**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
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%)
Soapless detergents
Sodium bisulfate
Sodium hydroxide solution (5, 10, 25, 40%)
Sodium hydroxide flake
Sodium hypochlorite (5%)

*(continued)*

CORIAN® SURFACES Created For Life.™

DUPONT®

*(Continued from page 1)*

Sodium sulfate
Soy sauce
Sugar (sucrose)
Sulfuric acid (25, 33, 60%)
Tannic acid
Tea
Tetrahydrofuran
Tetramethyl rhodamine isothiocyanate
"THYMOL" in alcohol
Tincture of iodine
Tincture of mercurochrome
Tincture of merthiolate
Toluene
Tomato sauce
Trichloroethane
Trisodium phosphate (30%)
Trypan blue
Urea (6%)
Uric acid
Urine
Vinegar
Washable inks
Wine (all varieties)
Wright's stain
Xylene
Zephiran chloride
Zinc chloride
Zinc oxide (paste, ointment)

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

Acetic acid (90, 98%)
Acid drain cleaners
Aqua regia cleaner
Chlorobenzene
Chloroform (100%)
Chromic trioxide acid
Cresol
Dioxane
Ethyl acetate
Equalizing mix (50/50)
Formic acid (50, 90%)
Furfural
Glacial acetic acid
Hexaphene autopsy viscera treatment
Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
Luralite mix (50/50)
Methylene chloride based products
— paint removers
— brush cleaners
— some metal cleaners
Nitric acid (25, 30, 70%)
Phenol (40, 85%)
Phosphoric acid (75, 90%)
Photographic film developer (used)
Sulfuric acid (77, 96%)
Trichloroacetic acid (10, 50%)