17}NO_2$	195.26	DS
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An amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental acrylic composite restorative materials. **CAS** 3077-12-1.

## Treemoss absolute

E-026			F
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This is a chemical extract of the treemoss plant *Evernia Furfuracea* and oak moss. Used in perfumes, cosmetics, moisturizers, fragrance for men, body powder, sunscreen products, lipsticks, shampoos and soaps among others. The raw material for this product is made from an hexane extraction of the moss giving a concrete, then the absolute is obtained by extrating the concrete with ethanol. The moss used is *Pseudevernia furfuracea* & *usnea barbata*. Also known as *Evernia furfuracea*. **NOTE: The preparation is based on the raw material of treemoss absolute that has not been subject to chemical reduction of atranol and chloroatranol.** **CAS** 94994-93-1.

## Triamcinolone acetonide

T-030	$C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$	434.49	CS
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A topical and systemic corticosteroid belonging to the group B (triamcinolone acetonide) type of steroids. **Cross: Budesonide, Fluocinolone acetonide, Hydrocortisone, Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate, Prednisolone Acetate, Tixocortol-21-Pivalate.** **CAS** 76-25-5.

## 3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS)

T-012	$C_{13}H_8Br_3NO_2$	449.96	*
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Abacteriostatic agent found in detergents and soaps, disinfectants, pet flea powders. Also known as Tribromsalan. **Cross (photo): Bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides, TRICLOCARBAN, hexachlorophene, fentichlor. PA, PT.** **CAS** 87-10-5.

\* Present in national series. Visit [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se) for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## TRICLOCARBAN

T-013	$C_{13}H_9Cl_3N_2O$	315.59	O, EPE
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a bacteriostat and antiseptic agent found in soaps and other cleansing compositions. Used as a disinfectant. Also known as 3,4,4-Trichlorocarbanilide and TCC. **Cross (photo): bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides. PA. PT. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS 101-20-2.**

## 3,4,4-Trichlorocarbanilide

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRICLOCARBAN (Art. No. T-013)

## TRICLOSAN

T-014	$C_{12}H_7Cl_3O_2$	289.53	ICB, C, O, EPE
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A preservative found in cosmetic products, soaps, detergents, shampoos, bath additives, deodorants, foot powders and sprays, disposable paper products, antiodor insoles and hose, laundry products. Also used in the treatment of textiles and as antifungal agent in PVC wetroom carpets. Also known as Irgasan DP 300. **PA. CAS 3380-34-5.**

## Tricresyl phosphate

T-015	$C_{21}H_{21}O_4P$	368.36	P, PG
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A plasticizer found in vinyl plastics, spectacle frames. Used as a flame retardant and additive to extreme pressure lubricants. Can also be used as solvent for nitrocellulose, etc. **CAS 1330-78-5.**

## TRIETHANOLAMINE

T-016	$C_6H_{15}NO_3$	149.19	ICB, C, O, LU
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A surface-active agent found in soaps, shampoos, creams, waxes, cutting oils etc. Used in making emulsions with mineral and vegetable oils. **CAS 102-71-6.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Triethylene glycol diacrylate

T-017	$C_{12}H_{18}O_6$	258.28	MN, MP
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A cross-linking acrylate monomer used in coatings, adhesives, and in printing plates of photoprepolymer type. Also known as TEGDA. **CAS** 1680-21-3.

## Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate

T-018	$C_{14}H_{22}O_6$	286.33	DS, MA, MN, MP, DMP, DMS
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A methacrylic monomer used as cross-linking agent for adhesives and dental restorative materials. Also known as TEGDMA and TREGDMA. **CAS** 109-16-0

## Triethylenetetramine

T-019	$C_6H_{18}N_4$	146.23	E
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Used as epoxy curing agent, lubricating oil additive, chelating and analytical agent. Also known as TETA. **CAS** 112-24-3.

## Triglycidyl isocyanurate

T-028	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.27	PG
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Trifunctional epoxy compound used as cross-linker in heat-cured polyester paints used for laminated sheetings, printed circuits, tools, inks, adhesives, lining materials etc. Also known as TGIC. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 2451-62-9.

## 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline

T-020	$(C_{12}H_{15}N)_n$		R
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An antioxidant used in rubber and plastic materials. Also used in hydraulic fluids and greases. Also known as Flectol H and Agerite resin D. **CAS** 26780-96-1

## Trimethylolpropane triacrylate

T-021	$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$	296.31	MN, MP
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A triacrylate used in UV-curable lithographic inks, varnishes, artificial nails, wood finish solder, and etch resists in the electronics industry. Also known as TMPTA. **CAS** 15625-89-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether

T-038	$C_{15}H_{25}O_6$	301.16	E
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A trifunctional glycidyl ether of trimethylolpropane. It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce the viscosity of epoxy resins and provides excellent crosslinking with good reactivity used in adhesives and coatings. **CAS** 30499-70-8.

## 3,4,4-Trimethyl-oxazolidine

Comp. in D-015	$C_6H_{15}NO$	115.18	O
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Component in Bioban CS 1135, a preservative (2.5%) used in latex paints, resin emulsions, and cooling fluids. D-015: **Bioban CS 1135**: also contains 4,4-Dimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately.

## 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol

T-048	$C_{15}H_{27}N_3O$	265.39	E
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This chemical is a tertiary amine activator for epoxy resins. Used in coatings, flooring, adhesives, castings, potting and encapsulation. **CAS** 90-72-2.

## TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)NITROMETHANE

H-015	$C_4H_9NO_5$	151.12	O
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A bactericide and slimicide used in cooling fluids, paper and pulp industry. Also used as curing agent for certain adhesives. Also known as Tris Nitro and 2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol. **CAS** 126-11-4.

## Triphenyl phosphate

T-022	$C_{18}H_{15}O_4P$	326.28	PG
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A plasticizer in plastics (e.g., cellulose acetate) lacquers, varnishes, etc. Also used in impregnating roofing paper. **CAS** 115-86-6.

## Tri(propylene glycol) diacrylate

T-023	$C_{15}H_{24}O_6$	300.36	MP
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A diacrylate monomer for use in UV-curable flexographic and silk

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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screen inks, wood-finish varnishes, coatings on plastics, etc. Also known as TPGDA. **CAS** 42978-66-5.

## Tungsten

T-043	W	183.84	MET
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Tungsten, also known as Wolfram, is a metal with a wide range of uses, the largest of which is as Tungsten carbide (W<sub>2</sub>C, WC) in cemented carbides. Cemented carbides (also called hardmetals) are wear-resistant materials used by the metalworking, mining, petroleum and construction industries. Tungsten is widely used in light bulb and vacuum tube filaments, as well as electrodes, because it can be drawn into very thin wire with a high melting point. Tungsten is used in material for implanted electrodes and in orthopaedic and dental implants as well as in coils to treat intracranial aneurysms. **CAS** 7440-33-7

## Turpentine oil oxidized

T-024	C
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Mixture of hydroperoxides of terpenes found in oil of turpentine. Main hapten is the hydroperoxide of δ-3-carene. Used in solvents or lacquers for printing, etching and art painting. Found in sealing wax, coolants, tapes, polish, metal cleaners, deodorizers, paints, cosmetics like soaps and bath oils. **Cross: Chrysanthemum, pyrethrin. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

# U

## Urea formaldehyde resin

U-001	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	120.11	TF
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A textile finish resin of formaldehyde type for treatment of, e.g., cotton and rayon materials. Also used in wood glue industry. **CAS** 9011-05-6.

## Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic

U-002	1500	MP
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An UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aliphatic isocyanate. Used in curable coatings, inks, and varnishes.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Urethane diacrylate, aromatic

U-003		1000	MP
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An UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aromatic isocyanate. Used in curable coatings, inks and varnishes. Also known as Ebecryl 220. Contains also pentaerythritoltriacylate and pentaerythritoltetraacylate.

## Urethane dimethacrylate

U-004	$C_{23}H_{38}N_2O_8$	470.56	DS, MA
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A methacrylate based on a methacrylated aliphatic isocyanate. Used in dental bonding agents, resin veneering, and restorative materials. Also known as UDMA. **CAS** 72869-86-4.

## (+)-Usnic acid

U-005	$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$	344.31	PL
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An antibacterial substance found in many lichens. Occurs in oak moss absolute which is used as fragrance. Used as a preservative in deodorants, antiacne formulations, and as antibiotic for topical application. Also available as part of Mx-15. **Cross: oak moss. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS** 7562-61-0

# V

## Vanadium

V-002	V	50.94	MET
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Vanadium is soft and ductile element, which occurs naturally in certain minerals and is used mainly to produce certain alloys. Approximately 80% of Vanadium produced is used as ferrovanadium or as a steel additive. Other uses: In such alloys as specialty stainless steel, e.g. for use in surgical instruments and tools. Such tools are rust resistant and high speed tool steels. Mixed with aluminium in Titanium alloys used in jet engines and high-speed airframes. Used in dental alloys. Vanadium steel alloys are used in axles, crankshafts, gears, and other critical components. It is an important carbide stabilizer in making steels. Vanadium foil is used in cladding Titanium to steel. **CAS** 7440-62-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Vanadium(III)chloride

V-003	$\text{VCl}_3$	157.30	MET
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Used as a catalyst in the polymerization of olefins, epoxy, phenolic and silicone resins. For testing purpose this is also used to test allergy for Vanadium. Vanadium is used in applications for bicycle parts, glass coatings and jewelry. It can also be found in dental implants. **CAS** 7718-98-1.

## Vanadium(V)oxide

V-005	$\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$	181.88	MET
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A principal precursor to alloys of vanadium and is a widely used as an industrial catalyst. It can also be found in air care products, floor coverings, paints and coatings. For testing purpose this is also used to test allergy for Vanadium. Vanadium is used in applications for bicycle parts, glass coatings and jewelry. It can also be found in dental implants. **CAS** 1314-62-1.

## Vancomycin hydrochloride

V-004	$\text{C}_{66}\text{H}_{75}\text{Cl}_{12}\text{N}_9\text{O}_{24} \cdot \text{HCl}$	1485.71	ME
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This substance is an antibiotic used to treat a number of bacterial infections. It is used as a first-line treatment for complicated skin infections, bloodstream infections, endocarditis, bone and joint infections, and meningitis caused by methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*. **CAS** 1404-93-9.

## VANILLIN

V-001	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$	152.14	B, F
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A flavoring agent found in beverages, confectionery, foods, galenicals. Used in perfumery, pharmaceuticals and also as chemical reagent. Also known as Vanillin. **Cross: COUMARIN, Propolis. ICU. CAS** 121-33-5.

# W

## Wool alcohols

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to LANOLIN ALCOHOL. (Art. No. W-001).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# X

## m-Xylylenediamine

X-001	$C_6H_{12}N_2$	136.19	E
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The chemical is an intermediate in the production of epoxy curing agents, polyamides and polyurethanes. Due to the chemical binding processes that occur during curing, finished products do not contain the chemical. The substance is also not present in the industrial intermediates used in the production of polyamides and polyurethanes, but a few percent is present in the epoxy curing agent. The great majority of the epoxy curing agent is assumed to be used by industrial or professional users. Greater than 99.9% of the substance is used in three categories: polyamide (major), epoxy curing agent, and polyurethane production. Also known as 1,3-bis(aminomethyl) benzene. **CAS 1477-55-0.**

# Y

## Ylang ylang oil

Y-001	ICB, F
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This substance is used in soap perfumes and in general perfumery as a floral additive of extremely versatile application. It blends with almost any other floral natural or synthetic material and gives good effects in a concentration of 0.5% up to about 5% of the perfume base. The fragrance is also used in washing detergents, hair products and skin powder. The oil is steam distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata* genuine. Fractions of the oil are collected over the course of distillation to obtain different grades. The first and finest fraction is called ylang-ylang oil. The oil has a very sweet tropical floral scent, smells like a combination of Jasmine and bitter almond- peppermint. Main chemical components are Linalool, p-Cresyl methyl ether, beta-Caryophyllene, Geranyl acetate, Methyl benzoate, Benzyl benzoate, Farnesol, Geraniol, Isoeugenol, Eugenol and Citral. Also known as **CANANGA ODORATA OIL**. **Cross: Benzyl salicylate, geranial.** **May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS 8006-81-3.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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# Z

## Zinc

Z-001	Zn	65.38	MET
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A metal used for galvanizing sheet iron. Found as an ingredient in alloys (bronze, brass, etc.), protective coatings for other metals, household utensils, etc. **CAS** 7440-66-6.

## ZINC CHLORIDE

Z-007	Cl <sub>2</sub> Zn	136.28	MET
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Used as a deodorant and can also be used as a wood preservative. Zinc metal is included in most single tablet over-the-counter daily vitamin and mineral supplements. Zinc is the fourth most common metal in use, trailing only iron, aluminium, and copper in annual production. Zinc is used to galvanize steel to prevent corrosion. Zinc is used to Parkerize steel to prevent rust and corrosion and used in alloys such as brass, nickel silver, dental alloys, typewriter metal and various soldering formulas. Zinc is the primary metal used in making some coins and used in die casting notably in the automobile industry. Zinc is used as part of the containers of batteries. The most widespread such use is as the anode in alkaline batteries.

**CAS** 7646-85-7.

## ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE

Z-002	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> Zn	474.14	R
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An activator, antidegradant and accelerator for natural rubber, butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butyl rubber, and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers. Also known as ZBC. Also available as part of Mx-06. **CAS** 136-23-2.

## Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate

Z-003	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> Zn	361.91	R
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An activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, and butyl rubber. Also known as ZDC. Also available as part of Mx-06. **ICU. CAS** 14324-55-1.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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## Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

Z-004	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4Zn$	305.82	R
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An activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, and butyl rubber. An agricultural fungicide used for seeds, plants, and fruit. Also known as Ziram. **CAS** 137-30-4.

## Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate) (Zineb)

Z-005	$C_4H_6N_2S_4Zn$	275.75	O
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A fungicide used in cooling fluids and as pesticide for seeds, plants, and fruit. Also known as Zineb. **CAS** 12122-67-7.

## ZINC PYRITHIONE

Z-006	$C_{10}H_8N_2S_2O_2Zn$	317.70	H
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An antifungal, antibacterial and antiseborrheic agent used in many shampoos and hair creams. Also known as Zinc omadine. **Reactions may lead to photosensitive eczema and actinic reticuloid syndrome.** **CAS** 13463-41-7.

## Zirconium(IV)chloride

Z-008	$Cl_4Zr$	233.03	MET
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This metal is a white high-melting solid which hydrolyzes rapidly in humid air. It is used to make water-repellent textiles. **CAS** 10026-11-6

## ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE

Z-009	$ZrO_2$	123.22	MET
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This chemical is a ceramic material and the most natural form of the element Zirconium. It is found in insulation, abrasives, enamels, ceramic glazes, and as diamond substitute in jewelry. It is also used in the construction of dental restorations such as crowns and bridges. It can also be used as radio-opaque material in bone cement. In orthopedic surgery bone cement is used to fix metal implants such as hip- and knee replacements. **CAS** 1314-23-4.

# Catalogue amendments January 2015

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## Test series Amendment

V-1000	No 24 BENZYLPARABEN 3.0% pet (B-009) deleted.
V-1000	No 7 SOLVENT BLACK 5 1.0% pet (N-003) deleted.
ICB-1000	No 78 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE+ METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE changes in concentration from 0.01% aq (C-009A) to 0.02% aq (C-009B).
ICB-1000	No 83 Textile dye mix 6.6% pet (Mx-30) added.
TF-1000	No 34 Textile dye mix 6.6% pet (Mx-30) added.
S-1000	No 30 Textile dye mix 6.6% pet (Mx-30) added.
S-1000	No 23 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE+ METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE changes in concentration from 0.01% aq (C-009A) to 0.02% aq (C-009B).

## New haptens

Mx-30	Textile dye mix 6.6% pet	In Series
		S-30, ICB-83, TF-34
C-009C	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE+ METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.01% pet	National series
F-002C	FORMALDEHYDE 1.0% pet	National series

## New Series

LA-1000	Latin American Baseline Series
CB-1000	Chinese Baseline Series
SB-1000	Spanish Baseline Series

## Deleted haptens

B-009	BENZYLPARABEN 3.0% pet	In Series
N-003	SOLVENT BLACK 5 1.0% pet	V-24 V-7

# Catalogue amendments January 2016

New haptens		In Series
A-038	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE 10.0% pet	MET-48
A-039	4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE 1.0% pet	H-31
B-044	Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate 1.0% pet	MET-54
C-052	CYSTEAMINE HCL 0.5% pet	H-32
C-053	Cefuroxime sodium 10.0% pet	CAD-31
C-054	Cefixime 10.0% pet	CAD-32
C-055	Cefpodoxime proxetil 10.0% pet	CAD-34
E-027	ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN 5.0% pet	C-58
G-007	Gallium(III)oxide 1.0% pet	MET-44
H-031B	Hydroperoxides of Linalool 0.5% pet	F-46
H-032B	Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.2% pet	F-47
H-033	HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE 2.0% pet	H-34
I-018	Imipenem monohydrate 10.0% pet	CAD-33
L-009	Lamotrigine 10.0% pet	CAD-30
M-038	Molybdenum(V)chloride 0.5% pet	MET-49
M-039	2-METHYLRESORCINOL 1.0% pet	H-33
M-040	p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL 1.0% pet	H-35
Mx-31	Caine mix V 7.0% pet	National series
N-008	Niobium(V)chloride 0.2% pet	MET-50
P-039	Pramoxine hydrochloride 2.0% pet	ME-18
P-040	Potassium clavulanate 10.0%	CAD-35
R-012	Ruthenium 0.1% pet	MET-45
R-013	Rhodium(III)chloride hydrate 2.0% pet	MET-53
S-019	Sodium tungstate dihydrate 2.0% aq	MET-46
T-047	Tantalum 1.0% pet	MET-51
T-048	2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 0.5% pet	E-15
T-049	TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE 1.0% pet	H-30
T-050	Tobramycin 20.0% pet	ME-15
V-004	Vancomycin hydrochloride 10.0% aq	ME-16
V-005	Vanadium(V)oxide 10.0% pet	MET-47
Z-009	ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE 0.1% pet	MET-52

## Test series Amendment

C-1000	No 58 ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN 5.0% pet (E-027) added.
CAD-1000	No 30 Lamotrigine 10.0% pet (L-009) added.
CAD-1000	No 31 Cefuroxime sodium 10.0% pet (C-053) added.

CAD-1000	No 32 Cefixime 10.0% pet (C-054) added.
CAD-1000	No 33 Imipenem monohydrate 10.0% pet (I-018) added.
CAD-1000	No 34 Cefpodoxime proxetil 10.0% pet (C-055) added.
CAD-1000	No 35 Potassium clavulanate 10.0% pet (P-040) added.
CS-1000	No 10 Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate 1.0% pet (B-042) added.
CS-1000	No 11 Methylprednisolone aceponate 1.0% pet (M-036) added.
E-1000	No 15 2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol 0.5% pet (T-048) added.
F-1000	No 46 Hydroperoxides of Linalool 0.5% pet (H-031B) added.
F-1000	No 47 Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.2% pet (H-032B) added.
H-1000	No 30 TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE 1.0% pet (T-049) added.
H-1000	No 31 4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE 1.0% pet (A-039) added.
H-1000	No 32 CYSTEAMINE HCL 0.5% pet (C-052) added
H-1000	No 33 2-METHYLRESORCINOL 1.0% pet (M-039) added.
H-1000	No 34 HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE 2.0% pet (H-033) added.
H-1000	No 35 p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL 1.0% pet (M-040) added.
ME-1000	No 15 Tobramycin 20.0% pet (T-050) added.
ME-1000	No 16 Vancomycin hydrochloride 10.0% aq (V-004) added.
ME-1000	No 17 Bufexamac 5.0% pet (B-043) added.
ME-1000	No 18 Pramoxine hydrochloride 2.0% pet (P-039) added.
MET-1000	No 44 Gallium(III)oxide 1.0% pet (G-007) added.
MET-1000	No 45 Ruthenium 0.1% pet (R-012) added.
MET-1000	No 46 Sodium tungstate dihydrate 2.0% aq (S-019) added.
MET-1000	No 47 Vanadium(V)oxide 10.0% pet (V-005) added.
MET-1000	No 48 ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE 10.0% pet (A-038) added.
MET-1000	No 49 Molybdenum(V)chloride 0.5% pet (M-038) added.
MET-1000	No 50 Niobium(V)chloride 0.2% pet (N-008) added.

MET-1000	No 51 Tantalum 1.0% pet (T-047) added.
MET-1000	No 52 ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE 0.1% pet (Z-009) added.
MET-1000	No 53 Rhodium(III)chloride hydrate 2.0% pet (R-013) added.
MET-1000	No 54 Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate 1.0% pet (B-044) added

### Deleted haptens

R-006B    Reactive Blue 238 1.0% pet

### In Series

TF-24

## Catalogue amendments January 2017

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### Test series    Amendment

CS-1000	No 12 Corticosteroid mix 2.1% pet (Mx-23) added.
F-1000	No 48 StyraX 2.0% pet (S-008) added.
H-1000	No 36 CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE 0.5% pet (C-050) added.
MET-1000	No 6 Aluminium 100% (A-021) deleted.
SA-1000	No 3 Dermatophagoides mix (Pteronyssinus/Pharinae 50/50) 30% pet (Mx-21C) deleted, see V-37.
SA-1000	No 4 Corticosteroid mix 2.1% pet (Mx-23) deleted, see CS-12.
V-1000	No 4 OLEA EUROPAEA OIL 100% (O-006) deleted.
V-1000	No 44 StyraX 2.0% pet (S-008) deleted, see F-48.
V-1000	No 37 Dermatophagoides mix (Pteronyssinus/Pharinae 50/50) 30% pet (Mx-21C) added.
V-1000	Renumbering of the whole serie, see page 65 for the new composition.

### Deleted haptens

A-021	Aluminium 100%
O-006	OLEA EUROPAEA OIL 100%
P-019C	PROPYLENE GLYCOL 10.0% aq

### In series

MET-6
V-4
-

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Modemgatan 9 | SE-235 39 | Vellinge | Sweden  
Tel +46 40 466 077 | [www.chemotechnique.se](http://www.chemotechnique.se)