



KERROCK

Kerrock testing of Chemicals

ENG



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



Kerrock testing of chemicals

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.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Composition of Kerrock material



BAUXITE



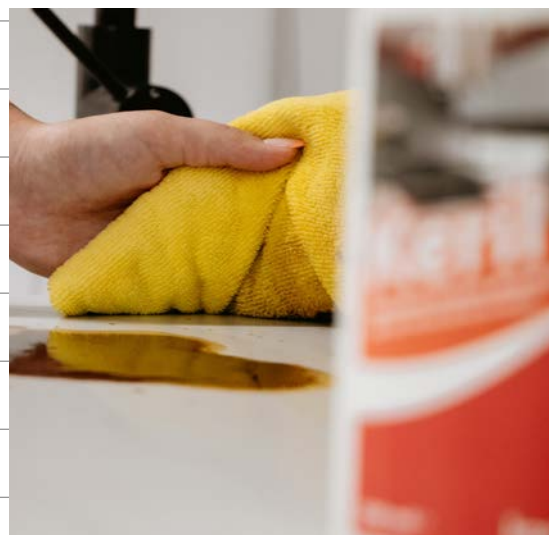
ALUMINIUM
HYDROXIDE



100% ACRYLIC-
BASED

KERROCK IS NOT SENSITIVE TO THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES

ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	SODIUM NITRATE
AMMONIA	SODIUM SULPHATE
PETROL	PARAFFIN
BENSOIC 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:

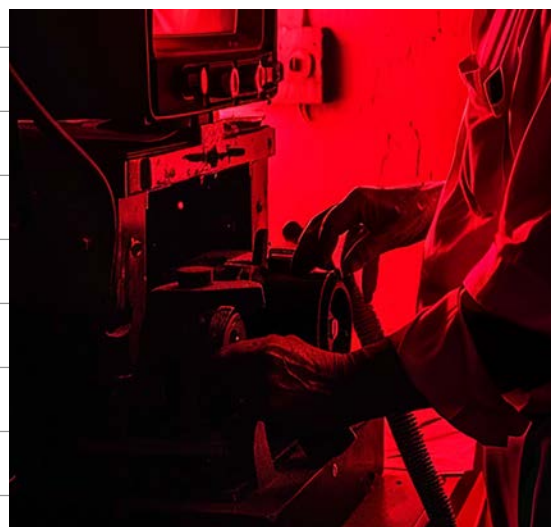
ACETONE	BARIUM HYDROXIDE INK
BLACK TEA	GENTIAN VIOLET
ETHYL ACETATE	CONCENTRATED VINEGAR
PHOSPHOROUS ACID (> 9%)	(>10% ACETIC ACID) PHOSPHOROUS ACID (> 9%) NAIL POLISH REMOVER
SHOE POLISH	HAIR COLOURING AND DISCOLOURING AGENTS
FORMIC ACID (> 5%)	WATER CRAYONS
BLUEBERRY JUICE	SREDSTVA ZA BARVANJE IN RAZBARVANJE LAS
TOLUOL	VODNE BARVICE



NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE

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 (≥ 20%)		
ACID CLEANSING AGENT FOR DISCHARGE PIPE SYSTEM		
CHLOROBENZENE		
CHLOROFORM (100%)		
STRONG DISINFECTANTS		
FORMIC ACID (≥ 20%)		
ACETIC ACID (> 30%)	• paint strippers	
PERCHLORIC ACID		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE-BASED PRODUCTS:	• Film developing agent	• Trichloroacetic acid (≥ 10%)
SULPHURIC ACID (≥ 20%)		





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