Chemical Resistance of CORIAN® **Solid Surface Products**

A test procedure similar to ANSI Z124.6, Section 5.2, is used to evaluate the stain and chemical resistance of CORIAN® solid surface products. Two puddles of each chemical liquid are applied to the surface of the CORIAN®. One puddle is covered with a piece of glass to keep it wet for the entire test period. The other is allowed to air dry. After 16 hours of exposure, the chemical residue is scrubbed with a wet Scotch-Brite® pad and

bleaching cleanser (Ajax®, Comet®, Soft Scrub®, etc.). The results of the tests are shown below.

Since surface damage may vary with chemical strength and exposure time, and since scrubbing with cleansers may not always be appropriate (i.e., photo darkroom, clean lab, etc.), it is good practice to install a test piece of material to confirm the suitability of Corian® for the application.

The following chemical residues can be removed with a wet Scotch-Brite pad and bleaching cleanser:

Acetic acid (10%) Acetone Acrodine orange Ag eosin blue (5%) Ag gentian violet Ammonia (10%) Ammonium hydroxide (5, 28%) Amyl acetate Amyl alcohol Aromatic ammonia Ballpoint pen ink Benzene "BETADINE" solution Bite registration base

Bleach (household type) Blood B-4 body conditioner Butyl alcohol

Carbon disulfide Carbon tetrachloride "CAVITY" in phenol Citric acid (10%) Caulk IRM

Calcium thiocyanate (78%)

Cigarette (nicotine) Coffee

Cooking oils Copalite varnish Cottonseed oil Crystal violet

Cupra ammonia Debacterol

Dimethyl formamide Dimethyl methylene blue Dishwashing liquids/powders "DRY BOND" dental adhesive

Eucalyptol "EUGENOL" Equalizing accelerator (23% eugenol)

Equalizing base Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)

Ethyl acetate Ethyl ether Ferric chloride

"FISHER" formaldehyde (40%)

Food coloring Formaldehyde Gasoline Gentian violet "GIEMSA" Hair dyes

Household soaps Hydrochloric acid (20, 30, 37%)

Hydrogen peroxide Introfiant arterial chemical

Iodine (1%)

"KELVISCERA" cavity

Kerosene Ketchup Lemon juice

Lipstick "LURALITE" base and accelerator Soapless detergents

Lye (1%)

"LYSOL" brand cleaner Mercurochrome (2%)

Methanol Methyl ethyl ketone

Methyl orange (1%) Methyl red (1%)

Mineral oil Munsel's solution

Mustard Nail polish

Nail polish remover (acetone) Naphthalene (naphtha)

Neotopanel N-hexane Olive oil Pencil lead Perchloric acid

Permaflow preinjection

"PERMAGLOW" arterial fluid Permanent marker ink

Peroxide

Phenophthalein (1%) Phosphorus pentoxide

Picric acid "PROCAINE"

Potassium permanganate (2%) Restorative anti-dehydrant

Safranin

Salt (sodium chloride)

Shoe polish

Silica dental cement (liquid)

Silver nitrate (10%) Sodium bisulfate

Sodium hydroxide solution

(5, 10, 25, 40%)Sodium hydroxide flake Sodium hypochlorite (5%)

(continued)



Tea

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

(Continued from page 1)

Sodium sulfate Tincture of iodine Urine Soy sauce Tincture of mercurochrome Vinegar Sugar (sucrose) Tincture of merthiolate Washable inks Sulfuric acid (25, 33, 60%) Toluene Wine (all varieties) Tannic acid Tomato sauce Wright's stain

Xylene Trichloroethane Tetrahydrofuran Trisodium phosphate (30%) Zephiran chloride Zinc chloride Tetramethyl rhodamine Trypan blue

Urea (6%) Zinc oxide (paste, ointment) isothiocyanate "THYMOL" in alcohol Uric acid

The following residues may require sanding for complete removal. Frequent or long exposures on CORIAN® should be avoided:

Acetic acid (90, 98%) Formic acid (50, 90%) Nitric acid (25, 30, 70%) Acid drain cleaners Furfural Phenol (40, 85%) Aqua regia cleaner Glacial acetic acid Phosphoric acid (75, 90%)

Chlorobenzene Hexaphene autopsy Photographic film developer (used)

Chloroform (100%) **Sulfuric acid (77, 96%)** viscera treatment

Chromic trioxide acid Hydrofluoric acid (48%) Trichloroacetic acid (10, 50%) Cresol Luralite mix (50/50)

Dioxane Methylene chloride based products

Ethyl acetate — paint removers Equalizing mix (50/50) - brush cleaners

- some metal cleaners

