# TEKNOFLOOR 200F epoxy coating
# CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

11.1.2022

The chemical resistance of the product is divided into two groups according to the time of exposure: short term exposure and long term exposure. Short time exposure is e.g. temporary splashes on a floor, provided that the splashes are rinsed off during the same day. Long term exposures are splashes that occur repeatedly and are directed to one spot, or permanent exposures to a chemical lasting no more than 3 months.

The data in this table are based on laboratory tests and they are normative. The effect that the chemical has on the coating also depends on temperature, mechanical strain, combined effects of the chemicals and also on the possible concentration of the chemical that may occur during evaporation. For this reason Teknos Oy gives also separate instructions on how to find a suitable coating system for the conditions in question.

**++** = the coating resists the influence of the chemical well; no or only minor changes in colour or gloss.

**+** = the mechanical properties of the coating do not change, but changes in colour and gloss occur.

**-** = the coating does not resist the chemical.

| **TESTED CHEMICAL** | SHORT TERM EXPOSURE | LONG TERM EXPOSURE |
|---|---|---|
| ACETIC ACID, 10 % | **+** | **-** |
| ACETIC ACID, 5% | **+** | **-** |
| ACETONE | **+** | **+*)** |
| ALKALIC INDUSTRIAL DETERGENT, 3% | **++** | **++** |
| ALKALIC INDUSTRIAL DETERGENT, 3% +40°C | **++** | **++** |
| AMMONIA, 10% | **++** | **++** |
| ANTI-FREEZE AGENT | **+** | **+** |
| AVIATION KEROSINE | **++** | **++** |
| BEER | **++** | **+** |
| BRAKE FLUID | **++** | **+** |
| CITRIC ACID, 50% | **++** | **++** |
| COPPER(II)NITRATE SOLUTION, 10% | **++** | **++** |
| DIESEL OIL | **++** | **++** |
| ETHANOL, 20% | **++** | **++** |
| ETHANOL, 93% | **++** | **+*)** |
| ETHYL ACETATE | **++** | **+*)** |
| GASOLINE, UNLEADED | **++** | **-** |

**PTO**

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# CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

| TESTED CHEMICAL | SHORT TERM EXPOSURE | LONG TERM EXPOSURE |
|---|---|---|
| HEAT, DRY +70°C | ++ | + |
| HEAT, DRY +100°C | ++ | - |
| HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 10% | + | - |
| HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 33% | + | - |
| ISOPROPANOL | ++ | + |
| LACTIC ACID, 1% | + | - |
| LACTIC ACID, 10% | + | - |
| NITRIC ACID, 10% | + | - |
| PHOSPHORIC ACID, 10% | + | - |
| RAPESEED OIL | ++ | ++ |
| RED WINE | ++ | + |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 20 % | ++ | ++ |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 20% +40°C | ++ | + |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 5% | ++ | ++ |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 5% +40°C | ++ | ++ |
| SODIUM HYDROXIDE, 50% | ++ | + |
| SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, 10% | + | + |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION, 10% | ++ | + |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA | ++ | ++ |
| SUGAR SOLUTION, 50% | ++ | ++ |
| SULPHURIC ACID, 50% | + | - |
| SULPHURIC ACID, 10% | + | + |
| SUPHURIC ACID, 2% | + | + |
| WATER VAPOUR, +70°C | ++ | + |
| WATER, +23°C | ++ | ++ |
| WATER, +40°C | ++ | ++ |
| WATER, +70°C | ++ | + |
| XYLENE | ++ | +*) |

*) = not for objects subjected to immersion strain
The test temperature used is +23°C, unless otherwise stated.