

RESOPAL®-HPL

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

The following is a survey of the resistance (at room temperature) of RESOPAL-HPL against often occurring or used substances (solid, dissolved, liquid, gaseous).

More detailed information can be provided by the Resopal GmbH. ¹⁾

Section 1

HPL are resistant against the following substances and reagents. These chemicals do not influence the RESOPAL-HPL surface even after a longer exposure time (16 hours according to EN 438-2, clause 26 or ISO 4586).

Solvents: e.g. Acetone, Alcohols, Dimethylformamide (DMF), Dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO), Tetrahydrofuran (THF), Turpentine, Gasoline

Organic Acids: e.g. Acetic acid, Citric acid, Benzoic acid

Alkalines up to 10 %: e.g. Ammonia, Caustic soda, Potassium hydroxide

Inorganic Salts: e.g. Table salt, Gypsum, Cement

Organic Substances: e.g. Amines, Formaldehyde, Phenol

Household Chemicals: e.g. Cosmetics, Nail lacquer, Lipstick, water soluble Adhesives, Ink, Domestic cleaners and Detergents, Coffee, Tea

Section 2

RESOPAL-HPL surfaces are not changed* when any of the substances (liquid or gaseous) in the following list are spilled and come in contact with the HPL surface for a short time. That means the chemical must be removed with a damp cloth, cleaned with water and a dry cloth within about **10-15 minutes**.

* Some decor colours are sensitive to acids due to the kind of pigments used. This can result in a change of the colour and/or decrease in gloss. Please contact the HPL supplier about the choice of colour and surface performance of the laminate.

Inorganic Acids up to 10 %: e.g. Phosphoric acid, Nitric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acid

Alkalines in concentration over 10 %: e.g. Caustic soda, Potassium hydroxide; industrial cleaners containing alkalines

Staining inorganic salts: e.g. Ferric chloride, Potassium chromate, Potassium di-chromate, Potassium permanganate

Organic Dyes: e.g. Crystal violet (Gentian violet), Methylene blue

¹⁾ RESOPAL-HPL with enhanced chemical resistance are also available for special application, e.g. laboratory benchtops.

Section 3

Spillage from the following substances must be **immediately** removed because they can cause dull and coarse-grained marks on the RESOPAL-surface, even after a very short time.

Inorganic Acids in concentration over 10 %: e.g. Phosphoric acid, Nitric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Aqua regia, industrial cleaners containing inorganic acids

Adhesives (chemically hardened)

Section 4

The following aggressive gases and vapours result in changes of the RESOPAL-surface.

Aggressive Gases: e.g. Bromine, Chlorine, Nitrous fumes, sulphure oxide gases

All information contained in this data sheet is based on the up-to-date technical knowledge. It is however no warranty. A guarantee of the suitability for certain targeted applications is not given.