Chemical Resistance

The following list of chemicals are those which will not deteriorate eurocrete products at a service temperature of 20 °C provided that the floor is subject to reasonable housekeeping standards and any spillage is washed down within 48 hours. Where volatile, aggressive solvents are used it is assumed that the spillage will either evaporate or be washed down within one hour. The data does not apply to total or partial immersion.

Staining

eurocrete flooring will not suffer any physical deterioration or loss of properties from chemical stains or discoloration.

Mechanical Damage

Although the following chemicals will not deteriorate the basic resin system, flooring less than 1/8 inch thick is susceptible to damage from abrasion and impact.

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Acetaldehyde

Acetic Acid 25%

Acetic Anhydride

Acetone

Acetonitrile

Acetyl Chloride

Acrolein

Acrylic Acid

Acrylic methyl ester

Adipic Acid

Aluminum sulphate 50%

Ammonium hydroxide 28%

Ammonium chloride 40%

Ammonium nitrate 50%

Ammonium Sulphate 50%

Amyl Acetate (mixed isomers)

Aniline

Antifreeze

Aromasol H

Beer

Benzoic Acid

Benzoyl Chloride

Blood Boric Acid saturated

Brake Fluid

Brine (saturated)

Butanol

Calcium chloride 50%

Calcium hypochlorite

Calcium hydroxide saturated

Caprolactam

Carbon tetrachloride

Castor Oil

Chicken fats

Chlorinated paraffin

Chronic acid 20%

Citric acid 60%

Coconut fatty acid

Coconut oil

Cod Liver Oil

Copper sulphate saturated

Cotton seed oil

Creosote

Crude Oil

Cyclohexane

Cyclohexanone

Decanol

Deionized water

Diacetone alcohol

Dibutyl phthalate

Dichlorobenzene

Dichloro Pentadiene

Diethylene glycol

Diesel Oil

Diethanolamine

Diethyl Ether

Di-isobutyl ketone

Dimethylamine 40%

Di-octyl phthalate

Dioxan

Dipentene

Di-propylene glycol

Dishwashing detergent

Ethanol

Ethyl glycol

Ethylene glycol

Ethyl glycol acetate

Ethylene glycol monobutyl

Ether

Ethylene glycol monobutyl

Ether acetate

Ethylene glycol monoethyl

Ether acetate

2 Ethyl hexanol

2 Ethyl hexyl acrylate

Fish oil

Formaldehyde 40%

Formic acid 50%

Formalin

Glycerol

Grape Juice

Groundnut Oil

Heptane

Hexane

Hexylene glycol

Hydrochloric acid 36%

Hydrogen peroxide 20%

Isoamyl acetate

Isoamyl alcohol

Iso butanol

Iso butyl acetate

Iso octanol

Isopentane

Isoprene

Isoprene

Isopropanol

Kerosene

Lactic acid 90%

Lime Juice

Linseed Oil

Maleic acid 30%

Methanol

Methyl acetate

Methyl acrylate

Methyl methacrylate

Milk

Mineral oil

Molasses

Motor Oil

Naphtha (petroleum)

Naphtha (solvent)

Naphthenic acid

N-butanol

N-butyl acetate

N-heptanol

N-hexanol

Nitric acid 30%

Nonylphenol

N-pentane

Octanol

Oleic acid 100%

Palm kernel oil

Paraffin

Paraffin wax

Pentane (mixed isomers)

Perchlorethylene

Perchloric acid 50%

Photographic developer solution 10%

Pine oil

Polypropylene glycol

Potassium dichromate 20% saturated

Potassium hydroxide solution 50% saturated

Pyridine

Pyridine bases

Seawater

Sec-butanol

Shell Rotella Oil

Shellsol A

Shellsol T

Silicone Oil

Soap Solution

Soda Solution (saturated)

Sodium Chloride (saturated solution)

Sodium dichromate 33% aq.

Sol'n @ 20ºC

Sodium Bicarbonate (aq)

Sodium hydroxide 50%

Sodium hypochlorite 15%

Sodium nitrate 20% @ 20ºC

Solvesso 150

Soya bean oil

Stannic chloride

Stearic Acid

Styrene

Sugar Solution 30% @ 20ºC

Sunflower seed oil

Sulphuric acid 20%

Tall oil

Tall oil fatty acid

Tallow

Tartaric acid saturated

Tartaric solution 5%

Teepol

Tert-butanol

Tetrachloroethylene

Toluene

Toluene diisocyanate

Tributyl citrate

I,I,I, -trichloroethane

Tricresyl phosphate

Triethanolamine

Triethylene glycol

Tritolyl phosphate

Turpentine

Urea 30%

Vegetable juice

Vegetable oil

Whiskey

White Spirit

White wine

Wine

Xylene (mixed isomers)