TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Chemical Resistance

staron® Solid Surfaces

SN-109-2016

1. Test method

- Apply 3 drops of each chemical reagent on the surface of Staron® Solid Surfaces
- Expose the sample for 16 hours; covered with glass plate and uncovered
- Check the surface and scrub the surface with a wet Scotch-Brite® Pad and bleaching cleanser such as Ajax®

2. Test result

The residue from the following chemical reagents can be removed with a wet Scotch-Brite® pad and bleaching cleanser.

- Acetic acid (10%)
- Acetone
- Ammonia
- Ammonium hydroxide (5,28%)
- Amyl acetate
- Amyl alcohol
- Ball point pen
- Benzene
- Bleach (household type)
- Blood
- B-4 body conditioner
- Butyl alcohol
- Carbon disulfide
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Citric acid (10%)
- Calcium thiocyanate (78%)
- Cigarette (nicotine and tar)
- Coffee
- Cooking oils
- Cottonseed oil
- Crystal Violet (Biochemical colorants)
- Dishwashing liquid/powders
- Cupra ammonia
- Ethyl acetate
- Ethanol
- Formaldehde
- Ethyl ether
- Gentian violet
- Gasoline
- Hair dyes
- Grape juice
- Hydrochloric acid (20,30,37%)
- Household soaps
- Iodine (1%)
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Lemon juice
- Ketchup
- Mercurochrome (2%)
- Lipstick
- Methylene Blue (Biochemical colorants)
- Methanol
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Methyl orange (1%)
- Methyl red (1%)
- Mineral oil
- Mustard
- Nail polish
- Naphthalene
- N-hexane
- Olive oil
- Pencil lead
- Perchloric acid
- Permanent marker pen
- Povidon-iodine(PVP-I) “Betadine” solution
- Potassium hydroxide solution (5, 10, 25, 40%)
- Shoe polish
- Soapless detergents
- Sodium bisulfate
- Sodium hydroxide solution (5,10,25,40%)
- Soy sauce
- Sodium sulfate
- Sulfuric acid (25,33,60%)
- Sugar (sucrose)
- Tea
- Tetrahydrofuran
- Toluene
- Tomato juice
- Urea (6%)
- Uric acid
- Vinegar
- Washable inks
- Wine
- Xylene
- Zinc Chloride

Note: Biochemical colorants is a dyeing material . It may leave stain on Staron instantly.
When Staron is exposured to biochemical colorant, please remove it within a few minute with acetone.

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Chemical Resistance (Continued)

The following chemical reagents may cause a damage that requires sanding for complete removal. Frequent and/or prolonged exposure to these reagents should be avoided.

- Acetic acid (90,98%)
- Acid drain cleansers
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroform (100%)
- Chromic trioxide acid
- Cresol
- Dioxane
- Ethyl acetate
- Equalizing mix (50/50)
- Film developer
- Formic acid (50,90%)
- Furfural
- Acridine Orange (Biochemical colorants)
- Safranin (Biochemical colorants)
- Glacial acetic acid
- Giemsa (Biochemical colorants)
- Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
- Luralite mix (50/50)
- Methylene chloride based products such as paint removers, brush cleansers and some metal cleansers
- Nitric acid (25,30,70%)
- Phenol (40,85%)
- Phosphoric acid (75,90%)
- Sulfuric acid (77,96%)
- Trichloroacetic acid (10,50%)
- 3M Avagard™ D