



**kerrock**<sup>®</sup>  
by KOLPA

# KERROCK TESTING OF CHEMICALS



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### CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF KERROCK PRODUCTS

Kerrock has been tested according to ISO 19712-2:2007 (Plastics-decorative solid surfacing materials, Part 2: Determination of properties - Sheet goods), 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 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 it is suitable that the resistance of Kerrock to a specific chemical is tested and the suitability of Kerrock for use is confirmed.

*In particular, Kerrock is distinguished by its durability, design options, environmental friendliness, wide range of applications, easy cleaning and processing.*



### Kerrock is not sensitive to the following substances:

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



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

Alcohol	Alcoholic beverages
Stamping ink	Cola beverages
Tea	Black and red wine
Diethyl ether	Coffee
Nail polish	Natural fruit and vegetable juices
Natrijev hidroksid ( $\geq 25\%$ )	Sanitary detergent
Hydrochloric acid ( $\geq 20\%$ )	Wine vinegar
Amidosulfonic acid-based anti-scale agents ( $<10\%$ )	

**The 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	Ink
Ethyl acetate	Gentian violet
Phosphorous acid (> 9%)	Concentrated vinegar (>10% acetic acid)
Shoe polish	Phosphorous acid (> 9%)
Formic acid (> 5%)	Nail polish remover
Blueberry juice	Hair colouring and discolouring agents
Toluol	Water crayons

**The following chemical agents may require additional polishing to be removed. Frequent use and long-term exposure are not recommended:**

Bromine

Cresol

- brush cleansers
- metal cleansers

Dichloromethane

Dioxane

Nitric acid (> 9%)

Phenol (40, 85%)

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Phosphorous acid ( $\geq$  20%)

Acid cleansing agent for discharge pipe system

Chlorobenzene

Chloroform (100%)

Strong disinfectants

Formic acid ( $\geq$  20%)

Acetic acid (> 30%)

- paint strippers

Perchloric acid

Methylene chloride-based products:

- Film developing agent
- Trichloroacetic acid ( $\geq$  10%)

Sulphuric acid ( $\geq$  20%)



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