

## Cleaning order for FunderMax panels

### FIRST CLEANING STEP

Clean the surface just with pure hot water and use a soft sponge - (DO NOT use the abrasive “green” side of the sponge), use a soft cloth or a soft brush (e.g. nylon brush).

### SECOND CLEANING STEP

If stains cannot be removed common household cleaners without abrasives e.g. dish detergent (Palmolive etc.), window cleaner (Windex etc.) may be used. Subsequently do the final cleaning.

### THIRD CLEANING STEP

If the contamination is not removable, you can use a solution of soft soap - water (1:3). Depending on the degree of pollution leave it on the surface for a couple of minutes. Subsequently do the final cleaning.

### FOURTH CLEANING STEP

Same as cleaning step 1, but additionally you may use organic solvents (e.g. acetone, alcohol, turpentine, thinner). For persistent stains, try to clean mechanically

**Caution:** Avoid scratching, use plastic or wooden spatula. Subsequently do the final cleaning.

### FIFTH CLEANING STEP

(for adhesives, varnish, sealants, silicone residues) Rub off the surface with a soft cloth or a soft sponge dry. If contaminants cannot be removed, use silicone remover or ask the adhesive manufacturer for the ideal cleaning agents.

**Caution:** Cured 2K adhesives, coatings, foams and sealant **cannot** be removed.

### SIXTH CLEANING STEP

Same as cleaning step 1. For persistent limescale acidic cleaning agents may be used (for example, 10% acetic acid or citric acid). Subsequently do the final cleaning.

### FINAL CLEANING

Remove all traces of detergent to avoid streaking. Finally, wash with pure water. Wipe the surface dry with an absorbent cloth or paper towel.

**When cleaning with solvent:** Observe the accident prevention regulations! Open windows! No open flame!



## Chemical resistance

The focus of this recommendation is a depiction of the chemical resistance of the FunderMax Compact panels and the resulting possibilities for application.

Besides their excellent mechanical values, the hygienic pore-free sealed surfaces of the FunderMax panels mean a high temperature resistance, easy cleaning and a good resistance to chemicals. The stain resistance requirements in accordance with EN 438 are also met.

They can therefore be used when for example;

- Lab and technical chemicals
- Solvents
- Disinfectants
- Dyes (certain types)
- Cosmetics

are used on the surface.

Particular attention must be paid to the careful processing of FunderMax Compact panels, as certain requirements may be imposed due to the particular field of use when constructing certain laboratory and medical facilities. For this kind of application we recommend the use of Max Resistance (lab panels).

FunderMax Compact panels are resistant against many different chemicals. However, several chemicals may still corrode the surface.

Therefore, of crucial importance are:

- The concentration
- Exposure time
- The temperature of substances used

The following lists, although there is no guarantee that they are complete, give an overview of the resistance of FunderMax Compact panels (at room temperature) against the effects of frequently occurring or used substances (solid, dissolved, fluid, gaseous).

When using substances that are not listed, we ask that you enquire further and recommend own sample tests.

## No damage

FunderMax Compact panels are resistant against the following substances and agents. These elements do not have an impact on the surface area of FunderMax Compact panels, even after prolonged exposure (16 hours).

| Substance                    | chemical formula   |
|------------------------------|--|
| Acetic Acid                  | CH <sub>3</sub> COOH   |
| Acetone                      | CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>  |
| Active charcoal              |  |
| Alcohol                      | ROH  |
| Alcohol, beverages           |  |
| Alcohol, primary             | RCH <sub>2</sub> OH  |
| secondary                    | RR'CHOH  |
| tertiary                     | RR'R''COH  |
| Aldehyde                     | RCHO   |
| Alum liquor                  | KAl(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·12H <sub>2</sub> O   |
| Aluminium chloride           | AlCl <sub>3</sub> .aq.   |
| Aluminium sulphate           | Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>  |
| Aluminium potassium sulphate | KAl(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>   |
| Amides                       |  |
| Amines, primary              | RCONH <sub>2</sub>   |
| secondary                    | RNH <sub>2</sub>   |
| tertiary                     | (RR')NH  |
| Ammonia                      | (RR'R'')N  |
| Ammonium chloride            | NH <sub>4</sub> OH   |
| Ammonium sulphate            | NH <sub>4</sub> Cl   |
| Ammonium sulphate            | (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>  |
| Amyl acetate                 | NH <sub>4</sub> SCN  |
| Amyl alcohol                 | CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>  |
| Aniline                      | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH   |
| Animal fat                   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>  |
| Animal fodder                |  |
| Arabinose                    |  |
| Ascorbic acid                | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>6</sub>   |
| Asparagine                   | C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>   |
| Aspartic acid                | C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub>                                    |
| p-Aminoacetophenon           | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N   |
| Baker's yeast                | NH <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>                               |
| Barium chloride              |  |
| Barium sulphate              | BaCl <sub>2</sub>  |
| Benzaldehyde                 | BaSO <sub>4</sub>  |
| Benzene                      | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> CHO  |
| Benzidine                    | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>  |
| Benzoic acid                 | NH <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>  |
| Biogel                       | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COOH   |
| Blood                        |  |
| Boric acid                   |  |
| Butylacetate                 | H <sub>2</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>   |
| Butyl alcohol                | CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>   |
| Cadmium acetate              | C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> OH   |
| Cadmium sulphate             | Cd(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub>   |
| Caffeine                     | CdSO <sub>4</sub>  |
| Calcium carbonate (lime)     |  |
| Calcium chloride             | CaCO <sub>3</sub>  |
| Calcium hydroxide            | CaCl <sub>2</sub>  |
| Calcium nitrate              | Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>  |
| Cane sugar                   | Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>  |
| Carbolic acid                | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>11</sub>  |
| Carbolic acid - xylene       | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub>   |
| Carbon tetrachloride         | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> |
| Casein                       | CCl <sub>4</sub>   |
| Castor oil                   |  |
| Cedarwood oil (concentrated) |  |
| Cement                       |  |
| Chloral hydrate              |  |
| Chlorobenzene                | CCl <sub>3</sub> CH(OH) <sub>2</sub>   |
| Chloroform                   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl   |
| Cholesterol                  | CHCl <sub>3</sub>  |
| Citric acid                  | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> OH   |
| Clay                         | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>7</sub>   |
| Coal                         |  |

| Substance                          | chemical formula                                   |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Cocaine                            | C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N   |
| Coffee                             |  |
| Common salt                        | NaCl   |
| Copper sulphate                    | CuSO <sub>4</sub> .aq                              |
| Cosmetics                          |  |
| Cresol                             | CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH   |
| Cresylic acid                      | CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> COOH |
| Cyclohexane                        | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>                     |
| Cyclohexanol                       | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>11</sub> OH                  |
| Detergents                         |  |
| Dextrose                           | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Digitonin                          | C <sub>62</sub> H <sub>102</sub> O <sub>26</sub>   |
| Dimethyl formamide                 | HCON(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>                |
| Dimethyl acetic acid               | CH <sub>3</sub> COOH                               |
| Dioxan                             | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>2</sub>      |
| Dulcitol                           | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Ester                              | RCOOR'   |
| Ethanol                            | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH                   |
| Ether                              | ROR'   |
| Ethyl acetate                      | CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>   |
| Ethylene dichloride                | CH <sub>2</sub> ClCl                               |
| Fodder                             |  |
| Foodstuffs                         |  |
| Formaldehyde                       | HCOH   |
| Formic acid up to 10%              | HCOOH  |
| Fructose                           | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Galactose                          | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Gelatine                           |  |
| Glacial acetic acid                | CH <sub>3</sub> COOH                               |
| Glucose                            | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Glycerine                          | CH <sub>2</sub> OH.CHOH.CH <sub>2</sub> OH         |
| Glycocoll                          | NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH               |
| Glycol                             | HOCH <sub>2</sub> .CH <sub>2</sub> OH              |
| Graphite                           | C  |
| Greases                            |  |
| Gypsum                             | CaSO <sub>4</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O               |
| Heparin                            |  |
| Heptanol                           | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub> OH                  |
| Hexane                             | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>                     |
| Hexanol                            | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> OH                  |
| Hydrogen peroxide 3%               | H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>                      |
| Hypophysin                         |  |
| Imido "Roche"                      |  |
| Immersion oil                      |  |
| Ink                                |  |
| Inorganic salts and their mixtures |  |
| Inositol                           | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> (OH) <sub>6</sub>   |
| Insecticides                       |  |
| Isoamyl acetate                    | CH <sub>3</sub> COOC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>  |
| Isopropanol                        | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH                   |
| Ketone                             | RC:OR'   |
| Lactic acid                        | CH <sub>3</sub> CHOHCOOH                           |
| Lactose                            | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub>    |
| Lead acetate                       | Pb(CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub>               |
| Lead nitrate                       | Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>                  |
| Laevoluse                          | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>      |
| Lipstick                           |  |
| Lithium carbonate                  | Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>                    |

## No damage

FunderMax Compact panels are resistant against the following substances and agents. These substances do not have an impact on the surface area of FunderMax Compact panels, even after prolonged exposure (16 hours).

| Substance                       | chemical formula  | Substance                                     | chemical formula  |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Magnesium carbonate             | MgCO <sub>3</sub>   | Sodium acetate                                | CH <sub>3</sub> COONa   |
| Magnesium chloride              | MgCl <sub>2</sub>   | Sodium carbonate                              | Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>   |
| Magnesium sulphate              | MgSO <sub>4</sub>   | Sodium chloride                               | NaCl  |
| Maltose                         | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub>   | Sodium citrate                                | Na <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>7</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O |
| Manitol                         | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>   | Sodium diethylene barbiturate                 | NaC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                   |
| Mannose                         | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>   | Sodium hydrogen sulphite                      | NaHSO <sub>3</sub>  |
| Mercury                         | Hg  | Sodium hydrogencarbonate (Sodium carbonate)   | NaHCO <sub>3</sub>  |
| Mesoinositol                    | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> (OH) <sub>6</sub>  | Sodium hydroxide solution (up to approx. 10%) | NaOH  |
| Methanol                        | CH <sub>3</sub> OH  | Sodium hyposulphite                           | Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>                                   |
| Milk                            |   | Sodium nitrate                                | NaNO <sub>3</sub>   |
| Mineral oils                    |   | Sodium phosphate                              | Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>   |
| Mineral salts                   |   | Sodium silicate                               | Na <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub>  |
| Nail varnish                    |   | Sodium sulphate                               | Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>   |
| Nail varnish remover            |   | Sodium sulphide                               | Na <sub>2</sub> S   |
| α-Naphthol                      | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O  | Sodium sulphite                               | Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>   |
| α-Naphthylamine                 | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>  | Sodium tartrate                               | Na <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub>                    |
| Nickel sulphate                 | NiSO <sub>4</sub>   | Soil  |   |
| Nicotine                        | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub>  | Soot  |   |
| p-Nitrophenol                   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> OH  | Sorbitol                                      | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>6</sub>                                   |
| Nonne-Appelt-reagent            |   | Standard acetate solution                     |   |
| Octanol                         | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> OH   | Standard I + II - Nutrient agar               |   |
| n-Octyl alcohol                 | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub> OH   | Standard I + II - Nutrient broth              |   |
| Olive oil                       |   | Starch  |   |
| Oleic acid                      | CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> CH=CH(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> COOH | Starch - common salt solution                 |   |
| Organic solvents                |   | Stearic acid                                  | C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>35</sub> COOH  |
| Ointments                       |   | Styrene                                       | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>                                |
| Pandy's reagent                 |   | Sugar and sugar derivates                     |   |
| Paraffin waxes                  | C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+2</sub>  | Sulphur                                       | S   |
| Paraffinic oil                  |   | Talcum powder                                 | 3MgO, 4SiO <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O                                      |
| Pentanol                        | C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> OH   | Tannic acid                                   | C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>16</sub>                                  |
| Peptone                         |   | Tartaric acid                                 | C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub>                                    |
| Petroleum benzin                |   | Tea   |   |
| Phenol and phenol derivatives   | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH  | Test serum for blood grouping                 |   |
| Phenolphthalein                 | C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>  | Tetrahydrofuran                               | C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O   |
| Polishing agents (creams/waxes) |   | Tetraline                                     | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub>  |
| Potash lye up to approx. 10%    | KOH   | Thiourea                                      | NH <sub>2</sub> CSNH <sub>2</sub>   |
| Potassium bromate               | KBrO <sub>3</sub>   | Toepfer's reagent                             |   |
| Potassium bromide               | KBr   | Toulene                                       | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>                                   |
| Potassium carbonate             | K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>  | Trehalose                                     | C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub>                                 |
| Potassium chloride              | KCl   | Trichloro ethylene                            | CHCl <sub>2</sub> CCl <sub>2</sub>  |
| Potassium hexacyanoferrate      | K <sub>4</sub> Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub>  | Trypsin                                       |   |
| Potassium iodate                | KJO <sub>3</sub>  | Tryptophane                                   | C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>9</sub> O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub>                    |
| Potassium nitrate               | KNO <sub>3</sub>  | Turpentine                                    |   |
| Potassium sodium tartrate       | KNaC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub>   | Tymol   | C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O   |
| Potassium sulphate              | K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>  | Tymol buffer solution                         |   |
| Potassium tartrate              | K <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>6</sub>                               | Urea solution                                 | CO(NH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>   |
| Potato starch                   |   | Urease  |   |
| Propanol                        | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH  | Uric acid                                     | C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                     |
| 1,2-Propylene glycol            | CH <sub>3</sub> CHOHCH <sub>2</sub> OH  | Urine   |   |
| Pyridine                        | C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N   | Vanillin                                      | C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>                                    |
| Qinol                           | HOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH  | Vaseline                                      |   |
| Raffinose                       | C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>34</sub> O <sub>16</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O                        | Water   | H <sub>2</sub> O  |
| Rhamnose                        | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O                           | Water colours                                 |   |
| Rochelle salt                   |   | Xylene  | C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>                   |
| Saccharose                      | = Cane sugar  | Yeasts  |   |
| Salicylaldehyde                 | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OH.CHO  | Zinc chloride                                 | ZnCl <sub>2</sub>   |
| Salicylic acid                  | C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OHCOOH  | Zinc sulphate                                 | ZnSO <sub>4</sub>   |
| Saponon                         |   |   |   |
| Seawater                        |   |   |   |
| Soap                            |   |   |   |

## No damage under short exposure

Surfaces from FunderMax Compact panels remain unchanged when the following substances are spilled on them (particularly in liquid or dissolved form) or if they are in contact for a short amount of time. That means the panels are washed with a wet towel within 10-15 minutes and then rubbed dry.

Please note that the time of exposure is an important factor in the extent of corrosion on the HPL surfaces, even with diluted agents. As a result of the evaporation of the diluted material, the concentration of the substance increases over a period of time and the surfaces of FunderMax Compact panels will be corroded, even though the concentration used will mostly be below those named in the following list. Focused sample tests are recommended.

| Substance                                    | chemical formula                                 |
|--|--|
| Amino-S acid up to 10%                       | $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$                 |
| Aniline dyes                                 |  |
| Antiliming agents                            |  |
| Arsenic acid up to 10%                       | $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$                         |
| Boric acid                                   | $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$                          |
| Crystal violet (Gentian violet)              | $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$  |
| Esbach's reagent                             |  |
| Formic acid over 10%                         | $\text{HCOOH}$                                   |
| Fuchsine solution                            | $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}$   |
| Hair dyes and bleaches                       |  |
| Hydrochloric acid up to 10%                  | $\text{HCl}$                                     |
| Hydrogen peroxide over 3-30% (Perhydrol)     | $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$                           |
| Inorganic acids up to 10%                    |  |
| Iodine solution                              | $\text{I}$                                       |
| Iron (II) chloride solution                  | $\text{FeCl}_2$                                  |
| Iron (III) chloride                          | $\text{FeCl}_3$                                  |
| Mercury (II) chromate                        | $\text{HgCr}_2\text{O}_7$                        |
| Methylene blue                               | $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{ClS}$ |
| Millon's reagent                             | $\text{OHg}\cdot\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$            |
| Nitric acid up to 10%                        | $\text{HNO}_3$                                   |
| Nylander's reagent                           |  |
| Oxalic acid                                  | $\text{COOH}\cdot\text{COOH}$                    |
| Phosphoric acid up to 10%                    | $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$                          |
| Picric acid                                  | $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OH}(\text{NO}_2)_3$   |
| Potash lye over 10%                          | $\text{KOH}$                                     |
| Potassium hydrogensulphate                   | $\text{KHSO}_4$                                  |
| Potassium chromate                           | $\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$                         |
| Potassium dichromate                         | $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$                |
| Potassium iodide                             | $\text{KI}$                                      |
| Potassium permanganate                       | $\text{KMnO}_4$                                  |
| Silver nitrate                               | $\text{AgNO}_3$                                  |
| Sodium hydrogen-sulphate                     | $\text{NaHSO}_4$                                 |
| Sodium hydroxide sol. over 10%               | $\text{NaOH}$                                    |
| Sodium hypochloride                          | $\text{NaOCl}$                                   |
| Sodium thiosulphate                          | $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$                |
| Sublimate solution (= mercury (II) chloride) | $\text{HgCl}_2$                                  |
| Sulphuric acid up to 10%                     | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$                          |
| Sulphurous acid up to 10%                    | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$                          |
| Varnishes and adhesives, (chemically curing) |  |

## High damage risk

The following chemicals destroy the FunderMax Compact panel surfaces and must be removed immediately, as they could also leave behind dull spots and coarseness.

| Substance  | chemical formula  |
|--|---|
| In concentrations greater than 10%:<br>Amino sulpho acid | $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$                          |
| Inorganic acids such as                                  |   |
| Arsenic acid   | $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$                                  |
| Aqua regia   | $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{HCl} = 1:3$                         |
| Chromosulphuric acid                                     | $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ |
| Hydrochloric acid  | $\text{HCl}$  |
| Hydrofluoric acid  | $\text{HF}$   |
| Hydrogen bromide   | $\text{HBr}$  |
| Nitric acid  | $\text{HNO}_3$  |
| Phosphoric acid  | $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$                                   |
| Sulphuric acid   | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$                                   |

## Aggressive gases

Frequent exposure to the following aggressive gases and vapors can lead to changes in the FunderMax Compact panel surfaces.

| Substance       | chemical formula       |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Acid vapours    |                        |
| Bromine         | $\text{Br}_2$          |
| Chlorine        | $\text{Cl}_2$          |
| Nitrose fumes   | $\text{N}_x\text{O}_y$ |
| Sulphur dioxide | $\text{SO}_2$          |