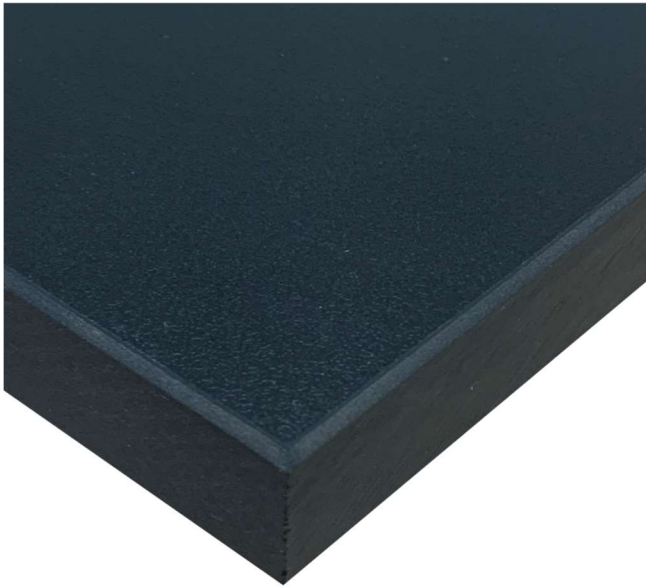


PHENOLIC RESIN

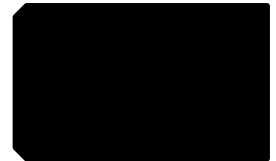
Solid Grade Laminate (Phenolic Resin) is the most universal laboratory worktop material, combining good chemical resistance with mechanical strength. It represents a cost-effective solution to many requirements. Phenolic resin worktop is widely used in chemical, analytical, QA/QC, physical and microbiology laboratories.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- **Certified chemical resistance** (BS EN 438, DIN 53799)
- **Certified physical performance** (BS EN ISO 178:2003, BS EN ISO 1183-1:2004)
- **Fire resistance** (BS 476: Class 1)
- **Thickness:** 12mm, 15mm, 18mm
- **Colours:** Black, Grey, White
- **1 year** manufacturer warranty

Square Edge Profile



PROJECT SPECIFICATION

Phenolic resin worksurface shall be machined from standard boards. Thickness variance shall be ± 0.5 mm. The surfaces shall be homogeneous and smooth with a non-glossy finish. Core material is black with the same material properties as the surface. Any connecting joints/grouts between worksurfaces shall be formed using only Machlab-approved sealants to create a continuous, impervious work surface. Worksurfaces must be installed with a 20 – 50mm overhang on all exposed sides. The edge profile shall be squared with a 2mm bevel on all exposed edges.

The **Backsplash** shall be the same material and thickness as the worksurface, rising to a minimum of 100mm height above the worksurface. The backsplash shall be fixed to the worksurface Machlab-approved adhesives or sealants. Any gaps between the backsplash and building walls shall be sealed using Machlab-approved sealants.

Truss support under the worksurface shall be provided for every 1.5m intervals or less in both planes of axes. The Uniformly Distributed Load (UDL) capacity shall be above 200kg/m.

CERTIFIED TEST REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

MAINTENANCE & CARE GUIDINES

Maintenance

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). Use common household cleaners without abrasives like detergent or window cleaner.

We recommend instituting a regimen of monthly or quarterly inspections of all surfaces, sinks and joints, plus daily or weekly cleanings to maintain your phenolic resin's original finish and to help ensure a safe, uncontaminated working environment. The following list contains items you may wish to have on-hand for regular cleaning and to handle most problems that may occur.

- Acetone or Paint Thinner
- Finishing oil (Mineral oil)
- Clean rags or sponges (always use moist or wet)
- Mild soap or household cleaners

Note: Never use wax or polish containing wax on phenolic resin work surfaces or sinks. Also never use abrasive pads, sponges, powders or liquids (such as Soft Scrub) as surface damage will occur.

Work surface care

Promptly wipe up all spills. Acetone should be used (where allowed) to thoroughly clean surfaces. Apply and wipe away with a paper towel or a clean rag. As an alternative, Crystal Simple Green (or comparable household cleaning product) can be used to clean surfaces.

An occasional application of turpentine can restore the lustre to the surface, but remember; too much turpentine can cloud the surface.

- Apply oil pouring the minimum amount of oil necessary to cover the surface area onto a clean rag.
- Thoroughly rub in oil using a circular motion.
- Wipe away excess oil with a clean rag.

Scratches

Harder metals, abrasives and heavy or sharp items can dig into the surface resulting in a scratch. Scratches usually appear as a darker shade of the surface and will be rough to the touch. Scratches in phenolic resin are permanent but will not affect work surfaces performance. An aesthetic remedy for scratches is colouring in the void with a permanent marker. This option will never perfectly match the colour and gloss of the surrounding surfaces.

Stained Surfaces

Staining can be caused by chemicals left to dry on the surface. Chemical stains usually lighten or bleach the surface but can also roughen and even crack the top. Like scratches, chemical stains are permanent and, if they have caused too much damage, you may need to replace the top.

By following these simple guidelines your laboratory work surfaces will look good for the life of the lab. Please take time to share this document with your lab workers and cleaning personnel and institute a maintenance program to help ensure the safety and beauty of your lab.