KERROCK TESTING FOR CHEMICALS

Chemical resistance of Kerrock products

Kerrock has been tested according to the ISO 19712-2:2007 *(Plastics-decorative solid surfacing materials, Part 2: Determination of properties - Sheet goods)* standard*, method A (Resistance to chemicals and stains)*.

Testing description:

- the test samples are subjected to contact with several stain-leaving agents found in our everyday lives. Two to three drops of the tested agent are applied to the test sample, which is subsequently covered with a watch glass. The agent is allowed to take effect for the prescribed time (maximum 16 hours), afterwards the stains are rinsed with water and a detergent. Any stain is then visually assessed. The stain is subsequently removed with a cleaning pad (Vileda Glitzi, Scotch-Bride) and a diluted bleaching agent or a fine abrasive cleaning agent.

Aggressive chemicals and longer exposures may damage the surface, therefore cleaning with fine abrasives is not always suitable (photo chemicals, special chemicals used in laboratories, medical practices, etc.). Thus Kerrock's resistance to a specific chemical should be tested and the suitability of Kerrock for use confirmed.

- Kerrock is not sensitive to the following substances:

Alkali and soapy water	Hand cream
Aluminium hydroxide	Hydrogen peroxide (30 %)
Ammonia	Iodine solution (medical)
Animal and plant fats and oils	Lipstick
Beer	Liquid household cleaning agent
Bensoic acid	Meat and sausages
Bleaching agent	Mustard
Boric acid tincture	Paraffin
Calcium carbonate	Petrol
Calcium chloride	Sodium nitrate
Calcium hydroxide	Sodium sulphate
Citric acid (10 %)	Toothpaste
Cooking salt solution	Urine
Formaldehyde (39 %)	Yeast culture in water solution
Glycerine	Zinc sulphate

- Minor stains (shine modification) removed with a wet cleaning pad (Scotch-Bride) can be caused by the following:

  Alcohol

  Alcoholic beverages

  Amidosulfonic acid-based anti-scale agents

Black and red wine

Coffee

Cola beverages

Diethyl ether

Hydrochloric acid (20 %)

Nail polish

Natural fruit and vegetable juices

Sanitary detergent

Sodium hydroxide (25 %)

Stamp dye

Tea

Wine vinegar

- Stains that can be removed with a fine abrasive agent and a bleaching agent can be caused by the following substances:

Acetone

Barium hydroxide

Black tea

Blueberry juice

Concentrated vinegar (30 % acetic acid)

Ethyl acetate

Formic acid (< 9 %)

Gentian violet

Hair colouring and discolouring agents

Ink

Nail polish remover

Phosphorous acid (< 9 %)

Shoe polish

Toluol

Water crayons

- The following chemical agents may require additional grinding for removal. Frequent use and long-term exposure are not recommended:

Acid-based drainage cleaning agents

Bromine

Chlorobenzene

Chloroform (100 %)

– colour removers

Cresol

– brush cleansers

– metal cleansers

Dichloromethane

Dioxane

Film developing agent

Formic acid (30 %)

Hydrofluoric acid (48 %)

Methylene chloride-based products:

Sulphuric acid (20 %)

Trichloroacetic acid (10 %)

Nitric acid (9, 20 %)

Perchloric acid

Phenol (40, 85 %)

Phosphorous acid (20, 75, 90 %)

Strong disinfectants

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