TRESPA

Information

Trespa Care and Maintenance

January 2000

TRESPA ATHLON FOR LABORATORIES

Due to their surface consisting of specially formulated composite resins, Trespa panels not only possess outstanding mechanical characteristecs, but also have excellent resistance to most chemicals

Trespa can be used where
-laboratory and technical chemicals
- solvents
- disinfectants
- dyestuffs
- bleaching agents
- cosmetics
are likely to attack the surface.

Trespa Athlon for Laboratories was developed for these applications.

Chemical Resistance of Trespa Athlon Surface

The following list, although not complete, gives a good idea of the resistance of Trespa to commonly used chemical substances (solid, diluted, fluid or gaseous) at room temperature.

List 1
Trespa panels are fully impervious to the following substances. These substances will not change the surface of Trespa Athlon even after a longer period of time (ISO 4586; test period of 16 hours)

Acetone
Activate Charcoal
Alcohols, Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Alcoholic Beverages
Aldehydes
Alum Solution
Aluminium Sulphate
Amides
Amino Acetic Acid
Amines, Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Amino Acetic Acid
p-Amino Acetophenone
Ammonia
Ammonium Sulphate
Ammonium Thiocyanate
Amyl Acetate
Amyl Alcohol
Aniline
Animal Fats
Animal Feedstocks
Arabinose
Ascorbic Acid
Asparagine
Asparaginic Acid

Barium Chloride
Barium Sulphate
Benzaldehyde
Benzidine
Benzene
Benzoic Acid
Benzol Chloride
Biogel
Blood
Blood Group Test Serum
Boric Acid
Butyl Acetate
Butyl Alcohol

Cadmium Acetate
Cadmium Sulphate
Caffeine
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Hydroxide
Calcium Nitrate
Cane Sugar
Carbolic Acid
Carbol Xylene
Carbon
Carbon Tetrachloride
Casein
Castor Oil
Cedarwood Oil
Cement
Chloral Hydrate
Cholesterol
Chlorobenzene
Chloroform
Citric Acid
Clay (Kaolin)
Cocaine
Coffee
Copper Sulphate
Cosmetics
Cresolic Acid
Cresol
Cyclohexane
Cyclohexanol

Detergents
Dextrose
Dichloroethylene
Digitonin
Dimethylformamide
Dimethyl Sulphoxide
Dioxane
Dulcite

Esters
Ethanol
Ether
Ethyl Acetate
Fats
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid (up to 10% sol'n)
Fructose

Galactose
Gelatine
Glucose
Glycerine
Glycol
Glycocol
Graphite
Gypsum

Heparin
Heptanol
Hexane
Hexanol
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%
Hydroquinone
Hydrophysine

Immersion Oil
Ink
Inosite
Insecticide
Inorganic Salts
Iso-Propanol

Ketones

Lactic Acid
Lactose
Lead Acetate
Lead Nitrate
Levulose
Lipstick
Lithium Carbonate

Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Chloride
Magnesium Sulphate
Maltose
Mannite
Mannose
Mercury
Mesoinosite
Methol
Methylene Chloride
Milk
Milk Sugar
Mineral Oils
Mineral Salts

Nail Polish
Nail Polish Remover
Naphthol
Nickel Sulphate
Nicotine
p-Nitro Phenol

Octanol
Octyl Alcohol
Ointments
Oleic Acid
Olive Oil
Organic Solvents
Paints
Pandys Reagent
Panthenol
Paraffin
Paraffin Oil
Peptone
Petrol
Phenol & Derivatives
Phenolphthalein
Polishing Creams/Waxes
Potassium Aluminium Sulphate
Potassium Bromate
Potassium Bromide
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Chloride
Potassium Hexacyanoferrate
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Iodate
Potassium Nitrate
Potassium Sodium Tartrate
Potassium Sulphate
Potato Starch
Propanol
Propylene Glycol
Pyridine

Raffinose
Rhamnose
Rochelle Salt

Saccharose
Salicyclic Acid
Salicyclic Aldehyde
Saponin
Soap
Soda Lye (up to 10%)
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Bisulphate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Citrate
Sodium Di-ethyl Barbiturate
Sodium Hydroxide (< 10%)
Sodium Hyposulphite
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Sulphate
Sodium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphite
Sodium Tartare
Soil
Soot
Sorbitol
Standard Acetate Solvents
Standard Nutrient I - Agar
Standard Nutrient II - Agar
Standard Nutrient I - Bouillon
Standard Nutrient II - Bouillon
Starch
Starch Common Salt Solution
Stearic Acid
Styrene
Sugar & Derivatives
Sulphur

Talcum
Tannin
Tartaric Acid
Tea
Tetrahydrofurane
Tetraline
Thio-Urea
Thymol
Thymol Buffer Solution
Toluene
Trehalose
Trichloroethylene
Trypsin
Tryphtophan
Turpentine

Urea
Urease
Uric Acid
Urine

Vanillin
Vaseline
Vinegar

Water
Water soluble Colours

Xylene

Yeast

List 2
Trespa sheets have a limited resistance to the following chemicals especially in diluted or fluid form. This means that, if these chemicals are spilt on the surface they should be removed within 10 to 15 minutes with a wet cloth and the surface subsequently wiped dry.

Note: A limited number of colours are sensitive to acids due to the chemical composition of the pigments (e.g. chromate dyes) In case of doubt, please contact the manufacturer for advice with regard to colour selection.

Alumium Chloride
Amino Sulphonic Acid*
Aniline Dyes
Arsenic Acid*

Crystal Violet

Esbach's Reagent

Ferric Chloride
Formic Acid*
Ferrous Chloride Solution
Fuchsin Solution

Hair Bleaching Agents
Hair Colouring Agents
Hydrochloric Acid*
Hydrogen Peroxide

Iodine Solution
Inorganic Acids*

Mercury Chloride Solution
Mercury Dichromate
Methylene Blue

Millons Reagent

Nitric Acid*

Oxalic Acid

Picric Acid
Phosphoric Acid*
Potassium Bisulphate
Potassium Chromate
Potassium Dichromate
Potassium Hydroxide*
Potassium Iodide
Potassium Permanganate

Silver Nitrate
Sodium Bisulphate
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Hypochloride
Sodium Thiosulphate
Sulphuric Acid*
Sulphurous Acid*

* In concentrations up to 10%

List 3
The agressive gasses and vapours mentioned in this list cause changes in the Trespa surface, and must therefore be removed immediately.

Acetic Acid (Glacial)
Arsenic Acid*
Phosphoric Acid*

Aqua Regia*
Hydrochloric Acid *
Nitric Acid*
Perchloric Acid*
Amino Sulphonic Acid*
Chrome-Sulphuric Acid*
Hydrogen Bromide
Sulphuric Acid*

*All the above in concentrations greater than 10%.

List 4
The following aggressive gases and vapours inevitably damage the surface of Trespa.

Acid Fumes
Nitrous Fumes

Bromine
Sulphur Dioxide

Chlorine

Hydroflouric Acid

Cleaning and Disinfection
Trespa panels can be cleaned easily and need no special care. Superficial pollution can be removed with a damp cloth and soap or any household cleaner. The latter should not contain strong alkaline components or abrasives. Panels defiled with persistent substances such as glue or paint residues, ink or lipstick can be cleaned with an organic solvent such as methylated spirit, acetone, carbon trichloride or benzene.

Nitro-cellulose thinner should not be used since it causes shading. Mortar and cement residues can be removed with ACMOSOL cleaner. Wax and similar substances should be removed by carefully scraping.

When silicon mastics are being used, extra care should be taken. Because of their chemical inertness, silicones cannot be disolved in organic solvents. Therefore it is usually impossible to remove residues other than by mechanically cleaning the surface.

Disinfection
In hospitals and clinics, disinfection is an important item: surgeries, operating theatres, beds, cabinets all have to be disinfected thoroughly and regularly.

Trespa panels can be easily cleaned and disinfected. In the case of internal linings, the number of joints is considerably reduced due to large sheet sizes. Furthermore, the edges need no special treatment due to the superb high density core with its homogenous composition.

The surface and edges of Trespa have been tested with a large number of disinfectants which were left on the panels for four weeks. In addition, the extent to which the panels support growth of micro-organisms was assesed in comparison to other materials.

Trespa Athlon is impervious to disinfectants based on alcohols, aldehydes, phenols and quartenair ammonia compounds.

Note: Test reports and a complete list of approved disinfectants may be obtained from Trespa UK Ltd.

Resistance to scratching and surface wear
For applications under extreme conditions where the surface of Trespa will be subject to heavy mechanical attack, it is well advised to choose colours and surface structures with care. In this way, an optimal scratch and wear resistance can be achieved. The Futuriq range of speckled patterns are strongly recommended for these applications .

Such applications include:
-work tops in production areas
-sports and leisure centres

Vandalism
Trespa has proved to be suitable in applications where vandalism is prevalent, whether it occurs in the form of mechanical attack or graffiti with aerosols or pen markers.

Vandalism with paint or ink can be removed easily from the surface of Trespa by means of organic solvents. Due to its composition, Trespa is completely impervious to organic solvents.

General fire characteristics.
Due to its excellent fire characteristics, Trespa is a safe material for use in the interior and exterior of buildings as well as in ships and coachworks.

Trespa does not drip or melt and releases little smoke whilst the combustion gases are non-toxic.

Trespa does not contain chlorine or other halogens and therefore does not contribute to the corrosion of construction and installation components due to fire.

Fire Classification
Trespa FR is rated "Class O" . Test reports were issued by Yarsley in accordance with the relevant standards and regulations.

In accordance with the 1985 Building Regulations, a building material is designated "Class O" if:
- it is composed throughout of materials of limited combustibility, or
- it is combustible but has a class 1 surface spread of flame when tested in accordance to BS476: part 7 and a fire propagation index (I) of not more than 12 and a sub-index (i) of not more than 6 when tested in accordance with BS 476: part 6.

Trespa Athlon benchtop material will retain all its characteristics in temperatures ranging from -40 to +180°C. It has 30 minutes burn through when tested in accordance with BS476: part 8.

For further information, please contact:

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