

Polyester soccer jerseys, polyethylene swim lane dividers, carbon track shoe insoles, and the jet fuel that moves athletes all over the world. These are just a few examples of the fuels and petrochemical-based materials that play an irreplaceable role in summer sports.

The infographic features a central illustration of a female athlete in a white long-sleeved jersey and black leggings running across a green field. She holds a golden torch with a flame. A white jet airplane is flying in the blue sky above her. Three yellow lines connect the text boxes to the runner, the torch, and the airplane. The text boxes provide the following information:

- jet fuel**
LOW FREEZE POINT, HIGH FLASH POINT
kerosene (chemical structure: CCCCCCCC)
- torch fuel**
BURNS CLEANER, LONGER
butane (chemical structure: CCCC)
propane (chemical structure: CCC)
- polyester**
SOFT AND FLEXIBLE
xylene (chemical structure: c1ccc(cc1)C=C)

Athletes know that things like polyester, rubber and polyurethane (all of which are made from petrochemicals) help them perform at their best.

polyurethane

STRETCHES AND HOLDS SHAPE



butane



benzene

fiberglass

HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH



benzene



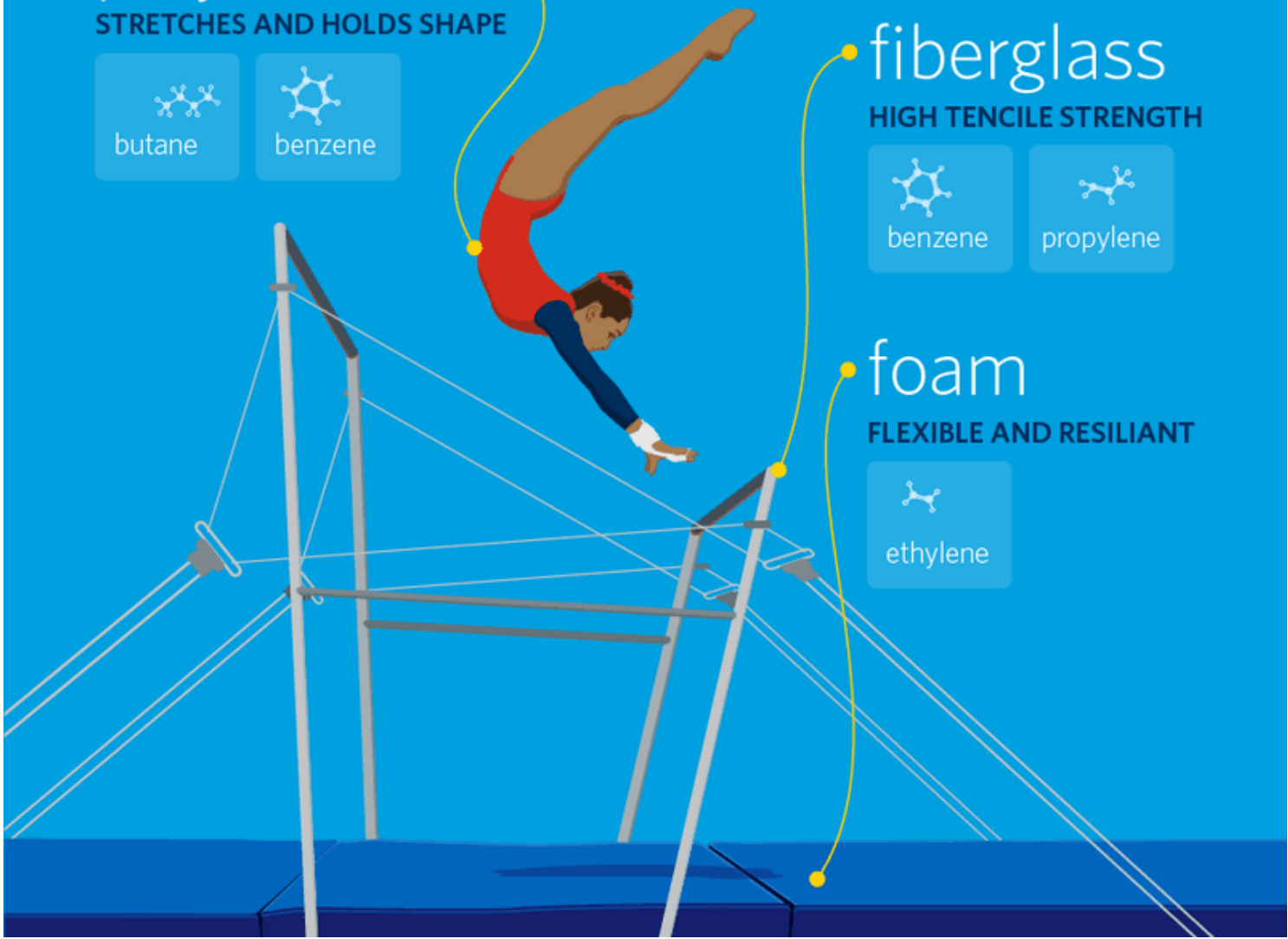
propylene

foam

FLEXIBLE AND RESILIENT



ethylene





polyethylene

BUOYANT



ethylene

elastane, nylon, polyurethane

HIGH ELASTICITY AND HYDROPHOBIC



butane



benzene

butylene
(butadiene)



ethylene

polyester

SOFT AND LIGHTWEIGHT



xylene

polyurethane-coated leather

WATER RESISTANT AND DURABLE



ethylene



benzene

high-tenacity polypropylene, polyethylene and nylon

STRONG AND LIGHTWEIGHT



ethylene



polyester

SOFT AND LIGHTWEIGHT



carbon plate

HIGH ENERGY RETURN



benzene



propylene

rubber

SHOCK ABSORBING

butylene
(butadiene)



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