WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A melt-spun fiber, film or hose made from an elastomer resin obtainable by:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;~~wherein~~

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000; and

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate;

wherein said fiber, film or hose has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000.

2. The melt-spun fiber, film or hose of claim 1, wherein component (i) is derived from a carboxylic acid comprising adipic acid.

3. The melt-spun fiber, film or hose of any of the claims 1 to 2, wherein component (i) is derived from a 25:75 to 75:25 mixture, on a molar basis, of 1,4-butanediol and 1,6-hexanediol.

4. The melt-spun fiber, film or hose of any of the claims 1 to 3, wherein component (ii) comprises methylene diphenyl diisocyanate.

5. The melt-spun fiber, film or hose of any of the claims 1 to 4, wherein component (iii) comprises 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, or combinations thereof.

6. The melt-spun fiber, film, or hose of claim 1, wherein agent (iv) is derived from a polyalkylene ether glycol comprising polytetramethylene ether glycol.

7. The melt-spun fiber, film, or hose of any of the claims 1 to 6, wherein agent (iv) is derived from a diisocyanate comprising methylene diphenyl diisocyanate.

8. A fabric made from the fiber of any of the claims 1 to 7.

9. An article made from the fabric of claim 8.

10. A method of making a fiber, film, or hose comprising the steps of:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device,

wherein said elastomer resin is prepared by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols, wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;~~wherein~~

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000;

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate; and

II. processing said elastomer resin into a fiber, film, or hose,~~wherein~~

wherein said fiber, film, or hose has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000.

11. A method of making a fabric comprising the steps of:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device wherein said elastomer resin is prepared by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols, wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;~~wherein~~

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000; and

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate; and

III. melt-spinning said elastomer resin into a fiber, wherein said fiber has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000; and

IV. processing said fiber, optionally in combination with one or more other fibers, into a fabric.

12. A method of improving the solvent resistance of an article, wherein said article comprises a fabric and wherein said fabric is comprised of fibers, said method comprising the steps of:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device, wherein said elastomer resin is prepared by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols, wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;~~wherein~~

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000; and

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate; and

III. melt-spinning said elastomer resin into a fiber, wherein said fiber has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000;

IV. processing said fiber, optionally in combination with one or more other fibers, into a fabric; and

V. processing said fabric into said article;~~resulting~~

resulting in an article with improved solvent resistance.

13. A method of improving the alkali and chlorine resistance of an article, wherein said article comprises a fabric and wherein said fabric is comprised of fibers, said method comprising the steps of:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device, wherein said elastomer resin is prepared by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;~~wherein~~

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000; and

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate; and

III. melt-spinning said elastomer resin into a fiber, wherein said fiber has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000.

IV. processing said fiber, optionally in combination with one or more other fibers, into a fabric; and

V. processing said fabric into said article;

resulting in an article with improved alkali and chlorine resistance.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said article comprises swimwear.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the fabric of said article further comprises a microfiber.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein said article comprises an article comprising a coated fiber, a coated article, or a combination thereof.

17. A method of improving the warp direction stretch of a finished knit stretch fabric comprising the steps of:

I. preparing an elastomer resin in an internal mixing device, wherein said elastomer resin is prepared by reacting:

(i) a hydroxyl terminated polyester intermediate derived from a dicarboxylic acid and a blend of at least two alkylene glycols, wherein two of the alkylene glycols have a number average molecular weight that differs by at least 20 percent;

(ii) a diisocyanate and

(iii) a linear alkylene glycol chain extender;

wherein the resulting resin has a weight average molecular weight of at least 600,000; and

II. further reacting the resin composition with

(iv) an agent comprising the reaction product of a polyalkylene ether glycol and a diisocyanate; and

III. melt-spinning said elastomer resin into a fiber, wherein said fiber has a weight average molecular weight of at least 700,000; and

IV. processing said fiber, optionally in combination with one or more other fibers, into a knit stretch fabric; and~~resulting~~ resulting in a knit stretch fabric with improved warp direction stretch.