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Types of Rubber There are many types of rubber, each with special properties:

Neoprene Rubber – Good weatherability and resistance to abrasion.

Buna-N Rubber – Resists oil and solvents. Not as weather resistant. Also called nitrile, acrylonitrile, and NBR.

Silicone Rubber – Good flexibility and resistance to ozone, sunlight, and oxidation. Very good electrical insulator. Also called polysiloxane.

EPDM Rubber – Excellent for outdoor use.

Natural Gum Rubber – Superior resilience, tensile strength, elasticity, and abrasion resistance.

Viton Rubber – Resists corrosive environments, with exceptional resistance to heat, aging, weather, ozone, oxygen, and sunlight, plus fuels, solvents, and chemicals. Good flame resistance. Also called FKM.

Natural Latex Rubber – Ultra-elastic has excellent strength and stretchability. Has exceptional tear resistance.

SBR Rubber – Has good abrasion and wear resistance. Also called styrene butadiene.

Vinyl Rubber – Good resistance to water, chemicals, and weathering. Also called polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Santoprene Rubber – Combines the characteristics of rubber and plastic to produce a material that offers excellent weatherability and chemical resistance.

ECH Rubber – Excellent resistance to fuel, oil, and ozone. Also called epichlorohydrin.

Butyl Rubber – Nearly air and gas tight. Has good weatherability, oxidation resistance, and electrical resistance. Excellent resistance to alkalies and acids. Often used for inner tubes. Also called isobutylene isoprene.

Latex-Free TPE Rubber – Transparent elastomer with gel-like consistency to absorb vibration and conform to irregular surfaces. Super stretchy. Has great tensile strength. This type of rubber is nontoxic and nonallergenic.

Hypalon Rubber – Superior weatherability and resistance to ozone, chemicals, and oil even at high temperatures. Resists flex cracking and abrasion from weather, heat, and chemical exposure. Low water absorption. Also called chlorosulfonated polyethylene.