PATCH TEST PRODUCTS & REFERENCE MANUAL 2016 CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

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PATCH TEST PRODUCTS & REFERENCE MANUAL 2016

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

2016

The complete range of products for Patch Testing

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Foreword by Bo Niklasson

Chemotechnique Diagnostic's 35 years of continuous growth and development has been the result of our belief in building strong and long term business relationships with our global network of distributors, combined with theongoing support and contributions of our product-user base of physicians. Our commitment is to continue serving dermatology in future years... maintaining our leadership position.

During the past year we have introduced the most advanced test chamber on the market, IQ Ultimate™ (based on IQ Ultra™), most known for its feature allowing patients to shower or exercise during the test period. This product having a flexible, transparent and water resistant carrier film is the ideal patch test chamber for testing children and active patients and also for use in tropical climate. We have also prepared for the introduction of numerous haptens in the new 2016 Patch Test Products and Reference Manual.

As part of our commitment to be part in ongoing research we have been involved in supplying material for multicenter studies for both Photopatch testing and evaluating the fragrance markers Hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene.

We continue to focus on educational activities and have performed several workshops and training sessions for both physicians and nurses as well as our distributors. We hosted a distributor event in connection with the EADV congress in October in Copenhagen which was highly appreciated.

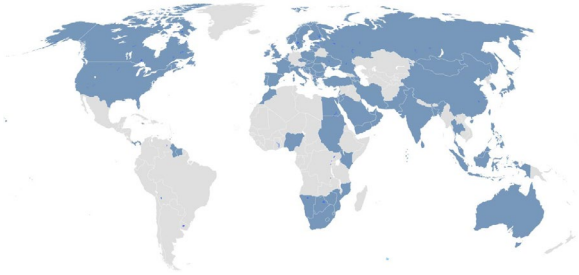
We have also added new state of the art laboratory equipment and refined production methods as well as adding new staff to meet the significantly increased sales volumes. In order to highlight the importance of performing paedriatic patch testing, a special section in the 2016 Patch Test Products and Reference Manual has been inserted.

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. We look forward to continuing to serve you in 2016.

Bo Niklasson
CEO and President
Chemotechnique Diagnostics

Chemotechnique Diagnostics

Chemotechnique Diagnostics is recognized as the world´s leading patch test company with the widest global distribution network and product range, with more than 575 different haptens distributed in about 100 countries around the world.



Countries (in blue) where Chemotechnique Diagnostics has distributors.

We offer the most complete range of high quality products including haptens (allergens) and test chambers for patch testing in the diagnosis of contact dermatitis. The contamination free haptens are produced under strict pharmaceutical control following the GMP quality management system audited by the Swedish Medical Products Agency (MPA). In addition, our whole operation follows the ISO 13485 and ISO 9001 Quality Management systems. Our products will therefore enable you to perform a valid diagnosis of contact allergy in your patients.

We focus on Research and Development (R & D) to produce new and relevant haptens for patch testing as well as new products in the medical device sector with special emphasis in the field of occupational dermatology.

By cooperating with national contact dermatitis associations in various countries we want to meet the needs of specific regions. We are guided by contact dermatitis groups such as the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG), European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (EECDRG) and North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG). With this in mind we believe ourselves to be up to date and able to facilitate dermatological investigations where patch tests are involved. For example, in 2013 Chemotechnique Diagnostics co-authored an article in Contact Dermatitis in cooperation with the University of Gothenburg.

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Patch Test Products
authorized by the ICDRG
Distributed Worldwide

Customer service: Anna, Katarina, Jessica, Marie and Therese

Production: Chemotechnique Diagnostics
Printing: Exakta 2016 Revised: November 2015

DISTRIBUTOR

Table of Contents

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Paediatric patch testing

This section in the Patch Test Products and Reference Manual is made to highlight the importance of performing patch testing in children.

Allergic contact dermatitis in children does occur, but has been under-recognized and only recently more extensively studied.

Routine testing with IQ Ultimate™ in children

Photo © Dr Radoslaw Spiewak, reprinted with permission.

It is common among physicians to consider atopic dermatitis as the only diagnosis when children of all ages, including babies suffer from eczema. All children, independently if they are atopic or not, can become sensitized to products found in their environment. These could be cosmetic products, topical pharmaceuticals used by their parents to treat their skin conditions, or any other material that come into prolonged contact with the skin. Nickel is obviously also an important reason for causing contact allergy and items are from sources such as jewellery, belt buckles, spectacle frames, and, in particular, ear piercings.

The range of contact haptens is similar to that of adults. The same criteria for testing adults should be used in children for the diagnosis of contact allergy and patch testing. Using the same methodology as in adults is considered to be a safe procedure. Due to the great mobility of children, the patch test chamber unit needs to have a carrier tape/film that has strong adhesion to the skin, be soft and elastic, non-leaking and water resistant. The preferred patch test chamber, in this context, is the IQ Ultimate™ that meets all these requirements.
Due to the limited space on the back of babies and small children the number of test units is obviously limited and a suitable number of test units could be up to 4.

Allergic contact dermatitis acquired in childhood has important implications for these patients and may influence decisions regarding choice of future occupations in order to avoid potential skin problems. An early diagnosis is therefore valuable.

In a review of published studies[1], one study reports that in an unselected population in 85 North American children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years, the authors found a sensitization rate of 24.5%. In another study the authors found one or more positive patch test reactions in 15.2% of 1146 Danish unselected adolescents aged 12–16 years from the general population. Of the 174 positive patch test reactions, 47.7% were considered to be relevant, suggesting a prevalence of present or past ACD of

7.2%. Nickel and fragrance were the most common haptens. In selected populations, the authors found prevalence rates of 14.5–70%, with an associated relevance in 56.4–93.3%. In a Spanish 5-year retrospective study [2] 11 729 patients were patch tested with the Spanish Baseline series, of whom 480 were children. Hand eczema was present in 111 (23.1%) of the children and in 3437 (30.5%) of the adults. Current relevance was found for 78% of the haptens detected. In another study, a retrospective analysis of the patch test data from the Danish National Database of Contact Allergy was performed [3] and of 2594 children and adolescents aged 1–17 years, 25.1% had one or more positive patch test reactions. The associated relevance was 66.4%. The frequency of positive patch test reactions and allergic contact dermatitis was significantly higher among girls. The most common sensitizers were metals, fragrances, and hair dyes.

A meta-analysis of 23 epidemiological studies[4] comprising altogether 2794 randomly selected children and 5705 children with suspicion of contact dermatitis has shown that sensitization appears most commonly to nickel (8.3% of random children and 19.2% of children with dermatitis), thimerosal (2.1% and 14.0% respectively), cobalt (1.9% and 13.5%), fragrances (1.7% and 11.8%), chromium (1.5% and 12.4%), Methylisothiazolinone + Methylisochlorothiazolinone (1.4% and 21.0%), lanolin (0.7% and 12.1%) and Peru balsam (0.5% and 10.8%).

In a retrospective analysis[5] of results from patch testing during the period 2005 to 2012 in 883 children, made by the North American Contact Dermatitis Group, the following results were found. A percentage of 62.3% had ≥1 positive patch test and 56.7% had ≥1 relevant positive patch test. Frequencies of positive patch test and relevant positive patch test reaction were highest with nickel sulfate (28.1/25.6), cobalt chloride (12.3/9.1), neomycin sulfate (7.1/6.6), balsam of Peru (5.7/5.5), and lanolin alcohol 50% petrolatum vehicle (5.5/5.1)

Recommendations for patch testing children is found in the ESCD Guideline.[6]

1. Anne Birgitte Simonsen, Mette Deleuran, Jeanne Duus Johansen and Mette Sommerlund. Contact allergy and allergic contact dermatitis in children – a review of current data. Contact Dermatitis 2011: 65, 254–265
2. Fernando Toledo et al, Contact Dermatitis 2011, 65, 213–219. Patch testing in children with hand eczema. A 5-year multicentre study in Spain.
3. Anne Birgitte Simonsen, Mette Deleuran, Charlotte Gotthard Mortz, Jeanne Duus Johansen and Mette Sommerlund. Contact Dermatitis 2013, 70, 104–111. Allergic contact dermatitis in Danish children referred for patch testing – a nationwide multicentre study.
4. Spiewak R. Allergische Kontaktdermatitis im Kindesalter. Eine Übersicht und Meta-Analyse. Allergologie 2002; 25 (7): 374-381
5. Zug KA et al. Patch testing in children from 2005 to 2012: results from the North American contact dermatitis group. Dermatitis 2014, Nov-Dec;25(6):345-55
6. Jeanne D. Johansen et al, Contact Dermatitis 2015, 73, 195–221, European Society of Contact Dermatitis guideline for diagnostic patch testing – recommendations on best practice.

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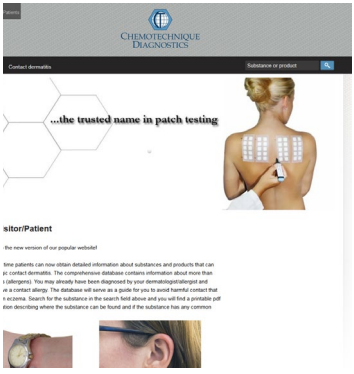
www.chemotechnique.se

When you visit the webpage for the first time you will get an option to choose between the Physician section or the Patient section. The Physician section provides access to the full extent of the website following log in. The Patient section is without log in and is limited to give basic information about contact dermatitis and gives the ability to print information about all our haptens (allergens).



Patient section

Physician section

The website is adapted to fit all mobile platforms such as smartphones and tablets.

Tablet version

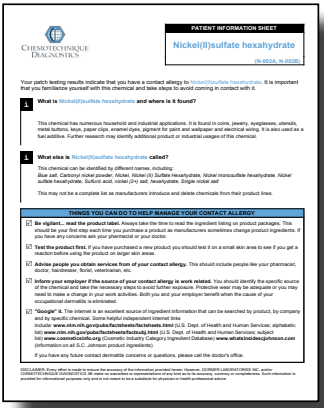
Smartphone version

Downloadable content at www.chemotechnique.se

Patient information sheets are available for each hapten, explaining where the substance can be found and if there are some known synonyms of the substance. Below is an example of a Patient Information Sheet, available in English, French, Spanish, and selected series in Swedish.

Material Safety Data Sheets are available in English for all the haptens.

Patch test record forms for all series are available. Download here to get the latest composition for each series.



PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET

Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate

(N-002A, N-002B)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

1. What is Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate and where is it found?

This chemical has numerous household and industrial applications. It is found in coins, jewelry, eyeglasses, utensils, metal buttons, keys, paper clips, enamel dyes, pigment for paint and wallpaper and electrical wiring. It is also used as a fuel additive. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

2. What else is Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate called?

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:
Blue salt, Carbonyl nickel powder, Nickel, Nickel (II) Sulfate Hexahydrate, Nickel monosulfate hexahydrate, Nickel sulfate hexahydrate, Sulfuric acid, nickel (2+) salt, hexahydrate, Single nickel salt

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY

☑ **Be vigilant... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step each time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.

☑ **Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.

☑ **Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.

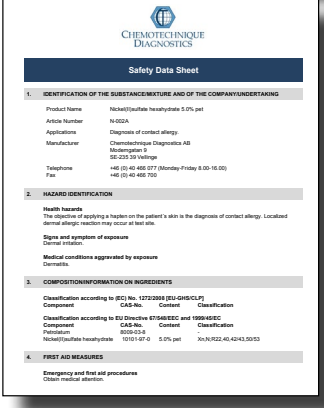
☑ **Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.

☑ **"Google" it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include: **www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list) **www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsubj.html** (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list) **www.cosmeticsinfo.org** (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database) **www.whatsinsidescjohnson.com** (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.

DISCLAIMER: Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided herein. However, DERMATOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, INC. and/or CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS AB, make no warranties or representations of any kind as to its accuracy, currency or completeness. Such information is provided for informational purposes only and is not meant to be a substitute for physician or health professional advice.

To the left: Patient information sheet
Bottom left: Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
Bottom right: Patch test record form



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Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Name	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate 5.0% pet
Article Number	N-002A
Applications	Diagnosis of contact allergy.
Manufacturer	Chemotechnique Diagnostics AB Modemgatan 9 SE-235 39 Vellinge
Telephone	+46 (0) 40 466 077 (Monday-Friday 8.00-16.00)
Fax	+46 (0) 40 466 700

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Health hazards
The objective of applying a hapten on the patient's skin is the diagnosis of contact allergy. Localized dermal allergic reaction may occur at test site.

Signs and symptom of exposure
Dermal irritation.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure
Dermatitis.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Classification according to (EC) No. 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

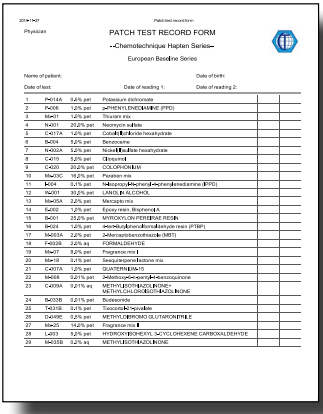
Component	CAS-No.	Content	Classification

Classification according to EU Directive 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC

Component	CAS-No.	Content	Classification
Petrolatum	8009-03-8		
Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate	10101-97-0	5.0% pet	Xn;R22,40,42/43,50/53

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and first aid procedures
Obtain medical attention.



2014-10-07 Patch test record form

Physician

PATCH TEST RECORD FORM

--Chemotechnique Hapten Series--

European Baseline Series

Name of patient: Date of birth:

Date of test: Date of reading 1: Date of reading 2:

1	[illegible]-014A	0.4% pet	Potassium dichromate		
2	[illegible]-006	1.0% pet	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)		
3	[illegible]-01	1.0% pet	Thiuram mix		
4	[illegible]-011	20.0% pet	Neomycin sulfate		
5	[illegible]-017A	1.0% pet	Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate		
6	[illegible]-004	5.0% pet	Benzocaine		
7	[illegible]-002A	5.0% pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate		
8	[illegible]-015	5.0% pet	Clioquinol		
9	[illegible]-020	20.0% pet	COLOPHONIUM		
10	[illegible]-03C	18.0% pet	Fragrance mix		
11	[illegible]-004	0.1% pet	1-[4-(Ethylamino)-3-nitrophenyl]ethanone (HC Blue No. 2)		
12	[illegible]-001	30.0% pet	LANOLIN ALCOHOL		
13	[illegible]-05A	2.0% pet	Mercapto mix		
14	[illegible]-002	1.0% pet	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A		
15	[illegible]-001	20.0% pet	MYROXYLON PERUIFERAE RESIN		
16	[illegible]-004	1.0% pet	4-tert-Butylphenol-formaldehyde resin (PTBP)		
17	[illegible]-003A	2.0% pet	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)		
18	[illegible]-002B	2.0% aq	FORMALDEHYDE		
19	[illegible]-07	5.0% pet	Fragrance mix I		
20	[illegible]-18	0.1% pet	Sesquiterpene lactone mix		
21	[illegible]-07A	1.0% pet	QUATERNIUM-15		
22	[illegible]-04B	0.01% pet	2-Methoxy-5-methyl-p-benzoquinone		
23	[illegible]-009A	0.01% aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE+METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE		
24	[illegible]-003B	0.01% pet	Butylaniside		
25	[illegible]-013B	0.1% pet	Tixocortol-21-oxoxalate		
26	[illegible]-09C	0.2% pet	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE		
27	[illegible]-05	14.0% pet	Fragrance mix II		
28	[illegible]-003	0.2% pet	HYDROXYISOHEXYL 3-CYCLOHEXENE CARBOXALDEHYDE		
29	[illegible]-035B	0.2% aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE		

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Snapshots from the production

General information

Change of terminology

The traditionally used ”Allergen” is replaced by ”Hapten” starting from the 2010 catalogue to avoid using an incorrect terminology. The only exception is Mx-21C; Dermatophagoides mix.

Haptens are substances incapable of inducing an immunologic reaction in diagnostic in vivo testing as a stand alone compound. A hapten needs to bind to a protein to become an antigen capable of eliciting an allergic reaction and this bond depends on individual biological factors in the patient being tested. An allergen is defined as a full antigen with a capability to elicit an allergic reaction during the patch test procedure. Some examples of common allergens are pollens, cat dander and dust mites.

INCI nomenclature

We still continue to adapt to the terminology of the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI). The transition into these names is motivated by the fact that it will be easier to find the ingredients on labels of cosmetic products. The INCI names are shown as capital letters/upper case lettering in the different tables or texts. Exceptions are made for extracts and essential oils wherein the raw material for the product have been made in a different way described by the INCI name.

Catalogue

You may download this catalogue in pdf format from our website www.chemotechnique.se. The pdf version has several very useful search functions that will facilitate finding what you need to know**.**

FAQ

How much does a syringe/bottle contain?

A syringe is filled with 5 ml and a bottle contains 8 ml.

How many patients can you test with one syringe/bottle?

At least 150 patients/syringe and bottle.

Which volume should I dispense onto each patch test chamber?

When applying haptens in petrolatum, dispense a string of around 5-6 mm into the test chamber (about 25 µl). This corresponds to approximately 20 mg. When applying liquid haptens to the IQ Chamber or IQ Ultra, apply a drop of the test solution by holding the dropper bottle against the filter paper in the chamber (20-25 µl). The amount should be just enough to properly moisten the filter paper. The preferred method is, however, to use a micropipette.

For how long time can I store a preloaded patch test unit?

Most of the haptens can be preloaded on IQ Ultra for up to two weeks. This is if the chambers are stored in a refrigerator. **Do not preload liquid haptens and volatile substances such as acrylates or fragrances.**

How long is the expiry for the haptens?

In general, shelf life of the petrolatum-based haptens is at least 12 months, and for aqua and ethanol-based haptens shelf life is at least 8 months. However there are some exceptions for haptens susceptible to degradation. For more detailed information, please contact order@chemotechnique.se

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Products

Products - Haptens

Haptens

Chemotechnique Diagnostics takes pleasure in offering the widest range of commercially available haptens for patch testing now expanded to cover more than 550 different preparations. In cooperation with various national Contact Dermatitis Research Groups a number of country specific Baseline Series are available in addition to our normal range. The products are available through our extensive network of distributors worldwide.

Chemotechnique Diagnostics has the widest production of haptens in the market offering more than 575 different preparations included in 47 different series.

Substances in liquid solution are supplied in 8 ml polypropylene dropper bottles and substances with a petrolatum vehicle are supplied in 5 ml polypropylene syringes.

Haptens should be stored in a refrigerator protected from light. In accordance with their stability, we recommend that all substances should be renewed according to the expiry stated on the labels of the haptens.

Patch testing, being the classical method for the diagnosis of contact allergies, is an important tool when investigating contact dermatitis. This test becomes more reliable when using high quality standardised test substances. The raw materials used in the preparation of the haptens are of the highest purity and treated so that extremely small particles are formed and incorporated in the white petrolatum used as a vehicle. The petrolatum is produced by Penreco.

It is also important that the testing and interpretation of the result is performed by an experienced physician.

Delivery On Request haptens (DOR)

An additional selection of haptens can be quoted upon request.

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Products - Patch test hapten series

International Series

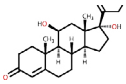
Each series is shipped in a cardboard box that is suitable for storage in a refrigerator

Below is a short introduction to all the patch test series that Chemotechnique Diagnostics offer world wide. The composition of these can be seen after page 32 or on the website. Test record forms are available for all our series on the website

The **European Baseline Series (S-1000)** consists of haptens 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.

The **International Comprehensive Baseline Series (ICB-1000)** consists of a selection of haptens 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.

The **Bakery Series (B-1000)** contains chemicals and substances which are included in foods. They are mostly frequent in pastries, thus exposing the people who might work in the field. The series mostly contains preservatives and substances valued for their fragrance and taste.



The **Corticosteroid Series (CS-1000)** contains chemicals and substances found in topical pharmaceutical products such as corticosteroid creams and ointments .

The **Cosmetic Series (C-1000)** contains 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.

The **Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reaction Series (CAD-1000)** contains chemicals and substances present in pharmaceutical products such as antibiotics, NSAID's and painkillers. These pharmaceutical products may cause systemic dermatitis.

The **Dental Screening Series (DS-1000)** contains the original composition of chemicals and substances which one is normally exposed to as a patient or staff in dental care. This series contains primarily metals and plastics.

The **Dental Materials - Patients Series (DMP-1000)** contains 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.

The **Dental Materials - Staff Series (DMS-1000)** is a limited edition of the DMP-1000 series which 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.

The **Epoxy Series (E-1000)** contains 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.

The **European Photopatch Baseline Series (EP-1000)** contains chemicals and substances which one might find in skincare products which protect against the sun. The series contains chemicals that are UV-blockers, additives and pharmaceutical compounds that may become allergenic after UV activation.
Note that a special test method is required for this series (including a broad-spectrum UVA source). See page 30 in this catalogue or
www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

The **European Photopatch Extended Series (EPE-1000)** is an extended version of EP-1000 which 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.
Note that a special test method is required for this series (including a broad-spectrum UVA source).

The **Fragrance Series (F-1000)** contains 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.

The **Hairdressing Series (H-1000)** contains 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.

The **International Standard Series (IS-1000)** consists of 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.

The **Isocyanate Series (I-1000)** contains 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.

The **Leg Ulcer Series (LU-1000)** contains 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.

The **Medicament Series (ME-1000)** contains chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when medicating antibiotics and topical pharmaceutical products.

The **Metal series (MET-1000)** contains 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.

The **(Meth) Acrylate Series - Adhesives, Dental & Other (MA-1000)** contains 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.

The **(Meth) Acrylate Series - Nails Artificial Series (MN-1000)** contains 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.

The **(Meth) Acrylate Series, Printing series (MP-1000)** contains 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.

The **Oil & Cooling Fluid Series (O-1000)** contains 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.

The **Photographic Chemicals Series (P-1000)** contains 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.

The **Plant Series (PL-1000)** contains extracts of plants and substances which people can be exposed to in nature and when using cosmetics and beauty products in so called "natural creams and ointments".

The **Plastic & Glues Series (PG-1000)** contains chemicals and substances which one is normally exposed to when working professionally with plastics. Examples are chemicals that are stabilizers, plastics/phthalates and preservatives/bactericides.

The **Rubber Additives Series (R-1000)** contains chemicals and substances which one risks getting exposed to when working professionally with rubber in the industry. Examples are chemicals that are stabilizers, antioxidants and preservatives/bactericides.

The **Shoe Series (SH-1000)** contains 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.

The **Sunscreen Series (SU-1000)** contains 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.

The **Textile Colours & Finish Series (TF-1000)** contains 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.

The **Various Series (V-1000)** consists of 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.

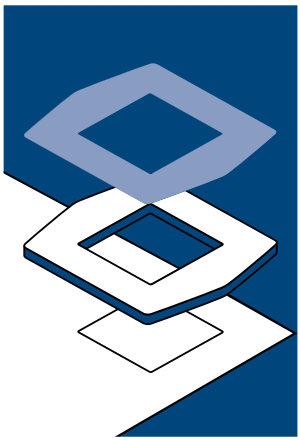
National Baseline Series

In cooperation with various national contact dermatitis research groups, there are also a number of country specific baseline series which are available in addition to our normal range of series.

Products - Patch test chambers

Inert Quadrate (IQ)

Succeeding the original moulded polyethylene **IQ Chamber™** a 2nd generation IQ Chamber patch test system was developed. The laminated tape/foam/filter paper construction constitutes a comfortable chamber providing a unique leak-free closed-cell that defines a specific test area for standardized testing.



The **Quadrate** shape of the chamber has been preserved - allowing for easy differentiation between allergic and irritant reactions. The patented 2nd generation IQ Chamber is found in the well-known and widely used **IQ Ultra™** as well as in the recently introduced **IQ Ultimate™** .

These Test Chamber units are economical and each unit has its own protective cover facilitating preloading of most haptens. Due to strong adhesion to the skin, no extra taping is required in virtually all cases.

For references, see page 232 in this catalouge or visit www.chemotechnique.se.

Adhesive chamber rim

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

Foam frame for highest comfort

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

Integrated filter paper

The integrated filter paper facilitates easy handling of liquid haptens.

For patent information; visit www.chemotechnique.se

CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

NEW

IQ Ultimate™

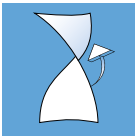
The new generation of Patch Test Chambers

Elastic, transparent and water resistant. **IQ Ultimate™** is the ideal patch test chamber unit for children and active patients - allowing for both exercise and showers. **IQ Ultimate™** is also the perfect choice for tropical climate and testing during hot summers due to it's superior adhesion to the skin.

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

• Water resistant

The **IQ Ultimate™** carrier tape is water resistant allowing for exercise and showers during the patch test procedure.

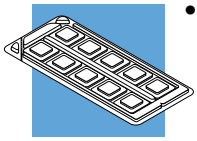


• Elastic

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

• Leak-free & closed-cell

A unique feature that 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 are made efficient and time saving.

• Aluminum free

No aluminum means no risk of chemical reaction between the hapten and the patch test chamber. Possible discomfort is eliminated as no hard inflexible metal chambers are present. Aluminum free means environmentally safe.

The **IQ Ultimate™** is supplied as a box consisting of 100 test units (100x10 chambers). The set includes a **Reading Plate** for **IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™**.	**Test Unit** Size: 52 x 118 mm **Chamber** Inside area: 64 mm^2 Chamber volume: 32 µl

For more information visit **www.chemotechnique.se**

CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

IQ Ultra™

The acclaimed closed-cell patch test

The inert IQ patch test chamber system
featuring the advanced soft preloadable,
unique leak-free & closed-cell chamber
that provides a defined test area
for standardized testing.
The carrier is a premium quality non-woven,
hypoallergenic and latex free tape.

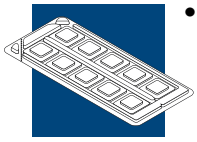
CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

• Closed-cell

The adhesive layer on the rim of the foam frame makes the chamber a closed cell. This feature enhances occlusion and confines the test reaction within the chamber parameter.

• Leak-free

A unique feature that 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 are made efficient and time saving.

• Aluminum free

No aluminum means no risk of chemical reaction between the hapten and the patch test chamber. Possible discomfort is eliminated as no hard inflexible metal chambers are present. Aluminum free means environmentally safe.

• Hypoallergenic tape

The premium quality surgical carrier tape of **IQ Ultra™** is non-woven, hypoallergenic and latex free.

The **IQ Ultra™** is supplied as a box consisting of 100 test units (100x10 chambers). The set includes a **Reading Plate** for **IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™**.	**Test Unit** Size: 52 x 118 mm **Chamber** Inside area: 64 mm^2 Chamber volume: 32 µl

For more information visit **www.chemotechnique.se**

Devices - Application Device

The device significantly facilitates preloading multiple test units of IQ Ultra™ and IQ Ultimate™. This is convenient when preparing test series in advance, such as the Baseline series, for a suitable number of patients. The device has a low weight of only 0.3 kg.

The device is equipped with a special function to detach and attach the syringe caps. This eliminates contamination of fingers during the dispensing of haptens.

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

Devices - Chemo Skin Marker

Chemotechnique Diagnostics has developed 3 different markers to mark the patch test site:

Chemo Skin Marker- Regular™: This marker contains Methylrosaniline and Silver nitrate for prolonged staining of the skin.

Chemo Skin Marker- Slim™: Has the same ink and features as Chemo Skin Regular™ except that the tip is narrow thus producing thinner lines.

Chemo Skin Marker- UV™: Suitable for dark skin types or when a non staining ink is wanted.

Chemo Skin Marker- Regular™

Chemo Skin Marker- Slim™

Chemo Skin Marker- UV™

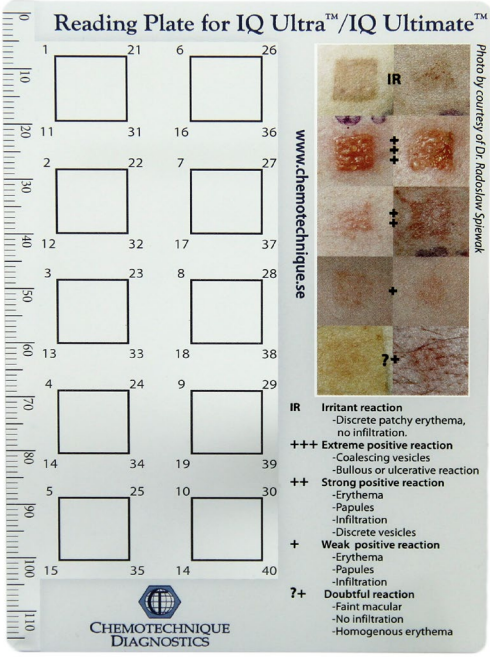
Devices - Ultraviolet Lamp

We offer a suitable UV-lamp for easy detection of markings made by the **Chemo Skin Marker- UV™**

UV Lamp showing the UV-marking on the skin from Chemo Skin Marker- UV™

Devices - Reading plate for IQ Ultra™ / IQ Ultimate™

The **IQ Ultra Reading Plate™** facilitates the interpretation of the skin reactions.



Reading Plate for IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™

A range of photos of different types of allergic reactions are printed on the reading plate. A visual comparison with the actual reaction on the patient along with physical inspection of the skin, following the interpretation model as recommended by the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG) will provide the test result.

Devices - Chemo Nickel Test™

Important tool to detect free nickel in metallic objects. One-component product incorporating Dimethylglyoxime 1.0% in an ammoniacal solution for easy use with the supplied cotton tips.[1, 2]

1) *R.J.G. Rycroft, T. Menne, P.J. Frosch, Textbook of Contact Dermatitis, 2nd edition, (1995) ISBN 3-540-57943-5 Springer-Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, New York.*
2) *Biesterbos J., Yazar K., Lidén C., Nickel on the Swedish market: follow-up 10 years after entry into force of the EU Nickel Directive. Contact Dermatitis, 2010:63, p. 333-339.*

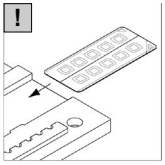
Devices - Chemo Cobalt Test™

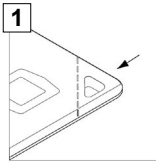
An easy tool to detect free cobalt in metallic objects. One-component product incorporating Nitroso-R salt in a water solution for easy use with the supplied cotton tips.[1, 2]

1) *Feigl F. Test for Metals, Cations and Anions of Metallo Acids. Spot Tests in Inorganic Analysis. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1985: 149-153.*
2) *Thyssen J P, Menné T, Johansen J D, et al. A spot test for detection of cobalt release - early experience and findings. Contact Dermatitis, 2010:63, p. 63-69.*

CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

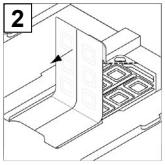
Instructions - IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™

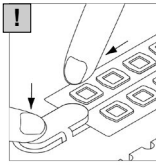




! If using the Application Device (AP-P): Slide the **IQ Ultimate™/IQ Ultra™** unit into the device.

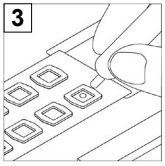
1. Break the perforation of preferred corner.

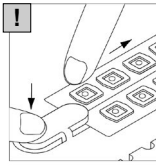




2. Pull back the tape gently until all chambers are revealed.
Do not detach the tape from the plastic cover.

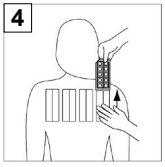
! If using the Application Device (AP-P): Press the clip down and slide the tape under the clip - release the clip.

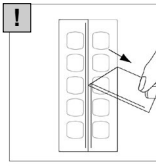




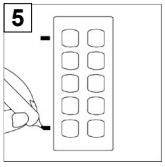
3. Apply the haptens starting with the first hapten in the lower left chamber.
Lower left = upper left on the patient.

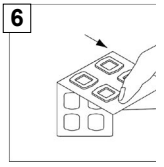
! If using the Application Device (AP-P): Press the clip down and carefully detach the **IQ Ultimate™/IQ Ultra™** tape from the clip. Remove the unit from the device.





4. Apply the unit onto the back and remove the corner(s). Press your palm on the tape for about **5 seconds** to enhance adhesion.



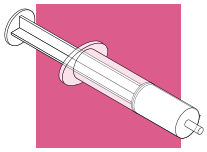


! IQ Ultimate™ only:
When all test units have been applied, remove the top-liners with a gentle diagonal motion.

5. Mark the first and the 5th chamber using the **Chemo Skin Marker™.**

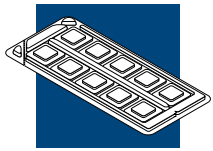
6. After about 48 hours:
Remove the patches with a rapid diagonal motion to minimize patient discomfort.

Patch Testing - General considerations



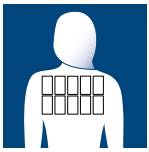
Applying the patch test haptens

When applying haptens in petrolatum, dispense a string of around 5-6 mm into each test chamber (about 25 µl). When applying liquid haptens, apply a drop of the test solution to the filter paper in the chamber (about 25 µl). The amount should be just enough to properly moisten the filter paper.



Preloading up to two weeks in advance

Most haptens can be preloaded on **IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™** for up to two weeks in advance of patient application and stored in the refrigerator. Do not preload liquid haptens and volatile substances such as acrylates or fragrances. Load these haptens at the time of application.

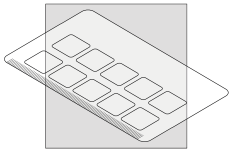


Applying the patch test units on the patient

When applying the patch test units on the patient, use if possible the upper part of the patients back, and avoid applying patches to the midline and the scapula. If several test units are applied, 2 horizontal rows of 4-5 units per row can be applied across the back. In some cases other areas of the body like the upper part of the arms may be used. If the patient's skin is oily you can clean it gently with ethanol. Unless the patient has very dry or oily skin extra reinforcement tape to secure the patches should not be required. Do not put any test units under a brassiere shoulder band which can cause dislocation of the test units. **Please note:** press the tape with the palm of your hand for about 5 seconds. The pressure and heat will enhance adhesion.

Precautions

The patient should not take any cortisone or medications altering the immune system prior to and during the test period. Avoid exposure of the back to the sunlight. If using **IQ Ultra™** chambers avoid taking showers.



Interpretation

After about 48 hours the patch test units are removed. Visual imprints on the skin from each chamber + a slight erythema from the frames should be visible as a sign of good occlusion. Reading of the test is preferably performed at day 3 or 4 plus at day 7 after test application for haptens that may show delayed reactions. Some clinics prefer to add an initial reading about 30 minutes after the tape units have been removed. At that point possible skin irritation from the foam frames should have subsided in the normal case. At day 3, a weak erythema from the frames might be present in patients with sensitive skin. Use the **IQ Ultra™/IQ Ultimate™ Reading Plate** to facilitate the reading. For the interpretation of the test result the following scheme can be used:

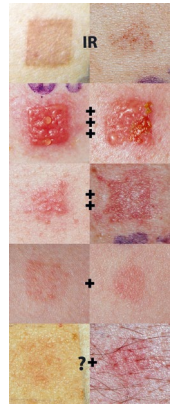
IR Irritant reaction
- Discrete patchy erythema without infiltration.

+++ Extreme positive reaction
- Coalescing vesicles
- Bullous or ulcerative reaction

++ Strong positive reaction
- Erythema
- Infiltration
- Papules
- Discrete vesicles

+ Weak positive reaction
- Erythema
- Infiltration
- Papules

?+ Doubtful reaction
- Faint macular
- No infiltration
- Homogenous erythema



Pictures courtesy of Dr. Radoslaw Spiewak

Record form

Make a record on a record form of the numbers and names of each hapten. For patch record forms, visit our website **www.chemotechnique.se** where forms for all series are available under the section "Patch Testing".

Patient information sheet

Patient information sheets are available for each hapten, explaining where the substance can be found and if there are some known synonyms of the substance.Visit **www.chemotechnique.se** to get a free account, login, go to the specific hapten and press the button "Patient Info" to get a printable copy.

Patch testing visualized - IQ Ultra™

1. Application Device. Slide the IQ unit into the device and pull back the tape

2. Applying the hapten. Apply the haptens starting with the lower left chamber.

3. Application of the test units. Apply the unit onto the back and remove the corner. Press with the palms on the tape for about 5 seconds.

4 Marking. Mark, to the left of the tape, the first and the 5th chamber using the Chemo Skin Marker™.

5. Removal of units. A rapid diagonal motion will minimize patient discomfort.

6. Reading. Use the Reading Plate to identify hapten location.

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Patch testing visualized - IQ Ultimate™

1. Placement of test units. Avoid applying patches to the midline and the scapula. Do not put any test units under a brassiere shoulder band which can cause dislocation of the test units.

2. Application procedure. Apply the unit onto the back and remove the corner. Press with the palms on the tape for about 5 seconds.

3. Topliner. After all test units have been applied, remove the supportive liner with a gentle diagonal motion.

4. Marking. Mark, to the left of the tape, the first and the 5th chamber using the Chemo Skin Marker™.

5. Removal of units. A rapid diagonal motion will minimize patient discomfort.

6. Reading. Use the Reading Plate to identify hapten location.

The Hydroperoxides of Linalool and Limonene

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.

Limonene takes its name from the lemon, as the rind of the lemon, contains considerable amounts of this compound, which contributes to the odor.

Both fragrances are very common in cosmetic products, such as perfumes and creams. The hydroperoxides are formed when Limonene and Linalool are exposed to sunlight and air.

Research including multicenter and repeated open application test (ROAT) studies, where Chemotechnique Diagnostics have been involved, have shown that the hydroperoxides are the molecules that cause the allergies – not the unoxidized perfume ingredient.

Further studies have resulted in that Chemotechnique Diagnostics in 2016 will have these haptens in lower concentrations as well.
See H-031B and H-032B.

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Photopatch testing (PPT) - General information and methodology[1]

What patients should be tested and what agents to test?

Primary indication should be dermatitis predominantly affecting exposed sites with or without a history of a sunscreen reaction and that PPT should also be considered in patients with chronic actinic dermatitis and any individual with a photosensitive eruption for which there is no obvious diagnosis. PPT should not be undertaken when the skin test area is active. The European Photopatch Baseline Series EP-1000 is the series of choice supplemented by the additions in the European Photopatch Extended Series EPE-1000 as proposed by the Photopatch test taskforce group.[2]

Methodology of PPT and light source

The application area recommended is the mid upper back skin, avoiding 3-5 cm on either side of the vertebrae. Apply the agents using e.g. the IQ Ultra Chamber technique. Apply duplicate sets on left and right side of the back of the patient and leave the test units in place for either 24 or 48 h, after which both sets are removed. At this point, one set should be covered with an ultraviolet (UV) opaque material and the other irradiated with a calibrated metered broad-spectrum UVA source. 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. One choice of equipment is the UV-Therapy and Photodiagnosis system UV 802 L from Waldmann.

Choice of ultraviolet dose

The UVA dose must be sufficient to trigger the photo allergy response without causing a false-positive or phototoxic response. The recommended dose is 5 J/cm2 for routine PPT.

Timing of readings

Readings should be recorded using the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG) scoring system with readings before irradiation, immediately after irradiation and 48 h after irradiation. Further readings at 72 and 96 h postirradiation are desirable to enable detection of crescendo or decrescendo scoring patterns suggesting allergic and non-allergic mechanisms, respectively. A positive reaction to a photohapten and light in the presence of negative 'contact' and 'irradiation' controls strongly

UV-Therapy and Photodiagnosis system UV 802 L from Waldmann

supports a photoallergic mechanism, particularly where a strengthening response over the reading time points is recorded. At the same time, it is important to recognize that non-irradiated test site results due to irritancy/allergy or photoaggravation (at the irradiated site) of an irritant/allergic reaction, phototoxicity and awareness of the possibility of a technical error, should all be identified and recorded.

Relevance of readings

It is important to record the relevance of the result using a system such as CODEX. This classifies clinical relevance of positive allergic patch test reactions as:

- current relevance (the patient has been exposed to a hapten during current episode of dermatitis and improves when the exposure ceases);
- old or past relevance (past episode of dermatitis from exposure to haptens);
- actively sensitized [patient presents with a sensitization (late) reaction];
- relevance not known (not sure if exposure is current or old);
- cross-reaction (the positive test is due to cross-reaction with another hapten);
- exposed (a history of exposure but not resulting in dermatitis from that exposure or no history of exposure but a definite positive allergic patch test).

(C = current; 0= old; A = actively sensitized; D = do not know; EX = exposed).

Testing the ultraviolet A photosensitive or immunosuppressed patient

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^2 with the same UVA source as used for PPT. If the MED detected at 24 h 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.

CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Patch Test Hapten Series

National Baseline Series

In cooperation with various national contact dermatitis research groups, the following country specific baseline series are available in addition to our normal range of series. Due to frequent changes in the national baseline series, the composition of these are not listed in the printed catalogue. Visit www.chemotechnique.se to see the full composition of the following series.

Series	Art. No.
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 Series	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

European Baseline Series S-1000

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

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
18.	FORMALDEHYDE	2.0	aq	F-002B
19.	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		
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
	-Diperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
	-Diperse Orange 1 (D-031)	1.0		

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
-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 national baseline series developed by the national contact dermatitis research groups are also available on request.

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	1.0		D-022
	-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0		Z-002
	-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0		Z-003
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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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	0.25		C-023
	-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.25		M-003
	-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.25		D-003
	-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	0.25		M-016
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
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		

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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
	-Diperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
	-Diperse 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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

Revised January 2014

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

Revised January 2011

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

**Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

***Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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-054
35.	Potassium clavulanate	10.0	pet	P-040

Revised January 2016

Drug skin tests and systemic cutaneous adverse drug reactions: *An update Annick Barbaud. Expert Rev. Dermatol. 2(4), 2007.* www.Future-drugs.com

Dental Screening DS-1000

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

Dental Materials
Patients DMP-1000

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

Revised March 2013

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

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 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
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

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

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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
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.	Olaquindox	1.0	pet	O-008
34.	DECYL GLUCOSIDE*	5.0	pet	D-065

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* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

Fragrance Series F-1000

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
1.	CINNAMAL[EC]	1.0	pet	C-014
2.	CINNAMYL ALCOHOL[EC]	2.0	pet	C-013
3.	AMYL CINNAMAL[EC]	2.0	pet	A-014
4.	EUGENOL[EC]	2.0	pet	E-016
5.	ISOEUGENOL[EC]	2.0	pet	I-002
6.	GERANIOL[EC]	2.0	pet	G-001
7.	Oakmoss absolute[EC,**]	2.0	pet	O-001
8.	HYDROXYCITRONELLAL[EC]	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
13.	MUSK KETONE	1.0	pet	M-018
14.	Jasmine synthetic	2.0	pet	J-001
15.	BENZYL SALICYLATE[EC]	10.0	pet	B-010B
16.	BENZYL ALCOHOL[EC]	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 [EC,*]	5.0	pet	L-003
26.	CITRAL[EC]	2.0	pet	C-036
27.	FARNESOL[EC]	5.0	pet	F-004
28.	CITRONELLOL[EC]	1.0	pet	C-037
29.	Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde[EC]	10.0	pet	H-025
30.	COUMARIN[EC]	5.0	pet	C-038

[EC] Directive 2003/15/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

[*] Also present in European Baseline Series

[**] Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
31.	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		
32.	Amyl cinnamyl alcohol[EC]	5.0	pet	A-036
33.	Anise alcohol[EC]	10.0	sof	A-037
34.	BENZYL BENZOATE[EC]	10.0	pet	B-038
35.	BENZYL CINNAMATE[EC]	10.0	pet	B-039
36.	BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL[EC]	10.0	pet	B-040
37.	Treemoss absolute[EC]	1.0	pet	E-026
38.	α-Isomethyl ionone[EC]	10.0	pet	I-017
39.	d-Limonene[EC]	10.0	pet	L-006C
40.	LINALOOL[EC]	10.0	pet	L-005B
41.	Methyl-2-octynoate[EC]	0.2	pet	M-034
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)	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		
46.	Hydroperoxides of Linalool	0.5	pet	H-031B
47.	Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.2	pet	H-032B

Revised January 2016

[EC] Directive 2003/15/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

Hairdressing Series H-1000

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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 + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq	C-009B
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

*Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

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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
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		

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
	-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	1.0		D-022
	-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0		Z-002
	-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0		Z-003
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		
	-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		

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

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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
7.	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)	2.0	pet	P-038

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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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

Medicament Series ME-1000

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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.	Aluminium	100		A-021
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
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

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

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
54.	Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate	1.0	pet	B-044

Revised January 2016

(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
7.	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0	pet	T-018

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

Oil & Cooling Fluid Series O-1000

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

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[e)]	1.0	pet	C-029
2.	Diallyl disulfide	1.0	pet	D-048
3.	Arnica montana extract[e)]	0.5	pet	A-024
4.	Taraxacum officinale extract[e)]	2.5	pet	T-032

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

e) Plant extract

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
5.	Achillea millefolium extract[e)]	1.0	pet	A-025
6.	Propolis	10.0	pet	P-022
7.	Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium extract[e)]	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		
9.	α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone	0.01	pet	M-026
10.	Tanacetum vulgare extract[e)]	1.0	pet	T-033
11.	Alantolactone	0.033	pet	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[e)]	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 phtalate (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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

e) Plant extract

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

Sunscreen Series SU-1000

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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

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Textile Colours & Finish TF-1000

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
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			

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
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
	-Diperse Blue 35 (D-027)	1.0		
	-Diperse 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		

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Various Haptens V-1000

1.	Prilocaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	P-027A
2.	Deleted			
3.	Deleted			
4.	OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	100		O-006
5.	Deleted			
6.	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (Na_2EDTA)	1.0	pet	E-006
7.	Deleted			
8.	Deleted			
9.	Deleted			
10.	Deleted			
11.	CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE	0.5	aq	C-004

* Also present in European Baseline Series

	Compound	Conc.Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
12.	Deleted		
13.	Deleted		
14.	Deleted		
15.	Deleted		
16.	Coal tar	5.0 pet	C-016
17.	PETROLATUM	100	P-003
18.	Deleted		
19.	Chlorquinaldol	5.0 pet	C-012
20.	METHYLPARABEN	3.0 pet	M-012
21.	ETHYLPARABEN	3.0 pet	E-010
22.	PROPYLPARABEN	3.0 pet	P-020
23.	BUTYLPARABEN	3.0 pet	B-020
24.	Deleted		
25.	Pine tar	3.0 pet	P-012
26.	Beech tar	3.0 pet	B-002
27.	Juniperus oxycedrus extract	3.0 pet	J-003
28.	Birch tar	3.0 pet	B-011
29.	Procaine hydrochloride	1.0 pet	P-016
30.	Dibucaine hydrochloride	5.0 pet	D-005A
31.	Naphthyl mix	1.0 pet	Mx-11
	-N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD) (D-017)	0.5	
	-N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN) (P-009)	0.5	
32.	Deleted		
33.	Deleted		
34.	Caine mix I	3.5 pet	Mx-12
	-Dibucaine hydrochloride (D-005)	2.5	
	-Procaine hydrochloride (P-016)	1.0	
35.	Deleted		
36.	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	
37.	Deleted		
38.	Deleted		
39.	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCl	0.5 pet	P-028

	Compound	Conc. %(w/w)	Veh.	Art. No.
40.	Ethylene urea	1.0	pet	E-008
41.	Deleted			
42.	Tetracaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	T-025A
43.	Tolu balsam absolute	10.0	alc	B-025
44.	Styrax	2.0	pet	S-008
45.	Amylocaine hydrochloride	5.0	pet	A-020
46.	Deleted			
47.	Deleted			
48.	Deleted			
49.	Deleted			
50.	Deleted			
51.	Lidocaine	5.0	pet	L-002A
52.	Deleted			
53.	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		
54.	Deleted			
55.	Deleted			
56.	Deleted	1.0	pet	O-008
57.	Quinoline mix	6.0	pet	Mx-02
	-Chlorquinaldol (C-012)	3.0		
	-Clioquinol (C-015)	3.0		
58.	Deleted			
59.	Deleted			
60.	Dimethyl fumarate*	0.1	pet	D-066A
61.	Dimethyl fumarate*	0.01	pet	D-066B
62.	Softisan 649	100		S-016
63.	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02	aq	M-035A

* *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.*

64.	Deleted			
65.	Deleted			
66.	6-METHYL COUMARIN	1.0	pet	M-010A
67.	3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS)	0.1	pet	T-001
68.	Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	D-021
69.	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol*	10.0	pet	M-032
70.	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	0.25	aq	S-018
71.	Deleted			
72.	Deleted			

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Supplemental Haptens SA-1000

1.	Deleted			
2.	Deleted			
3.	Dermatophagoides mix (vol=2,5 ml)** (Pteronyssinus/Pharinae 50/50)	30%	pet	Mx-21C
4.	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		

Revised November 2006

* Contains DECYL GLUCOSIDE

** Divergent price, ask for quotation.

Table of Mixes

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Thiuram mix 1.0 % pet		**Mx-01**	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	
Quinoline mix 6.0% pet		**Mx-02**	V
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0	C-012	
-Clioquinol	3.0	C-015	
Paraben mix 12.0% pet		**Mx-03A**	ICB
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	B-020	
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	E-010	
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0	M-012	
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	P-020	
Paraben mix 16.0% pet		**Mx-03C**	S, C, IS
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	B-020	
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	E-010	
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	M-012	
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	P-020	
Black rubber mix 0.6% pet		**Mx-04**	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	

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Mercapto mix 2.0% pet		**Mx-05A**	S, IS
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl-sulfenamide	0.5	C-023	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5	D-003	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5	M-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)-benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5	M-016	
Mercapto mix 1.0% pet		**Mx-05B**	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	
Carba mix 3.0% pet		**Mx-06**	ICB, IS
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	D-022	
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBA-MATE (ZBC)	1.0	Z-002	
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	Z-003	
Fragrance mix I 8.0% pet*		**Mx-07**	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	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Perfume mix 6.0% pet*		**Mx-08**	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	
Wood mix 20.0% pet		**Mx-09**	
Deleted from January 2014			
Musk mix 3.0% pet		**Mx-10B**	C
-MUSK KETONE	1.0	M-018	
-Musk moskene	1.0	M-019	
-Musk xylene	1.0	M-021	
Naphthyl mix 1.0% pet		**Mx-11**	V
-N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)	0.5	D-017	
-N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	0.5	P-009	
Caine mix I 3.5% pet		**Mx-12**	V
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	P-016	
Caine mix II 10.0% pet		**Mx-13**	V
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002	
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Wood tar mix 12.0% pet		**Mx-14**	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	
Lichen acid mix 0.3% pet		**Mx-15**	PL
-Atranorin	0.1	A-016	
-Evernic acid	0.1	E-017	
-(+)Usnic acid	0.1	U-005	
Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix 5.0% pet*		**Mx-16**	ICB, TF
-Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.0	D-012	
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0	M-001	
Euxyl K 400 1.5% pet		**Mx-17D**	
Deleted as of January 2011. Please refer to D-049, METHYL DIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE and P-025, PHENOXYETHANOL.			
Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1% pet		**Mx-18**	S, ICB,
-Alantolactone	0.033	A-003	IS, PL
-Costunolide	0.033	C-039	
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033	D-056	
Caine mix III 10.0% pet		**Mx-19**	ME
-Benzocaine	5.0	B-004	
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Caine mix IV 10.0% pet		**Mx-20**	ME
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002	
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5	A-020	
-Prilocaine hydrochloride	2.5	P-027	
Dermatophagoides mix 30% pet*		**Mx-21C**	SA
-Pteronyssinus/Pharinae (50/50)			
Compositae mix I 5.0% pet		**Mx-22A**	
Deleted as of January 2011. Please refer to Mx-29A, Compositae mix II.			
Corticosteroid mix 2.1% pet		**Mx-23**	SA
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	H-021	
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0	T-031	
-Budesonide	0.1	B-033	
Mixed dialkyl thiourea 1.0% pet		**Mx-24**	ICB
-N,N´-Dibutylthiourea	0.5	D-038	
-N,N´-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039	
Fragrance mix II 14.0% pet		**Mx-25**	S, ICB, F,
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025	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	

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

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Disperse Blue mix 106/124 1.0% pet		**Mx-26**	ICB, TF
-Disperse Blue 106	0.5	D-040	
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5	D-041	
Thiourea mix 1.5% pet		**Mx-27**	*
-1,3-Dibutyl-2-thiourea	0.5	D-038	
-N,N-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039	
-N,N-Diphenylthiourea	0.5	D-025	
Gallate mix 1.5% pet		**Mx-28**	*
-DODECYL GALLATE	0.5	D-042	
-PROPYL GALLATE	0.5	P-021	
-Octyl gallate	0.5	O-002	
Compositae mix II 5.0% pet		**Mx-29A**	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	
Compositae mix II 2.5% pet		**Mx-29B**	*
-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	
-Arnica montana extract	0.25	A-024	
-Parthenolide	0.05	P-029	

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Textile dye mix 6.6% pet		**Mx-30**	S, ICB,
-Diperse Blue 35	1.0	D-027	TF
-Diperse 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	
Caine mix V 7.0% pet		**Mx-31**	*
-Benzocaine	5.0	B-004	
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	1.0	D-005	
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	1.0	T-025	

Revised January 2016

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Article Guide to Haptens

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-45	5.0 pet	Amylocaine hydrochloride
A-021	MET-6	100.0	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)
A-035	MET-38	1.0 aq	Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate
A-036	F-32	5.0 pet	Amyl cinnamyl alcohol

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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-26	3.0 pet	Beech tar
B-003	O-9	0.05 pet	BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE
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		(BENZYLPARABEN)
B-010A	Deleted 2011		(BENZYL SALICYLATE)
B-010B	ICB-52. C-30, F-15	10.0 pet	BENZYL SALICYLATE
B-011	V-28	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-23	3.0 pet	BUTYLPARABEN
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-43	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 METHOXY-DIBENZOYLMETHANE

*Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

** Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information

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

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information

** 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-16	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-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine
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	*	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
C-054	CAD-32	10.0 pet	Cefixime

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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-30	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
D-020	Deleted 2014		(DIPENTENE (oxidized))
D-021	V-68	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
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

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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, IS-24, 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
D-065	ICB-53, C-57, H-29, EP-20, EPE-34, SU-21	5.0 pet	DECYL GLUCOSIDE***

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** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 2%

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
D-066A	V-60	0.1 pet	Dimethyl fumarate
D-066B	V-61	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-6	1.0 pet	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (Na_2EDTA)
E-007	DS-4, MA-5, MN-6, MP-10, DMP-3, DMS-3	2.0 pet	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate
E-008	V-40	1.0 pet	Ethylene urea
E-009	MP-2	0.1 pet	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
E-010	V-21	3.0 pet	ETHYLPARABEN
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
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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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
H-010	ICB-55, DS-13, MA-3, MN-4, MP-8, DMP-6, DMS-5	2.0 pet	2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate
H-011	P-7	0.1 aq	HYDROXYLAMINE HCL

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** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%.

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	α-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-27	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-51	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)
M-004	MET-3	0.1 pet	Mercury(II)chloride
M-005	DS-11, DMP-12, DMS-8, MET-2	0.5 pet	Mercury
M-006B	DMP-5, MP-12	2.0 pet	2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)-propane (BIS-EMA)
M-007	DS-9, MA-9	2.0 pet	Bisphenol A dimethacrylate (BIS-MA)

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
M-008	S-22	0.01 pet	2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone (Primin)
M-009	P-4	1.0 pet	p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE
M-010A	V-66	1.0 pet	6-METHYL COUMARIN
M-010B	*	1.0 alc	6-METHYL COUMARIN
M-012	V-20	3.0 pet	METHYLPARABEN
M-013	ICB-42, DS-1, MA-1, MP-5, DMP-1, DMS-1	2.0 pet	Methyl methacrylate
M-014	O-13	0.1 pet	N-Methylolchloroacetamide
M-015	PG-21	1.0 pet	2-Monomethylol phenol
M-016	R-11	1.0 pet	2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)
M-018	F-13	1.0 pet	MUSK KETONE
M-019	F-12	1.0 pet	Musk moskene
M-020	Deleted 1999		(Musk tibetine)
M-021	F-10	1.0 pet	Musk xylene
M-022	MET-5	1.0 pet	Mercury(II)amidochloride
M-023	MP-24	1.0 pet	N,N-Methylene-bisacrylamide
M-024B	SU-4, EP-3, EPE-3	10.0 pet	4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR
M-025	DS-22	1.0 pet	Methylhydroquinone
M-026	PL-9	0.01 pet	α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone
M-027	ME-10	1.0 alc	Miconazole
M-028	F-11	5.0 pet	METHYL ANTHRANILATE
M-029	CAD-6	10.0 pet	Minocycline hydrochloride
M-030	MET-23	5.0 pet	Molybdenum
M-031	MET-25	2.0 pet	MANGANESE CHLORIDE
M-032	V-69	10.0 pet	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol
M-033	F-42	5.0 pet	Majanthole
M-034	F-41	0.2 pet	Methyl-2-octynoate
M-035A	V-63	0.02 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE
M-035B	S-29, ICB-54, C-54, IS-32	0.2 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE
M-036	*	1.0 pet	Methylprednisolone aceponate
M-037	EP-14, EPE-14 SU-17	10.0 pet	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethyl-butylphenol
M-038	MET-49	0.5 pet	Molybdenum(V)chloride
M-039	H-33	1.0 pet	2-METHYLRESORCINOL
M-040	H-35	1.0 pet	p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL
Mx-01	S-3, ICB-10,	1.0 pet	Thiuram mix

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
	IS-3, SH-6		
Mx-02	V-57	6.0 pet	Quinoline mix
Mx-03A	ICB-26	12.0 pet	Paraben mix
Mx-03C	S-10, C-17, IS-29	16.0 pet	Paraben mix
Mx-04	V-53	0.6 pet	Black rubber mix
Mx-05A	S-13, IS-9	2.0 pet	Mercapto mix
Mx-05B	ICB-16	1.0 pet	Mercapto mix
Mx-06	ICB-8, IS-21	3.0 pet	Carba mix
Mx-07	S-19, ICB-28, IS-12	8.0 pet	Fragrance mix I*
Mx-08	F-45	6.0 pet	Perfume mix**
Mx-09	Deleted 2014		(Wood mix)
Mx-10B	C-55	3.0 pet	Musk mix
Mx-11	V-31	1.0 pet	Naphthyl mix
Mx-12	V-34	3.5 pet	Caine mix I
Mx-13	V-36	10.0 pet	Caine mix II
Mx-14	LU-27	12.0 pet	Wood tar mix
Mx-15	PL-12	0.3 pet	Lichen acid mix
Mx-16	ICB-36, TF-12	5.0 pet	Ethyleneurea, melamine formaldehyde mix*
Mx-17D	Deleted 2011		(Euxyl K 400)
Mx-18	S-20, ICB-31, IS-30, PL-8	0.1 pet	Sesquiterpene lactone mix
Mx-19	ME-9	10.0 pet	Caine mix III
Mx-20	ME-12	10.0 pet	Caine mix IV
Mx-21C	SA-3	30 pet	Dermatophagoides mix (Pteronyssinus/ Pharinae 50/50)
Mx-22A	Deleted 2011		(Compositae mix I)
Mx-23	SA-4	2.1 pet	Corticosteroid mix
Mx-24	ICB-24	1.0 pet	Mixed dialkyl thiourea
Mx-25	S-27, ICB-50, F-31 IS-25	14.0 pet	Fragrance mix II
Mx-26	ICB-65, TF-33	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue mix 106/124
Mx-27	***	1.5 pet	Thiourea mix
Mx-28	***	1.5 pet	Gallate mix
Mx-29A	ICB-66, IS-23	5.0 pet	Compositae mix II
Mx-29B	***	2.5 pet	Compositae mix II
Mx-30	S-30, ICB-83, TF-34	6.6 pet	Textile dye mix
Mx-31	***	7.0 pet	Caine mix V
N-001	S-4, ICB-9, IS-2	20.0 pet	Neomycin sulfate
N-002A	S-7, H-7, SH-10, DS-15, DMP-15	5.0 pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

*** Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
N-002B	ICB-20, IS-13	2.5 pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate
N-003	Deleted 2015		(SOLVENT BLACK 5)
N-004	H-3	1.0 pet	2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE
N-005	ME-6, LU-5	1.0 pet	Nitrofurazone
N-006	F-9	2.0 pet	Narcissus poeticus absolute
N-007	CAD-12	10.0 pet	Norfloxacin
N-008	MET-50	0.2 pet	Niobium(V)chloride
O-001	F-7	2.0 pet	Oakmoss absolute*
O-002	B-14, C-8	0.25 pet	Octyl gallate
O-003	MP-19	0.1 pet	Oligotriacrylate (OTA 480)
O-004	O-33, SH-22, PG-23, ICB-64	0.1 pet	2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one
O-005	C-56, H-28	0.1 aq	OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYL AMINE
O-006	V-4	100	OLEA EUROPAEA OIL
O-007A	ICB-73, SU-13	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
O-007B	EPE-24	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
O-008	EPE-33	1.0 pet	Olaquindox
O-009	SU-12, EP-5, EPE-5	10.0 pet	OCTOCRYLENE
O-010	SU-14, EP-13, EPE-13	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE
P-001	DS-23, DMP-19, MET-7	2.0 pet	Palladium(II)chloride
P-002	MP-18	0.1 pet	Pentaerythritol triacrylate
P-003	V-17	100	PETROLATUM
P-004	P-6	1.0 pet	1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone
P-005	PG-12	1.0 pet	Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)
P-006	S-2, H-1, ICB-4, SH-9, IS-4	1.0 pet	p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)
P-007	PG-17	2.0 pet	2-Phenylindole
P-008	C-18, LU-23, MET-30	0.01 aq	PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE
P-009	R-16	1.0 pet	N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)
P-010	O-5	1.0 pet	o-PHENYLPHENOL
P-011	C-24, PG-3	1.0 pet	PHENYL SALICYLATE
P-012	V-25	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-29	1.0 pet	Procaine hydrochloride

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	*	10.0 aq	PROPYLENE GLYCOL
P-020	V-22	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-39	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
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

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	V-44	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-62	100	Softisan 649
S-017	DMP-24, DS-31, MET-43	3.0 pet	Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate
S-018	V-70	0.25 aq	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE
S-019	MET-46	2.0 aq	Sodium tungstate dihydrate
T-001	V-67	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
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

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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-42	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		(Terephtalylidene dicamphor sulphonic acid (Mexoryl SX))
T-046	Deleted		(Turpentine peroxides)
T-047	MET-51	1.0 pet	Tantalum
T-048	E-15	0.5 pet	2,4,6-Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol
T-049	H-30	1.0 pet	TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE
T-050	ME-15	20.0 pet	Tobramycin
U-001	TF-13	10.0 pet	Urea formaldehyde resin
U-002	MP-21	0.1 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
U-003	MP-22	0.05 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aromatic
U-004	DS-3, MA-8	2.0 pet	Urethane dimethacrylate
U-005	PL-15	0.1 pet	(+)-Usnic acid
V-001	B-1, F-17	10.0 pet	VANILLIN
V-002	MET-22	5.0 pet	Vanadium
V-003	MET-24	1.0 pet	Vanadium(III)chloride
V-005	MET-47	10.0 pet	Vanadium(V)oxide
W-001	S-12, IS-8	30.0 pet	LANOLIN ALCOHOL
X-001	E-13	0.1 pet	m-Xylylenediamine
Y-001	ICB-57, F-21	2.0 pet	Ylang ylang oil
Z-001	MET-1	2.5 pet	Zinc
Z-002	R-14	1.0 pet	ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)
Z-003	R-13	1.0 pet	Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)
Z-004	R-20	1.0 pet	Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram)
Z-005	O-17	1.0 pet	Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate) (Zineb)
Z-006	H-25	1.0 pet	ZINC PYRITHIONE
Z-007A	Deleted 2011		(ZINC CHLORIDE)
Z-007B	MET-18	1.0 pet	ZINC CHLORIDE
Z-008	MET-27	1.0 pet	Zirconium(IV)chloride
Z-009	MET-52	0.1 pet	ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE

Abbreviations in the Table of Haptens

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*.
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.
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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

A

ABIETIC ACID

A-001 $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ 302.44 O

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

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

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

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

("blood-thinning") effect and is used long-term in 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

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. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

Acid Yellow 36

A-019 $C_{18}H_{14}N_3NaO_3S$ 375.38 SH

Dye used in leather. As indicator (pH) in laboratories. **CAS** 587-98-4.

Acid Yellow 61

A-026 TF

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

Acid Red 118

A-027 TF

Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles.

Acid Red 359

A-028 TF

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Acyclovir

A-033	$C_8H_{11}N_5O_3$	225.21	CAD

Aciclovir, chemical name acycloguanosine, is a guanine analogue 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

Sesquiterpene lactone present in, e.g., species of Chrysanthemum plants (Helenin). Also available in Mx-18. **CAS** 546-43-0.

Alclometasone-17, 21-dipropionate

A-023	$C_{28}H_{37}ClO_7$	520.71	CS

Topical non-fluorinated corticosteroid with low systemic effects.
CAS 66734-13-2.

Aluminium

A-021	Al	26.98	MET

Used as the pure metal or as alloys for utensils, dental materials, aircraft, electrical conductors etc. Occurs also in aluminium paints, analytical agents.
CAS 7429-90-5.

Aluminium(III)chloride hexahydrate

A-022	$AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$	241.43	DS, MET

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE

A-038	$Al(OH)_3$	78.0	MET

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 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. Solvent yellow 1. **Cross: para group of compounds. CAS** 60-09-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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).

4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE

A-039 $H_2NC_6H_3(CH_3)OH$ 123.15 H

This substance is typically used in the formulation of hair dyes and colors. **CAS** 2835-95-2

m-AMINOPHENOL

A-008 C_6H_7NO 109.13 H

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 C_6H_7NO 109.13 H

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 $H_8Cl_6IrN_2$ 441.01 MET

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Ammonium hexachloroplatinate

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

Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV)

A-010	$Cl_6H_8N_2Pt$	443.88	MET

Precious metal salt which is used in platinum plating. **ICU. CAS** 16919-58-7.

Ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate

A-035	$H_{24}Mo_7N_6O_{24}\cdot 4H_2O$	1235.86	MET

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	$H_8N_2O_8S_2$	228.20	B, H, P

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	$C_2H_7NO_2S$	109.15	H

Acts as reducing agent in permanent waving formulations for hair treatment. **CAS** 5421-46-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II)

A-013	$Cl_4H_8N_2Pt$	372.98	MET

Precious metal salt which is used in photography. **ICU. CAS** 13820-41-2.

Amoxicillin trihydrate

A-030	$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5S$	365.40	CAD

Amoxicillin or amoxycillin is a moderate-spectrum β-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 by β-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

Raw material in the production of perfumes. Also known as Amylcinnamalaldehyde. **Cross: amylcinnamic alcohol. CAS** 122-40-7.

Amyl cinnamyl alcohol

A-036	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.31	F

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

Used as a topical and local anesthetic agent. **Cross: Tetracaine.**
CAS 532-59-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

TRANS-ANETHOLE

A-015	$C_{10}H_{12}O$	148.21	B

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

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.

Anthemis 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 Anthemis nobilis. Also known as Chamomilla Romana.

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. **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. **Cross: oakmoss. PA. CAS** 479-20-9

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

1-Aza-3,7-dioxa-5-ethyl-bicyclo-(3,3,0)-octane

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to 7-ETHYLBICYCLO-OXAZOLIDINE (Art. No. A-017).

Azodiisobutyrodinitrile

A-018	$C_8H_{12}N_4$	164.21	PG

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

B

Bacitracin

B-032	$C_{66}H_{103}N_{17}O_{16}S$	1421.79	ICB, ME, LU

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.** CA**S** 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

Monoazo dye used for acrylic and polyester textiles (sweaters, etc.).

Beech tar

B-002			V, LU

Used in tar paper, insulation tapes and topical medicaments. Also known as FAGUS SYLVATICA.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE

B-027	$C_{17}H_3OClN$	283.88	ICB, LU

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: cetrimoniumbromide, benzethoniumchloride. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS** 63449-41-2

BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE

B-003	C_7H_5NOS	147.15	O

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

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. **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

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

Common UV-adsorber in dental composite materials and other plastic materials.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

Sunscreen for use in various sunscreen products as well as in textiles, plastics, paints and cosmetics. Also known as 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone-5-sulfonic acid, Sulisobenzone and Uvinyl MS-40. **CAS** 4065-45-6.

BENZOPHENONE-10

H-020	$C_{15}H_{14}O_3$	242.26	SU, EPE

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

Anticorrosive agent in cooling fluids fuels, photographic development, antifreeze, dry cleaning, etc. Also known as 1H-Benzotriazole. C**AS** 95-14-7.

Benzoylperoxide

B-007	$C_{14}H_{10}O_4$	242.23	ICB, B, PG, LU

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

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

BENZYL ALCOHOL

B-008	C_7H_8O	108.13	ICB, C, F, P

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.

BENZYL BENZOATE

B-038	$C_{14}H_{12}O_2$	212.24	F

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

Used as flavoring agent (sweet, floral, fruity) and as a perfumery fixer.
CAS 103-41-3

BENZYLPARABEN

B-009

Deleted as of January 2015.

BENZYL SALICYLATE

B-010	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.26	ICB, C, F

Used as organic solvent for perfumes, also found in tanning creams and lotions. **May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS** 118-58-1.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Beryllium(II)sulfate tetrahydrate

B-044	$BeSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$	177.14	MET

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	*

Betamethasone dipropionate is a glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities. It is applied as a 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

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

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

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.

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Bioban P 1487

E-014 O

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

Birch tari derived from the dry distillation of the bark of the birch tree. It is compounded of guaiacol, phenols, cresol, xylenol and creosol. Used as a component in pharmaceutical preparations.

Birch wood

Mx-09

Deleted as of January 2014.

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

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Bisphenol A dimethacrylate			
M-007	$C_{23}H_{24}O_4$	364.44	DS, MA

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

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

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.

Bithionol

B-014	$C_{12}H_6Cl_4O_2S$	356.07	*

Used as antibacterial agent in soaps, cosmetics, agricultural fungisides, veterinaryantiseptic 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

An initiator for visible light cured dental acrylic composite materials. Also known as Camphoroquinone and Camphorquinone. **CAS** 10373-78-1

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

B-015	$C_3H_6BrNO_4$	199.99	ICB, C, H, O

Used 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

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.
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

Drug used as an anti-inflammatory agent on the skin, as well as rectally. Ointments and lotions containing bufexamac are used for 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

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

A difunctional glycidylether of butyl alcohol; containing 2 epoxide groups

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

(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

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

A cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in textile and leather finishes, paint formulations, etc. Aslo known as BA. **CAS** 141-32-2.

4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid

B-019	$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$	178.24	O

Used as corrosion inhibitor in cooling fluids. **CAS** 98-73-7.

4-tert-Butylcatechol

B-030	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	PG

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).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

t-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE

B-028	$C_{10}H_{14}O_2$	166.22	C

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

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

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'-methoxydibenzopylmethane. **CAS** 70356-09-1.

2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol

B-022	$C_{11}H_{16}O_2$	180.25	ICB, B, C, PG

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.

BUTYLPARABEN

B-020	$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$	194.23	V

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. **CAS** 94-26-8.

4-tert-Butylphenol

B-023	$C_{10}H_{14}O$	150.21	PG

An intermediate in the production of lacquer and varnish resins. Antioxidant

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

in plastics, adhesives, etc. **May cause depigmentation. CAS** 98-54-4.

4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin

B-024 ICB, PG, S, SH, IS

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

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

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.

CALCIUM TITANATE

C-049 CaO_3Ti 135.96 MET

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

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 odorota 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 $C_9H_8Cl_3NO_2S$ 300.57 H

Used as a fungicide on vegetables, fruits, and different types of plants. Used as bacteriostat in soaps, shampoos, hair tonics, animalflea 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

Captopril

C-045 $C_9H_{15}NO_3S$ 217.28 CAD

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Carbamazepine

C-044	$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$	236.27	CAD

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

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)-(9Cl) and (R)- Carvone. **CAS** 6485-40-1

Cefalexin

C-048	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4S$	347.39	CAD

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.

Cefixime

C-054	$C_{16}H_{15}N_5O_7S_2$	453.45	CAD

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Cefotaxim sodium salt

C-040	$C_{16}H_{16}N_5NaO_7S_2$	477.04	CAD

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

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

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

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, 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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

CETYL ALCOHOL

C-003	$C_{16}H_{34}O$	242.45	C

Used as emulsifier and emollient in cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. **UCU. CAS** 36653-82-4.

CETEARYL ALCOHOL

C-033			LU

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	*

One of the components of the topical antiseptic cetrimide. The cetrimonium (or hexadecyltrimethylammmonium) 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

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 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

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

fields as a weed. The raw material for this product is made from an ethanol extraction of the plant/flowers of Chamomilla Recutita.

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

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

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

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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_7H_7ClO	142.59	C, H, O, LU

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-xylenol. 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_8H_9ClO	156.61	C, H, O

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-xylenol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-cresol. CAS** 88-04-0.

Chlorpromazine hydrochloride

C-011	$C_{17}H_{20}Cl_2N_2S$	355.35	EPE

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

Chlorquinaldol

C-012 $C_{10}H_7Cl_2NO$ 228.08 V

A fungicide and antibacterial agent found in topical pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as 5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol and Sterosan. **Cross; clioquinol. CAS** 72-80-0.

Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium extract

C-031 PL

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

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. **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

A component found in perfumed cosmetic products and deodorants. **Cross: Peru balsam, Propolis.** Also known as Cinnamic alcohol. **May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS** 104-54-1.

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride

C-043 $C_{17}H_{21}ClFN_3O_4$ 385.82 CAD

A quinolone, which is an antibiotic drug used mainly to treat the respiratory infections (pneumoniae, pseudomonas, influenzae), urinary tract infections,

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

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.
CAS 5392-40-5.

CITRONELLOL

C-037	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	156.27	F

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 form 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. **CAS** 106-22-9.

Clarithromycin

C-041	$C_{38}H_{69}NO_{13}$	747.96	CAD

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 6-0-methylerythromycin. **CAS** 81103-11-9

Clindamycin phosphate

C-046	$C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$	504.96	CAD

Clindamycin (phosphate) is a lincosamide antibiotic used in the treatment of

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

An antiinfective and antiamebic agent used in topical pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as 5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol, Chinoform and Vioform. **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

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-Phospate. UCU. CAS** 25122-46-7.

Coal tar

C-016			V

A by-product in the distillation of coal. Topical antieczematic 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

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

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 — $CuSO_4 . 5H_2O$ — 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

Costunolide

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 — $C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_3 \cdot C_{10}H_{11}N_3O_3S$ — 543.19 — CAD

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 — $C_9H_6O_2$ — 146.15 — F

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. **CAS** 91-64-5.

Cyclohexanone resin

C-027 — PG

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide

C-023	$C_{13}H_{16}N_2S_2$	264.41	R

An accelerator in natural and styrene-butadienethiazyl sulfenamide rubber Also known as CBS. C**AS** 95-33-0

N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine

C-024	$C_{18}H_{22}N_2$	266.42	R

Used as antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene and chloroprene rubber. Also known as CPPD. **CAS** 101-87-1.

N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide

C-034	$C_{14}H_{15}NO_2S$	261.34	R

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

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

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

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-Phospate. 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 know as (S)-(+)-Ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-3-Benzoyl-α-methylbenzeneacetic acid and (S)-2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)propionic acid. **CAS** 22161-81-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Diallyl disulfide

D-048	$C_6H_{10}S_2$	146.28	PL

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

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

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

An accelerator for natural rubber, nitrile-butadiene, butyl and styrene-butadiene rubber. Also used as retarder for chloroprene rubber. **CAS** 120-78-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

Used as local anesthetic agent. Also known as Cinchocaine HCl, Nupercaine HCl, Percaine and Cincaine. **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

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

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.
CAS 109-46-6.

DICHLOROPHENE

D-008	$C_{13}H_{10}Cl_2O_2$	269.13	O

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

Diclofenac sodium salt

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	$C_{19}H_{16}Cl_2N_3NaO_5S{\cdot}H_2O$	510.32	CAD

Dicloxacillin is a narrow spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class. It is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria. Notably, it is active against β-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

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

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

Di(ethylene glycol) diacrylate

D-009	$C_{10}H_{14}O_5$	214.21	MP

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

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

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	$C_{10}H_{16}N_2.H_2SO_4$	262.33	P

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

An accelerator for mercaptanmodified chloroprene rubber. Used as antidegradant for natural, nitrile-butadiene, styrene-butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers. **CAS** 105-55-5.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

N, N-DIETHYLTOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE HCL

D-011	$C_{11}H_{19}ClN_2$	214.74	P

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. C**AS** 2051-79-8.

Diltiazem hydrochloride

D-060	$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4S{\cdot}HCl$	450.98	CAD

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

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

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

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

Dimethyl fumarate

D-066	$C_6H_8O_4$	144.12	V

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

A formaldehyde type of textile resin (Fixapret CPN, 74% active component).

Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea, modified

D-050			TF

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

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

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

An antidegradant for latex, nitrile rubber, styrene-butadiene, and nitrile-butadiene rubber Also known as DBNPD. **CAS** 93-46-9.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Dioctyl phtalate

D-018	$C_{24}H_{38}O_4$	390.57	PG

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

Used as accelerator and vulcanizing agent for latex (gloves) and butyl rubber Also known as PTD. **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

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

A medium accelerator for use with thiazoles and sulfenamides in various rubber products. **C**AS 102-06-7.

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

D-023	$C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_2$	250.26	I

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

N,N´-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine

D-024	$C_{18}H_{16}N_2$	260.34	R

Used as antidegradant for nitrile-butadiene rubber, natural, styrene-butadiene, isoprene, butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers. Also known as DPPD. **CAS** 74-31-7.

N,N´-Diphenylthiourea

D-025	$C_{13}H_{12}N_2S$	228.32	PG, R, SH

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. **CAS** 102-08-9.

Direct Orange 34

D-051			TF

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

Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate

D-064	$C_{20}H_{12}N_4\,Na_2O_{12}S_4$	674.59	SU, EPE

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

A textile dye of antraquinone type. Used as dye for nylon , acrylic, polyester and acetate. Also used as stocking dye. **CAS** 2475-46-9.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Disperse Blue 35

D-027 296.27 TF

Textile dye of antraquinone type. Dye in nylon, acrylic, polyester, and acetate. **PT. CAS** 12222-75-2.

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.) **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.). **CAS** 61951-51-7.

Disperse Blue 153

D-029 TF

A textile dye of antraquinone 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. **CAS** 2581-69-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

DISPERSE ORANGE 3

D-032	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2$	242.24	ICB, SH, TF

A textile dye of azo type. **CAS** 730-40-5.

Disperse Red 1

D-034	$C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_3$	314.35	TF

A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye nylon and polyester. Also used as stocking dye. **CAS** 2872-52-8.

DISPERSE RED 17

D-035	$C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_4$	344.37	TF

A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate, silk, wool, and cotton. Also used as stocking dye. **CAS** 3179-89-3.

Disperse Yellow 3

D-036	$C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$	269.31	ICB, TF

A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate and nylon. Also used as stocking dye. **CAS** 2832-40-8.

Disperse Yellow 9

D-037	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_4$	274.24	TF

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

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.

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DMDM HYDANTOIN

D-047	$C_7H_{12}N_2O_4$	188.07	ICB, C

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.

DODECYL GALLATE

D-042	$C_{19}H_{30}O_5$	338.45	B, C

An antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and emulsions, various fats, oils, waxes, and foods such as margarine. Also known as Lauryl gallate. **CAS** 1166-52-5.

Dodecyl mercaptan

D-043	$C_{12}H_{26}S$	202.41	R, SH

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

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE

D-055	$C_{24}H_{39}N_3O_3Si_3$	562.70	SU, EP, EPE

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.

E

Econazole nitrate

E-021	$C_{18}H_{16}ClN_3O_4$	373.65	ME

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

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

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

Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A

E-002		S, ICB, SH, IS, DMP

A resin, based on epichlorhydrin and bisphenol A, used in adhesives, surface coatings, electrical insulation, plasticizers, polymer stabilizers, laminates,

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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.**

Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F

B-035 E

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

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

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

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.

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7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE

A-017	$C_7H_{13}NO_2$	143.18	O

A preservative in cooling fluids. Trade name, Bioban CS 1246. **CAS** 7747-35-5.

Ethyl acrylate

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

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

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

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Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid disodiumsalt dihydrate

E-006	$C_{10}H_{14}N_2 \cdot Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$	372.24	V

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.

Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate

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

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

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

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.

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ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE

E-019	$C_{18}H_{26}O_3$	290.18	SU, EP, EPE

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

An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, 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

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

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

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. **CAS** 120-47-8.

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

E-011	$C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_5S{\cdot}H_2O$	310.37	P

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

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.

N-Ethyl-N-(2-methane-sulfonamidoethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-PPD-sesquisulfate, hydrate, (CD-3)

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.

4,4-(2-Ethyl-2-nitro-trimethylene)dimorpholine

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.

N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide

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.

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EUGENOL

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. **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).

Evernic acid

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. **Cross: oak moss**. **PA. CAS** 537-09-7.

F

FARNESOL

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-. **CAS** 4602-84-0.

Fenofibrate

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

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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.

FERRIC CHLORIDE

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.

FORMALDEHYDE

F-002	CH_2O	30.03	S, ICB, DS, H, O, SH, IS

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	$C_{23}H_{46}N_6O_{13}\,H_2SO_4$	712.72	LU, ME

A broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic, is usually bactericidal in action.

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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	$C_{31}H_{47}NaO_6$	538.70	ICB, ME, LU

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.

G

Gallium(III)oxide

G-007	Ga_2O_3	187.44	MET

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	$C_{19\text{-}21}H_{39\text{-}43}N_5O_7{\cdot}2.5H_2SO_4$		ME

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	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	154.25	F

As fragrance in perfumery. As insect attractant. **CAS** 106-24-1.

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Geranium oil

G-002			F

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 destillation 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).

GLUTARAL

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

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

A gold derivative used for screening of contact allergy to dental gold materials. **CAS** 10233-88-2.

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H

Hexachlorophene

H-001	$C_{13}H_6Cl_6O_2$	406.91	*

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

A bactericide used in cooling fluids and various cosmetic products, acting as formaldehyde liberator. Active component in **Grotan BK**. **CAS** 4719-04-4.

Hexamethylene diisocyanate

H-022	$C_8H_{12}N_2O_2$	168.20	I

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

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.

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

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1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether

H-026	$C_{12}H_{22}O_4$	230.90	E

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

A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Odor profile: floral, jasmin, waxy. Olfactory description: Similar to α-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 α-Hexylcinnamaldehyde. **CAS** 101-86-0.

HOMOSALATE

H-024	$C_{16}H_{22}O_3$	262.35	SU, EPE

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

Hydantoin, also known as glycolyurea, is an imidazole analogue. Hydantoin and its derivatives are used in the preperation 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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Hydrazine sulfate

H-005	$H_6N_2O_4S$	130.12	O

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

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

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 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

Used as a topical corticosteroid with anti inflammatory properties. Marker for topical corticosteroid allergy. **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

A component in hair bleaches and a topical antiseptic agent. **CAS** 7722-84-1.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Hydroperoxides of Limonene

H-032 ICB, B, F, O

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

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 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

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

A antidegradant added to rubber products. Used as inhibitor in acrylic resins. **May cause depigmentation. CAS** 103-16-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

HYDROXYCITRONELLAL

H-008	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	170.25	F

A fragrance used in various perfumes, antiseptics, insecticides and household products. Also known as Hydroxycitronellal. **Cross: citronellal, geranial, methoxycitronellal. May produce hyperpigmentation. CAS** 107-75-5.

2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

H-009	$C_5H_8O_3$	116.12	MN, MP

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, MA, DMS, DMP, MN, MP

A methacrylic monomer used in UV-inks, adhesives, lacquers, dental materials, artificial nails etc. Also known as HEMA. **CAS** 868-77-9.

HYDROXYETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE

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

A fragrance known for it's soft delicate floral, lily, cyclamen note reminiscent of hydroxycitronellal. Used in producs 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 and Lyral. **CAS** 31906-04-4.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

HYDROXYLAMINE HCL

H-011	ClH_4NO	69.49	P

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

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).

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).

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)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

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

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

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 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®, Orgatrax®, Quiess®, Vistaril Parenteral®, and Tranquizine® are hydroxyzine hydrochloride. **CAS** 2192-20-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Ibuprofen

I-010	$C_{13}H_{18}O_2$	206.3	CAD, EPE

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, Íbúfen, 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	$C_{11}H_{16}N_8O_8$	388.31	ICB, C, H, IS, LU

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

This substance is an intravenous β-lactam antibiotic. It was the first member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics. Carbapenems are highly resistant to the β-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.

Indium

I-015	In	114.82	MET

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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 chloride

I-011	Cl_3In	221.18	MET

This metal is a colorless salt and also the most available soluble derivative of indium. Indiclor 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	$In_2(SO_4)_3$	517.83	MET

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	$C_8H_{12}INO_2$	281.09	ICB, C, O

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

Iridium is a dense, very hard, brittle, silvery-white transition metal of 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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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	Cl_3Ir3H_2O	352.62	MET

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	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.40	ICB, SU, EP, EPE

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	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	164.21	B, F

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. **Cross: EUGENOL. CAS** 97-54-1.

α-Isomethyl ionone

I-017	$C_{14}H_{22}O$	206.32	F

α-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

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

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

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

An antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butadiene and chloroprene rubber. Also known as IPPD. **CAS** 101-72-4

J

Jasmine synthetic

J-001 F

Synthetic jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. **Cross: benzylsalicylate.**

Jasmine absolute

J-002 F

Natural jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. The raw material for this

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

product is made from an hexane extraction of the Jasminum 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.
CAS 90046-02-9.

K

Kanamycin sulfate

K-001	$C_{18}H_{36\text{-}37}N_{4\text{-}5}O_{10\text{-}11}\cdot H_2SO_4$		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.

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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

Lavender absolute

L-001 F

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 Angustfolia, 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 $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ 379.33 MET

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. C**AS** 6080-56-4.

Lead(II)chloride

L-008 $PbCl_2$ 278.10 MET

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, $PbCl_2 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$, is known as Patteson's white lead and is used as pigment in white paint. **CAS** 7758-95-4.

Lidocaine

L-002 $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O$ 234.33 ICB, ME, V

Used as a local anesthetic and as antiarrhythmic agent. **CAS** 137-58-6.

d-Limonene

L-006 $C_{10}H_{16}$ 136.24 F

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

responsible for much of their smell. Limonene 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

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, β-linalool, linalyl alcohol, linaloyl oxide, p-linalool, allo-ocimenol, 2,6-dimethyl-2,7-octadien-6-ol and linalool synthetic.
CAS 78-70-6.

Lyral

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

MANGANESE CHLORIDE

M-031	Cl_2Mn	125.84	MET

MANGANESE CHLORIDE describes a series of compounds with the formula $MnCl_2(H_2O)x$, where the value of x can be 0, 2, or 4. Many Mn(II) salts are pink. MANGANESE CHLORIDE 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, 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

A textile resin of formaldehyde releasing type for the treatment of draperies, collars, apparel, etc. Also known as Kaurit M70.

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

Found in confectionery, perfumery, cough drops, cigarettes, liqueurs, etc. Also used as a topical antipruritic, local anesthetic, gastric sedative. Also known as menthol. **ICU. CAS** 89-78-1.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

M-003	$C_7H_5NS_2$	167.25	S, ICB, O, R, SH, IS

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 uesed as a fungicide and works as a corrosion inhibitor in soluble cutting oils and antifreeze mixtures. Also used in greases, adhesives,

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

photographic film emulsions, detergents, veterinary products such as tick and flea powders and sprays. Also known as MBT. **CAS** 149-30-4.

Mercury(II)chloride

M-004	$HgCl_2$	271.50	MET

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.

Mercury

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	$Cl_4H_8HgN_2$	378.52	MET

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	$C_{27}H_{32}O_6$	452.55	MP, DMP

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.

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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	$C_6H_{12}N_4$	140.19	C, E, R

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 inclue epoxy curing agent and corrosion inhibitor for steel. Also known as Hexamine and Hexamethylenetetramine. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS** 100-97-0.

2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone

M-008	$C_{12}H_{16}O_3$	208.26	S

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

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

METHYL ANTHRANILATE

M-028 151.16 F

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

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

A Synthetic fragrance found in cosmetics, toiletries and soaps. **Cross (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

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

An acrylamide compound cross-reacting with unidentified primary sensitizers in NAPP and Nyloprint UV-cured printing plates. **CAS** 110-26-9.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutyl-phenol (containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE)

M-032	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	V

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 tetramethylbutyl-phenol

M-037	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	SU, EP, EPE

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

α-Methylene-γ-butyrolactone

M-026	$C_5H_6O_2$	98.10	PL

Tulipaline A, hapten in the Liliaceae family of plants to which species such as Tulip, Alstromeria Erythronium dens canis & americanum belong.
CAS 547-65-9.

Methylhydroquinone

M-025	$C_7H_8O_2$	124.14	DS

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE

C-009	C_4H_4ClNOS	149.60	S, ICB, C, H, O, SH, IS

Methylchloro isothiazolinone, component in biocides, for use 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. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis**. Also known as ProClin 150. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE is also available separately as Art. No. M-035. **CAS** 55965-84-9.

Methyl methacrylate

M-013	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	ICB, DS, MA, MP, DMP, DMS,

A methacrylic monomer in plastics for dentures, bone cement, artificial nails, hearing aids etc. Also known as MMA. **CAS** 80-62-6.

Methyl-2-octynoate

M-034	$C_9H_{14}O_2$	154.21	F

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

METHYLPARABEN

M-012	$C_8H_8O_3$	152.15	V

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. ICU. NICU. CAS** 99-76-3.

Methylprednisolone aceponate

M-036	$C_{27}H_{36}O_7$	472.58	*

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

This substance is typically used in the formulation of hair dyes and colors. **CAS** 608-25-3.

Miconazole

M-027	$C_{18}H_{14}Cl_4N_2O$	416.12	ME

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

Minocycline hydrochloride, also known as minocycline, is a member of the

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

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

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

An intermediate in the production of phenol formaldehyde resins 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

An accelerator for natural rubber, isoprene butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrilebutadiene rubber products. **CAS** 102-77-2.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

MUSK KETONE

M-018	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_5$	294.30	F

A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. **CAS** 81-14-1.

Musk moskene

M-019	$C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_4$	280.33	F

A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. **CAS** 116-66-5.

Musk xylene

M-021	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.45	F

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. **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).

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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.

4-(2-Nitrobutyl)morpholine

Comp. in E-014	$C_8H_{16}N_2O_3$	188.23	O

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Nitrofurazone

N-005 $C_6H_6N_4O_4$ 198.14 ME, LU

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

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

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

An extract of oak moss for use as fragrance in many perfume 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. Also known as tree moss. Contains atranorin, evernic acid and usnic acid. **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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

OCTOCRYLENE

O-009	$C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$	361.48	SU, SF, EP, EPE

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

An antioxidant for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products and in food products such as margarine and peanut butter. **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

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.

Olaquindox

O-008	$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4$	263.25	V, EPE

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.**

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

CAS 23696-28-8.

OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE

O-005	$C_{23}H_{46}N_2O$	366.25	C, O

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

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

O-006	V

Used as food in salads, with sardines, etc. Used as emollient and for treatment of leg ulcers. Also used in the manufacturing of soaps, textile lubricants, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical products. Also known as olive oil.
CAS 8001-25-0.

P

PABA

A-006	$C_7H_7NO_2$	137.14	SU, EP, EPE

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.

Palladium(II)chloride

P-001	$PdCl_2$	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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Parthenolide

P-029	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.32	PL

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. **CAS** 20554-84-1.

Penicillin G, potassium salt

P-031	$C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_4KS$	372.48	CAD

Is the gold standard of penicillin and 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	$C_{14}H_{18}O_7$	298.30	MP

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	$C_6H_{12}N_6O_3$	216.20	TF

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 Fragrance agent, Essential Oil. Also known as Mentha piperita oil, Mentha x piperita L, Peppermint oil, Peppermint terpenes and Pfefferminz oel. **CAS** 8006-90-4.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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. Alos 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

PHENOXYETHANOL

P-025	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	C

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

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

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

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

The hydrochloride is used as blood reagent. The chemical is a known photosensitizer (allergic). Also known as 4-Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride.

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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.

2-Phenyl glycidyl ether

P-023	$C_9H_{10}O_2$	150.18	E

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

A stabilizer in PVC-plastic products. Also known as α-phenylindole. **CAS** 948-65-2.

PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE

P-008	$C_8H_8HgO_2$	336.74	C, LU, MET

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

An antidegradant for various rubber products such as natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile, butadiene and chloroprene. Also known as phenyl-beta-naphtylamine and PBN. **CAS** 135-88-6.

o-PHENYLPHENOL

P-010	$C_{12}H_{10}O$	170.20	O

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

PHENYL SALICYLATE

P-011	$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$	214.22	C, PG

Used as UV-light adsorber in plastics, suntan oils, and creams. 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.

Phosphorus sesquisulfide

Deleted as of January 2014.

Pine tar

P-012 V

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. **CAS** 8011-48-1.

Pine wood

Mx-09

Deleted as of January 2014.

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

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

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.

Polysilicone-15

P-035 > 6000 EPE

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 $H(OCH_2CH_2)nOH$ approx. 400 *

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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Potassium clavulanate

P-040	$C_8H_8NO_5K$	237.25	CAD

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 β-lactamase, which otherwise inactivates most penicillin's. **CAS** 61177-45-5.

Potassium dichromate

P-014	$Cr_2K_2O_7$	294.21	S, ICB, DS, P, SH, IS, DMP

The hexavalent form of chromium, which is used in cement, tanning of 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

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

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

Used as a local anesthetic agent. Also known as Citanest, Xylonest.
CAS 1786-81-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Pristinamycin

P-032 CAD

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.

Procaine hydrochloride

P-016 $C_{13}H_{21}ClN_2O_2$ 272.77 V

A local anesthetic agent also known as Novocaine, Ethocaine, Allocaine, Topocaine, Neocaine and Syncaine etc. **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

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, tripelennamine. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. UCU. PL. CAS** 58-33-3.

PROPIONIC ACID

P-018 $C_3H_6O_2$ 74.08 B

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Propolis

P-022 ICB, PL, LU

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

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.

PROPYL GALLATE

P-021 $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$ 212.20 B, C

An antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutic creams, emulsions, various fats, oils and waxes. Can also be found in foods like margarine, peanut butter, etc. **CAS** 121-79-9.

PROPYLPARABEN

P-020 $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$ 180.20 V

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. **Cross: hydroquinone monobenzyl ether, other parabens, para compounds. CAS** 94-13-3.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Q

QUATERNIUM-15

C-007	$C_9H_{16}Cl_2N_4$	251.20	ICB, S, IS, C, H

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

An antimalarial agent also used as antipyreticum and in liquids (tonic etc.). **PA**. **CAS** 6119-70-6.

R

Reactive Black 5

R-004	$C_{26}H_{21}N_5Na_4O_{19}S_6$	991.79	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. CAS** 17095-24-8.

Reactive Blue 21

R-005			TF

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Reactive Blue 238

Deleted as of January 2016

Reactive Orange 107

R-007 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. CAS** 94158-82-4.

Reactive Red 123

R-008 TF

An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silkand polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Red 228

R-010 TF

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.**

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

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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.

ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Rose absolute (Art. No. R-003).

Rose absolute

R-003 F

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 Rose oil.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Ruthenium

R-012	Ru	101.07	MET

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

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

Change of name as of January 2016; please refer to Sandalwood oil (Art. No. S-014).

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

SILVER NITRATE

S-007	$AgNO_3$	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	$C_7H_5NaO_2$	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	$CH_3(CH_2)_{11}OSO_3Na$	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.

SODIUM METABISULFITE

S-011	$Na_2S_2O_5$	190.1	*

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.

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide

S-002	C_5H_4NOSNa	149.14	C, O

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	$Cl_4Na_2Pd{\cdot}3H_2O$	348.20	DS, DMP, MET

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	$Na_2WO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	329.85	MET

In patch testing Sodium tungstate dihydrate is used to diagnose a contact allergy to tungsten. Tungsten, also known as wolfram, is a metal. 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.
Tungsten is the only metal from the third transition series that is known to occur in biomolecules, where it is used in a few species of bacteria and archaea. 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.

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

SOLVENT BLACK 5

Deleted as of January 2015

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 Ilae, Turkey. **CAS** 8025-81-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Spruce wood

Deleted January 2014.

STANNOUS CHLORIDE

S-013	$SnCl_2$	189.60	MET

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. $SnCl_2$ 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	$C_{18}H_{38}O$	270.48	C

A lubricant and antifoam agent in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and in textile oils and finishes. **UCU. CAS** 112-92-5.

Styrax

S-008			V

Balsam obtained from the trunk of trees. Contains cinnamates, styrene, etc. Used in perfumery. **Cross: Peru balsam, tincture of benzoin, dieythylstilbestrol. CAS** 8046-19-3.

Sulfanilamide

S-010	$C_6H_8N_2O_2S$	172.21	ME

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

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. **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 Uses: Herbal**;** Nutmeg**;** Mint**;** Pine**.** Common

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

haptens present are d-limonene, α-terpinene and aromadendrene. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

Teak wood

Mx-09

Deleted January 2014.

Tetracaine hydrochloride

T-025	$C_{15}H_{25}ClN_2O_2$	300.83	V

Used as topical and local anesthetic. Amethocaine. **Cross: Amylocaine hydrochloride. CAS** 136-47-0.

3,3´,4´,5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide

T-001	$C_{13}H_7Cl_4NO_2$	351.02	V

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

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

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. **CAS** 97-77-8.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Tetrahydrofurfurylmethacrylate

T-027	$C_9H_{15}O_3$	171.21	DS, MA, MN, DMP, DMS

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.

3,3´,5,5´-Tetramethylbenzidine

T-004

Deleted January 2014.

Tetramethylthiuram disulfide

T-005	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4$	240.44	R

A rubber accelerator and vulcanizer. Works as a fungicide, disinfectant for seed, bacteriostat in soap, animal repellent, etc. Also known as Thiram and TMTD. **Cross: Tetraethylthiuram monosulfide, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide. CAS** 137-26-8.

Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide

T-006	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_3$	208.37	R

An accelerator and activator for natural rubber nitrile-butadiene and butyl rubber. Also known as TMTM. **CAS** 97-74-5.

THIMEROSAL

T-007	$C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$	404.84	ICB, C, O, LU

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)

F-001	$C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_2S$	287.18	*

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

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.

Tin

T-008	Sn	118.69	DS, MET

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_2O_4Sn	206.71	MET

Tin(II)oxalate is used as a catalyst (Esterification reactions) and in dyeing and printing textiles etc. **CAS** 814-94-8.

Tioconazole

T-034	$C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS$	387.71	ME

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.

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

Titanium

T-042	Ti	47.88	MET

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 petro-chemicals, 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_2Ti	79.87	MET

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 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

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.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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	$Ti_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 10H_2O$	540.01	MET

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.

Tixocortol-21-pivalate

T-031	$C_{26}H_{38}O_5S$	462.35	S, ICB, IS, CS, LU

A topical 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. **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

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

DL-Alpha-tocopherol is the form of vitamin E that is preferentially absorbed and accumulated in humans. In general, food sources with the highest

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

Tocopheryl acetate, also known as vitamin E acetate, is a common vitamin supplement. it is the ester of acetic acid and tocopherol (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 $C_7H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ 220.25 H

The primary intermediate in various permanent hair dyes Also known as

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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.

4-Tolyldiethanolamine

T-011	$C_{11}H_{17}NO_2$	195.26	DS

An amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental acrylic composite restorative materials. **CAS** 3077-12-1.

Treemoss absolute

E-026			F

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

A topical and systemic corticosteroid belonging to the group B (triamcinolone

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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	*

A bacteriostatic 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.

TRICLOCARBAN

T-013	$C_{13}H_9Cl_3N_2O$	315.59	O, EPE

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

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

A plasticizer found in vinyl plastics, spectacle frames. Used as a flame retardant

* Present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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

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.

Triethylene glycol diacrylate

T-017	$C_{12}H_{18}O_6$	258.28	MN, MP

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

A methacrylic monomer used as cross-linking agent for adhesives and dental restorative materials. Also know as TEGDMA and TREGDMA.
CAS 109-16-0

Triethylenetetramine

T-019	$C_6H_{18}N_4$	146.23	E

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

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

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

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.

Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether

T-038 $C_{15}H_{25}O_6$ 301.16 E

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

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

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

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

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

A diacrylate monomer for use in UV-curable flexographic and silk screen inks, wood-finish varnishes, coatings on plastics, etc. Also known as TPGDA. **CAS** 42978-66-5.

Tungsten

T-043	W	183.84	MET

Tungsten, also known as Wolfram, is a metal with a wide range of uses, the largest of which is as Tungsten carbide (W2C, 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

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 $C_3H_8N_2O_3$ 120.11 TF

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

An UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aliphatic isocyanate. Used in curable coatings, inks, and varnishes.

Urethane diacrylate, aromatic

U-003 1000 MP

An UV-reactive prepolymer based on an acrylated aromatic isocyanate. Used in curable coatings, inks and varnishes. Also known as Ebecryl 220. Contains also pentaerythritoltriacrylate and pentaerythritoltetraacrylate.

Urethane dimethacrylate

U-004 $C_{23}H_{38}N_2O_8$ 470.56 DS, MA

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

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 in Mx-15. **Cross: oak moss. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS** 7562-61-0

V

Vanadium

V-002 V 50.94 MET

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.

Vanadium(III)chloride

V-003 VCl_3 157.30 MET

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 V_2O_5 181.88 MET

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 $C_{66}H_{75}C_{l2}N_9O_{24}\cdot HCl$ 1485.71 ME

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 $C_8H_8O_3$ 152.14 B, F

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).

X

m-Xylylenediamine

X-001 $C_6H_{12}N_2$ 136.19 E

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

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 odorota 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. **Cross: Benzyl salicylate, geranial. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS** 8006-81-3.

Z

Zinc

Z-001 Zn 65.38 MET

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_2Zn 136.28 MET

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 $C_{18}H_{36}N_2S_4Zn$ 474.14 R

An activator, antidegradant and accelerator for natural rubber, butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butyl rubber, and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers. Also known as ZBC. **CAS** 136-23-2.

Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate

Z-003 $C_{10}H_{20}N_2S_4Zn$ 361.91 R

An activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, and butyl rubber. Also known as ZDC. **ICU**. **CAS** 14324-55-1.

Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

Z-004 $C_6H_{12}N_2S_4Zn$ 305.82 R

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

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

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

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

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 Dec 1996

Test Series	Amendment	Date
Plant Series	Parthenolide (P029) was added as no 13	Jan 1997
Various Haptens	Musk mix (Mx-10): Musk Ambrette removed	Jan 1997
Supplemental Haptens	Dermatophagoides Mix hapten (atopy patch test) 20%, 30%, 40% added	1997
Fragrance series	Musk ambrette (M017) replaced by Narcissus absolute (N006)	Jan 1998
Cosmetic Series	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARO-NITRILE (D049) added, no45	March 1998
Oil & Cooling fluids	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARO-NITRILE (D049) added, no34	March 1998
Other Change	Labels changed into a "multi-label" showing the name of the hapten, the INCI name in most cases, as well as the different series where the hapten is present.	1997

Catalogue amendments May 1999

Test Series	Amendment
Leg Ulcer Series	New Series comprising 27 haptens.
International Standard	New Series comprising 20 haptens.
Cosmetic Series	No 17 Parabens changed to 16% pet. No 25 2 Hydroxy 4-methoxy-benzophenone changed to 10.0% pet. No 43 Euxyl K 400 changed to 1.5% pet. No 46 Tea Tree Oil 100% added. No 47 Iodopropynyl butylcarba mate 0.1% pet added. No 48 Dimethylaminopropyl amine 1.0% aq added.
Dental Screening	No 7 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone changed to 10.0% pet. No14 Goldsodium thiosulphate changed to 2.0% pet.
Epoxy Series	No 9 Dimethylaminopropylamine 1.0% aq added.
European Standard	No 8 Quinoline mix replaced by Clioquinol 5.0% pet. No 10 Parabens changed to 16% pet.

Fragrance Series	No 11 Musk Tibetine (no longer available) replaced by Methyl anthranilate 5.0% pet.
Methacrylate Series (MA-1000)	No 15 Ethyl cyanoacrylate 10.0% pet added.
Medicament series	No 13 Fusidic acid sodium salt 2.0% pet added.
Oil & Cooling Fluid Series	No 32 Euxyl K 400 changed to 1.5% pet. No 35 Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate 0.1% pet added.
Rubber Series	No 25 N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide 1.0% pet added.
Scandinavian Photopatch series	No 3 4-Aminobenzoic acid changed to 10.0% pet. No 6 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone changed to 10.0% pet.
Sunscreen series	No 3 Eusolex 8020 (no longer available) replaced by Homosalate 5.0% pet. The remaining substances changed to 10.0% concentration.
Textile Colours & Finish	No 9 Fixapret PH replaced by Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea 4.5% aq. No 10 Fixapret 140 replaced by Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea 5% aq (Fixapret ECO). No 17 Disperse Orange 13 replaced by Acid Yellow 61 5.0% pet. No's 22-32 added by reactive and acid dyes (Black 5, Blue 21, Blue 238, Orange 107, Red 123, Red 238, Red 228, Violet 5, Acid Red 118, Direct Orange 34, Acid Red 359).
Various Haptens	No 8 Musk Mix; Musk Tibetine omitted (no longer avail able) and conc. changed to 3.0%. No 18 Clioquinol de leted from this list. No 35 Wood tar mix deleted from this list. No 37 Cobalt chloride deleted from list. No 46 BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE deleted from this list. No 54 Gold sodium thiosulfate 0.5% pet added. No 55 Phosphorus sesquisulfide 0.5% pet added. No 56 Olaqui ndox 1.0% pet added. No 57 Quinoline mix 6.0% pet added.
Supplemental Haptens	No 1 Dermatophagoides mix 40.0% deleted.
Other Products	The modified Application Device (AP) for I Chambers (lighter and slimmer). UV-lamp, hand-sized (introduced 1998). Works perfectly together with the Chemo Skin Marker- UV. The Patch Test Manual (PTM), January 1998.

Catalogue amendments March 2000

Test Series	Amendment
Corticosteroid Series*	No 1. Budesonide changed to 0.01% pet
	No 4. Tixocortol-21-pivalate changed to 0.1 pet
Cosmetic Series	No 46. Tea Tree Oil changed to 5% pet
Leg Ulcer Series*	No 17. Budesonide changed to 0.01% pet
	No 21. Tixocortol-21-pivalate changed to 0.1 pet

***)According to ESCD & EECDRG Studies. Test reading also on day 7 is recommended**

Catalogue amendments January 2001

Test Series	Amendment
European Standard*	No 24. Budesonide 0.01% pet added
	No 25 Tixocortol-21-pivalate 0.1% pet added
International Standard*	No 15. Budesonide changed to 0.01 % pet
	No 19 Tixocortol-21-pivalate changed to 0.1 % pet
Plastics & Glues Series	No 8. 4-tert-Butylcatechol (PTBC) changed to 0.25 %
Textile Series	No 22. Reactive Black 5 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 23. Reactive Blue 21 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 24. Reactive Blue 238 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 25. Reactive Orange 107 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 26. Reactive Red 123 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 27. Reactive Red 238 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 28. Reactive Red 228 changed to 1.0 % pet
	No 29. Reactive Violet 5 changed to 1.0 % pet

***)According to ESCD & EECDRG Studies. Test reading also on day 7 is recommended**

Catalogue amendments June 2001

Test Series	Amendment
Various Haptens	No 58. Compositae mix 5.0% pet (Mx-22) added. No 59. Mixed dialkyl thiourea 1.0% pet (Mx-24) added.
Supplemental Haptens	No 4. Corticosteroid mix 2.1% pet (Mx-23) added.

No catalogue amendments have been made February 2002 - December 2004

Catalogue amendments January 2005

Test Series	Amendment
Fragrance Series	No 25. Lyral 5.0% pet (L-003) added.
Sunscreen	No 11. DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE 10.0% pet Series(D-055) added. No 12. Octocrylene (Uvinul N 539 T) 10.0% pet (O-009) added. No 13. Octyl salicylate 5.0% pet (O-007) added No 14. ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE 10.0% pet (O-010) added No 15. ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE 10.0% pet (I-009) added.
Dental Materials Patients	New Series, DMP-1000 No. 20. CARVONE 5.0% pet (C-035) added.
Dental Materials Staff	New Series, DMS-1000

Catalogue amendments January 2006

Test Series	Amendment
S-1000	No.26 METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE 0.5% pet (D-049E) added.
F-1000	No.26 CITRAL 2.0% pet. (C-036) added.
F-1000	No 27. FARNESOL 5.0% pet. (F-004) added.
F-1000	No 28. CITRONELLOL 1.0% (C-037) added.
F-1000	No.29 Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde 10.0% pet (H-025) added.
F-1000	No.30 COUMARIN 5.0% pet. (C-038) added.
F-1000	No.31 Fragrance mix II 14,0% pet. (Mx-25) added.
TF-1000	No.33 Disperse Blue mix 106/124 1.0% pet. (MX-26) added.
C-1000	No.45 Methyldibromoglutaronitrile 0.3% pet changed to 0.5% pet
O-1000	No.34 Methyldibromoglutaronitrile 0.3% pet changed to 0.5% pet

Catalogue amendments January 2007

Test Series	Amendment
C-1000	No.49 LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE 3.0% pet (L-004) added.
E-1000	No. 10 Epoxy resin, Bisphenol F 0.25% pet (B-035) added.
E-1000	No.11 1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether 0.25% pet(H-026) added.
E-1000	No.12 1,4-Butanediol diglycidylether 0.25% pet(B-036) added.
E-1000	No.13 m-Xylylenediamine 0.1% pet (X-001) added.
E-1000	No.14 Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether 0.25% pet (T-038) added.
H-1000	No. 27 LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE 3.0% pet (vt) added.
LU-1000	No. 19 Polymyxin B replaced with Framycetin sulphate 20.0% pet (F-005).
ME-1000	No. 8 Polymyxin B replaced with Framycetin sulphate 20.0% pet (F-005).
SA-1000	No 2. Dermatophagoides mix 20% pet (Mx-21B) deleted.
SA-1000	No 3. Dermatophagoides mix 30% (Mx-21C) added.

CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Catalogue amendments January 2008

Test Series	Amendment
CAD-1000	Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reaction series – new series.
ME-1000	No 14. Tioconazole 1.0% pet (T-034) added
MET-1000	Metal series – new series.
S-1000	European standard name changed to European baseline series.
S-1000	No 27. Fragrance mix II 14.0% pet (Mx-25) added
S-1000	No.28 Lyral 5.0% pet (L-003) added.
SH-1000	No 23. 4,4´-Dithiodimorpholine 1.0% pet (D-054) added.
SU-1000	No 10. BENZOPHENONE-4 10.0% pet (H-023B) changed to 2.0% pet (H-023C).
SU-1000	No 16. Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine (Tinosorb S) 10.0% pet (B-037) added.
SU-1000	No 17. Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutyl-phenol 10.0% pet (M-032) added.
SU-1000	No 18. 2-(4-Diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoic acid hexylester (Uvinul A+) 10.0% pet (D-062) added.
SU-1000	No 19. DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE (Uvasorb HEB) 10.0% pet (D-063) added.
SU-1000	No 20. Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate (Neo Heliopan AP) 10.0% pet (D-064) added.
V-1000	No 2. Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate(II) 0.25% aq (A-013) deleted, see MET-42.
V-1000	No 3. Ammonium hexachloroplatinate 0.1% aq (A-010) deleted, see MET-41.
V-1000	No 9. Cadmium chloride 1.0% aq (C-001) deleted, see MET-33.
V-1000	No 13. Zinc 2.5% pet (Z-001) deleted, see MET-1.
V-1000	No 14. Copper(I)oxide 5.0% pet (C-021) deleted, see MET-11.
V-1000	No 15. Mercury(II)chloride 0.1% pet (M-004) deleted, see MET-3.
V-1000	No 41. SILVER NITRATE 1.0% aq (S-007) deleted, see MET-32.

V-1000	No 47. Mercury(II)amidochloride 1.0% pet (M-022) deleted, see MET-5
V-1000	No 49. Potassium dicyanoaurate(I) 0.1% aq (P-015) deleted, see MET-31.
V-1000	No 50. Aluminium 100% (A-021) deleted, see MET-6.
V-1000	No 54. Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate 0.5% pet (G-005A) deleted, see MET-10.

Catalogue amendments February 2009

Test Series	Amendment
F-1000	No 15 Benzyl salicylate 2.0 % pet (B-010) changed to 10.0% pet (B-010B).
F-1000	No 16 BENZYL ALCOHOL 1.0% pet (B-008) changed to 10.0% sof.
F-1000	No 32 Amyl cinnamyl alcohol 5.0% pet (A-036) added.
F-1000	No 33 Anise alcohol 10.0% sof (A-037) added.
F-1000	No 34 BENZYL BENZOATE 10.0% pet (B-038) added.
F-1000	No 35 BENZYL CINNAMATE 10.0% pet (B-039) added.
F-1000	No 36 BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL 10.0% pet (B-040) added.
F-1000	No 37 Treemoss absolute 1.0% pet (E-026) added.
F-1000	No 38 α-Isomethyl ionone 10.0% pet (I-017) added.
F-1000	No 39 d-Limonene 10.0% pet (L-006C) added.
F-1000	No 40 Linalool, synthetic 10.0% pet (L-005B) added.
F-1000	No 41 Methyl-2-octynoate 0.2% pet (M-034) added.
C-1000	No 30 Benzyl salicylate changed to 10.0% pet.
C-1000	No 34 Benzyl alcohol changed to 10.0% pet.
MET-1000	No 35 Indium(III)chloride changed to 10.0% aq.
MET-1000	No 37 Indium sulfate changed to 10.0% aq.
MET-1000	No 39 Stannous chloride changed to 1.0% pet.
P-1000	No 12 Benzyl alcohol changed to 10.0% pet.

Catalogue amendments March 2010

Test Series	Amendment
C-1000	No 47 IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE 0.1% pet changed to 0.2% pet (I-008C).
MP-1000	No 12 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxyethoxy)phenyl)propane (BIS-EMA) 1.0% pet changed to 2.0% pet (M-006B).
O-1000	No 35 IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE 0.1% pet changed to 0.2% pet (I-008C).
PL-1000	No 14 Chamomilla Recutita (German Chamomille) 1.0% pet (C-051) added.
V-1000	No 60 Dimethyl fumarate 0.1% pet (D-066A) added.
V-1000	No 61 Dimethyl fumarate 0.01% pet (D-066B) added.
V-1000	No 62 Softisan 649 100% (S-016) added.
V-1000	No 63 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.02% aq (M-035) added.

Catalogue amendments January 2011

Test Series	Amendment
ICB-1000	International comprehensive baseline series– New series.
C-1000	No 43 changed from Euxyl K 400 (Mx 17D) to TOCOPHEROL 100% (T-036).
C-1000	No 50 Peppermint oil 2.0% (P-036) added.
C-1000	No 51 SHELLAC 20.0% alc (S-015) added.
C-1000	No 52 TOCOPHERYL ACETATE 10.0% pet (T-037B) added.
C-1000	No 53 Turpentine peroxides 0.3% pet (T-024B) added.
C-1000	No 54 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.02% aq (M-035) added.
C-1000	No 55 Musk mix 3.0% pet (Mx-10B) added.
C-1000	No 56 OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE 0.1% aq (O-005) added.
F-1000	No 42 Majanthole 5.0% pet (M-033) added.
H-1000	No 28 OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE 0.1% aq (O-005) added.

R-1000	No 26 Thiourea 0.1% pet (T-026) added.
O-1000	No 32 changed from Euxyl K 400 (Mx 17D) to PHENOXYETHANOL 1.0% (P-025) .
V-1000	No 8 Musk mix 3.0% pet (Mx-10B) deleted, see C-55.
V-1000	No 10 Ethoxyquin 0.5% pet (E-003) deleted.
V-1000	No 12 OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE 0.1% aq (O-005) deleted, see C-56 and H-28.
V-1000	No 33 Turpentine peroxides 0.3% o.o (T-024) deleted.
V-1000	No 48 Thiourea 0.1% pet (T-026) deleted, see R-26.
V-1000	No 52 Carba mix 3.0% pet (Mx-06) deleted, see ICB-8.
V-1000	No 58 Compositae mix 1 5.0% (MX22A) deleted.
V-1000	No 59 Mixed dialkyl thiourea 1.0% pet deleted, see ICB-24.
V-1000	No 63 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.02% aq (M-035) deleted, see C-54.

Catalogue amendments January 2012

Test Series	Amendment
C-1000	No 54 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE change in concentration from 0.02% aq (M-035) to 0.2% aq (M-035B).
I-1000	No 2 Diphenylmethane-4,4´-diisocyanate (MDI) change in concentration from 2.0% pet (D-023) to 0.5% pet (D-023B).
V-1000	No 63 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.02% aq (M-035A) added.
V-1000	No 64 Hydroperoxides of Linalool 1.0% pet (H-031) added.
V-1000	No 65 Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032) added.
Other Products	New product: Reading Plate for IQ Ultra™ & IQ Ultimate™ (Plus). Art. No. RP-P

CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Catalogue amendments March 2013

Test Series	Amendment
EP-1000	European photopatch baseline series– New Series.
EPE-1000	European photopatch extended baseline series– New Series.
ICB-1000	No. 73 resp. ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE 5.0% pet O-007 changed to O-007A.
C-1000	No. 53 Turpentine oil oxidized changed to 0.4% pet.
CAD-1000	No. 19 Diclofenac sodium salt 1.0% pet D-061 changed to D-061A.
CAD-1000	No. 29 Ibuprofen 10.0% pet I-010 changed to I-010A.
DMP-1000	No 24 Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate 3.0% pet (S-017) added
DS-1000	No 31 Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate 3.0% pet (S-017) added
I-1000	No 7 Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI) 2.0% pet (P-038) added.
MET-1000	No 43 Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate 3.0% pet (S-017) added
SP-1000	No 2 Promethazine hydrochloride 1.0% pet P-017 changed to P-017A.
SU-1000	No 3 HOMOSALATE 5.0% pet H-024 changed to H-024A.
SU-1000	No 13 ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE 5.0% pet O-007 changed to O-007A.
V-1000	No 56 Olaquindox 1.0% pet (O-008) deleted, see EPE-33.

New Haptens		In Series
B-041	Benzydamine hydrochloride 2.0% pet	EP-7& EPE-7
B-042	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate 1.0% pet	National series
B-043	Bufexamac 5.0% pet	National series
D-067	Dexketoprofen 1.0% pet	EPE-27
E-025	Etofenamate 2.0% pet	EP-15 & EPE-15
F-006	Fenofibrate 10.0% pet	EPE-31
M-036	Methylprednisolone aceponate 1.0% pet	Australian national series
P-017B	Promethazine hydrochloride 0.1% pet	EP-19, EPE-19

P-035	Polysilicone-15 10.0% pet	EPE-25
P-038	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI) 2.0% pet	I-7
S-017	Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate 3.0% pet	DMP-24, DS-31, MET-43

Other New Products

AP-P	Application Device for IQ Ultra™
CoT	Chemo Cobalt Test™

Catalogue amendments January 2014

Test series	Amendment
S-1000	No 18 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
S-1000	No 29 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.2% aq (M-035B) added.
ICB-1000	No 53 changed from LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE 3.0% pet (L-004) to DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065).
ICB-1000	No 54 changed from Triamcinolone acetonide 1.0% pet (T-030) to METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.2% aq (M-035B).
ICB-1000	No 77 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
ICB-1000	No 81 Hydroperoxides of Linalool 1.0% pet (H-031) added.
ICB-1000	No 82 Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032) added.
B-1000	No 15 changed from DIPENTENE (oxidized) 1.0% pet (D-020) to Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032).
C-1000	No 57 DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065) added.
DS-1000	No 19 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
EP-1000	No 14 changed from Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetra methylbutylphenol 10.0% pet containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-032) to Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl-tetramethylbutylphenol 10.0% pet without DECYL

	GLUCOSIDE (M-037).
EP-1000	No 20 DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065) added.
EPE-1000	No 14 changed from Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetra methylbutylphenol 10.0% pet containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-032) to Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol 10.0% pet without DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-037).
EPE-1000	No 34 DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065) added.
F-1000	No 43 Hydroperoxides of Linalool 1.0% pet (H-031) added.
F-1000	No 44 Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032) added.
F-1000	No 45 Perfume mix 6.0% pet (Mx-08) added.
H-1000	No 6 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
H-1000	No 29 DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065) added.
IS-1000	No 5 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
IS-1000	No 9 Mercapto mix changes in concentration from 1.0% pet (Mx-05B) to 2.0% pet (Mx-05A).
IS-1000	No 14 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) changes in concentration from 1.0% pet (M-003B) to 2.0% pet (M-003A).
IS-1000	No 17 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE+ METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE changes in concentration from 0.01% aq (C-009A) to 0.02% aq (C-009B).
IS-1000	No 20 METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE changes in concentration from 0.1% pet (D-049C) to 0.3% pet (D-049A).
IS-1000	No 21 Carba mix 3.0% pet (Mx-06) added.
IS-1000	No 22 Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate 1.0% pet (C-017A) added.
IS-1000	No 23 Compositae mix II 5.0% pet (Mx-29A) added.
IS-1000	No 24 DIAZOLIDINYL UREA 2.0% pet (D-044A) added.
IS-1000	No 25 Fragrance mix II 14.0% pet (Mx-25) added.
IS-1000	No 26 Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate 1.0% pet (H-021B)

	added.
IS-1000	No 27 Lyral 5.0% pet (L-003) added.
IS-1000	No 28 N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD) 0.1% pet (I-004) added.
IS-1000	No 29 Paraben mix 16.0% pet (Mx-03C) added.
IS-1000	No 30 Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1% pet (Mx-18) added.
IS-1000	No 31 Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin 10.0% pet (T-010) added.
IS-1000	No 32 METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE 0.2% aq (M-035B) added.
O-1000	No 25 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
O-1000	No 27 changed from DIPENTENE (oxidized) 1.0% pet (D-020) to Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032).
PL-1000	No 15 (+)-Usnic acid 0.1% pet (U-005) added.
PL-1000	No 16 Atranorin 0.1% pet (A-016) added.
PL-1000	No 17 Evernic acid 0.1% pet (E-017) added.
SH-1000	No 12 FORMALDEHYDE changes in concentration from 1.0% aq (F-002A) to 2.0% aq (F-002B).
SP-1000	Scandinavian Photo Patch Series – Deleted series.
SP-1000	No 1 TRICLOCARBAN 1.0% pet (T-013) deleted, see EPE-20 and O-24.
SP-1000	No 2 Promethazine hydrochloride (P-017A) 1.0% pet deleted, present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.
SP-1000	No 3 PABA 10.0% pet (A-006C) deleted, see EP-7, EPE-7, SU-2.
SP-1000	No 4 3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS) 1.0% pet (T-012) deleted, present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.
SP-1000	No 5 Chlorpromazine hydrochloridedeleted 0.1% pet (C-011) deleted, see EPE-32.
SP-1000	No 6 BENZOPHENONE-3 10.0% pet (H-014C) deleted, see ICB-34, C-25, DS-7, EP-1, EPE-1, SU-6.
SP-1000	No 7 6-METHYL COUMARIN 1.0% pet (M-010A) deleted, see V-66
SP-1000	No 8 Bithionol 1.0% pet (B-014) deleted, present in

	national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.
SP-1000	No 9 2,2´-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL) 1.0% pet (F-001) deleted, see present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.
SP-1000	No 10 (+)-Usnic acid 0.1% pet (U-005) deleted, see PL-15.
SP-1000	No 11 Atranorin 0.1% pet (A-016) deleted, see PL-16.
SP-1000	No 12 Wood mix 20.0% pet (Mx-09) deleted.
SP-1000	No 13 Evernic acid 0.1% pet (E-017) deleted, see PL-17.
SP-1000	No 14 Peru balsam 25.0% pet (B-001) deleted, see S-15, ICB-19, DMP-22, H-14, SP-14, BS-10.
SP-1000	No 15 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS) 0.1% pet (T-001) deleted, see V-67.
SP-1000	No 16 Hexachlorophene 1.0% pet (H-001) deleted, see present in national series. Please visit www.chemotechnique.se for further information.
SP-1000	No 17 CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE 0.5% aq (C-005) deleted, see C-16, LU-3.
SP-1000	No 18 TRICLOSAN 2.0% pet (T-014) deleted, see ICB-60, C-9, EPE-28, O-18.
SP-1000	No 19 Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 1.0% pet (D-021) deleted, see V-68.
SP-1000	No 20 Perfume mix 6.0% pet (Mx-08) deleted, see F-45.
SU-1000	No 17 changed from Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol 10.0% pet containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-032) to Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol 10.0% pet without DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-037).
SU-1000	No 21 DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet (D-065) added.
V-1000	No 5 3,3´,5,5´-Tetramethylbenzidine 0.1 pet (T-004) deleted.
V-1000	No 55 Phosphorus sesquisulfide 0.5% pet (P-030) deleted.
V-1000	No 64 Hydroperoxides of Linalool 1.0% pet (H-031) deleted, see ICB-81, F-43.
V-1000	No 65 Hydroperoxides of Limonene 0.3% pet (H-032) deleted, see ICB-82, F-44.
V-1000	No 66 6-METHYL COUMARIN 1.0% pet (M-010A) added.

V-1000	No 67 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS) 0.1% pet (T-001) added.
V-1000	No 68 Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 1.0% pet (D-021) added.
V-1000	No 69 Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutyl-phenol 10.0% pet containing DECYL GLUCOSIDE (M-032) added.
V-1000	No 70 SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE 0.25% aq (S-018) added.

New haptens		**In Series**
D-065	DECYL GLUCOSIDE 5.0% pet	ICB-53, C-57, EP-20, EPE-34, H-29, SU-21
M-037	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol 10.0% pet without DECYL GLUCOSIDE	EP-14, EPE-14, SU-17
S-018	SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE 0.25% aq	V-70

Deleted haptens		**In Series**
D-020	DIPENTENE (oxidized) 1.0% pet	B-15, O-27
D-049C	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARO-NITRILE 0.1% pet	IS-20
Mx-09	Wood mix 20.0% pet	SP-12
P-030	Phosphorus sesquisulfide 0.5% pet	V-55
T-004	3,3´,5,5´-Tetramethylbenzidine 0.1% pet	V-5

Catalogue amendments January 2015

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		In Series
Mx-30	Textile dye mix 6.6% pet	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		In Series
B-009	BENZYLPARABEN 3.0% pet	V-24
N-003	SOLVENT BLACK 5 1.0% pet	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 t(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		In Series
R-006B	Reactive Blue 238 1.0% pet	TF-24

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