



ESD Euro-flex; Euro-Flex HT

ESD Unifloor; Unifloor

Softcolor

Chemical Resistance of Vinyl Flooring and PVC Static Control or Cleanroom Flooring

The below table summarizes the general chemical resistance of vinyl flooring to chemicals. The user is advised to experiment by applying the chemicals of concern in the concentrations that will be applied and in the exposure times to removal.

Not affected by:

Acetic acid solution, aqueous nitric acid 10%, alcohol, alkalis in diluted or concentrated form, ammonia, bacteria, boric acid, carbon dioxide, chromic acid 5%, ferric chloride, gasoline, human or animal body discharges, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen peroxide 5%, lactic acid 10%, mineral oil, most acids, most photo fixing baths, ordinary ageing, phosphoric acid, pool treatment chemicals, potassium hydroxide 10%, potassium salts, resistant to rot and mildew, seawater, silver nitrate, sodium chloride, sulphuric acid 10%, tar free asphalt, urea aqueous solution, insects and vermin.

Mildly affected by:

Certain one step detergent / phenolic disinfectants; (consult manufacturer). Acetic acid 50%, acetylene, benzene, 15% butyric acid, chloroform, concentrated potassium, ethylene glycol, hydroxide, tetrachloroethylene, toluene. These chemicals cause swelling which is usually reversible after removal and cleanup of spills. Iodine solution may stain some colors. Concentrated sulfuric acid causes browning and permanent discoloration.

Strongly affected by:

Acetone (causes swelling and permanent distortion). Strong acetic acid, methylene chloride, ethylacetate, carbon disulphide. Methyl-ethylketone dissolves the material. Flooring stain, shoe polish, lipstick, solvent based felt pens or grease based pencils and crayons, rubber casters containing certain antioxidants may cause light to strong permanent spots.

In many cases changes are reversible after removal and cleanup of spills. In the case of chemicals that stains or yellow the vinyl, it is advisable to use flooring colors that minimize the visual impact; for instance use a dark brown, dark beige, or dark green color if iodine stains are expected. A light blue or white color would maximize visibility of yellow stains. Please use common sense – if there is a spill of a large quantity of a chemical that swells or that can dissolve the flooring and it is not promptly removed you should probably be more concerned with explosion hazard or toxicity in the building than in flooring stains.