



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS



PATCH TEST PRODUCTS
& REFERENCE MANUAL
2013

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

2013



**The complete
range of products for
Patch Testing**



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Preface by Professor Magnus Bruze

To arrive at a diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis or irritant contact dermatitis patch testing is required to establish or rule out, respectively, clinically relevant contact allergies. Sometimes, patch testing is also justified in the diagnostic work-up of other dermatological conditions. The dermatologist depends on manufacturers and suppliers of patch test preparations which can offer a wide selection of contact sensitizers including those recently identified as sensitizers.

Malmö in January 2013

Magnus Bruze

Professor

Chairman of the International Contact Dermatitis
Research Group (ICDRG)



Foreword by Bo Niklasson, CEO

First of all I would like to thank all our faithful customers for your support during the past year.

Also, welcome all new customers and, to extend our service, the new companies that we have added to our global network of distributors.

Chemotechnique Diagnostic's 32 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 the ongoing support and contributions of our product-user base of physicians. As a result, Chemotechnique Diagnostics is recognized as the world leading patch test producing company with the widest global distribution network and product range. Our commitment is to continue serving dermatology in future years... maintaining our leadership position.

We are proud that we have the widest distribution network globally as service and highest quality in all we do is our primary focus. 2012 has been a year full of several new projects and challenges and we have built and have now in place another state of the art machine to produce the IQ Ultra test chambers. We have seen steady growing sales volumes of the IQ Ultra Chambers and the new machine is an important step to increase production capacity.

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Our new Application Device for IQ Ultra was introduced during late autumn and was quite appreciated due to its user friendly function and design.

The new European Photopatch Baseline Series (EP-1000) plus extended version (EPE-1000) were introduced during the ESCD meeting in Malmö in May as a result of the work done in collaboration with the European Photopatch Taskforce group. The additions and amendments in our range are found at the end of the 2013 Patch Test Products & Reference Manual.

We have continued to be involved in patch testing workshops and seminars in several countries where patch testing needs to be developed and trust that these educational efforts will be of great importance.

We are focused on research and development to produce new and relevant haptens for patch testing as well as new products in the Medical Device sector and we enjoy working with Contact Dermatitis Groups and Societies. We now look forward to 2013 and to continue to expand our already wide selection of haptens and as an example we will introduce the Australian Baseline series based on the experience from the Australian Contact Dermatitis Research Group. Further research has been done with results supporting the importance of including the two important fragrance haptens, Hydroperoxides of Linalool (H-031) and Limonene (H-032), in Baseline series for routine screening.

As a result of our work to have a new fresh graphic profile in place for the new 2013 Patch Test Products & Reference Manual you will note a change in design made in collaboration with David Niklasson. Our logo remains the same to show that our brand name represents our ongoing commitment to serve dermatology on a global basis.

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 2013.

Bo Niklasson
President & CEO





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**Patch Test Products
authorized by the ICDRG**

Distributed Worldwide



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The Chemotechnique Story*

Preamble

Chemotechnique Diagnostics was founded in 1981 by Bo Niklasson, at that time active in the clinical and scientific work at the Department of Occupational Dermatology in Malmö University Hospital, Sweden. This chapter is an attempt to summarize my work of 30 years in developing the company from a small side activity to a world leading company in the field of patch testing products currently providing products to around 90 countries.

Dedication and acknowledgments by Bo Niklasson, founder and president of Chemotechnique Diagnostics



I want to dedicate this chapter to my dear wife Marie with a lot of love, she has given me faithful support and encouragement since the start of the company, a great inspiration for me and a discussion partner in strategic planning on many occasions. Without her support as a working partner in building the company, it would not exist today.

To my bright daughter Helena for valuable legal advise related to intellectual property, to my artistic and inventive son David for brilliant ideas within industrial and graphic design, to my son in law Fredrik for skillful help with economy and web design, to my father Göte and mother Lill who provided money for the first balance in the lab, to Göte who gave valuable practical help in the first period of the business after his retirement, to my wonderful staff for skillful and hard work, to Sven-Inge Svensson KPMG

for professional accounting and advise, to Dan Lindmark at Lindmark Welinder law firm for precious overall legal advise, to Jan Stureson at Price Waterhouse Coopers for valuable advise in company organization and strategic planning, to Magnus Hilleskog for skillfully managing the land and premises, to Tommy Lindén for great artwork in catalogs and marketing material and to Magnus Hansson for incredible design and construction of equipment and machines, all of you have been of great help over the past decades.

In the chapter I mention persons that have been important and related to the business in many different ways, I will most likely forget some as my memory not always serves me and therefore I take the opportunity to apologize for

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this already in the beginning of the chapter.

The clinical work and the start of the Company

The birth of Chemotechnique Diagnostics took place in 1981 in Malmö, Sweden. At that time I had a few years before, in 1978, by Professor Bertil Magnusson and Professor Bert Björkner been offered the opportunity to be part of the new Department of Occupational Dermatology at the University Hospital in Malmö as responsible chemist for the patch testing laboratory.

I am grateful for all knowledge and guidance that was given to me during my work at the clinic from Professor Sigfrid Fregert, Professor Bertil Magnusson, Professor Halvor Möller and Professor Bert Björkner later followed by Professor Magnus Bruze. I was involved in many research projects including Bert's thesis work covering occupational contact allergy to acrylates where I did most of the analytical work and a lot of the Guinea Pig Maximization work originally developed by Magnusson and Kligman. My background within Chemistry and Biomedicine, later followed by Dermatology courses as well as my experience from the clinical work, gave me insight and means to develop a number of different test series related to various occupations and exposures to a wide variety of haptens. These substances were found in products handled at the work place in many different industrial environments. Numerous contacts with companies producing such products providing information on ingredients facilitated the selection of substances to be investigated. An important aspect of patch testing is the knowledge how to prepare the patients own products brought in from the work place. I was offered the opportunity to share my experience in this field by professor Jere Guin in his book *Practical Contact Dermatitis* from 1995 (McGraw Hill) as well as providing hapten information in *Handbook of Occupational Dermatology* by Kanerva, Wahlberg and Maibach in the year 2000. One important compound that we discovered many contact allergies to was the preservative with the brand name Kathon CG manufactured by Rohm and Haas company in USA. This became a quite sensitive issue and the chief toxicologist from the company visited us to discuss the matter. Other interesting compounds causing outbreaks of allergic contact dermatitis were various acrylates in the printing industry.

The actual reason for starting the company was related to a Swedish multicenter clinical trial of a new test series of haptens for diagnosing contact allergy in dental staff and patients undergoing dental treatments. The name of the series for the selected haptens was "Dental Screening series". The clinics had to get the material for testing and as such the possibility and proper time to prepare the material at the clinic was simply not available. The result after discussing the project with the hospital legal department was to provide the material through a company instead of the clinic. So, I took on the task, start-



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ed the company in 1981, at that time named Kemoteknik, and assisted in the initial period by my coworker Björn Edman at the Dermatology department. The research work investigating the dental screening series was completed and resulted in a publication in Contact Dermatitis.

The development of the company

My wife Marie was directly involved in the work and remained so for many years with important contributions to the development of the company. The activities in the company were divided after a short period in such a way that the continued development and sales of a computer software named Daluk, for the management of patch testing data, which was Björn's "baby" was taken over by him and he started a company of his own to manage this. I could then fully focus on the development of new test series of haptens as there was in my experience a great lack of commercially available substances in the beginning of the 80's. What existed was the limited Trolab range made by the Danish pharmacists Trolle Lassen in Copenhagen. In this period of



time I learned how to become an entrepreneur and started to build an international market organization through distributors. It was hard work as I, like many other small entrepreneurs, started in the basement of my house and as this was a side activity to my normal work at the clinic, the working hours were long and arduous.

The company changed its name to Chemotechnique Diagnostics in 1984 and our neighbors daughter Elisabet Magnusson, a freshly graduated chemist, was employed and she has remained a faithful coworker throughout this long period of time. Continued research and development of selected test series took place and the range expanded year by year. Also, the distribution network continued to expand and worth mentioning is the first distributor Bill van der Bend, in the Netherlands followed by Eddy Luyckx (Dermat), in Belgium. I continued working at the Department of Occupational and Environmental Dermatology until 1995 when time just wasn't enough to allow me to keep on at the same time running and developing the company. I was grateful for the 17 years I spent at the clinic and thankful for all valuable time that I spent with colleagues, involved in the patient investigations and research work that resulted in many publications over the years. As the company grew the production facilities grew as well and several moves to new

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buildings and locations took place within the Malmö area. The most recent move was made in 2005 and when looking back I find that the adventure started in a 30m² basement and now the operations take place in a 1600 m² industrial building in Vellinge just south of Malmö. The latest move involved a lot of work as a completely new state of the art laboratory had to be built at

the same time as trying to keep deliveries and production going without too much interruption. All details fulfilling the requirements of a pharmaceutical laboratory working under GMP/GLP conditions needed to be put in place when designing the lab. When the move was completed it was a great pleasure to start working in a modern building with large storage facilities as well. Also, the continuous growth of number of staff in the laboratory, medical device department and order and customer service has been a pleasure to follow and I greatly value the hard work and contributions to the development of the business that my coworkers provide. During many years a lot of money,



energy and time have been invested in developing methods and setting up new equipment in the laboratory for production and analysis such as HPLC, GC, FT-IR (Chromatography and Spectroscopy) etc. Worth mentioning is the intricate machine that fills and labels the syringes which was built from scratch through a valuable cooperation with the construction engineer Magnus Hansson who has been involved in building several other machines including test chamber production machines. The continuous work in research and development of new test substances has resulted in the widest range of commercially available haptens, now covering around 550 test preparations, and new material will be added continually depending on the needs from the dermatology field. Parallel to this development has been the development of the company website with the primary focus to provide an extensive multilingual database of knowledge about the haptens as a service to the practicing dermatologist and to the patients. My dedication to the field of diagnostic methods in contact allergy will result in several new additions in the coming years that will facilitate the work and enhance the quality of the methodology.



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Distribution network, marketing and cooperation with Contact Dermatitis Research Groups

I have enjoyed a thrilling voyage over the years in building a worldwide network of distributors ranging from small countries in the third world region to large industrialized countries. At present distribution covers around 90 countries. In the early days a major breakthrough was to set up the North American distribution through George Davy of Dormer Laboratories in Toronto, Canada, and long term valuable cooperation has been established with Crawford Pharmaceuticals in the UK, Laboratoire Destaing in France and many other companies impossible to list in this limited section. Over the

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decades, participation in numerous congresses such as ACDS/AAD, EADV, World Congress of Dermatology, ISCD, ESCD, and many domestic congresses throughout the world has been thrilling as I have been fortunate to visit many places and follow the scientific development in the area of contact dermatitis. I also remember interesting visits long ago to St John's Hospital in London to meet Dr Etain Cronin, to Middle Road Hospital in Singapore



AAD San Francisco 2008

to meet Professor Che Leok Goh, Professor Howard Maibach at School of Medicine USCF in San Francisco and Professor An Goossens at Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven. Visits to Professor Jean-Pierre Lepoittevin and Dr Elena Gimenez-Arnau, Laboratoire de Dermato-Chimie, CHU, Strasbourg to learn how to purify sesquiterpene lactones, to Odense University Hospital to learn more about the “allergen data bank” of Professor Klaus E Andersen and several other clinics proved to be most valuable. What has given me special satisfaction is to have been able to inspire and share the knowledge in how to perform patch testing in clinics in countries such as Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, China and Macedonia.

The cooperation with important contact dermatitis groups started with the International Contact Dermatitis Group (ICDRG) where I got to know Jan E. Wahlberg, Jean-Marie Lachapelle, Howard Maibach, Chee Leok Goh, Iris Ale, Peter Elsner, Susanna Freeman, Ritsuko Hayakawa, Lasse Kanerva and Matti Hannuksela. The cooperation with the European and Environmental Contact Dermatitis Research Group (EECDRG) providing material for multicenter studies has been most important as well as cooperation with the North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG) providing material for studies of contact allergy frequency starting from 1992. My memberships in the European and American Societies of Contact Dermatitis have further facilitated the development of new products. Also cooperation with several



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Nice 2011

domestic groups to provide national baseline series for haptens has been a priority and it has been a pleasure to get to know many skillful dermatologists in the field, too many to mention by name in this limited section. Material for many different multicenter studies including perfume ingredients, corticosteroids, sunscreens, pharmaceuticals and

substances causing photocontact allergy has originated from our Swedish laboratory and now current research is being done in cooperation with Professor Ann-Therese Karlberg at Dermatochemistry and Skin Allergy, Department of Chemistry, University of Gothenburg to develop suitable test substances for important fragrance haptens.

Since 1981 I have worked parallel to my two main colleagues in the production of patch test products, Hermal in Germany who bought the Trolab brand in 1981 represented by Theodor Schumacher, and Laila Malinen of Epitest in Finland producing the Finn Chamber. The competition has been balanced and on ethical grounds which should be natural but cannot be taken for granted.

Patch test chambers and general considerations

One day many years ago I said to myself, what are actually the basic requirements for a test chamber as an aid in diagnosing contact allergy?

Well, first of all it must be made of an inert material so that no reaction takes place between the material in the chamber and the test preparation applied on the surface of the chamber. Second, it must not elicit any allergic reaction in itself. Third, the carrier tape



EADV Prague 2012

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must be of such quality that it sticks well to the skin so that no reinforcement tape is needed and it should not cause any irritation apart from rare cases of hyper-reactivity to tape material. Ideally, the carrier tape should be of a material such as thin elastic water resistant polyurethane to allow patients to take showers, exercise etc during the test period. Fourth, the test chamber must also provide good occlusion onto the skin. The chamber should also keep the substance within the chamber compartment to prevent leakage. Ideally it should also be able to be loaded in advance to make patch testing more efficient. With growing global awareness of environmental pollution we also recognized the importance of identifying materials for disposable products that would be recyclable. Now, what type of test chamber was used in most clinics? The only chamber that existed apart from less used non-chamber patches such as the AI Test designed by professor Pirilä in 1975. Did it match the requirements? When ticking off the boxes I did not find that the requirements were met by Finn Chambers. The environmental concern caused me to do a calculation based on a reasonable assumption of use that resulted in the finding that aluminum corresponding to more than 50,000 Coca Cola tins (33 cl) was just thrown away without recycling and thus polluting the environment.

The key development question was what improvements could be made in a new test chamber? First of all the material needed to be inert and recyclable and polyethylene was therefore chosen. The form could perhaps be changed from round to another shape. Some researchers had proposed a square form to better distinguish allergic from irritant reactions so I chose this form. The carrier tape I chose was an extensively used hypo allergenic surgical tape from 3M. Water resistant polyurethane tapes were tried as well but for technical reasons it was at that time difficult to finalize this carrier tape. Also, as an additional feature I wanted the test unit to be able to be preloaded at the clinic to save preparation time. The chamber should be made as an injection-moulded chamber. The test unit was then designed but the difficult task of designing and manufacturing a pneumatic machine that could produce this chamber remained. To make a long story short the machine was completed in 1993 after several difficulties during the process and the production of the IQ Chambers (IQ expressing Inert & Quadrate features) could finally be initiated.

In my mind one should always be open to improvements to existing techniques and devices. So, after almost 10 years in production I reflected on the features of the IQ Chambers and what improvements that could be made. The filter papers had to be inserted manually each time a test solution should be applied. The size of the tape unit was too big to allow several test series to be applied at the same time and the chamber material was rather inflexible.



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One early morning, an inspiring and thrilling thought came into my mind; why not use layers of laminated tapes with an integrated filter paper? The patient comfort using such soft material must be far better. Also, now was the time to make sure that the chamber really did prevent leakage, so the rim of the chamber should be equipped with an adhesive to make the chamber become a closed cell. The design of the IQ Ultra® Chamber took place and a patent application was soon filed. The design and production of the machine to be used for serial production of the chambers was made and our team endured a lot of struggle to arrive at the actual production of the chambers in 2003. The process of handling elastic

tapes and the actual lamination process proved to be far more complicated than first anticipated. The improvements were in place and now for the first time in the history of patch testing a smooth soft flexible chamber made of inert polyethylene foam with double sided adhesive material, with an integrated filter paper forming a test unit with a suitable small size, utilizing the same principle of preloading as the IQ Chamber and with an ability to secure the test preparation within the chamber was available. The protection cover plate was made in such a way that each chamber with its content (if preloaded) was isolated in the airtight compartment of the cover.

After a few years in production I once again thought of how to overcome the difficulties in using the thin elastic polyurethane carrier tape to allow the patients to go on with daily life taking showers, performing heavy work and taking exercise. The technical aspects of handling a 25 micron thin film are intricate. Through a most valuable cooperation with our skillful developers, we were finally able to arrive at a converted film that fulfilled the criteria. I thought this was the ultimate solution and the product was therefore branded IQ Ultimate™ with an aim to become the gold standard in this area.

General considerations

As a general reflection on patch test systems, the system needs to be very flexible and new substances should be able to be added as soon as there is a need depending on exposure and possible outbreaks of dermatitis in a certain area. One such example is the recent sofa dermatitis outbreak due to Dimethyl

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fumarate found in anti-mold sachets hidden in a certain brand of Chinese sofas. This is why legislation must not classify the patch test substances into pharmaceuticals which then makes introduction into the market a long term and costly issue thus limiting the range to only the few most frequently found compounds eliciting contact allergy. The consequence will also be that part of the range after some time will be obsolete and several new important compounds will be lacking due to time and cost factors. The test substances are haptens and not full antigens and therefore not able to induce an immune reaction as a stand alone compound. The full antigen (allergen) capability which depends on several biological factors is the basis for this kind of classification which then should not be relevant in this context. The traditionally used term allergen should be replaced by hapten and the relevant classification should be Medical Device Class 1.

Reflections

Every day has been a day of learning, from continued research and cooperation with colleagues within the actual science to legal matters and distribution agreements, writing patents, economy finance and tax, marketing plans and material, company management, organization and staff management, machine construction and design, website development and much more, always new things to learn.



ISCD Kyoto 2009



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My mission and dedication to the field of contact allergy has been, and will continue to be, to serve all those hard working physicians with the diagnostic tools they need to make a correct diagnosis, all for the benefit of the patients whom we are all ultimately there for.

How little did I know in the beginning of the 80's that a small side activity would take me to the corners of the world, to see such beautiful places, to meet so many bright and wonderful people in science, business and elsewhere, to experience such interesting cultures and to see and admire Gods creation in nature in the most remarkable places.

*) Amended form published by J.M. Lachapelle in Giant Steps in Patch Testing, A Historical Memoir. Bo Niklasson, The Chemotechnique Story. 2010, ISBN 978-0-9773571-2-3

Bo Niklasson

CEO, President and founder of
Chemotechnique Diagnostics
Vellinge, Sweden, 2013



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Snapshots from the production





Chemoteknique Diagnostics Products

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.

Products	Art. No.	Page
NEW Application Device for IQ Ultra™	AP-P	17
NEW Chemo Cobalt Test™	CoT	16
Chemo Nickel Test™	NT	16
Chemo Skin Marker- Slim™	SMS	15
Chemo Skin Marker- UV™	SMUV	15
Chemo Skin Marker- Regular™	SM	15
IQ Ultra™ Chambers; 100 x 10 chambers	IQ-U	18-26
IQ Chambers; 100 x 10 chambers	IQ-100	16
Plastic Hapten Tray	Tray	-
Reading Plate for		
IQ Chamber™	RP	-
IQ Ultra™	RP-U	-
IQ Ultra™(Plus)	RP-P	22-23
Ultraviolet Lamp (handheld)	UV-Lamp	15

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Haptens & Skin Markers

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. You may download our electronic catalogue in pdf format from our website www.chemotechnique.se.

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. It is also important that the testing and interpretation of the result is performed by an experienced physician. The raw material used is of the highest purity and treated so that extremely small particles are formed and incorporated in the white petrolatum used as a vehicle.

The substances with a petrolatum vehicle are supplied in 5 ml polypropylene syringes, while those in a liquid solution are supplied in 8 ml polypropylene



dropper bottles. 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. The white petrolatum used as a vehicle comes from Penreco. As a rule, we produce the purest and most homogeneous contamination-free haptens. We also provide the special **Chemo Skin Marker- Regular™** to mark the patch test site. This convenient marker contains Methylrosaniline and Silver nitrate for prolonged staining of the skin. For dark skin types or when a non staining ink is required we offer **Chemo Skin Marker- UV™** and a suitable UV-lamp for easy reading.



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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., Yazgar 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.



New 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.

Test Chambers

Chemotechnique Diagnostics offers two types of test chambers; IQ Chambers™ and IQ Ultra™ chambers. Both test units offers the feature of re-attaching the tape to a stiff plastic cover to prepare test units in advance. For easy and fast loading of the test chambers use the Application Device. Reading plates are offered to facilitate reading of the test reactions.

Delivery on Request Haptens

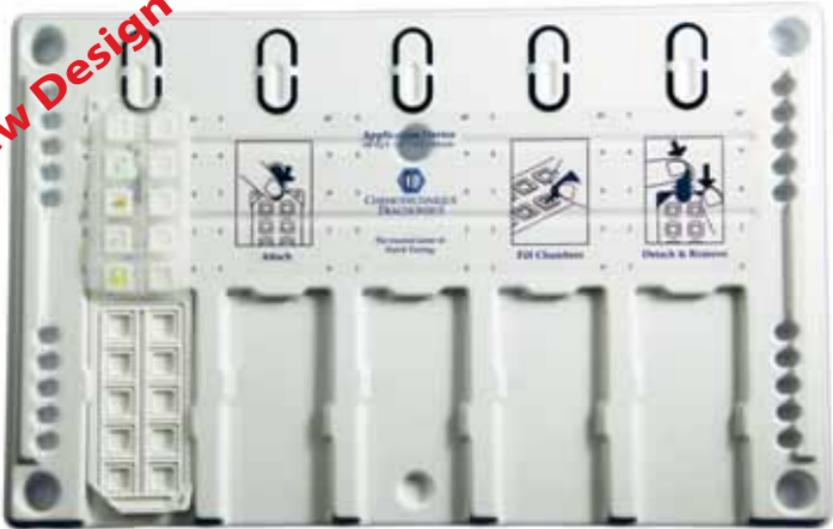
An additional selection of Delivery on Request haptens (DOR) not shown in the catalogue can be quoted upon your request.

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Application Device for IQ Ultra™

Efficient loading of IQ Ultra™ test units

New Design



The device significantly facilitates preloading of multiple test units. This is convenient in preparing test series in advance, such as the Baseline series, for a suitable number of patients.

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

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 device has a low weight of only 0.3 kg.





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IQ Ultra™

Move up to IQ Ultra™!

Patented Inert Quadrate design provides ease in differentiating between allergic and irritant reactions

Polyethylene foam, inert & additive free. No risk of chemical interaction between the hapten and the patch test chamber

Plastic protective cover - to protect the preloaded unit

Adhesive layer on chamber rim to eliminate hapten leakage

Filter paper in each chamber for easy handling of liquids

High quality surgical tape
Hypoallergenic and latex free

Thin, soft, inert and additive free polyethylene foam maximizes patient comfort

Facilitates advance chamber filling → Improved staff efficiency

Aluminum free and recyclable → Environmentally friendly



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Features/Benefits

The IQ Ultra™ patch test unit has important advances:

Each chamber has a filter paper incorporated which eliminates adding loose filter papers to facilitate handling of liquid haptens.

- The rim of each chamber has an adhesive layer to optimize adhesion to the skin and to eliminate leakage. This makes IQ Ultra™ a closed-cell system enhancing occlusion and confining the test reaction within the chamber parameter.
- The size of the IQ Ultra™ is small to allow the application of multiple test units to patients' backs.
- The chambers are made of thin and soft polyethylene foam material to maximize patient comfort.
- The highest quality hypoallergenic surgical tape is used for the IQ Ultra™. Each strip of 10 chambers of IQ Ultra™ is attached to a protective plastic cover with corresponding compartments which makes it possible to re-attach the tape after advance filling of the chambers with the haptens.
- The Application device for IQ Ultra™ makes advance filling of test substances even easier. The device is specifically designed for the IQ Ultra™. It is cost effective and saves nurses/technicians time, as they can prepare test series up to two weeks prior to use. Volatile haptens such as acrylates and fragrances should not be preloaded.

Product Information

- IQ Ultra™ is made of additive-free polyethylene plastic foam with a filter paper incorporated.
- IQ Ultra™ is supplied in units of 10 chambers (in 2 rows of 5 chambers/row) on a hypoallergenic non woven adhesive tape.
- The tape with the chambers has a protective plastic cover with 10 corresponding compartments. The cover makes it possible to re-attach the tape to the cover after advance filling of the chambers with haptens.
- The volume of the chamber is 32 µl and the inside area of the chamber is 64mm².
- The width of the tape is 52mm and the length is 118mm.

Packaging & Service

The IQ Ultra™ is supplied in cardboard boxes containing 100 units per box (100x10 chambers). A **Reading Plate for IQ Ultra™** is supplied in each box. The IQ Ultra™ is available worldwide through the extensive network of Chemotechnique Diagnostics distributors.

For patent information visit www.chemotechnique.se



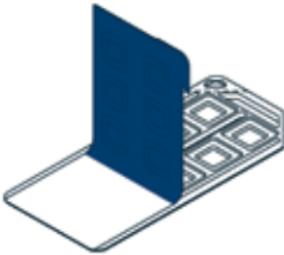
Patch Test Instructions for IQ Ultra™



1. Detach one or two of the perforated corners. Let the corner(s) stay on the tape.



2. If the Application Device (AP-P) is used: slide the IQ Ultra™ unit into the device .



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



4. If the Application Device (AP-P) is used: attach the tape to the device by pressing the clip.

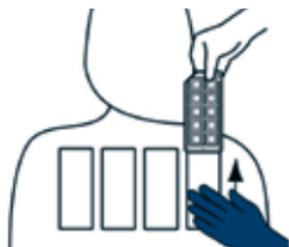


5. Apply the test preparations starting with the first hapten in the lower left chamber. Lower left = upper left on the patient.



6. If the Application Device (AP-P) is used: detach the IQ Ultra™ unit from the clip. Remove the unit from the device.

...the trusted name in patch testing



7. Remove the corner(s) and apply the unit onto the back. Press with the palms on the tape for about 5 seconds.



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

General considerations

Applying the patch test units on the patient

When applying the test patches 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 series 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 some ethanol. Unless the patient has very dry or oily skin there is no need to put on extra reinforcement tape to secure the patches. 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.

Liquid haptens

When applying liquid haptens, apply a drop of the test solution to the filter paper in the chamber (about 25 μ l). The amount should be just enough to properly moisten the filter paper.

Preloading

Most of the haptens can be preloaded on IQ Ultra for up to two weeks. If preloading of the chamber is done for storage in the refrigerator, do not pre-load liquid haptens and volatile substances such as acrylates or fragrances.

Record form

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



Precautions

The patient should not take any cortisone or medications altering the immune system during the test, avoid taking showers and avoid exposure of the back to the sunlight.

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 red button "Patient Information" to get a printable copy.

Interpretation

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. At day 3, a weak erythema from the frames might be present in patients with sensitive skin. Some clinics prefer to add an initial reading when the tape units are removed. If this is made, allow initial skin irritation from the backing tape and the foam frame tape to subside, as well as reduction of the visual imprint on the skin due to the high skin occlusion of the chambers.

Use the IQ Ultra 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



Photo by courtesy of Dr. Radoslaw Spienak

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Patch test procedure visualized



1. Application Device. Small size permits several units. For normal skin no reinforcement tape is needed.



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



3. Application of the test units. Remove the corner(s) and apply the unit onto the back. 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 haptens location.



General information & references for IQ Chambers™ & IQ Ultra™

The basic requirements for a patch test chamber involves using an inert material applied to a hypoallergenic tape providing good occlusion and fixation of the test unit to the skin.

The material of IQ Chambers™ is inert, additive free polyethylene and IQ Ultra™ is inert, additive free polyethylene foam and the opening of the chamber is square to make it easier to differentiate between allergic and irritant reactions. Undesired side effects in the form of allergic reactions to the test unit itself are avoided due to the chemical stability of the polyethylene plastic.¹⁻²⁴ The effect of reactive test substances on the test chamber which may result in secondary toxic reactions during the patch test, is also avoided due to polyethylene's chemical resistance to these types of substances.²⁵⁻³¹ By using inert plastic material such as polyethylene, the risk of inactivation, modification and absorption of the hapten during contact with the surface of the test chamber is avoided.^{32-33, 35} Considering these facts, the importance and advantages of using chambers made of inert plastic material has been demonstrated.^{31,34, 36-42}

Patents for IQ Ultra™ granted in several countries

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Photopatch testing (PPT) General information and methodology¹

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 newly introduced 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)



UV-Therapy and Photodiagnosis system UV 802 L from Waldmann



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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 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 COADEX. 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; O= 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/cm² 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.

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

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Chemotechnique Diagnostics Website!

Visit www.chemotechnique.se

Here, you can find more information on all available haptens, the national baseline series, Patient Information sheets, Patient Record forms, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and additional information about patch testing.

The Chemotechnique Diagnostics "Patch Test Products & Reference Manual" for 2013 is also available for downloading as a pdf from the web site

Some of these services require a free login account, so please visit www.chemotechnique.se to get your login.



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Patch Test Hapten Series

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Upon request;

Australian Baseline, Belgium Baseline, British Baseline, Finnish Baseline, Korean Baseline, North American Baseline Series, North American Photopatch, Swedish Baseline, Hungarian Baseline, Indian Baseline. Composition and test record forms are available for all our series on the website

www.chemotechnique.se. Due to frequent changes in the national baseline series, these are not listed in the printed catalogue.

A great number of Delivery on Request happens (DOR) not shown in the catalogue can be quoted upon your request.

Patch Test Record Form

Example of a Patch Test Record Form, available at www.chemotechnique.se

Physician	PATCH TEST RECORD FORM		
Chemotechnique Diagnostics Modemgatan 9 Modemgatan 9 Vellinge Sweden fax:040 466700 tel:040 466077	--Chemotechnique Hapten Series--		
Name of patient:	European Baseline Series - S-1000	Date of birth:	
Date of test:	Date of reading 1:	Date of reading 2:	
1.Potassium dichro... 0.5 pet		15.Balsam Peru 25.0 pet	
2.4-Phenylenediami... 1.0 pet		16.4-tert-Butylphen... 1.0 pet	
3.Thiuram mix 1.0 pet		17.2-Mercaptobenzot... 2.0 pet	
4.Neomycin sulfate 20.0 pet		18.Formaldehyde 1.0 AQ	
5.Cobalt(II) chlor... 1.0 pet		19.Fragrance mix 8.0 pet	
6.Benzocaine 5.0 pet		20.Sesquiterpenelac... 0.1 pet	
7.Nickelsulfate he... 5.0 pet		21.1-(3-Chloroallyl)... 1.0 pet	
8.Clioquinol 5.0 pet		22.2-Methoxy-6-n-pe... 0.01 pet	
9.Colophony 20.0 pet		23.5-Chloro-2-methy... 0.01 AQ	
10.Paraben mix 16.0 pet		24.Budesonide 0.01 pet	
11.N-Isopropyl-N-ph... 0.1 pet		25.Tixocortol-21-pi... 0.1 pet	
12.Wool alcohols 30.0 pet		26.Methylidibromoglu... 0.5 pet	
13.Mercapto mix 2.0 pet		27.Fragrance mix II 14.0 pet	
14.Epoxy resin 1.0 pet		28.Lyral 5.0 pet	
Abbreviations :			
Modemgatan 9 S-235 39 Vellinge, SWEDEN Phone: +46 (0)40-46 60 77 Fax: +46 (0)40-46 67 00 E-mail: info@chemotechnique.se			
2010-12-06 07:58:41			



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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
European Baseline Series S-1000		
1. Potassium dichromate	0.5 pet	P-014A
2. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)	1.0 pet	P-006
3. Thiuram mix	1.0 pet	Mx-01
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	T-006
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide	0.25	D-019
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
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	B-020
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	0.5	C-023
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5	M-003
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5	D-003
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5	M-016
14. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A	1.0 pet	E-002
15. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN*	25.0 pet	B-001
16. 4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)	1.0 pet	B-024
17. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	2.0 pet	M-003A
18. FORMALDEHYDE	1.0 aq	F-002A
19. Fragrance mix I*	8.0 pet	Mx-07
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	A-014
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0	O-001
20. Sesquiterpene lactone mix	0.1 pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone	0.033	A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033	D-056
-Costunolide	0.033	C-039
21. QUATERNIUM-15	1.0 pet	C-007A
22. 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone	0.01 pet	M-008
23. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.01 aq	C-009A
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-2
-LyrAl	2.5	L-003
-CITRAL	1.0	C-036
-FARNESOL	2.5	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0.5	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025
-COUMARIN	2.5	C-038
28. LyrAl	5.0 pet	L-003

Revised March 2008

It is strongly recommended to make an additional reading of the test on day 7.

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Compound

Conc. Veh.
%(w/w)

Art. No.

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 diethylthiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0		Z-003
	-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0		Z-002
9.	Neomycin sulfate*	20.0	pet	N-001
10.	Thiuram mix*	1.0	pet	Mx-01
	-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25		T-006
	-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25		T-005
	-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25		T-002
	-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide	0.25		D-019
11.	Clobetasol-17-propionate	1.0	pet	C-028
12.	Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride	1.0	pet	E-005
13.	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0	pet	E-002
14.	QUATERNIUM-15*	2.0	pet	C-007B
15.	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)*	1.0	pet	B-024
16.	Mercapto mix	1.0	pet	Mx-05B
	-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide	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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
17. N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)*	0.1 pet	I-004
18. Potassium dichromate	0.25 pet	P-014B
19. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN**	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'-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5	D-038
25. DISPERSE ORANGE 3	1.0 pet	D-032
26. Paraben mix	12.0 pet	Mx-03A
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	B-020
27. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE*	0.5 pet	D-049E
28. Fragrance mix I**	8.0 pet	Mx-07
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	A-014
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0	O-001
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	0.033	A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033	D-056
-Costunolide	0.033	C-039
32. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
33. PROPOLIS	10.0 pet	P-022

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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	4.0	D-012
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0	M-001
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
-Lyral	2.5	L-003
-CITRAL	1.0	C-036
-FARNESOL	2.5	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0.5	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025
-COUMARIN	2.5	C-038
51. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0 pet	D-036
52. BENZYL SALICYLATE	10.0 pet	B-010B
53. LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE	3.0 pet	L-004
54. Triamcinolone acetone	1.0 pet	T-030
55. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	H-010
56. DMDM HYDANTOIN***	1.0 pet	D-047B
57. CANANGA ODORATA OIL	2.0 pet	Y-001
58. BENZYL ALCOHOL	10.0 sof	B-008B

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%

...the trusted name in patch testing

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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	0.5	D-040
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5	D-041
66. Compositae mix II	5.0 pet	Mx-29A
-TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0	T-033
-ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5	A-024
-Parthenolide	0.1	P-029
-ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	1.2	C-029
-CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT	1.2	C-051
-ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0	A-025
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. Lyral*	5.0 pet	L-003
73. ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE	5.0 pet	O-007A
74. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	0.1 aq	B-027
75. Amidoamine	0.1 aq	A-029
76. COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	1.0 aq	C-018
77. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0 aq	F-002A
78. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.01 aq	C-009A
79. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	30.0 aq	P-019B
80. Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea	4.5 aq	D-012

New January 2011

In the year of 2011 we included a new routine screening series named International Comprehensive Baseline Series (ICB-1000) containing 80 haptens. This consists of a selection of haptens based on the experience from many years

* Also present in European Baseline Series



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound

Conc. Veh.
%(w/w)

Art. No.

of studies of frequencies of contact allergy performed by the North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG). Chemotechnique Diagnostics has cooperated with the NACDG by supplying haptens to the group for research during a period of 17 years. We wanted to make available a larger selection of haptens for routine screening and started to offer this series to our North American customers. Now this selection will be available as ICB-1000 to our other customers worldwide.

We believe this series will be 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.^{1,2}

Patch-test results of the North American Contact Dermatitis Group 2005-2006.

1) *Dermatitis. 2009 May-Jun;20(3):149-60.* Zug KA, Warshaw EM, Fowler JF Jr, Maibach HI, Belsito DL, Pratt MD, Sasseville D, Storrs FJ, Taylor JS, Mathias CG, Deleo VA, Rietschel RL, Marks J.

2) *Allergens of New and Emerging Significance, Christen M. Mowad, MD Dermatology Nursing. 2006;18(6):545-548. © 2006 Jannetti Publications, Inc.*

Bakery Series

B-1000

1. VANILLIN	10.0 pet	V-001
2. EUGENOL	2.0 pet	E-016
3. ISOEUGENOL	2.0 pet	I-002
4. SODIUM BENZOATE	5.0 pet	S-001
5. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
6. MENTHOL	2.0 pet	M-002
7. CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	2.0 pet	C-013
8. CINNAMAL	1.0 pet	C-014
9. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0 pet	B-022
10. trans-Anethole	5.0 pet	A-015
11. SORBIC ACID	2.0 pet	S-003
12. Benzoic acid	5.0 pet	B-005
13. PROPIONIC ACID	3.0 pet	P-018
14. Octyl gallate	0.25 pet	O-002
15. DIPENTENE (oxidized)	1.0 pet	D-020
16. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5 pet	A-011

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
17. Benzoylperoxide	1.0 pet	B-007
18. PROPYL GALLATE	1.0 pet	P-021
19. DODECYL GALLATE	0.25 pet	D-042

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
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

* Also present in European Baseline Series



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
17. Paraben mix*	16.0 pet	Mx-03C
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	M-012
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	E-010
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	P-020
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	B-020
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
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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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. MENTHA PIPERITA 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 xylene	1.0	M-021
-Musk moskene	1.0	M-019
-MUSK KETONE	1.0	M-018
56. OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0.1 aq	O-005

Revised January 2012

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
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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

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

New series March 2008

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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...the trusted name in patch testing

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
18. N-Ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide	0.1 pet	E-015
19. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0 aq	F-002A
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. Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate	2.0 pet	A-022
25. Camphoroquinone	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 March 2013

Dental Materials Patients

DMP-1000

1. Methyl methacrylate	2.0 pet	M-013
2. Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	T-018
3. Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	2.0 pet	E-007
4. Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate (BIS-GMA)	2.0 pet	H-013
5. 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxoethoxy)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

* Also present in European Baseline Series



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN*,**	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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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

Revised January 2000

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-032
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

New October 2012



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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
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-032
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 (TCC)	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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
29. Ibuprofen	5.0 pet	I-010B
30. Diclofenac sodium salt	5.0 pet	D-061B
31. Fenofibrate	10.0 pet	F-006
32. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	0.1 pet	C-011
33. Oloquinox	1.0 pet	O-008
	New October 2012	

Fragrance Series

F-1000

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	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. ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT	2.0 pet	R-003
21. CANANGA ODORATA OIL	2.0 pet	Y-001
22. Geranium oil Bourbon	2.0 pet	G-002
23. Jasmine absolute	2.0 pet	J-002
24. SANTALUM ALBUM OIL	2.0 pet	S-009
25. Lyral ^{EC,*}	5.0 pet	L-003

^{EC} Directive 2003/15/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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
31. Fragrance mix II*	14.0 pet	Mx-2
-Lyrall	2.5	L-003
-CITRAL	1.0	C-036
-FARNESOL	2.5	F-004
-CITRONELLOL	0.5	C-037
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025
-COUMARIN	2.5	C-038
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. Evernia furfuracea ^{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

Revised January 2011

Hairdressing Series

H-1000

1. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)*	1.0 pet	P-006
2. TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE	1.0 pet	D-002
3. 2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	1.0 pet	N-004
4. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE	2.5 aq	A-012
5. AMMONIUM PERSULFATE	2.5 pet	A-011
6. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0 aq	F-002A
7. Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate*	5.0 pet	N-002A
8. Cobalt(II)chloride hexahydrate *	1.0 pet	C-017A

^{EC} Directive 2003/15/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...the trusted name in patch testing

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN ^{**,**}	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

Revised January 2011

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
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	T-006
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide	0.25	D-019
4. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD) [*]	1.0 pet	P-006
5. FORMALDEHYDE [*]	1.0 aq	F-002A

*Recommended by the International Contact Dermatitis Research Group (ICDRG)

** Also present in European Baseline Series

*** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

	Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
6.	COLOPHONIUM*	20.0 pet	C-020
7.	MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN ^{*,**}	25.0 pet	B-001
8.	LANOLIN ALCOHOL*	30.0 pet	W-001
9.	Mercapto mix	1.0 pet	Mx-05B
10.	-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
11.	Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0 pet	E-002
12.	4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin (PTBP)*	1.0 pet	B-024
13.	Fragrance mix I ^{*,**}	8.0 pet	Mx-07
	-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013
	-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014
	-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008
	-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	A-014
	-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001
	-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016
	-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002
	-Oakmoss absolute	1.0	O-001
14.	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate	2.5 pet	N-002B
15.	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	1.0 pet	M-003B
16.	Budesonide*	0.01 pet	B-033B
17.	QUATERNIUM-15	2.0 pet	C-007B
18.	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE*	0.01 aq	C-009A
19.	IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	2.0 aq	I-001B
20.	Tixocortol-21-pivalate*	0.1 pet	T-031B
21.	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE	0.1 pet	D-049C

Revised January 2001

Proposed haptens for an extended International Standard Series

A: Cobalt chloride 1% (C-017A), Benzocaine 5% (B-004), Clioquinol 5% (C-015), Paraben mix 16% (Mx-03C), 2-Methoxy-6-n-pentyl-4-benzoquinone 0.01% (M-008), Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride 1% (E-005), THIMERO-SAL 0.1% (T-007). B: Sesquiterpene lactone mix 0.1% (Mx-18), Hydrocor-

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
tisone-17-butyrate 1% (H-021A), DIAZOLIDINYL UREA 2% (D-044A), CETEARYL ALCOHOL 20% (C-033), Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin 10% (T-010), PROPYLENE GLYCOL 10% (P-019C).		

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

Revised March 2013

Leg Ulcer Series

LU-1000

1. Amerchol L 101	50.0 pet	A-004
2. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0 pet	F-003
3. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE	0.5 aq	C-005
4. BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	0.1 aq	B-027
5. Nitrofurazone	1.0 pet	N-005
6. Bacitracin	5.0 pet	B-032A
7. CETEARYL ALCOHOL	20.0 pet	C-033
8. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
9. Chloramphenicol	5.0 pet	C-032
10. Benzoylperoxide	1.0 pet	B-007
11. PROPYLENE GLYCOL	5.0 pet	P-019A
12. PROPOLIS	10.0 pet	P-022
13. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
14. SORBIC ACID	2.0 pet	S-003
15. Eosin	5.0 pet	E-022
16. p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL (PCMC)	1.0 pet	C-008
17. Budesonide*	0.01 pet	B-033B
18. TRIETHANOLAMINE	2.0 pet	T-016
19. Framycetin sulphate	20.0 pet	F-005

* Also present in European Baseline Series



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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
-PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR	3.0	P-012
-Beech tar	3.0	B-002
-JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS TAR	3.0	J-003
-Birch tar	3.0	B-011

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
8. Framycetin sulphate	20.0 pet	F-005
9. Caine mix III	10.0 pet	Mx-19
-Benzocaine	5.0	B-004
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025
10. Miconazole	1.0 alc	M-027
11. Econazole nitrate	1.0 alc	E-021
12. Caine mix IV	10.0 pet	Mx-20
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5	A-020
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002
-Prilocaine hydrochloride	2.5	P-027
13. Fusidic acid sodium salt	2.0 pet	F-003
14. Tioconazole	1.0 pet	T-034

Revised March 2008

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
Metal Series		
MET-1000		
1. Zinc	2.5 pet	Z-001
2. Mercury	0.5 pet	M-005
3. Mercuric chloride	0.1 pet	M-004
4. Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate	2.0 pet	A-022
5. Mercury ammonium chloride	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 nitride	5.0 pet	T-039
17. TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10.0 pet	T-040
18. ZINC CHLORIDE	1.0 pet	Z-007B
19. Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate	5.0 pet	T-041
20. CALCIUM TITANATE	10.0 pet	C-049
21. Titanium	10.0 pet	T-042
22. Vanadium	5.0 pet	V-002
23. Molybdenum	5.0 pet	M-030
24. Vanadium(III)chloride	1.0 pet	V-003
25. MANGANESE CHLORIDE	2.0 pet	M-031
26. Stannous 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	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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
35. Indium(III)chloride	10.0 aq	I-011
36. Lead(II)acetate trihydrate	0.5 aq	L-007
37. Indium 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	0.25 aq	A-013
43. Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate	3.0 pet	S-017

Revised March 2013

(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. 2-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

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
(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. 2-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
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. 2-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-Methacryloxyethoxy)phenyl)- propane (BIS-EMA)	2.0 pet	M-006B
13. 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate	0.1 pet	B-016



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

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

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
22. THIMEROSAL	0.1 pet	T-007
23. Hydrazine sulfate	1.0 pet	H-005
24. TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)	1.0 pet	T-013
25. FORMALDEHYDE*	1.0 aq	F-002A
26. Amerchol L 101	50.0 pet	A-004
27. DIPENTENE (oxidized)	1.0 pet	D-020
28. Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide	0.1 aq	S-002
29. 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL	0.25 pet	B-015A
30. COCAMIDE DEA	0.5 pet	C-019
31. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02 aq	C-009B
32. PHENOXYETHANOL	1.0 pet	P-025
33. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1 pet	O-004
34. METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE*	0.5 pet	D-049E
35. IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE	0.2 pet	I-008C

Revised January 2011

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc.	Veh.	Art. No.
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	1.0	pet	C-029
2. Diallyl disulfide	1.0	pet	D-048
3. ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5	pet	A-024
4. Taraxacum Officinale ^{e)}	2.5	pet	T-032
5. ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0	pet	A-025
6. PROPOLIS	10.0	pet	P-022
7. Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium ^{e)} (Pyrethrum)	1.0	pet	C-031
8. Sesquiterpene lactone mix*	0.1	pet	Mx-18
-Alantolactone	0.033		A-003
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033		D-056
-Costunolide	0.033		C-039
9. α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactone	0.01	pet	M-026
10. TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0	pet	T-033
11. Alantolactone	0.033	pet	A-003B
12. Lichen acid mix	0.3	pet	Mx-15
-Atranorin	0.1		A-016
-(+)Usnic acid	0.1		U-005
-Evernic acid	0.1		E-017
13. Parthenolide	0.1	pet	P-029
14. CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT ^{e)}	1.0	pet	C-051

Revised March 2010

Plastics & Glues Series

PG-1000

1. HYDROQUINONE	1.0	pet	H-007
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^{e)} Plant extract

* Also present in European Baseline Series

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
2. Dibutyl phthalate	5.0 pet	D-007
3. PHENYL SALICYLATE	1.0 pet	P-011
4. Dioctyl phthalate (DEHP, DOP)	2.0 pet	D-018
5. BHT	2.0 pet	D-006
6. DROMETRIZOLE	1.0 pet	H-016
7. Benzoylperoxide	1.0 pet	B-007
8. 4-tert-Butylcatechol (PTBC)	0.25 pet	B-030B
9. Azodiisobutyrodinitrile	1.0 pet	A-018
10. Bisphenol A	1.0 pet	B-013
11. Tricresyl phosphate	5.0 pet	T-015
12. Phenol formaldehyde resin (PFR2)	1.0 pet	P-005
13. p-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin*	1.0 pet	B-024
14. Triphenyl phosphate	5.0 pet	T-022
15. Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	10.0 pet	T-010
16. Resorcinol monobenzoate	1.0 pet	R-002
17. 2-Phenylindole	2.0 pet	P-007
18. 2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol (BHA)	2.0 pet	B-022
19. HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL	10.0 pet	A-002
20. 4-tert-Butylphenol	1.0 pet	B-023
21. 2-Monomethylol phenol	1.0 pet	M-015
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

* Also present in European Baseline Series



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc.	Veh.	Art. No.
8. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0	pet	M-003A
9. N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide	1.0	pet	C-023
10. Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	1.0	pet	D-003
11. 2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol (MOR)	1.0	pet	M-016
12. 1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	pet	D-022
13. Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	pet	Z-003
14. ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0	pet	Z-002
15. N,N-Di-2-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)	1.0	pet	D-017
16. N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	1.0	pet	P-009
17. METHENAMINE	2.0	pet	H-003
18. 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)	0.5	pet	D-001
19. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0	pet	D-025
20. Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate (Ziram)	1.0	pet	Z-004
21. 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline	1.0	pet	T-020
22. N,N'-Diethylthiourea	1.0	pet	D-039
23. N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0	pet	D-038
24. Dodecyl mercaptan	0.1	pet	D-043
25. N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide	1.0	pet	C-034
26. Thiourea	0.1	pet	T-026

Revised January 2011

Scandinavian Photo Patch

SP-1000

1. TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)	1.0	pet	T-013
2. Promethazine hydrochloride	1.0	pet	P-017A
3. PABA	10.0	pet	A-006C
4. 3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBS)	1.0	pet	T-012
5. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	0.1	pet	C-011
6. BENZOPHENONE-3	10.0	pet	H-014C
7. 6-METHYL COUMARIN	1.0	pet	M-010A
8. Bithionol	1.0	pet	B-014
9. 2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)	1.0	pet	F-001
10. (+)-Usnic acid	0.1	pet	U-005
11. Atranorin	0.1	pet	A-016

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
12. Wood mix	20.0 pet	Mx-09
-Pine	5.0	n/a
-Spruce	5.0	n/a
-Birch	5.0	n/a
-Teak	5.0	n/a
13. Evernic acid	0.1 pet	E-017
14. MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN ^{*,**}	25.0 pet	B-001
15. 3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCS)	0.1 pet	T-001
16. Hexachlorophene	1.0 pet	H-001
17. CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE	0.5 aq	C-005
18. TRICLOSAN	2.0 pet	T-014
19. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride	1.0 pet	D-021
20. Perfume mix	6.0 pet	Mx-08
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001

Revised October 1997

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
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	T-006
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	T-005
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	T-002
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide	0.25	D-019
7. Potassium dichromate [*]	0.5 pet	P-014A

^{*} Also present in European Baseline Series

^{**} Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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*	1.0 aq	F-002A
13. N,N'-Diphenylthiourea (DPTU)	1.0 pet	D-025
14. 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)*	2.0 pet	M-003A
15. N,N'-Diethylthiourea	1.0 pet	D-039
16. 1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0 pet	D-022
17. N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	1.0 pet	D-038
18. Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A*	1.0 pet	E-002
19. Dodecyl mercaptan	0.1 pet	D-043
20. METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLORO-ISOTHIAZOLINONE	0.02 aq	C-009B
21. 4-Aminoazobenzene	0.25 pet	A-005
22. 2-n-Octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	0.1 pet	O-004
23. 4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine	1.0 pet	D-054

Revised March 2008

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

* Also present in European Baseline Series

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Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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-032
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

Revised March 2008

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	4.0	D-012
-Melamine formaldehyde	1.0	M-001
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

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%

** Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 1%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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. Reactive Blue 238	1.0 pet	R-006B
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	0.5	D-040
-Disperse Blue 124	0.5	D-041

Revised January 2006

Various Haptens

V-1000

1. Prilocaine hydrochloride	5.0 pet	P-027A
2. Deleted		
3. Deleted		
4. OLEA EUROPAEA OIL	100	O-006
5. 3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-benzidine	0.1 pet	T-004
6. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate (Na ₂ EDTA)	1.0 pet	E-006
7. SOLVENT BLACK 5	1.0 pet	N-003
8. Deleted		
9. Deleted		
10. Deleted		
11. CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE	0.5 aq	C-004
12. Deleted		
13. Deleted		

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Compound	Conc. Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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. Benzyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (BENZYLPARABEN)	3.0 pet	B-009
25. PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR	3.0 pet	P-012
26. Beech tar	3.0 pet	B-002
27. JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS TAR	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-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)	0.5	D-017
-N-Phenyl-2-naphtylamine (PBN)	0.5	P-009
32. Deleted		
33. Deleted		
34. Caine mix I	3.5 pet	Mx-12
-Procaïne hydrochloride	1.0	P-016
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005
35. Deleted		
36. Caine mix II	10.0 pet	Mx-13
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002
-Tetracaine hydrochloride	2.5	T-025
37. Deleted		
38. Deleted		
39. p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCl	0.5 pet	P-028
40. Ethylene urea	1.0 pet	E-008



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Compound	Conc.Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
41. Deleted		
42. Tetracaine hydrochloride	5.0 pet	T-025A
43. MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN	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-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1	I-004
-cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylene-diamine	0.25	C-024
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	0.25	D-024
54. Deleted		
55. Phosphorus sesquisulfide	0.5 pet	P-030
56. Deleted	1.0 pet	O-008
57. Quinoline mix	6.0 pet	Mx-02
-Clioquinol	3.0	C-015
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0	C-012
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
64. Hydroperoxides of Linalool	1.0 pet	H-031
65. Hydroperoxides of Limonene	0.3 pet	H-032

Revised January 2012

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

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Compound	Conc.Veh. %(w/w)	Art. No.
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	0.1	B-033
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0	T-031
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	H-021

Revised November 2006

* Divergent price, ask for quotation.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Table of Mixes			
Thiuram mix (1.0 % pet)		Mx-01	S, ICB, IS, SH
-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (TMTM)	0.25	T-006	
-Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (TMTD)	0.25	T-005	
-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide (TETD)	0.25	T-002	
-Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide (PTD)	0.25	D-019	
Quinoline mix (6.0% pet)		Mx-02	V
-Clioquinol	3.0	C-015	
-Chlorquinaldol	3.0	C-012	
Paraben mix (12.0% pet)		Mx-03A	ICB
-METHYLPARABEN	3.0	M-012	
-ETHYLPARABEN	3.0	E-010	
-PROPYLPARABEN	3.0	P-020	
-BUTYLPARABEN	3.0	B-020	
Paraben mix (16.0% pet)		Mx-03C	S, C
-METHYLPARABEN	4.0	M-012	
-ETHYLPARABEN	4.0	E-010	
-PROPYLPARABEN	4.0	P-020	
-BUTYLPARABEN	4.0	B-020	
Black rubber mix (0.6% pet)		Mx-04	V
-N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)	0.1	I-004	
-N-Cyclohexyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine	0.25	C-024	
-N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine	0.25	D-024	

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	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Mercapto mix (2.0% pet)		Mx-05A	S
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazyl-sulfenamide	0.5	C-023	
-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)	0.5	M-003	
-Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (MBTS)	0.5	D-003	
-2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)-benzothiazol (MOR)	0.5	M-016	
Mercapto mix (1.0% pet)		Mx-05B	ICB, IS
-N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazylsulfenamide	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	
Carba mix (3.0% pet)		Mx-06	ICB
-1,3-Diphenylguanidine	1.0	D-022	
-Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate (ZDC)	1.0	Z-003	
-ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (ZBC)	1.0	Z-002	
Fragrance mix I (8.0% pet)*		Mx-07	S, ICB, IS
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008	
-AMYL CINNAMAL	1.0	A-014	
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001	
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016	
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002	
-Oakmoss absolute	1.0	O-001	

* Emulsifier: SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE 5%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

	Part.Conc.	Art. No.	Series
	%(w/w)		
Perfume mix (6.0% pet)		Mx-08	SP
-CINNAMYL ALCOHOL	1.0	C-013	
-CINNAMAL	1.0	C-014	
-HYDROXYCITRONELLAL	1.0	H-008	
-EUGENOL	1.0	E-016	
-ISOEUGENOL	1.0	I-002	
-GERANIOL	1.0	G-001	
Wood mix (20.0% pet)		Mx-09	SP
-Pine	5.0	n/a	
-Spruce	5.0	n/a	
-Birch	5.0	n/a	
-Teak	5.0	n/a	
Musk mix (3.0% pet)		Mx-10B	C
-Musk xylene	1.0	M-021	
-Musk moskene	1.0	M-019	
-MUSK KETONE	1.0	M-018	
Naphthyl mix (1.0% pet)		Mx-11	V
-N,N-Di-2-naphthyl-4-phenylenediamine (DBNPD)	0.5	D-017	
-N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine (PBN)	0.5	P-009	
Caine mix I (3.5% pet)		Mx-12	V
-Procaine hydrochloride	1.0	P-016	
-Dibucaine hydrochloride	2.5	D-005	
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	

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	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Wood tar mix (12.0% pet)		Mx-14	LU
-PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR	3.0	P-012	
-Beech tar	3.0	B-002	
-JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS TAR	3.0	J-003	
-Birch tar	3.0	B-011	
Lichen acid mix (0.3% pet)		Mx-15	PL
-Atranorin	0.1	A-016	
-(+)Usnic acid	0.1	U-005	
-Evernic acid	0.1	E-017	
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, PL
-Alantolactone	0.033	A-003	
-Dehydrocostus lactone	0.033	D-056	
-Costunolide	0.033	C-039	
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%



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
Caine mix IV (10.0% pet)		Mx-20	ME
-Amylocaine hydrochloride	2.5	A-020	
-Lidocaine	5.0	L-002	
-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
-Budesonide	0.1	B-033	
-Tixocortol-21-pivalate	1.0	T-031	
-Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate	1.0	H-021	
Mixed dialkyl thiourea (1.0% pet)		Mx-24	ICB
-N,N'-Diethylthiourea	0.5	D-039	
-N,N'-Dibutylthiourea	0.5	D-038	
Fragrance mix II (14,0% pet)		Mx-25	S,ICB,F
-Lylal	2.5	L-003	
-CITRAL	1.0	C-036	
-FARNESOL	2.5	F-004	
-CITRONELLOL	0.5	C-037	
-Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	5.0	H-025	
-COUMARIN	2.5	C-038	
Disperse Blue mix 106/124 (1,0% pet)		Mx-26	ICB,TF
-Disperse Blue 106	0.5	D-040	

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

	Part.Conc. %(w/w)	Art. No.	Series
-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	*
-Octyl gallate	0.5	O-002	
-PROPYL GALLATE	0.5	P-021	
-DODECYL GALLATE	0.5	D-042	
Compositae mix II (5.0% pet)		Mx-29A	ICB
-TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	1.0	T-033	
-ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.5	A-024	
-Parthenolide	0.1	P-029	
-ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	1.2	C-029	
-CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT	1.2	C-051	
-ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	1.0	A-025	
Compositae mix II (2.5% pet)		Mx-29B	*
-TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT	0.5	T-033	
-ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT	0.25	A-024	
-Parthenolide	0.05	P-029	
-ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT	0.6	C-029	
-CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT	0.6	C-051	
-ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM EXTRACT	0.5	A-025	

Revised January 2012

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Chemical Abbreviations List of Synonyms Trade Names of Products

For an extended list of chemical abbreviations and synonyms of our haptens, visit our website www.chemotechnique.se

Patient Information Sheet

One example of a Patient Information Sheet accessible on the website, available in english, french, spanish, and selected series in swedish.

<p>CHEMOTECHNIQUE[®] DIAGNOSTICS <i>First in Patch Testing... Since 1981</i> DORMER LABORATORIES INC. www.dormer.com</p>	<p>PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET</p> <p>Nickel Sulfate Hexahydrate (N-002A, N-002B)</p>
<p>Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to Nickel Sulfate Hexahydrate. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.</p>	
<p>1. What is Nickel Sulfate Hexahydrate and where is it found?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>1. What else is Nickel Sulfate Hexahydrate called?</p>	<p>This chemical can be identified by different names, including:</p> <p><i>Blue salt</i> <i>Carbonyl nickel powder</i> <i>Nickel</i> <i>Nickel (II) Sulfate Hexahydrate</i> <i>Nickel monosulfate hexahydrate</i> <i>Nickel sulfate hexahydrate</i> <i>Sulfuric acid, nickel (2+) salt, hexahydrate</i> <i>Single nickel salt</i></p> <p>This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.</p>
<p>THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY</p>	
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy. This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> "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:</p> <p>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)</p> <p>If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.</p>	
<p><small>DISCLAIMER: Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided herein. However, DORMER 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.</small></p> <p><small>N.002-PS.1 Issue 1 1/24/2009</small></p>	

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

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, SP-3	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
A-014	F-3	2.0 pet	AMYL CINNAMAL
A-015	B-10	5.0 pet	trans-Anethole
A-016	SP-11	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	Aluminiumchloride 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.



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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
A-037	F-33	10.0 sof	Anise alcohol
B-001	S-15, ICB-19, H-14, SP-14, IS-7, DMP-22	25.0 pet	MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN
B-002	V-26	3.0 pet	Beech tar
B-003	O-9	0.05 pet	BENZISOTHAZOLINONE
B-004	S-6, ICB-1	5.0 pet	Benzocaine
B-005	B-12	5.0 pet	Benzoic acid
B-006	O-14, P-10	1.0 pet	BENZOTRIAZOLE
B-007	ICB-70, B-17, PG-7, LU-10	1.0 pet	Benzoylperoxide
B-008B	ICB-58, C-34, F-16, P-12	10.0 sof	BENZYL ALCOHOL
B-009	V-24	3.0 pet	Benzyl-4-hydroxybenzoate (BENZYL PARABEN)
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	SP-8	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	BUTYL PARABEN
B-021	MA-2, MN-3, MP-72.0	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-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin (PTBP)
B-025	V-43	10.0 alc	MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN
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- DIBENZOYL METHANE
B-029C	SU-1, EP-8, EPE-8	10.0 pet	BUTYL METHOXY- DIBENZOYL METHANE
B-030B	PG-8	0.25 pet	4-tert-Butylcatechol

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	Benzylamine hydrochloride
B-042	*	1.0 pet	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate
B-043	*	5.0 pet	Bufexamac
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, SP-17, 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	S-23, ICB-78, IS-17	0.01 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE
C-009B	C-35, O-31, SH-20, H-18	0.02 aq	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	SP-5, EPE-32	0.1 pet	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
C-012	V-19	5.0 pet	Chlorquinaldol
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, H-8, DS-12	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

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



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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	Camphoroquinone
C-027	PG-24	1.0 pet	Cyclohexanone resin
C-028	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 (Pyrethrum)
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
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

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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-naphthyl-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	B-15,O-27	1.0 pet	DIPENTENE (oxidized)
D-021	SP-19	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
D-040	TF-11	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 106
D-041	TF-20	1.0 pet	Disperse Blue 124
D-042	B-19, C-39	0.25 pet	DODECYL GALLATE
D-043	R-24, SH-19	0.1 pet	Dodecyl mercaptan
D-044A	C-42, H-26, LU-25	2.0 pet	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-044B	*	2.0 aq	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-044C	ICB-21	1.0 pet	DIAZOLIDINYL UREA
D-045	DS-26, MA-14, DMP-7	0.2 pet	DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE

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CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	*	0.3 pet	METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE
D-049C	IS-20	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-061	See D-061A	1.0 pet	Diclofenac sodium salt
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-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 ₂ EDTA)

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	ETHYL PARABEN
E-011	P-3	1.0 pet	N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-phenylenediamine sulfate salt
E-012	MN-2, MP-6	2.0 pet	ETHYL METHACRYLATE
E-013	P-2	1.0 pet	N-Ethyl-N-(2-methanesulfonamidoethyl)-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	SP-13	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	Evernia furfuracea
F-001	SP-9	1.0 pet	2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)
F-002A	S-18, ICB-77, DS-19, H-6, O,25, SH-12, IS-5	1.0 aq	FORMALDEHYDE
F-002B	*	2.0 aq	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 Bourbon
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

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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
H-001	SP-16	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
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, SP-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	2-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	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-024	See H-024A	5.0 pet	HOMOSALATE
H-024A	SU-3	5.0 pet	HOMOSALATE

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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-031	V-64	1.0 pet	Hydroperoxides of Linalool
H-032	V-65	0.3 pet	Hydroperoxides of Limonene
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, SH-1, R-7	0.1 pet	N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine (IPPD)
I-005	Deleted 1999		(4-Isopropyl-dibenzoylmethane)
I-006	E-6, I-5	0.1 pet	Isophorone diamine (IPD)
I-007	I-4	1.0 pet	Isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI)
I-008C	ICB-63, C-47, O-35	0.2 pet	IODOPROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE
I-009	ICB-71, SU-15, EP-6, EPE-6	10.0 pet	ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE
I-010	See I-010A	10.0 pet	Ibuprofen
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 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
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 TAR
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	5.0 pet	Lyril
L-004	ICB-53, C-49, H-27	3.0 pet	LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE
L-005B	F-40	10.0 pet	LINALOOL



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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
M-001	TF-14	7.0 pet	Melamine formaldehyde
M-002	B-6	2.0 pet	MENTHOL
M-003A	S-17, O-16, R-8, SH-14	2.0 pet	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)
M-003B	ICB-2, IS-14	1.0 pet	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT)
M-004	MET-3	0.1 pet	Mercuric 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)
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	SP-7	1.0 pet	6-METHYL COUMARIN
M-010B	*	1.0 alc	6-METHYL COUMARIN
M-012	V-20	3.0 pet	METHYL PARABEN
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 ammonium chloride
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	SU-17, EP-14, EPE-14	10.0 pet	Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	C-54	0.2 aq	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE
M-036	*	1.0 pet	Methylprednisolone aceponate
Mx-01	S-3, ICB-10, IS-3, SH-6	1.0 pet	Thiuram mix
Mx-02	V-57	6.0 pet	Quinoline mix
Mx-03A	ICB-26	12.0 pet	Paraben mix
Mx-03C	S-10, C-17	16.0 pet	Paraben mix
Mx-04	V-53	0.6 pet	Black rubber mix
Mx-05A	S-13	2.0 pet	Mercapto mix
Mx-05B	ICB-16, IS-9	1.0 pet	Mercapto mix
Mx-06	ICB-8	3.0 pet	Carba mix
Mx-07	S-19, ICB-28, IS-12	8.0 pet	Fragrance mix I
Mx-08	SP-20	6.0 pet	Perfume mix
Mx-09	SP-12	20.0 pet	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, 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	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	5.0 pet	Compositae mix II
Mx-29B	*	2.5 pet	Compositae mix II
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

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CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
N-002B	ICB-20, IS-13	2.5 pet	Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate
N-003	V-7	1.0 pet	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
N-007	CAD-12	10.0 pet	Norfloxacin
O-001	F-7, S-19, ICB-28, IS-12	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-007	See O-007A	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
O-007A	ICB-73, SU-13	5.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
O-007B	EPE-24	10.0 pet	ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE
O-008	V-56, EPE-33	1.0 pet	Olaquinox
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	PINUS PALUSTRIS 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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc %(w/w) & Vehicle	Name
P-016	V-29	1.0 pet	Procaine hydrochloride
P-017A	SP-2	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	V-55	0.5 pet	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	MENTHA PIPERITA OIL
P-038	I-7	2.0 pet	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)
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	ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT
R-004B	TF-22	1.0 pet	Reactive Black 5
R-005B	TF-23	1.0 pet	Reactive Blue 21
R-006B	TF-24	1.0 pet	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
S-001	B-4	5.0 pet	SODIUM BENZOATE
S-002	C-32,O-28	0.1 aq	Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	SANTALUM ALBUM 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	Stannous 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
T-001	SP-15	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	V-5	0.1 pet	3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-benzidine
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, PG-15	10.0 pet	Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin
T-011	DS-20	2.0 pet	4-Tolyldiethanolamine
T-012	SP-4	1.0 pet	3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide (TBBS)
T-013	O-24, SP-1, EPE-20	1.0 pet	TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)
T-014	ICB-60, C-9, O-18, SP-18, EPE-28	2.0 pet	TRICLOSAN
T-015	PG-11, P-16	5.0 pet	Tricresyl phosphate
T-016	ICB-47, C-3, O-7, LU-18	2.0 pet	TRIETHANOLAMINE
T-017	MN-13, MP-23	0.1 pet	Triethylene glycol diacrylate
T-018	DS-2, MA-6, MN-7, MP-11, DMP-2, DMS-2	2.0 pet	Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate
T-019	E-3	0.5 pet	Triethylenetetramine (TETA)
T-020	R-21	1.0 pet	2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline

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

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Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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	ICB-54, CS-3	1.0 pet	Triamcinolone acetoneide
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 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
U-001	TF-13	10.0 pet	Urea formaldehyde resin
U-002	MP-21	0.1 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aliphatic
U-003	MP-22	0.05 pet	Urethane diacrylate, aromatic
U-004	DS-3, MA-8	2.0 pet	Urethane dimethacrylate
U-005	SP-10	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
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	CANANGA ODORATA 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)



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Serial no.	Conc % (w/w) & Vehicle	Name
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

Abbr's in the Table of Haptens

- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers.
C.I. Color Index Constitution Number
Cross: Antigens mentioned are primary sensitizers to which the compound might crossreact.
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
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A

ABIETIC ACID

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

Abitol

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

ACETAMINOPHEN

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

Acetylsalicylic acid

A-031	$C_9H_8O_4$	180.16	CAD
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Aspirin[®], or acetylsalicylic acid, (acetosal) is a salicylate drug often used as an analgesic, antipyretic, and as an anti-inflammatory. It also has an antiplatelet



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<p>("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.</p>			

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. Contains the sesquiterpene lactone -peroxyachifolide. Also known as Yarrow. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 84082-83-7.

Acid Yellow 36

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

Dye used in leather. As indicator (pH) in laboratories. C.I. 13065. **CAS** 587-98-4.

Acid Yellow 61

A-026 TF

Azo dye belonging to the acid dye class for coloring wool and polyamide textiles. C.I. 18968. **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.

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

Aluminium

A-021	Al	26.98	MET
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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.**

Aluminiumchloride hexahydrate

A-022	$AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$	241.43	DS, MET
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Used in preserving wood, disinfecting stables, etc., in deodorants and antiperspirant preparations. In refining crude oil, dyeing fabrics. In dental ceramics. In topical astringents. **CAS 7784-13-6**



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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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-Amino-azobenzene

A-005	$C_{12}H_{11}N_3$	197.24	SH
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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.**

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-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE (Art. No. A-007).

m-AMINOPHENOL

A-008	C_6H_7NO	109.13	H
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Used as a coupler for hair dyes. Found as dye intermediate. Used in the manu-

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
facturing of 4-amino salicylic acid. Cross: para group of compounds. CAS 591-27-5.			

p-AMINOPHENOL

A-009	C_6H_7NO	109.13	H
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Primary intermediate for hair dyes. Photographic developer. Dye for furs and feathers. **Cross: para group of compounds.** **CAS** 123-30-8.

Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV)

A-034	$H_8Cl_6IrN_2$	441.01	MET
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Ammonium hexachloroiridate (IV) is used in the production of photographic emulsions and in catalytic composites in the process of converting hydrocarbons. **CAS** 16940-92-4.

Ammonium hexachloroplatinate

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

Ammonium hexachloroplatinate(IV)

A-010	$Cl_6H_8N_2Pt$	443.88	MET
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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
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Ammonium Molybdate is an odourless crystalline compound ranging in colour from white to yellow-green. It is also called molybdic acid hexammonium salt tetrahydrate, ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate, and ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate. Used as an analytical reagent to find the presence of phosphates, silicates, arsenates and lead in pigments. Used in the production of molybdenum metal and ceramics, in the fixing of metals and in electroplating, in fertilizers for crops and as a negative stain in biological electron microscopy. **CAS** 12054-85-2.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Acts as reducing agent in permanent waving formulations for hair treatment. **CAS 5421-46-5.**

Ammonium tetrachloroplatinate

A-013	$Cl_4H_8N_2Pt$	372.98	MET
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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
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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 Glaxo-SmithKline (the inheritor company) under the original trade name Amoxil. **CAS 26787-78-0.**

AMYL CINNAMAL

A-014	$C_{14}H_{18}O$	202.30	F
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Raw material in the production of perfumes. Also known as Amylcinnamalaldehyde. **Cross: amylcinnamic alcohol. CAS 122-40-7.**

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as a topical and local anesthetic agent. **Cross: Tetracaine.**

CAS 532-59-2.

trans-Anethole

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

CAS 4180-23-8.

Anise alcohol

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

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS EXTRACT

C-029			PL
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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. Also known as Chamomilla Romana. **CAS** 84649-86-5.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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ARNICA MONTANA EXTRACT

A-024			PL
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Compositae plant that grows on prairies and in mountainous lands in Europe, and Asia. Tincture of arnica is used in trauma treatment. Major haptens appear to be helenalin and its esters. **Cross: a number of other Asteraceae plants.** CAS 68990-11-4.

Atranorin

A-016	$C_{19}H_{18}O_8$	374.33	SP, PL
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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

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
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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
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Antibiotic agent effective against gram-positive organisms and spirochetes. In products for topical treatment, ear medications, and ophthalmic drugs. Common hapten in leg ulcer treatment. **Cross: polymyxin B sulfate, neomycin sulfate. ICU.** CAS 1405-87-4.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Balsam Peru

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN (Art. No. B-001).

Balsam Tolu

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN (Art. No. B-025).

Basic Red 46

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

Beech tar

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

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE

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

BENZISOTHIAZOLINONE

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. (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
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Used in preserving foods, fats, fruit juices, etc (it and its salt is represented by E-numbers E210, E211, E212, and E213). Also used as an antifungal agent in pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics.

Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN. ICU. CAS 65-85-0

BENZOPHENONE-3

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

BENZOPHENONE-4

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Anticorrosive agent in cooling fluids fuels, photographic development, anti-freeze, dry cleaning, etc. Also known as 1H-Benzotriazole. **CAS** 95-14-7.

Benzoylperoxide

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

Benzylamine hydrochloride

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

BENZYL ALCOHOL

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as flavoring agent (sweet, floral, fruity) and as a perfumery fixer. **CAS** 103-41-3

BENZYL PARABEN

B-009	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	228.26	V
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Used as preservative in cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. **Cross:** diethylstilbestrol. **CAS** 94-18-8.

BENZYL SALICYLATE

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

Betamethasone-17,21-dipropionate

B-042	$C_{28}H_{37}FO_7$	504.59	*
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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.

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as an antioxidant in foods (beverages, gum, ice cream, fruits, cereals), cosmetics, topical medications, animal feeds, petroleum products, jet fuels, rubber, plastics, paints, glues. Also known as Butyl hydroxy toluene and 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-4-cresol. **Cross: Lidocaine. UCU. CAS** 128-37-0

Bioban CS 1135

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

Bioban P 1487

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

Birch tar

B-011			V
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Birch tar derived from the dry distillation of the bark of the birch tree. It is compounded of guaiacol, phenols, xylenol and creosol. Used as a component in pharmaceutical preparations.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Birch wood			
Mx-09			SP

Wood popular for veneers in furniture manufacture. Component in wood mix. (Only available in mix).

Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine

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

BIS-ETHYLHEXYLOXYPHENOL METHOXYPHENOL TRIAZINE

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

CAS 187393-00-6

Bisphenol A dimethacrylate

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

Bisphenol A glycerolate dimethacrylate

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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	SP
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Used as antibacterial agent in soaps, cosmetics, agricultural fungicides, veterinary antiseptic and antihelminthic products, industrial cleansers, etc. 2,2-Thio-bis (4,6-dichlorophenol). PA. PL. **CAS 97-18-7**

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

B-015	$C_3H_6BrNO_4$	199.99	ICB, C, H, O
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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
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A nonhalogenated corticosteroid for use in topical preparations and for the treatment of rhinitis and asthma. Belongs to the group B (triamcinolone acetate) type of corticosteroids. Good marker of corticosteroid allergy.

Cross: hydrocortisone butyrate. CAS 51333-22-3

Bufexamac

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

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<p>acute and chronic eczema of the skin, including atopic eczema, as well as sun-burn and other minor burns, and itching. Suppositories containing bufexamac in combination with local anaesthetics are used against haemorrhoids. CAS 2438-72-4.</p>			

1,4-Butanediol diacrylate

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

1,4-Butanediol diglycidyl ether

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

1,4-Butanediol dimethacrylate

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

Butyl acrylate

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

4-tert-Butylbenzoic acid

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. (PTBC). **May cause depigmentation.** CAS 98-29-3.

Butyl-4-hydroxybenzoate

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

t-BUTYL HYDROQUINONE

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

BUTYL METHACRYLATE

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

BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE

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

2-tert-Butyl-4-methoxyphenol

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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An intermediate in the production of lacquer and varnish resins. Antioxidant in plastics, adhesives, etc. **May cause depigmentation. CAS 98-54-4.**

4-tert-Butylphenolformaldehyde resin

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

BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL

B-040	$C_{14}H_{20}O$	204.30	F
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BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL is one of common ingredients in fragrances. It is found in soaps, detergents, beauty care products and household products. (Olfactive note: floral-muguet, fresh, powerful) BUTYLPHENYL METHYLPROPIONAL is also used as an intermediate for the synthesis of agrochemicals. (Lilial; Lilialdehyde). **CAS 80-54-6.**

C

Cadmium chloride

C-001	$CdCl_2$	183.32	MET
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Used in photography, the production of cadmium yellow. Works as fungicide

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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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
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Used in a method of manufacturing a ceramic capacitor suitable for high energy density and high temperature application. Uses are for example, as an antenna material, a capacitor material, a layered circuit substrate material, a connector material, and the like which are required to be dielectric.

CAS 12049-50-2.

Camphoroquinone

C-026	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$	166.22	DS
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An initiator for visible light cured dental acrylic composite materials.

CAS 10373-78-1

CANANGA ODORATA OIL

Y-001			ICB, F
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Fragrance for use in various perfumed products. Extracted by steam distillation from flowers of the tree *Cananga Odorata* (botanical name). The total amount of oil is traded as *Cananga oil* and **CANANGA ODORATA OIL** is the first fraction out of 4 different fractions. This fraction is used by Chemotechnique and the perfume industry. It is the finest part and contains 20-40% of the whole distillate. It contains among other substances Methyl anthranilate, (E,E)-Farnesene, δ -Cadinene, p-Methyl anisole, Linalool, Geranyl acetate, β -Caryophyllene, p-Cresylmethyl ether, Methyl benzoate, Benzyl acetate and Benzyl benzoate. Mostly contributing to its odor are p-cresol, EU-GENOL and Isoeugenol. **Cross: Benzyl salicylate, geranial. May cause pigmentation of the face.** CAS 8006-81-3.

Cananga oil

C-002			F
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Is a fragrance used in various perfumes. Botanical origin: *Cananga odorata* and the total amount of oil extracted by steam distillation is traded as *Cananga oil*. Contains among other substances Benzoic acid, β -Caryophyllene,



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
α -Humulene, (E,E)-Farnasene, γ -Cadinene, δ -Cadinene, Benzyl benzoate, Linalool and Geranyl acetate. Cross: benzyl salicylate. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS 68606-83-7.			

Captan

C-025	$C_9H_8Cl_3NO_2S$	300.57	H
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Used as a fungicide on vegetables, fruits, and different types of plants. Used as bacteriostat in soaps, shampoos, hair tonics, animal flea removers and tick sprays. (N-trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, Vancide, Dangard, Merpan). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 133-06-2**

Captopril

C-045	$C_9H_{15}NO_3S$	217.28	CAD
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Captopril is an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of congestive heart failure. Captopril's main uses are based on its vasodilatation and inhibition of some renal function activities. **CAS 62571-86-2.**

Carbamazepine

C-044	$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O$	236.27	CAD
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Carbamazepine is an anticonvulsant and mood stabilizing drug, used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder. It is also used to treat ADD, ADHD, schizophrenia and trigeminal neuralgia. (CBZ). 5H-dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-carboxamide. **CAS 298-46-4.**

CARVONE

C-035	$C_{10}H_{14}NO$	150.10	DMP
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Found in several essential oils and is used for flavouring liqueurs, soaps, dental materials and perfumes. 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)-, (5R)-(9Cl), (R)- Carvone. **CAS 6485-40-1**

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Cefalexin

C-048	$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_4S$	347.39	CAD
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First-generation cephalosporin antibiotic and it is an orally-administered agent with a similar antimicrobial spectrum to the intravenous agents cefalotin and cefazolin. It is used to treat urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections (including sinusitis, otitis media, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and pneumonia), skin and soft tissue infections. Although it is not generally considered first-line therapy for any indication, it is a useful alternative to penicillins in patients with penicillin hypersensitivity. There is, however, cross-reactivity in 10% of patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins and carbapenems. **CAS** 15686-71-2.

Cefotaxim sodium salt

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

Cefradine

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

CETYL ALCOHOL

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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CETEARYL ALCOHOL

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

Cetrimide

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

CETRIMONIUM BROMIDE

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

CAS 57-09-0.

CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA EXTRACT

C-051			PL
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Chamomilla Recutita; Matricaria recutita or German chamomile, also spelled camomile, is an annual plant of the composite family Asteraceae. Chamomilla chamomilla, Chamomilla recutita (accepted name according to the Flora Europaea), Matricaria chamomilla, and Matricaria suaveolens. It usually grows near populated areas all over Europe and temperate Asia. It is widely introduced in temperate North America and Australia. As the seeds need open soil to survive, it often grows near roads, around landfills and in cultivated fields as a weed.

Chamomilla Romana (Anthemis nobilis)

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to ANTHEMIS NOBILIS

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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EXTRACT (Art. No. C-029).

Chloramphenicol

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

CAS 56-75-7.

CHLORHEXIDINE DIACETATE

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

CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE

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

CHLOROACETAMIDE

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

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).



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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A preservative found in cooling fluids, creams, topical and urinary antiseptics. Can also be found in pharmaceutical products, hair conditioners, toilet and deodorants, soaps, electrocardiogram paste, etc. Also known as 4-Chloro-3,5-xylenol. **Cross: 4-chloro-3-cresol. CAS 88-04-0.**

Chlorpromazine hydrochloride

C-011	$C_{17}H_{20}Cl_2N_2S$	355.35	SP, EPE
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An antiemetic and antipsychotic agent found in pills, injections, and suppositories. **Cross: diethazine HCl, promethazine HCl, thiazinamium, ethopropazine HCl. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA, PT (systemic). CAS 69-09-0.**

Chlorquinaldol

C-012	$C_{10}H_7Cl_2NO$	228.08	V
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A fungicide and antibacterial agent found in topical pharmaceutical preparations. (5,7-dichloro-2-methyl-8-quinolinol, Sterosan). **Cross; clioquinol. CAS 72-80-0.**

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Chrysanthemum Cinerariaefolium (Pyrethrum)			
C-031			PL

A compositae plant that grows on rocky ground in Europe, Australia, Japan and N.America. Pyrethrum is the main source of the pyrethrum insecticide. Principal hapten is pyrethrosin. **ICU.**

CINNAMAL

C-014	C_9H_8O	132.16	ICB, B, F
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A common ingredient in perfumes for household products like deodorizers, detergents, and soap. Flavor in toothpaste, sweets, ice cream, soft drinks, chewing gums, and cakes. Also present in MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN and MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, 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
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A component found in perfumed cosmetic products and deodorants. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, 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
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A quinolone, which is an antibiotic drug used mainly to treat the respiratory infections (pneumoniae, pseudomonas, influenzae), urinary tract infections, the gastrointestinal surgery, typhoid fever, gonorrhoea (enterotoxigenic strains of Escherichia coli), and septicaemia. Ciprofloxacin act by inhibiting the bacterial enzymes DNA gyrase. Other quinolones include cinoxacin; levofloxacin; nalidixic acid; norfloxacin; ofloxacin.

CAS 86393-32-0



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. Geranial; Geranialdehyde; 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal.

CAS 5392-40-5.

CITRONELLOL

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

CAS 106-22-9.

Clarithromycin

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

Clindamycin phosphate

C-046	$C_{18}H_{34}ClN_2O_8PS$	504.96	CAD
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Clindamycin (phosphate) is a lincosamide antibiotic used in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible microorganisms. Such infections might include infections of the respiratory tract, septicemia and peritonitis. In patients with hypersensitivity to penicillins, clindamycin (phosphate) may be used to treat infections caused by susceptible aerobic bacteria as well. It is also used to

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

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_5ClNO	305.50	S, C
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An antiinfective and antiamebic agent used in topical pharmaceutical preparations. (5-chloro-7-iodo-8-quinolinol, Chinoform, 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
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A topical corticosteroid belonging to the group D (Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate) type of steroids. UCU. **CAS 25122-46-7.**

Coal tar

C-016			V
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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
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A component used in coloring of glass and porcelain. Works as a siccative in paints. Used in various alloys (dental, etc.). **May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. NICU.**
CAS 7791-13-1.

COCAMIDE DEA

C-019			ICB, O
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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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE			
C-018	C_4H_8NO		ICB, C, H

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

COLOPHONIUM

C-020			S, ICB, DS, SH, IS, DMP
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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: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, dihydroabietyl alcohol. wood tars. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. ICU. CAS 8050-09-7.

Copper(I)oxide

C-021	Cu_2O	143.08	MET
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Used as fungicide and as pigment to make glass red. Found in antifouling paints (Cuprous oxide). **CAS 1317-39-1**

Copper(II)sulfate pentahydrate

C-022	$CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$	249.68	DS, MET
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Works as a fungicide. Used as pigment in paints and reagent toner in photography. Copper metal is used in, e.g., dental alloys (Cupric sulfate). **ICU. CAS 7758-99-8.**

Costunolide

Mx-18			S, ICB, PL
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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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

together with dehydrocostus lactone. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. Only available in mix (MX-18). **CAS** 553-21-9.

Cotrimoxazole

C-042	$C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_3$ $C_{10}H_{11}N_3O_3S$	543.19	CAD
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Cotrimoxazole is an antibiotic combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, in the ratio of 1 to 5, used in the treatment of a variety of bacterial infections. The name cotrimoxazole is the British Approved Name, and has been marketed worldwide under many trade names. Other sources list this antibiotic as bacteriostatic. **CAS** 8064-90-2

COUMARIN

C-038	$C_9H_6O_2$	146.15	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Coumarin (anhydride of o-coumaric acid) is white, crystalline lactone, obtainable naturally from several plants, such as tonka bean, lavender, sweet clover grass, strawberries, and cinnamon, or produced synthetically from an amino acid, phenylalanine. Coumarin has the characteristic odour like that of vanilla beans. It is used for the preparation of perfumes, soaps, flavourings. Also known as 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one. **CAS** 91-64-5.

Cyclohexanone resin

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

N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide

C-023	$C_{13}H_{16}N_2S_2$	264.41	R
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An accelerator in natural and styrene-butadienethiazyl sulfenamide rubber (CBS). **CAS** 95-33-0



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 (CPPD). **CAS** 101-87-1.

N-(Cyclohexylthio) phthalimide

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

D

Dehydrocostus lactone

Mx-18	S, ICB, PL
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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
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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
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Like other topical corticosteroids, desoximetasone has anti-inflammatory, anti-pruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties. Once absorbed through the skin, topical corticosteroids are handled through pharmacokinetic pathways similar to systemically administered corticosteroids. **CAS** 382-67-2

...the trusted name in patch testing

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Dexamethasone-21-phosphate disodium salt			
D-046	$C_{22}H_{28}FN_2O_8P$	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
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A NASID that is used to treat moderate pain, including dysmenorrhea. It acts by inhibiting the body's production of prostaglandin. Also known as (S)-(+)-Ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-3-Benzoyl- α -methylbenzeneacetic acid, (S)-2-(3-Benzoyl-phenyl)propionic acid

CAS 22161-81-5.

Diallyl disulfide

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

4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane (MDA)

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

2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
DIAZOLIDINYL UREA			
D-044	$C_8H_{14}N_4O_7$	278.22	ICB, C, 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
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An accelerator for natural rubber, nitrile-butadiene, butyl and styrene-butadiene rubber. Also used as retarder for chloroprene rubber. **CAS 120-78-5.**

1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane

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

Dibucaine hydrochloride

D-005	$C_{20}H_{30}ClN_3O_2$	379.92	ICB, V
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Used as local anesthetic agent (Cinchocaine HCl, Nupercaine HCl, Percaine, Cincaïne). **Cross: Lidocaine. PA. CAS 61-12-1.**

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

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

Dibutyl phthalate

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as bactericide, fungicide, and algicide in soaps, cosmetics, shampoos, dentifrices, toothpaste, mouthwashes, deodorants, foot powders, papers, adhesives and bandages, and cooling fluids. **Cross: hexachlorophene.**

CAS 97-23-4.

Diclofenac sodium salt

D-061	$C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2NNaO_2$	318.13	CAD, EPE
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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
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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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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N,N-Dibeta-naphtyl-4-phenylenediamine

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

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

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

Di(ethylene glycol) diacrylate

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

Diethylenetriamine

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

DIETHYLHEXYL BUTAMIDO TRIAZONE

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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N,N-Diethyl-2-methyl-1,4-phenylene-diamine-HCl

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

N, N-DIETHYL-p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE SULFATE

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

N,N'-Diethylthiourea

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

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

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

Diltiazem hydrochloride

D-060	$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot SHCl$	450.98	CAD
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Diltiazem HCl is a member of the group of drugs known as benzothiazepines, which are a class of calcium channel blockers, used in the treatment of hypertension, angina pectoris, and some types of arrhythmia. It is a class 3 anti-anginal drug, and a class IV antidysrhythmic. It incites very minimal reflex sympathetic changes. CAS 33286-22-5.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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This is an intermediate substance in the synthesis of alkylamidopropyldimethylamines/alkylamidobetaines and found as an impurity in cosmetic surfactants present in e.g. shampoos. 3-(Dimethylamino)propylamine is also used as a hardener of epoxy resins, as an additive in fuel, dyes, pesticides and binding agents. It is also used in the production of ion-exchangers. (DMPA) **CAS** 109-55-7.

Dimethyl dihydroxy ethylene urea

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

Dimethyl fumarate

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

Dimethylol dihydroxy ethylene urea

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as a preservative for latex paints, emulsions and for cooling fluids (component in Bioban CS 1135 by 74.7%). D-015: **Bioban CS 1135** also contains 3,4,4-Trimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately. Also known as DIMETHYL OXAZOLIDINE. CAS 51200-87-4.

N,N-Dimethyl-4-toluidine

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

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

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

Diocetyl phtalate

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

Dipentamethylenethiuram disulfide

D-019	$(C_5H_{10}NCS_2)_2$	320.60	S, IS, R
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Used as accelerator and vulcanizing agent for latex (gloves) and butyl rubber



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Also known as PTD. CAS 94-37-1.

DIPENTENE (oxidized)

D-020	$C_{10}H_{16}$	136.24	B, O
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Used as pressure stabilizer in oils. Also found in solvent for lacquers, inks, polishes, etc. Commercial dipentene also contains other terpenes (Limonene). CAS 138-86-3.

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride

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

1,3-Diphenylguanidine

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

Diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate

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

N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine

D-024	$C_{18}H_{16}N_2$	260.34	R
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Used as antidegradant for nitrile-butadiene rubber, natural, styrene-butadiene, isoprene, butadiene, and chloroprene rubbers (DPPD). CAS 74-31-7.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 (Thiocarbanilide, DPTU). **CAS** 102-08-9.

Direct Orange 34

D-051			TF
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An azo dye (stilbene) belonging to the direct dye class for coloring cellulosic textiles. C.I 40215.

Disodium phenyl dibenzimidazole tetrasulfonate

D-064	$C_{20}H_{12}N_4 Na_2O_{12}S_4$	674.59	SU, EPE
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A sun filter used in sunscreen products. Also known as: Neo Heliopan AP, Bisimidazylate; 2,2'-(1,4-Phenylene)bis-(1-H-benzimidazole-4,6-disulfonic acid, monosodium salt). **CAS** 180898-37-7.

DISPERSE BLUE 3

D-026	$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_3$	296.33	TF
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A textile dye of anthraquinone type. Used as dye for nylon, acrylic, polyester and acetate. Also used as stocking dye. C.I. 61505. **CAS** 2475-46-9.

Disperse Blue 35

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

Disperse Blue 85

D-028			TF
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A textile dye of azo type.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 C.I. 11080. **CAS** 2581-69-3.

DISPERSE ORANGE 3			
D-032	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2$	242.24	ICB, SH, TF

A textile dye of azo type. C.I. 11005. **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. C.I. 11005. **CAS** 2872-52-8.

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. C.I. 11210. **CAS** 3179-89-3.

Disperse Yellow 3

D-036	$C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$	269.31	ICB, TF
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A textile dye of azo type. Used to dye acetate and nylon. Also used as stocking dye. C.I. 11855. **CAS** 2832-40-8.

Disperse Yellow 9

D-037	$C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_4$	274.24	TF
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A textile dye of nitro type. Used to dye in terylene. C.I. 10375. **CAS** 6373-73-5.

4,4'-Dithiodimorpholine

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

DMDM HYDANTOIN

D-047	$C_7H_{12}N_2O_4$	188.07	ICB, C
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Functions as a formaldehyde donor and is used as a preservative in cosmetic products and is active against fungi, yeasts, and bacteria. Products preserved are of the type shampoos, skin-care products, hair conditioners, makeup, hair rinses, and cleanliness products. Also used in herbicides, polymers, color photography, latex paints, floor waxes, cutting oils, adhesives, copying paper, inks. **CAS** 6440-58-0.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 (laurylgallate). **CAS** 1166-52-5.

Dodecyl mercaptan

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

Doxycycline monohydrate

D-059	$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8 \cdot H_2O$	462.45	CAD
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A semisynthetic broad-spectrum antibiotic or antibacterial which belongs to the tetracycline family. It is used to treat urinary tract infections, gum disease, and bacterial infections such as gonorrhea, chlamydia and Bacillus anthracis. It is also used to treat acne. **CAS** 17086-28-1.

DROMETRIZOLE

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

DROMETRIZOLE TRISILOXANE

D-055	$C_{28}H_{34}O_8S_2$	562.70	SU, EP, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Trade name is Silatrizole & Mexoryl XL.

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.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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E

Econazole nitrate

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

Eosin

E-022	$C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$	647.90	LU
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Red dye belonging to the xanthene group. Used as coloring agent in nail polish, wool, silk, and paper. It is now approved by the FDA for use in inks, drugs, and cosmetics except for eye cosmetics, and as topical low concentrated antiseptics. Also known as 2',4',5',7'-Tetrabromofluorescein. C.I. 45380:2. CAS 15086-94-9.

Epoxy acrylate

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

Epoxy resin, Bisphenol A

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

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

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

Epoxy resin, cycloaliphatic

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

Erythromycin base

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

Etofenamate

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

7-ETHYLBICYCLOOXAZOLIDINE

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

...world leader in patch testing

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 (EA). **CAS** 140-88-5.

ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE

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

Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride

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

Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid disodiumsalt dihydrate

E-006	$C_{10}H_{14}N_2 \cdot Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$	372.24	V
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Used as a chelating agent for metals and as pharmaceutical aid (chelating agent). Also used as preservative in cosmetic products and anticoagulant (Na_2EDTA). **CAS** 6381-92-6.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. (EGDMA). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 97-90-5.

Ethylene urea

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

2-Ethylhexyl acrylate

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

ETHYLHEXYL DIMETHYL PABA

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

ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE

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

ETHYLHEXYL SALICYLATE

O-007	$C_{15}H_{22}O_3$	250.34	ICB, SU, EPE
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An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Also known as Octyl salicylate, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylat and

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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trade name is Escalol 587. CAS 118-60-5.

ETHYLHEXYL TRIAZONE

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

ETHYLPARABEN

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

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

E-011	$C_{11}H_{20}N_2O_5S \cdot H_2O$	310.37	P
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A color developer for Kodacolor II film identical to Flexicolor or C-41 process. Also known as CD-4. CAS 25646-77-9.

ETHYL METHACRYLATE

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

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

E-013	$C_{12}H_{21}N_3$ $O_2S \cdot 1,5H_2SO_4$	418.5	P
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A colour developer for Eastman color negativ film and Ektachrome reversal film. (CD-3). CAS 25646-71-3.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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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.

EUGENOL

E-016	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2$	164.21	B, DS, F, DMP, DMS
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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: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, isoeugenol, benzoin, propanidid. CAS** 97-53-0.

Evernia furfuracea

E-026			F
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This is a chemical extract of the treemoss plant Evernia Furfuracea and oak moss. Used in perfumes, cosmetics, moisturizers, fragrance for men, body powder, sunscreen products, lipsticks, shampoos and soaps among others. **CAS** 94994-93-1.

Evernic acid

E-017	$C_{17}H_{16}O_7$	332.32	SP
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An acid present in different lichens. One of the three most common lichen haptens. **Cross: oak moss. PA. CAS** 537-09-7.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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F

FARNESOL

F-004	$C_{15}H_{26}O$	222.37	F
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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
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A drug of the fibrate class, mainly used to reduce cholesterol levels in patients at risk of cardiovascular disease. Like other fibrates, it reduces both low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) levels, as well as increasing high-density lipoprotein (HDL) levels and reducing triglycerides level. **CAS** 49562-28-9.

FERRIC CHLORIDE

I-016	Cl_3Fe	162.2	MET
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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
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Used in the production of urea, phenolic melamine and acetale resins. Found



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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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
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A broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic, is usually bactericidal in action. For local use in the treatment of infections caused by pyogenic organisms, in particular *S. aureus*, the proteus group of bacteria, coliforms and *P. aeruginosa*. Cross sensitization may occur among the group of Streptomyces derived antibiotics (neomycin, paromomycin, kanamycin) of which framycetin is a member, but this is not invariable. Also known as Neomycin B, Framycetin, Soframycin. ICU. **CAS 4146-30-9.**

Fusidic acid sodium salt

F-003	$C_{31}H_{47}NaO_6$	538.70	ICB, ME, LU
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An antibiotic agent used in the treatment or prevention of cutaneous infections, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*. Contact dermatitis often associated with treatment of leg ulcers or atopic dermatitis. **CAS 751-94-0.**

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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G

Gentamicin sulfate

G-006	$C_{19-21}H_{39-43}N_5O_7 \cdot 2.5H_2SO_4$		ME
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A topical and systemic broad-spectrum antibiotic with bactericidal action. Also used in ophthalmic drugs. Cross: neomycin sulfate. **CAS** 1405-41-0.

GERANIOL

G-001	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	154.25	F
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As fragrance in perfumery. As insect attractant. **CAS** 106-24-1.

Geranium oil Bourbon

G-002			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes. Used as odorant for tooth and dusting powders, ointments, etc. **CAS** 8000-46-2.

GLUTARAL

G-003	$C_5H_8O_2$	100.12	ICB, P, SH, DMS
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Used in the sterilization of endoscopic instruments, dental and barber equipment. Used as embalming fluid, in electron microscopy. A tanning agent for leather. A hardener for photographic gelatin. A pharmacological agent used for hyperhidrosis and antifungal purposes and for treatment of warts and some bullous diseases as well as herpes infections. Also known as Glutaraldehyde. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** **CAS** 111-30-8.

GLYCERYL THIOGLYCOLATE

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Gold(I)sodium thiosulfate dihydrate			
G-005	$\text{AuNa}_3(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot 2.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	526.27	ICB, DS, MET, DMP

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

H

Hexachlorophene

H-001	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6\text{O}_2$	406.91	SP
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A topical antiseptic in germicidal soaps, creams, deodorants, cleansers, shampoos, after-shave creams, pHisoHex surgical cleanser. **Cross:** bithionol, halogenated salicylanilides. **PA.** **CAS**70-30-4.

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

H-002	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$	219.29	C, O
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A bactericide used in cooling fluids and various cosmetic products, acting as formaldehyde liberator. Active component in **Grotan BK.** **CAS** 4719-04-4.

Hexamethylene diisocyanate

H-022	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$	168.20	I
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An isocyanate monomer in polyurethane paints and lacquers (HDI).
CAS 822-06-0.

Hexamethylene tetramine

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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, photore-sists, castings, artificial nails, etc. (HDDA). A monomer in dental composite materials. **CAS** 13048-33-4.

1,6-Hexanediol diglycidylether

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

Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde

H-025	$C_{15}H_{20}O$	216.35	F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Odor profile: floral, jasmin, waxy. Olfactory description: Similar to 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
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An UV adsorbing agent found in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. Found in e.g. Coppertone products. (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl salicylate). **CAS** 118-56-9.

Hydantoin

H-027	$C_3H_4N_2O_2$	100.08	CAD
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Hydantoin, also known as glycolyurea, is an imidazole analogue. Hydantoin and its derivatives are used in the preparation of textile softeners, lubricants,



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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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 methphenytoin. **CAS** 461-72-3.

Hydrazine sulfate

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

HYDROABIETYL ALCOHOL

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

Hydrochlorothiazide

H-029	$C_7H_8ClN_3O_4S_2$	297.73	CAD
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Hydrochlorothiazide, sometimes abbreviated HCT, HCTZ, or HZT is a popular diuretic drug that acts by inhibiting the kidneys' ability to retain water. This reduces the volume of the blood, decreasing blood return to the heart and thus cardiac output and, by other mechanisms, is believed to lower peripheral vascular resistance. Hydrochlorothiazide is sold both as a generic drug and under a 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, CS
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Used as a topical corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory properties. Marker for topical corticosteroid allergy. **CAS** 13609-67-1

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE			
H-006	H ₂ O ₂	34.02	H

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

Hydroperoxides of Limonene

H-032 V

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 added amount of the hydroperoxides of d-limonene.**

Hydroperoxides of Linalool

H-031 V

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 added amount of the hydroperoxides of linalool.**

HYDROQUINONE

H-007 C₆H₆O₂ 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 (HQ). **Cross: resorcinol. May cause depigmentation. CAS** 123-31-9.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Hydroquinone monobenzylether

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

HYDROXYCITRONELLAL

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

2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate

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

2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate

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

HYDROXYLAMINE HCL

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

HYDROXYLAMINE SULFATE

H-012	$H_8N_2O_6S$	164.15	P
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Used as reducing agent in photography, textiles, chemistry, etc. Also known as

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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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).

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

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

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

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Hydroxypropyl acrylate			
H-017	$C_6H_{10}O_3$	130.15	MP

An acrylic monomer used in UV inks, lacquers, adhesives, etc. 2-Hydroxy-1-propylacrylate, 95%. **CAS** 25584-83-2.

2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate

H-018	$C_7H_{12}O_3$	144.17	MA, MN, MP
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A monofunctional methacrylic monomer found in dental composites and sealants, UV-curable resins for inks etc. (HPMA). **CAS** 923-26-2.

Hydroxyzine hydrochloride

H-028	$C_{21}H_{27}ClN_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl$	447.83	CAD
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Hydroxyzine 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®, Orgatraz®, Quiness®, Vistaril Parenteral®, and Tranquizine® are hydroxyzine hydrochloride. **CAS** 2192-20-3.

Ibuprofen

I-010	$C_{13}H_{18}O_2$	206.3	CAD, EPE
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A NSAID originally marketed as Nurofen and since under various trademarks, including Act-3, Advil, Brufen, Dorival, Herron Blue, Panafen, Motrin, Nuprin and Burana, Ipren or Ibumetin, Ibuprom, IbuHEXAL, Ibusal, Fenpaed, Moment, Ibus, Ibúfen, Ibalgin, Bupuren, Neofen, Eve and Advil. It is used for relief of symptoms of arthritis, primary dysmenorrhoea, fever, and as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component. Ibuprofen

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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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
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A preservative used in lotions, creams, hair conditioners, shampoos, deodorants and topical drugs. Works as a formaldehyde releaser. (Germall 115, Imidurea NF, Sept 115, Unicide U-13, Tristat IU, Biopure 100). **CAS** 39236-46-9.

Indium

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

CAS 7440-74-6.

Indium chloride

I-011	Cl_3In	221.18	MET
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Indium(III)chloride is a colorless salt and also the most available soluble derivative of indium. Indiclora 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 sulfate

I-013	$In_2(SO_4)_3$	517.83	MET
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Indium sulfate is readily soluble in water for uses such as in water treatment. Indium sulfate is being marketed as the newest 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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. (Troysan KK-108a). Trade name is Glycasil™. **CAS** 55406-53-6.

Iridium

I-014	Ir	192.22	MET
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Iridium is a dense, very hard, brittle, silvery-white transition metal of the platinum family. Iridium is notable for being the most corrosion-resistant element known. It is used in high-temperature apparatus, electrical contacts, but the principal use of iridium is as a hardening agent in platinum alloys. Other uses: Crucibles and devices that require high temperatures. Electrical contacts (notable example: Pt-Ir spark plugs). Used in high-dose-radiation therapy for the treatment of prostate and other forms of cancer. **CAS** 7439-88-5.

Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate

I-012	Cl_3Ir3H_2O	352.62	MET
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Iridium(III)chloride trihydrate is the principal starting material for most iridium chemistry. Among other uses it is used in the production of hydrogen peroxide. **CAS** 13569-57-8.

Iron chloride

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

ISOAMYL p-METHOXYCINNAMATE

I-009	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.40	ICB, SU, EP, EPE
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A UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, waterproof sunscreens products etc. Trade name is Neo Heliopan E1000. **CAS** 71617-10-2.

...the trusted name in patch testing

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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α -Isomethyl ionone is used in many floral fragrances, particularly violet. Blends with and supports woody, leathery and oriental accords. **CAS 127-51-5.**

Isophorone diamine

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

Isophorone diisocyanate

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

ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE

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

N-Isopropyl-N-phenyl-4-phenylenediamine

I-004	$C_{15}H_{18}N_2$	226.32	S, ICB, R,SH
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An antidegradant in natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butadiene and chloroprene rubber (IPPD). **CAS 101-72-4**



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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J

Jasmine synthetic

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

Jasmine absolute

J-002			F
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Natural jasmine for use as fragrance in perfumery. **Cross: benzylsalicylate. May produce hyperpigmentation.**

Juniper tar

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS TAR (Art. No. J-003).

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS TAR

J-003			V
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Tar obtained from distillation of Juniperus oxycedrus for use in, e.g., eczema and psoriatic medications and perfumes. Also known as Juniper tar.

CAS 8013-10-3.

K

Kanamycin sulfate

K-001	$C_{18}H_{36-37}N_{4-5}O_{10-11} \cdot H_2SO_4$		ME
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An antibacterial agent similar to neomycin. **Cross: neomycin, streptomycin, gentamicin sulfate, dihydrostreptomycin. CAS 70560-51-9.**

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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.

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.

Lauryl glycoside

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

LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE

L-004 ICB, 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; D-Glucopyranoside. **CAS** 110615-47-9.

Lavender absolute

L-001 F

A fragrance used in various perfumes. Also used as flavor and carminative. **Cross: Geranial.**

Lead(II)acetate trihydrate



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
L-007	$\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	379.33	ME'T

A white crystalline substance used as a reagent to make other lead compounds and as a fixative for some dyes. In low concentrations, it is the principal active ingredient in progressive types of hair coloring dyes. Lead(II)acetate is also used as a mordant in textile printing and dyeing, as a drier in paints and varnishes. **CAS** 6080-56-4.

Lead(II)chloride

L-008	PbCl_2	278.10	ME'T
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Occurs naturally in the form of the mineral cotunnite. It is used in production of infrared transmitting glass and of ornamental glass called aurene glass. A basic chloride of lead, $\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$, is known as Patteson's white lead and is used as pigment in white paint. **CAS** 7758-95-4.

Lidocaine

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

d-Limonene

L-006	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$	136.24	F
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Limonene is a hydrocarbon, classified as a cyclic terpene. It is a colourless liquid at room temperatures with an extremely strong smell of oranges. It takes its name from the lemon, as the rind of the lemon, like other citrus fruits, contains considerable amounts of this chemical compound, which is responsible for much of their smell. Limonene 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	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$	154.25	F
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Linalool is a naturally-occurring terpene alcohol chemical found in many flowers and spice plants with many commercial applications, the majority of which are based on its pleasant scent (floral, with a touch of spiciness). It is a main

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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-cimanol, 2,6-dimethyl-2,7-octadien-6-ol and linalool synthetic. CAS 78-70-6.			

Lyrall

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

M

Majanthole

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

MANGANESE CHLORIDE

M-031	Cl_2Mn	125.84	MET
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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. The tetrahydrate is a pink salt that occurs naturally as the rare mineral scacchite. Most commonly, the term MANGANESE CHLORIDE refers to the tetrahydrate $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, which consists of octahedral trans- $Mn(H_2O)_4Cl_2$ molecules. The dihydrate $MnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ is also known. Many Mn(II) species are characteristically pink. MANGANESE CHLORIDE is used as a catalyst in the chlorination of or-



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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ganic 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
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A textile resin of formaldehyde releasing type for the treatment of draperies, collars, apparel, etc. (Kaurit M70).

MENTHA PIPERITA OIL

P-036	$C_6H_{12}N_6O_3$	216.20	TF
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True peppermint oil is steam distilled from the partially dried herb of *Mentha Piperita* which is a hybrid from three other species of *Mentha*, all natives of southern Europe. Uses include antiemetic agent, Autonomic agent, central nervous system agent, gastrointestinal agent, parasympholytic agent, Pharmaceutical aid, Flavor and Fragrance agent, Essential Oil. Also known as *Mentha piperita* oil; *Mentha x piperita* L; Peppermint oil; Peppermint terpenes; Pfefferminz oel. **CAS** 8006-90-4.

MENTHOL

M-002	$C_{10}H_{20}O$	156.26	B
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Found in confectionery, perfumery, cough drops, cigarettes, liqueurs, etc. Also used as a topical antipruritic, local anesthetic, gastric sedative. 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
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An accelerator, retarder, and peptizer for natural and other rubber products such as shoes, gloves, rubber in undergarments and clothing, condoms and diaphragms, medical devices, toys, tires and tubes, renal dialysis equipment, swimwear. Can also be used as a fungicide and works as a corrosion inhibitor in soluble cutting oils and antifreeze mixtures. Also used in greases, adhesives,

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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photographic film emulsions, detergents, veterinary products such as tick and flea powders and sprays (MBT). **CAS** 149-30-4.

Mercuric chloride

M-004	HgCl ₂	271.50	MET
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Used in tanning leather and an intensifier in photography. Can also be used a topical antiseptic and disinfectant. **Cross: other mercurials.** **CAS** 7487-94-7.

Mercury

M-005	Hg	200.59	DS, DMP, DMS, MET
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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 ammonium chloride

M-022	Cl ₄ H ₈ HgN ₂	378.52	MET
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Inorganic mercurial compound used in creams as a topical antiinfective agent (formerly used in the treatment of psoriasis and in skin-lightening formulations). **May cause pigmentation and depigmentation.** **CAS** 10124-48-8.

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

M-006	C ₂₇ H ₃₂ O ₆	452.55	MP, DMP
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A methacrylic monomer based on bisphenol A. Used in dental restorative composite materials and as a reactive monomer in adhesive products. Also known as BIS-EMA. **CAS** 24448-20-2.

2,2-bis(4-Methacryloxy)phenylpropane

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

METHENAMINE

H-003	C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₄	140.19	C, E, R
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Used as an urinary antiseptic agent but also as a rubber accelerator and form-



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
	aldehyde liberator. Used in the production of phenol-formaldehyde resins and can be found as a preservative in cosmetic products. Other uses include epoxy curing agent and corrosion inhibitor for steel. Also known as Hexamine, 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
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The primary hapten of the plant *Primula Obconica* found in glandular hairs on the leaves and the stem. **(Primin)**. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis from contact with Primula.** **CAS** 15121-94-5.

p-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE

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

METHYL ANTHRANILATE

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

4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR

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

6-METHYL COUMARIN

M-010	$C_{10}H_8O_2$	160.17	SP
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A Synthetic fragrance found in cosmetics, toiletries and soaps. **Cross (photo):**

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

METHYLDIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE

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

N,N-Methylene-bis-acrylamide

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

Methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol

M-032	$C_{41}H_{50}N_6O_2$	658.86	SU, EP, EPE
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An UV absorbing agent added to sunscreens as a UV-A and UV-B filter. Marketed by Ciba Specialty Chemicals as Tinosorb M. It is the first of a new class of sunscreens 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.

α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactone

M-026	$C_5H_6O_2$	98.10	PL
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Tulipaline A, hapten in the Liliaceae family of plants to which species such as Tulip, Alstromeria Erythronium dens canis & americanum belong. CAS 547-65-9.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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	C, V
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A component in Kathon CG which is used as preservative for use in cosmetics, shampoos, cooling fluids, detergents etc. Also present as a component in Art. No. C-009 (see this compound for further information). **CAS** 2682-20-4.

METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE + METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE

C-009	C_4H_4ClNOS	149.60	S, ICB, C, H, O, SH, IS
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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,
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A methacrylic monomer in plastics for dentures, bone cement, artificial nails, hearing aids etc. (MMA). **CAS** 80-62-6.

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Methyl-2-octynoate			
M-034	$C_9H_{14}O_2$	154.21	F

Methyl-2-octynoate is one of many ingredients in fragrances. Its end applications include soap, detergents, beauty care products, household products.

CAS 111-12-6.

N-Methylolchloroacetamide

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

METHYLPARABEN

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

Methylprednisolone aceponate

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

Miconazole

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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econazole, enilconazole. CAS 22916-47-8.

Minocycline hydrochloride

M-029	$C_{23}H_{27}N_3O_7 \cdot HCl$	493.94	CAD
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Minocycline hydrochloride, also known as minocycline, is a member of the broad spectrum tetracycline antibiotics, and has a broader spectrum than the other members. It is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. As a result of its long half-life it generally has serum levels 2-4 times that of most other tetracyclines (150 mg giving 16 times the activity levels compared to 250 mg of tetracycline at 24-48 hours). CAS 13614-98-7.

Molybdenum

M-030	Mo	95.94	MET
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Has the sixth highest melting point of any element, and for this reason it is often used in high-strength steel alloys. Molybdenum 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.

2-Monomethylol phenol

M-015	$C_7H_8O_2$	124.14	PG
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An intermediate in the production of phenol formaldehyde resins which may remain after condensation of the resin. Sensitizer in phenol formaldehyde resins. Also used in local anesthetic. Also known as Saligenin. CAS 90-01-7.

2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)benzothiazol(MOR)

M-016	$C_{11}H_{12}N_2OS_2$	252.47	R
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An accelerator for natural rubber, isoprene butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrilebutadiene rubber products. CAS 102-77-2.

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

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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
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A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc.

Musk xylene

M-021	$C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_6$	297.45	F
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A synthetic nitro musk compound used as fragrance and fixative in after shave lotions, perfumes etc. The musk compound of choice for soap and detergent fragrances. **Cross (photo): musk ambrette. PA. CAS** 81-15-2.

MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN

B-025			V
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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. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, benzylbenzoate. CAS** 9000-64-0.

MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN

B-001			S, ICB, H, SP, DMP, IS
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Found as flavor in tobacco, drinks, pastries, cakes, wines, liquors, spices etc. Used as a fixative and fragrance in perfumery. Also used in topical medications, dentistry, etc. Consists of esters of cinnamic and benzoic acid, Vanillin, styracine. (Indian balsam, China oil, Black balsam, Honduras balsam, Surinam balsam). **Cross: COLOPHONIUM, MYROXYLON BALSAMUM RESIN, cinnamates, benzoates, styrax, benzoin, tiger balm, beeswax, benzaldehyde, benzylsalicylate, coniferyl alcohol, COUMARIN, EUGENOL, Isoeugenol, FARNESOL, propandid, PROPOLIS, di-**



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
ethylstilbestrol. Also known as Balsam Peru. May produce erythema-multiforme like eruptions. PT. NICU.			

N

Narcissus Poeticus

N-006			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products. Also known as Narcissus absolute. CAS 90064-26-9.

Neomycin sulfate

N-001	$C_{23}H_{46}N_6O_{13} \cdot H_2SO_4$	712.72	S, ICB, IS
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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, dihydro-streptomycin, kanamycin, spectinomycin, tobramycin, paromomycin, butirosin, bacitracin.** UCU. CAS 1405-10-3.

Nickel(II)sulfate hexahydrate

N-002	$NiO_4S_6H_{12}O$	262.86	S, ICB, IS, DS, H, SH, DMP
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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.

Nigrosin

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to SOLVENT BLACK 5 (Art. No. N-003).

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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.

Nitrofurazone

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

2-NITRO-p-PHENYLENE-DIAMINE

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

Norfloxacin

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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O

Oakmoss absolute

O-001

F, S, ICB, IS

An extract of oak moss for use as fragrance in many perfume mixtures, after-shave lotions etc. Extract made mainly from *Evernia prunastri* (oak moss) and *Pseudevernia furfuracea* (tree moss). Contains atranorin, evernic acid and usnic acid. **PA**. Also available in Mx-07. **CAS** 90028-68-5.

OCTOCRYLENE

O-009

$C_{24}H_{27}NO_2$

361.48

SU, EP, EPE

An UV-B adsorbing agent in sunscreen cosmetics of the type creams, lotions, lipsticks, sun oils, etc. 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 TRI-AZONE (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 SALICY-LATE (Art. No. O-007).

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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.

Olaquinox

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

CAS 23696-28-8.

OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE

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

Oligotriacrylate (OTA 480)

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

OLEA EUROPAEA OIL

O-006			V
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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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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P

PABA

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

Palladium(II)chloride

P-001	$PdCl_2$	177.31	DS, DMP, MET
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A chemical catalyst. Can be found in jewelry, dental alloys and electroplating parts of clocks and watches. **CAS 7647-10-1.**

Parthenolide

P-029	$C_{15}H_{20}O_3$	248.32	PL
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Sesquiterpene lactone found in Feverfew (*Chrysanthemum Parthenium*) which is a Compositae plant growing throughout Europe and in southern USA near homes, on roadsides and in uncultivated places. It is also found in several other Compositae plants and Magnoliaceae. **CAS 20554-84-1.**

Penicillin G, potassium salt

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Pentaerythritol triacrylate

P-002	$C_{14}H_{18}O_7$	298.30	MP
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A trifunctional cross-linking acrylic monomer for use in adhesives, coatings, inks, photoresists, castings, etc. cured by UV radiation. **CAS 3524-68-3.**

Peppermint oil

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to MENTHA PIPERITA OIL (Art. No. P-036).

PETROLATUM

P-003			V
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A white petrolatum which is a purified mixture of semisolid hydrocarbons. As ointment base in cosmetics. Leather grease and shoe polish component. (Pen-reco). **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
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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 MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN and COLOPHONIUM over represented. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**

PHENOXYETHANOL

P-025	$C_8H_{10}O_2$	138.16	C
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A fixative for perfumes, used as bactericide in conjunction with METHYL-DIBROMO GLUTARONITRILE (Euxyl K 400) as well as quaternary ammo-



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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nium compounds. Also used as insect repellent and topical antiseptic.
CAS 122-99-6.

1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone

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

PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID

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

p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)

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

p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE HCl

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

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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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
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Used as herbicide and fungicide. As preservative in antibiotic eye drops, eye cosmetics, shampoos, etc. (Advacide PMA 18, Cosan PMA, Mergal A25, Metasol 30, Nildew AC 30, Nuodex PMA 18, Nylmerate).

Cross: p-chloromercuriphenol. **ICU.** **CAS** 62-38-4.

N-Phenyl-2-naphthylamine

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

o-PHENYLPHENOL

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

PHENYL SALICYLATE

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
<p>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 (Salol). CAS 118-55-8.</p>			

Phosphorus sesquisulfide

P-030	P_4S_3	220.08	V
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A substance used in match tips (Tetraphosphorus trisulfide). **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. ICU. CAS** 1314-85-8.

Pine tar

Change of name as of January 2012; please refer to PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR (Art. No. P-012).

Pine wood

Mx-09			SP
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A component in wood mix. Possible haptens are stilbenes, δ -3-carene or coniferyl benzoate. (Only available in mix).

PINUS PALUSTRIS TAR

P-012			V
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A product obtained by dry-distillation of wood from pine. Consists of turpentine, various phenols, xylene, etc. Topical antieczematic and rubefacient. Also known as Pine tar. **CAS** 8011-48-1.

Piroxicam

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

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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dor, 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 Polyoxethylenesorbitan monooleate and Tween 80. CAS 9005-65-6.

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



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Potassium dichromate

P-014	$\text{Cr}_2\text{K}_2\text{O}_7$	294.21	S, ICB, DS, P, SH, IS, DMP
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The hexavalent form of chromium, which is used in cement, tanning of 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

P-015	C_2AuKN_2	288.13	MET
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Gold salt used in the electroplating industry. **CAS 13967-50-5.**

Prilocaine hydrochloride

P-027	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$	256.8	V
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Used as a local anesthetic agent. (Citanest, Xylonest). **CAS 1786-81-8.**

Pristinamycin

P-032			CAD
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Pristinamycin is an antibiotic used primarily in the treatment of staphylococcal infections, and to a lesser extent streptococcal infections. It is a streptogramin group antibiotic, similar to virginiamycin, derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces pristina spiralis*. It is marketed in Europe by Sanofi-Aventis under the trade name Pyostacine. Pristinamycin is a mixture of two components that have a synergistic antibacterial action. Pristinamycin I is a macrolide, and results in pristinamycin having a similar spectrum of action to erythromycin. Pristinamycin II is a depsipeptide. **CAS 11006-76-1.**

Procaine hydrochloride

P-016	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$	272.77	V
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A local anesthetic agent (Novocaine, Ethocaine, Allocaine, Topocaine, Neo-

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
caine, 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, SP
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An antihistaminic, antiemetic, CNS depressant used in pills, syrup, injections and suppositories (Phenergan, Lergigan, Atosil, Fenazil etc.). **Cross:** phenothiazines, ethylenediamine-HCl, para compounds, chlorpromazine HCl, tripeleminamine. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. UCU. PL. CAS 58-33-3.

PROPIONIC ACID

P-018	$C_3H_6O_2$	74.08	B
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Used as food additive for the preservation against moulds in, e.g., cheese products. Also in the production of fruit flavors and perfume bases. CAS 79-09-4.

PROPOLIS

P-022			ICB, PL, LU
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A resinous substance found in beehives (beeglue). Collected by bees from poplar buds. 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:** MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 85665-41-4

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

P-019	$C_3H_8O_2$	76.09	ICB, C, O, LU
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Used as vehicle in pharmaceutical and cosmetic bases. In food it is used as solvent for colors and flavors and to prevent growth of moulds. Works as humectant and can also be found in cooling fluids. UCU. CAS 57-55-6.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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PROPYL GALLATE

P-021	$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$	212.20	B, C
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An antioxidant in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams, emulsions, various fats, oils and waxes. Can also be found in foods like margarine, peanut butter, etc.

CAS 121-79-9.

PROPYLPARABEN

P-020	$C_{10}H_{12}O_3$	180.20	V
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A preservative in foods (salad dressings, mayonnaise, spiced sauces, mustard, frozen dairy products, baked products), cosmetics and pharmaceutical preparations. Also known as Propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate. **Cross:** hydroquinone

monobenzyl ether, other parabens, para compounds. CAS 94-13-3.

Q

QUATERNIUM-15

C-007	$C_9H_{16}Cl_2N_4$	251.20	ICB, S, IS, C, H
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A formaldehyde-releasing preservative in hand creams, lotions, face creams, shampoos, latex paints, topical medicaments, polishes, metal working fluids, adhesives, inks, etc. Also known as Dowicil 200 and 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride. **CAS** 51229-78-8.

Quinine sulfate

Q-001	$(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	746.93	ME
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An antimalarial agent also used as antipyreticum and in liquids (tonic etc.). **PA. CAS** 6119-70-6.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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R

Reactive Black 5

R-004	$C_{26}H_{21}N_5Na_4O_{19}S_6$	991.79	TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. C.I. 20505. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma. CAS 17095-24-8.**

Reactive Blue 21

R-005			TF
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A phthalocyanine-copper complex dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. C.I. 18097. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma. CAS 12236-86-1.**

Reactive Blue 238

R-006			TF
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A diazo 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 116889-78-2.**

Reactive Orange 107

R-007			TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma. CAS 94158-82-4.**

Reactive Red 123

R-008			TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool,



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
silk and polyamide textiles. May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.			

Reactive Red 228

R-010			TF
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An monoazo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Red 238

R-009			TF
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An azo dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma.**

Reactive Violet 5

R-011			TF
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An dye belonging to the reactive dye class used for coloring cotton, wool, silk and polyamide textiles. **May cause allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and occupational asthma. CAS 12226-38-9.**

RESORCINOL

R-001	$C_6H_6O_2$	110.11	H
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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 as 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
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An UV-light absorber added mainly to outdoor plastics. Has caused dermatitis as additive in spectacle frames. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RES-**

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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IN. CAS 136-36-7.

ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT

R-003			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumes and for flavoring lozenges, ointments, toilet preparations, etc. Also known as Rose oil.

Rose oil

Change of name as of March 2013; please refer to ROSA DAMASCENA EXTRACT (Art. No. R-003).

S

SANTALUM ALBUM OIL

S-009			F
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A fragrance used in various perfumed products like soap, after-shave lotions, colognes and cosmetics. Also known as Sandalwood oil. **PA. PT. PL.**

CAS 8006-87-9.

SHELLAC

S-015			C
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Shellac is a resin secreted by the female lac bug, on trees in the forests of India and Thailand. It is processed and sold as dry flakes, which are dissolved in denatured alcohol to make liquid shellac, which is used as a brush-on colorant, food glaze and wood finish. Shellac is edible and it is used as a glazing agent on pills and candies in the form of pharmaceutical glaze. When used for this purpose, it has the food additive E number E904. **CAS** 9000-59-3.

SILVER NITRATE

S-007	AgNO_3	169.89	MET
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Used in photography, silver plating, coloring porcelain, manufacturing of mir-



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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rors, 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
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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 METABISULFITE

S-011	$Na_2S_2O_5$	190.1	*
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Used as a food additive, mainly as a preservative and is sometimes identified as E223. As an additive, it may cause allergic reactions, particularly skin irritation e.g. eczema; gastric irritation and asthma. It is present in many dilutable squashes. It is commonly used in homebrewing preparations to sanitize equipment. It is used as a cleaning agent for potable water reverse osmosis membranes in desalination systems. It is also used to remove chloramine from drinking water after treatment. In the brand Stump-Out, it is used in almost a pure form (98%) to cause degradation of lignin, creating pores for fuel adsorption, and consequently, ignition. **CAS** 7681-57-4.

Sodium-2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide

S-002	C_5H_4NOSNa	149.14	C, O
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A bactericide used in cooling fluids and short term -in can- preservation of vinyl acetate latex, paints and synthetic fiber lubricants. Can also be found as a preservative for cosmetic rinse-off products. Also known as Sodium omadine. **CAS** 3811-73-2.

Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate

S-017	$Cl_4Na_2Pd \cdot 3H_2O$	348.20	DS, DMP, MET
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It is an inorganic compound used in among other things in chemical synthesis as a catalyst. It is present in many alloys containing palladium. **CAS** 13820-53-6.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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.

SOLVENT BLACK 5

N-003			V
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A dye used in carbon papers, inks, typewriter ribbons, shoe polishes, etc.C.I. 50415. Also known as Nigrosin. **CAS** 11099-03-9.

SORBIC ACID

S-003	$C_6H_8O_2$	112.13	B, C, LU
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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
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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
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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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Spiramycin base

S-012	$C_{43}H_{74}N_2O_{14}$	842.51	CAD
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Spiramycin is a macrolide antibiotic which is used to treat toxoplasmosis. Although routinely used in Europe, spiramycin is still considered an experimental drug in the United States. Used in Europe since 2000 year as "Rovamycine", produced by Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, France and Eczacibasi Ilac, Turkey.

CAS 8025-81-8.

Spruce wood

Mx-09			SP
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Component in wood mix. Wood used for furniture, musical instruments, floors etc. May cause asthma. (Only available in mix).

STANNOUS CHLORIDE

S-013	$SnCl_2$	189.60	MET
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A solution of tin(II)chloride containing a little hydrochloric acid is used for the tin-plating of steel, in order to make tin cans. $SnCl_2$ 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

S-014	C_2O_4Sn	206.71	MET
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Stannous Oxalate is used as a catalyst (Esterification reactions) and in dyeing and printing textiles etc. **CAS** 814-94-8.

STEARYL ALCOHOL

S-006	$C_{18}H_{38}O$	270.48	C
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A lubricant and antifoam agent in cosmetic and pharmaceutical creams and in textile oils and finishes. **UCU. CAS** 112-92-5.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Styrax			
S-008			V

Balsam obtained from the trunk of trees. Contains cinnamates, styrene, etc. Used in perfumery. **Cross: MYROXYLON PEREIRAE RESIN, tincture of benzoin, diecethylstilbestrol.** CAS 8046-19-3.

Sulfanilamide

S-010	$C_6H_8N_2O_2S$	172.21	ME
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A topical and vaginal antibiotic of sulfonamide type. **Cross (photo): para group of compounds. May produce erythema multiforme like eruptions. PA. PL. CAS 63-74-1.**

T

TANACETUM VULGARE EXTRACT

T-033			PL
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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 (Tansy). **Cross: Other plants within the Compositae family.**

TARAXACUM OFFICINALE EXTRACT

T-032			PL
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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.**



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 haptens present are d-limonene, α -terpinene and aromadendrene. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis.** CAS 68647-73-4.

Teak wood

Mx-09			SP
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Component in wood mix. In furniture industry, outdoor and indoor constructions. Desoxylapachol, lapachol, lapachonone and tectoquinone are sensitizers. **May elicit contact urticaria. (Only available in mix).**

Tetracaine hydrochloride

T-025	$C_{15}H_{25}ClN_2O_2$	300.83	V
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Used as topical and local anesthetic. Amethocaine. **Cross: Amylocaine hydrochloride.** CAS 136-47-0.

3,3',4',5-Tetrachlorosalicylanilide

T-001	$C_{13}H_7Cl_4NO_2$	351.02	SP
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A bacteriostat found in shampoos, surgical and laundry soaps, polishes, rinses, deodorants etc. Also used in cooling fluids, textile finishes (Irgasan BS 200, TCS). **Cross (photo): other halogenated salicylanilides, hexachlorophene. PA. PT. PL.** CAS 1154-59-2.

Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate

T-029	$C_{16}H_{26}O_7$	330.00	MA
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A methacrylate present in adhesives and constitutes the main component in polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate in Loctite anaerobic sealants. **CAS 109-17-1.**

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 (disulfiram, antabuse, TETD). **CAS** 97-77-8.

Tetrahydrofurfurylmethacrylate

T-027	$C_9H_{15}O_3$	171.21	DS, MA, MN, DMP, DMS
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A methacrylic component used in dental materials such as crown and bridge products. Also used as a component in artificial nails. **CAS** 2455-24-5.

3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl-benzidine

T-004	$C_{16}H_{20}N_2$	240.35	V
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Non carcinogenic substitute for benzidine as reagent for the detection of blood and determination of hemoglobin content. **CAS** 54827-17-7.

Tetramethylthiuram disulfide

T-005	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_4$	240.44	R
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A rubber accelerator and vulcanizer. Works as a fungicide, disinfectant for seed, bacteriostat in soap, animal repellent, etc. (Thiram, TMTD). **Cross: Tetraethylthiuram monosulfide, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide.** **CAS** 137-26-8.

Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide

T-006	$C_6H_{12}N_2S_3$	208.37	R
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An accelerator and activator for natural rubber nitrile-butadiene and butyl rubber (TMTM). **CAS** 97-74-5.

THIMEROSAL

T-007	$C_9H_9HgNaO_2S$	404.84	ICB, C, O, LU
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A preservative used in vaccines, antitoxins, skin testing antigens, antiseptics,



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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eyedrop solutions, contact lens solutions, and cosmetic products like eye makeup. Also known as Merthiolate. **CAS** 54-64-8.

2,2'-THIOBIS(4-CHLOROPHENOL)

F-001	$C_{12}H_8Cl_2O_2S$	287.18	SP
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A fungicide especially used against *Monosporium apiospermum*. Used as a topical antifungal and antibacterial agent in hairdressings, antifungal creams, and ointments, also used as thermoplastic resin. **Cross (photo): Bithionol, hexachlorophene. PA. PT. PL. CAS** 97-24-5.

Thiourea

T-026	CH_4N_2S	76.12	R
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A photographic fixing agent and stain remover. Can be used as a rubber accelerator and used in the manufacture of resins. Also used as an antioxidant in photocopy paper to prevent discoloration. **May cause airborne contact dermatitis. PA. CAS** 62-56-6.

Tin

T-008	Sn	118.69	DS, MET
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A metal used in tin plating, soldering and dental alloys, collapsible tubes. Used in the production of tin salts. **CAS** 7440-31-5.

Tioconazole

T-034	$C_{16}H_{13}Cl_3N_2OS$	387.71	ME
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Tioconazole is an antifungal medication of the Imidazole class used to treat infections caused by a fungus or yeast. Tioconazole ointments serve to treat women's vaginal yeast infections. Tioconazole topical (skin) preparations are also available for ringworm, jock itch, athlete's foot, and tinea versicolor or "sun fungus". **CAS** 65899-73-2.

Titanium

T-042	Ti	47.88	MET
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A light, strong, lustrous, corrosion-resistant (including resistance to sea wa-

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series

ter 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 ₂ Ti	79.87	MET
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Is the naturally occurring oxide of Titanium. When used as a pigment, it is called Titanium white, Pigment White 6, or CI 77891. 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 nitride

T-039	TiN	61.89	MET
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Titanium nitride (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 (Ni) or chromium (Cr) 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.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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Titanium oxalate

Change of name as of January 2012; please refer to Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate (Art. No. T-041).

Titanium(III)oxalate decahydrate

T-041	$\text{Ti}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	540.01	MET
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Titanium oxalate could be used as a source for Titanium in a process for preparing zinc-alloy-electroplated steel sheets excellent in corrosion resistance comprising electroplating steel sheets. Used in the preparation of a welding flux binder and welding flux comprising the reaction product of a hydrolyzed and polymerized organometallic compound such as metal esters and metal oxalates. A metal salt for testing of allergy to Titanium in dental alloys.

CAS 14677-00-0.

Tixocortol-21-pivalate

T-031	$\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_5\text{S}$	462.35	S, ICB, IS, CS, LU
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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.** **CAS** 55560-96-8.

TOCOPHEROL

T-036	$\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2$	430.71	ICB, C
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DL-Alpha-tocopherol is the form of vitamin E that is preferentially absorbed and accumulated in humans. In general, food sources with the highest concentrations of vitamin E are vegetable oils, followed by nuts and seeds including whole grains. Although originally extracted from wheat germ oil, most natural vitamin E supplements are now derived from vegetable oils, usually soybean oil. Vitamin E is widely used as an inexpensive antioxidant in cosmetics and foods. Vitamin E containing products are commonly used in the belief that vitamin E is good for the skin; many cosmetics include it, often labeled as tocopherol acetate, tocopheryl linoleate or tocopheryl nicotinate. Some individuals experience allergic reactions to some tocopheryl esters or develop a rash and hives that may spread over the entire body from the use of topical

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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products with alpha tocopheryl esters. **CAS** 10191-41-0.

TOCOPHERYL ACETATE

T-037	$C_{31}H_{52}O_3$	472.75	C
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Tocopheryl acetate, also known as vitamin E acetate, is a common vitamin supplement. It is the ester of acetic acid and tocopherol (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.

TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE

D-002	$C_7H_{10}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$	220.25	H
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The primary intermediate in various permanent hair dyes (4-Toluenediamine, PTD). Also known as 2,5-Diaminotoluene sulfate. **CAS** 615-50-9.

Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate

T-009	$C_9H_6N_2O_2$	174.15	I
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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, PG
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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
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An amine accelerator for the polymerization of e.g. dental acrylic composite restorative materials. **CAS** 3077-12-1.



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
Triamcinolone acetonide			
T-030	$C_{24}H_{31}FO_6$	434.49	ICB, CS

A topical and systemic corticosteroid belonging to the group B (triamcinolone acetonide) type of steroids. **CAS** 76-25-5.

3,4,5-Tribromosalicylanilide

T-012	$C_{13}H_8Br_3NO_2$	449.96	SP
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A bacteriostatic agent found in detergents and soaps, disinfectants, pet flea powders. Also known as Tribromsalan and TBS. **Cross (photo): Bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides, TRICLOCARBAN, hexachlorophene, fentichlor. PA, PT. CAS** 87-10-5.

TRICLOCARBAN (TCC)

T-013	$C_{13}H_9Cl_3N_2O$	315.59	O, SP, EPE
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a bacteriostat and antiseptic agent found in soaps and other cleansing compositions. Used as a disinfectant Also known as 3,4,4-Trichlorocarbanilide and TCC. **Cross (photo): bithionol and other halogenated salicylanilides. PA. PT. May cause pigmentation of the face. CAS** 101-20-2.

3,4,4-Trichlorocarbanilide

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to TRICLOCARBAN (TCC) (Art. No. T-013)

TRICLOSAN

T-014	$C_{12}H_7Cl_3O_2$	289.53	ICB, C, O, SP, EPE
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A preservative found in cosmetic products, soaps, detergents, shampoos, bath additives, deodorants, foot powders and sprays, disposable paper products, antiodor insoles and hose, laundry products. Also used in the treatment of textiles and as antifungal agent in PVC wetroom carpets (Irgasan DP 300). **PA. CAS** 3380-34-5.

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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 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 photopolymer type (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 (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, lin-			



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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ing materials etc. Also known as TGIC. May cause airborne contact dermatitis. CAS 2451-62-9.

2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline

T-020	$(C_{12}H_{15}N)_n$		R
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An antioxidant used in rubber and plastic materials. Also used in hydraulic fluids and greases (Flectol H, Agerite resin D).

Trimethylolpropane triacrylate

T-021	$C_{15}H_{20}O_6$	296.31	MN, MP
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A triacrylate used in UV-curable lithographic inks, varnishes, artificial nails, wood finish solder, and etch resists in the electronics industry (TMPTA). CAS 15625-89-5.

Trimethylolpropane triglycidyl ether

T-038	$C_{15}H_{25}O_6$	301.16	E
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A trifunctional glycidyl ether of trimethylolpropane. It is used as a general purpose diluent to reduce the viscosity of epoxy resins and provides excellent crosslinking with good reactivity used in adhesives and coatings. CAS 30499-70-8.

3,4,4-Trimethyl-oxazolidine

Comp. in D-015	$C_6H_{15}NO$	115.18	O
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Component in Bioban CS 1135, a preservative (2.5%) used in latex paints, resin emulsions, and cooling fluids. D-015: **Bioban CS 1135**: also contains 4,4-Dimethyloxazolidine. Neither of the substances can be ordered separately.

TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)NITROMETHANE

H-015	$C_4H_9NO_5$	151.12	O
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A bactericide and slimicide used in cooling fluids, paper and pulp industry. Also used as curing agent for certain adhesives. Also known as Tris Nitro and 2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol. CAS 126-11-4.

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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A diacrylate monomer for use in UV-curable flexographic and silk screen inks, wood-finish varnishes, coatings on plastics, etc. (TPGDA).

CAS 42978-66-5.

Tungsten

T-043	W	183.84	MET
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Tungsten, also known as Wolfram, is a metal with a wide range of uses, the largest of which is as Tungsten carbide (W_2C , 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 peroxides

T-024	C		
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Mixture of hydroperoxides of terpenes found in oil of turpentine. Main hapten is the hydroperoxide of δ -3-carene. Used in solvents or lacquers for printing, etching and art painting. Found in sealing wax, coolants, tapes, polish, metal cleaners, deodorizers, paints, cosmetics like soaps and bath oils. **Cross: Chrysanthemum, pyrethrin. May cause airborne contact dermatitis.**



CHEMOTECHNIQUE DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. (Ebecryl 220). Contains also pentaerythritoltriacylate and pentaerythritoltetraacylate.			
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 (UDMA). CAS 72869-86-4.			
(+)-Usnic acid			
U-005	$C_{18}H_{16}O_7$	344.31	SP
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			

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Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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
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Used as a catalyst in the polymerization of olefins, epoxy, phenolic and silicone resins. **CAS** 7718-98-1.

VANILLIN

V-001	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	152.14	B, F
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A flavoring agent found in beverages, confectionery, foods, galenicals. Used in perfumery, pharmaceuticals and also as chemical reagent. Also known as Vanillin. **Cross: COUMARIN, PROPOLIS. ICU. CAS** 121-33-5.

W

Wool alcohols

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to LANOLIN ALCOHOL. (Art. No. W-001).



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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. 1,3-bis(aminomethyl)benzene. **CAS** 1477-55-0.

Y

Ylang-Ylang oil

Change of name as of January 2011; please refer to CANANGA ODORATA OIL (Art. No. Y-001).

Z

Zinc

Z-001	Zn	65.38	MET
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A metal used for galvanizing sheet iron. Found as an ingredient in alloys (bronze, brass, etc.), protective coatings for other metals, household utensils, etc. **CAS** 7440-66-6.

...for the diagnosis of contact allergy

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$	474.14	R
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An activator, antidegradant and accelerator for natural rubber, butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, butyl rubber, and ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers (ZBC). **CAS** 136-23-2.

Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate

Z-003	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$	361.91	R
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An activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, nitrile-butadiene, and butyl rubber (ZDC). **ICU. CAS** 14324-55-1.

Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

Z-004	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$	305.82	R
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An activator and accelerator for natural rubber, styrene-butadiene, and butyl rubber. An agricultural fungicide used for seeds, plants, and fruit (Ziram). **CAS** 137-30-4.

Zinc ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate) (Zineb)

Z-005	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$	275.75	O
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A fungicide used in cooling fluids and as pesticide for seeds, plants, and fruit



CHEMOTECHNIQUE
DIAGNOSTICS

Art. No.	Formula	FW	Series
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(Zineb). CAS 12122-67-7.

ZINC PYRITHIONE

Z-006	$C_{10}H_8N_2S_2O_2Zn$	317.70	H
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An antifungal, antibacterial and antiseborrheic agent used in many shampoos and hair creams. Also known as Zinc omadine. **Reactions may lead to photosensitive eczema and actinic reticuloid syndrome.** CAS 13463-41-7.

Zirconium(IV)chloride

Z-008	Cl_4Zr	233.03	MET
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Zirconium(IV) chloride is a white high-melting solid which hydrolyzes rapidly in humid air. It is used to make water-repellent textiles. CAS 10026-11-6

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):	Jan 1997
	Musk Ambrette removed	
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 butylcarbamate 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.



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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 available) and conc. changed to 3.0%. No 18 Clioquinol deleted 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 Olaquinoxidox 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

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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



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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

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	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 Methylidibromoglutaronitrile 0.3% pet changed to 0.5% pet
O-1000	No.34 Methylidibromoglutaronitrile 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.



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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 tetramethylbutylphenol 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 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. Mercuric 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.

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V-1000	No 47. Mercury ammonium chloride 1.0% pet (M-022) deleted, see MET-5
V-1000	No 49. Potassium dicyanoaurate 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 Evernia furfuracea 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%



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	pet changed to 0.2% pet (I-008C).
MP-1000	No 12 2,2-bis(4-(2-Methacryl-oxoethoxy)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.

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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

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.



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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 D-061 changed to D-061A.
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 Olaquinox 1.0% pet (O-008) deleted, see EPE-33.

New Haptens

B-041	Benzylamine hydrochloride	EP-7& EPE-7
B-042	Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate	Australian national series
B-043	Bufexamac	Australian national series
D-067	Dexketoprofen	EPE-27
E-025	Etofenamate	EP-15 & EPE-15
F-006	Fenofibrate	EPE-31
M-036	Methylprednisolone aceponate	Australian national series
P-017B	Promethazine hydrochloride 0.1% pet	EP-19, EPE-19
P-035	Polysilicone-15	EPE-25
P-038	Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)	I-7
S-017	Sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) hydrate	DMP-24, DS-31, MET-43

Other new products

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

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