



CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

The following list of chemicals are those which will not deteriorate **eurocrete** flooring 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 included, 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 damage. **eurocrete HF** should be specified if continual protection from chemical spillage and heavy duty use is required

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
Bezoic Acid
Benzoyl Chloride
Blood Boric acid saturated
Brake Fluid
Brine (saturated)
Butanol
Calcium chloride 50%

Calcium hypochlorite
Calcium carbonate saturated
Calcium hydroxide saturated
Caprolactum
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
Dichloropropane
Dicyclopentadiene
Diethylene glycol
Diesel Oil
Diethanolamine
Diethylether
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%
Iso amyl acetate
Iso amyl alcohol
Iso butanol
Iso butyl acetate
Iso octanol
Iso Pentane
Isoprene
Iso propanol
Kerosene
Lactic acid 90%
Lime Juice
Linseed fatty acid
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%
Nonyl phenol
N-pentane
Octanol
Oleic acid 100%
Palm kernel oil
Paraffin
Paraffin wax
Pentane (mixed isomers)
Perchloroethylene
Perchloric acid 50%
Photographic developer solution 10%
Pine oil
Polypropylene glycol
Potassium dichromate 20% Saturated
Potassium hydroxide solution 50%
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 @ 20°C
Sodium Bicarbonate (aq)
Sodium hydroxide 50%
Sodium hypochlorite 15%
Sodium nitrate 20% @ 20°C
Solvesso 150
Soya bean oil
Stannic chloride
Stearic Acid
Strylene
Sugar Solution 30% @ 20°C
Sunflower seed oil
Sulphuric acid 20%
Styrene
Sugar Solution 30% @ 20°C
Sunflower seed oil
Tall oil
Tall oil fatty acid
Tallow
Tartaric acid saturated
Tartaric solution 5%
Teepol
Tert-butanol
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Toluene di-isocyanate
Tributyl citrate
I,I,I, -trichloroethane
Tricresyl phosphate
Triethanolamine
Triethylene glycol
Triolyl phosphate
Turpentine
Urea 30%
Vegetable juice
Vegetable Oil
Whiskey
White Spirit
White wine
Wine
Xylene (mixed isomers)