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Official Materials Testing Facility Glass and Ceramics

- · Ceramic raw materials
- Silicate ceramic materials
- · Oxidic and non-oxidic materials
- Fireproof building materials
- Thermophysical analysis
- Chemical analysis
- Mineral und microstructural analysis
- · Technical heat and procedural analysis

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Test Report KP 74 I 06 dated 09.05.2005 Resistance to Chemicals of Glazed Laboratory Tabletops made from Fine Chemico-Technical Stoneware

Test procedure:

3 test specimen each with the glazes Polar – Lago/Blue – and Alu measuring 50 x 100 mm were immersed in the reagents in a 20 mm beaker, covered with a watch glass and left for 24 brs

Following the test period, the test specimen were taken out, the chemicals were removed with a sponge and warm water and/or acetone and/or methanol, dried at 110°C and assessed.

Assessment:

The assessment classes were:

- 1. Removable with warm water no staining.
- 2. Removable with acetone / methanol no obvious staining, no change of function or reduction in quality.
- 3. Surface obviously impaired reduction in function and quality. The results are shown in the following tables.

Test Facility Manager Prof. Dr. G. Klein

Tester Dipl. Ing. (FH) J. Müller

Test Report KF 74/06 dated 09.05.2006 Systemceram GmbH + Co KG, Siershahn

The following chemicals were assigned to <u>Assessment Class I</u> – removable with warm water:

- Acetic anhydrid
- Acetone
- Acetonitrile
- Acedrin orange
- Alizarin dihydrate complex
- Formic acid (99 %)
- Ammonium hydroxide (28 %)
- Amyl acetate
- Aniline blue (water-soluble)
- Benzene
- Benzin
- Butyl alcohol
- Chloroform
- Chromium (IV) oxide (60%)
- Dichloroacetic acid
- Dichloromethane
- Dioxane
- Iron dichloride (10 o/%)
- Eosin B
- Acetic acid (99 %)
- Ethanol
- Ethyl acetate
- Etylene glycol
- Ethyl ester
- Formaldehyde
- Furfural
- lodine solution (0,1 N)
- lodine tincture
- Potassium iodide (10 %)
- Potassium permanganate (10 %)
- Carbolic fuchsin (10 %)
- Carmine
- Congo red
- Cresol
- Crystal violet
- Blue vitriol (10 %)
- Methanol
- Methylene blue (10 %)
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Methyl isobutyl ketone

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- Monochlorobenzene
- Naphtalene
- Sodium chloride (10 %)
- Sodium hydroxide (10 %)
- Sodium hydroxide (20 %)
- Sodium hydroxide (40 %)
- Sodium hypochloride (13 %)
- n-butyl acetate
- n-hexane
- Perchloric acid (60 %)
- Phenol
- Phosphoric acid (85 %)
- Safranine
- Nitric acid (10 %)
- Nitric acid (20 %)
- Nitric acid (30 %)
- Nitric acid (65 %)
- Nitric acid (70 %)
- 50 % Nitric acid (65 %)
- 50 % Hydrochloric acid (37 %)
- Hydrochloric acid (10 %)
- Sulphuric acid (10 %)
- Sulphuric acid (25 %)
- Sulphuric acid (33 %)
- Sulphuric acid (77 %)
- Sulphuric acid (85 %)
- Sulphuric acid (96 98 %)
- 50 % Sulphuric acid (77 %)
- 50 % Nitric acid (70 %)
- 50 % Sulphuric acid (85 %)
- 50 % Nitric acid (70 %)
- Silver nitrate (1 %)
- Sudan III
- Tetrachloromethane
- Tetrahydrofuran
- Toluol
- Trichlorethylene
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Xylol
- Zinc chloride

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The following chemicals were assigned to <u>Assessment Class II</u> – removable with acetone / methanol:

- Fuchsine
- Giemsa dye
- Malachite green oxalate
- Methylene blue
- Methyl violet 2 B

The following chemical was assigned to <u>Assessment Class III</u> – surface obviously impaired:

• Hydrofluoric acid (48 %)

All data given correspond to our latest knowledge and are intended to supply information on products and their possible applications.

The data are therefore not to be construed as a guarantee of specific product features or a product's suitability for specific application purposes.

Test results vary from colour to colour.

In case of doubt, the performance of specific tests for concrete applications is recommended.