



Chemical Resistance

of EasyClean-Pan® and EasyClean-Direct Products

Organic Media

- Acetone
- + Formic acid (10 %)
- + Gasoline
- Benzene
- Butanone (MEK)
- + Butyric acid
- Butyl acetate
- Chlorobenzene
- Cyclohexanone
- + Diethanolamine
- + Soil
- + Acetic acid (100 %)
- Ethyl acetate
- Ethanol (96 %)
- Ether
- + Higher fatty acids (~ C12)
- + Glycol
- + Glycerin
- + Heating oil
- Isopropanol
- + Machine oil
- Methyl methacrylate
- Methanol
- Methylene chloride
- + Lactic acid (10 %)
- + Mineral oils
- + Paraffin oils/waxes
- Phenol
- UP resins
- + Salicylic acid
- + Silicone oil
- Styrene
- + Turpentine oil
- + Carbon tetrachloride
- Tetrahydrofuran
- Toluene
- Trichloroethylene
- + Xylene

Inorganic Acids

- Boric acid (10 %)
- Phosphoric acid (50 %)
- Phosphoric acid (85 %)
- + Nitric acid (10 %)
- Hydrochloric acid (10 %)
- Sulfuric acid (bis 37,5 %)

Alkalies

On request

Common Food Products (Household)

- Apple juice
- Beer
- Fruit juices
- Coffee
- + Margarine
- Milk
- Mineral water
- Wine

Common Household Chemicals and Miscellaneous

- + Blood
- Iodine tincture
- + Castor oil
- + Commercial detergents (5 %)
- + Citric acid, all concentrations
- + Sugar, all concentrations

Inorganic Aqueous Media

- + Distilled water
- + Salt solutions, all concentrations (non-oxidizing, stable)

+ RESISTANT

- NOT RESISTANT



“Resistant” does not mean the complete preservation of all properties, but refers to the industry-standard “suitability” of the material. Every material ages due to external influences. Suitability for a specific application cannot be derived from this and must be verified by the user. In addition to chemical effects, temperature, UV light, and mechanical stresses also play a role.

All resistance properties tested at **room temperature**.