

N-type

Made of hard polyvinyl chloride

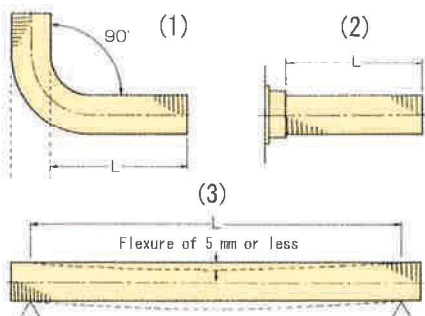


Self-holding ability

- (1) Bend the tip of the hose to vertical right angle, and measure size L for when the hose is at the position just before it gets dangled due to its own weight.
- (2) Fix one side of the hose, and measure size L for when the hose is at the position just before it gets dangled due to its own weight.

Flexure

- (3) Measure size L when the hose is at the position just before flexure of 5mm is generated due to its own weight as shown in the figure.



L (mm) Room temperature: 35°C

Hose size	Self-holding ability			Flexure
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
φ100	385	485	1,200	
φ125	415	495	1,200	
φ150	395	435	1,200	
φ175	355	525	1,200	
φ200	405	570	1,200	

*The figures shown above are measured values and are not guaranteed.

Make-to-order

Recommended range of usage

Temperature range(°C) :-5 to 40
 -For refrigerating
 -For machine air-cooling
 -For spot cooling
 -For intake and exhaust blowing
 -For machine dust collection and exhaust

Since its launch as the very first flexible hose made of polyvinyl chloride in Japan, N-type Tylon Flexi-Hose is bending highly popular in a wide range of purposes in various different areas and industries.

Nominal diameter (inner diameter) φ	Outer diameter (mm)	Contracted length (mm)	Minimum bending radius (Rmm)	Mass (g/m)	Standard size (m)		Color
φ 25	φD+4	20	80	185	10		Grey
φ 31			110	240			
φ 39			140	270			
φ 55	φD+6	50	105	538	4	10	
φ 65			120	627			
φ 75			135	661			
φ 80			155	768			
φ 90			165	923			
φ100			170	1,000			
φ125			210	1,265			
φ150			260	1,540			
φ175	300	1,636	2	4			
φ200	340	2,200					
φ225	630	3,200					
φ250	700	3,570					
φ300	840	4,500					
φ350	φD+10	30	980	4,800	2		
φ400			1,120	5,850			
φ450			1,260	6,100			
φ500			1,400	7,200			

Note) 1. The figures are those for 1 m of the hose when the hose is contracted.
 2. Should you wish for a product of a size order than the standard size, cutting fee will be additionally required.

Chemical resistance (PVC resin)

Name of chemicals	Temperature condition	
	22°C	60°C
Ammonia	O. K.	O. K.
Acetone	N. G.	N. G.
Butyl acetate	O. K.	N. G.
Ethyl acetate	N. G.	N. G.
Ethyl alcohol	O. K.	O. K.
Methyl alcohol	O. K.	O. K.
Acetaldehyde	N. G.	N. G.
Acetic acid	O. K.	N. G.
Gasoline	O. K.	O. K.
Benzine	N. G.	N. G.
Beer	O. K.	O. K.
Butanol	O. K.	O. K.
Cadmium	O. K.	O. K.
Chloroform	N. G.	N. G.
Ethylene chloride	N. G.	N. G.
Toluene	N. G.	N. G.
Xylene	N. G.	N. G.
Methylene chloride	N. G.	N. G.
Ethylene dichloride	N. G.	N. G.
Ethyl ether	N. G.	N. G.
Ethane	O. K.	O. K.
Hexane	O. K.	N. G.
Phosgene	O. K.	N. G.
Formaldehyde	O. K.	O. K.
Milk	O. K.	O. K.
Nicotine	O. K.	O. K.
Nitrobenzene	N. G.	N. G.
Carbonic acid	O. K.	O. K.
Iron oxide	O. K.	O. K.
Ozone	O. K.	O. K.
Petroleum	O. K.	O. K.
Fruit juice	O. K.	O. K.