

High Pressure Laminate Technical Data Sheet

Featurecraft®

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Product Details

Product Standard	Manufactured to EN 438-3
Core Colour	Black Natural FR MDF | MR MDF
Sheet Size	2400mm long x 1200mm wide, 2700mm x 1200mm wide, 3000mm long x 1200mm wide
HPL layon thickness	0.6mm – 0.8mm. For doors 1.2mm
Overall panel thickness (HPL both sides)	11.5mm | 17.5mm
Applications	Wall linings, ceiling lining, partitions & cubicles, cabinetry & joinery, benchtops & worktops

Ratings

Fire Rating	Group 1

Environmental

Sustainability	Blue Angel (German Eco Label) Internationally recognised by Greenstar NZ as evidence of low-emission materials.
Formaldehyde Emission	Classification Low - E1 / E05

Product Specification

Density	Min 1,350 kg/m2 tested under EN ISO 1183-1
Bending Strength	Min 80 MPa tested under EN ISO 178
Flexural Modulus	Min 9,000 MPa tested under EN ISO 178
Tolerance on thickness	0.6mm thick + 0.1mm, 0.8mm thick + 0.1mm, 1.5 +0.15mm
Tolerance on length	+10mm tested under EN 438-2
Tolerance on width:	+10mm tested under EN 438-2

Impact Resistance

Small Ball Impact Test - min. 20 tested under EN 438-2

Surface Performance

Scratch Resistance	
Smooth finishes	Min. 2 tested under EN438-2
Textured finishes	Min. 3 tested under EN438-2
Wear Resistance	Min 150 cycles tested under EN438-2
Stain Resistance	Groups 1 & 2: Min 5 | Group 3: Min 4 tested under EN438-2
Colour Stability	Grey Scale 4–5 (xenon arc light)

Heat & Moisture

Dry Heat Resistance (160°C)	
Gloss Finishers	Min. 3 tested under EN438-2
Other finishes	Min. 4 tested under EN438-2
Wet Heat Resistance (100°C)	
Gloss Finishers	Min. 3 tested under EN438-2
Other finishes	Min. 4 tested under EN438-2
Resistance to immersion in boiling water	
Gloss Finishers	Min. 3 tested under EN438-2
Other finishes	Min. 4 tested under EN438-2
Resistance to water vapour	
Gloss Finishers	Min. 3 tested under EN438-2
Other finishes	Min. 4 tested under EN438-2

Warranty

Product Warranty	5 Years

Antimicrobial Properties

Standard Compact	24-hour antimicrobial effect when tested to JIS Z 2801 / ISO 22196
	microPLUS® is engineered for high-speed hygiene, offering significant antimicrobial protection within just 7 hours. This is 3.5 times faster than other anti-Microbial products on the market. By 24 hours it has full antiviral protection to 99.9% of the below:
Antiviral	Coronavirus 1 & 2 (including COVID-19) | HI virus (HIV) | West Nile virus | Influenza viruses (standard flu strains are typically enveloped)
Antibacterial Protection	Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA strains) | Escherichia coli (E. coli).Enterococcus faecalis | Salmonella species | Mould" and Fungi

Comparison of the antibacterial effects of various materials (test results SGS Fresenlus)
(effectiveness to the power of ten)

Bacteria	**Material**						
	microplus®	Realstone / granite	Ceramics	Real metal	PVC	Acrytic	Mineral materials
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	> 4.9	- 0.6	< -0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.3
Staphylococcus aureus	> 4.8	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Salmonella choleraesuis	> 4.9	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Escherichia coli	> 4.4	< -1.0	< -1.0	< -1.0	< -0.8	< -1.0	< -0.5
Result	highly effective	no effect	no effect	minimal effect	no effect	no effect	no effect

Product Information - Resistance to Disinfectant

Featurecraft laminates display high resistance to disinfectants. This permits a regular and thorough cleaning in accordance with applicable hygiene regulations.

The laminate surfaces consist of thermosetting resin which forms a stable, resistant, non-reactive material that can easily be cleaned and disinfected. The surface is also completely closed i.e. free of pores, which means that dirt and germs cannot settle permanently.

The test of disinfectant resistance is carried out analogously to the determination of stain resistance according to EN 438-2. The surface is brought into contact with different substances, the duration and conditions of contact are specified in the standard for each substance.

At the end of the recommended exposure time, which is 16 hours for disinfectants, the laminate surface is washed up and examined for permanent traces on the surface. The results are categorised into five grades:

Level 5: No visible change
Level 4: Slight change of gloss level and/or colour which is only visible under certain viewing angles
Level 3: Moderate change of gloss level and/or colour
Level 2: Clear change of gloss level and/or colour
Level 1: Damage of the surface and/or blistering

If other disinfectants than those listed below are intended to come into contact with laminates, their compatibility must be checked in each individual case.

Manufacturer	Product	Concentration	Level
B. Braun SE	Helipur 1l	4%	5
B. Braun SE	Melsept® SF	2%	5
BODE Chemie GmbH	Dismozon® plus	0.2% 1.2%	5
BODE Chemie GmbH	Bacillol AF	100%	5
clinell	UNIVERSAL WIPES	100%	5
Dr. Johnson's	Sterilising Fluid, highly concentrated	2.2%	5
Dr. Nüsken Chemie GmbH	NÜSCOSEPT	4%	5
DR. SCHNELL GmbH & Co. KGaA	FOROL fruit Universalreiniger	2%	5
DR. SCHNELL GmbH & Co. KGaA	FLOORTOP Hochleistungs-Wischpflege	10%	5
DR. SCHNELL GmbH & Co. KGaA	DESIFOR-forte AF	0.5% 2%	5
DR. SCHNELL GmbH & Co. KGaA	DESIFOR PROTECT	1%	5
Dr. Schumacher GmbH	OPTISEPT®	4%	5
Dr. Schumacher GmbH	Ultrasol® F	3%	5
ECOLAB	Brial TOP SCHONREINIGER	5%	5
ECOLAB	Desguard 20	0.5% 3%	5
ECOLAB	Incidin™ Active	2%	5
ECOLAB	Incidin™ OxyWipe NG	100%	5
ECOLAB	Incidin™ Plus	8%	5
ECOLAB	Incidin™ Pro	4% 100%	5
ECOLAB	Incidin™ Rapid	0.5% 2%	5
ECOLAB	Klercide Sporicidial Active	100%	5
ECOLAB	Klercide Low Residue Quat	100%	5
ECOLAB	Klercide 70/30 IPA	100%	5
ECOLAB	Klercide Neutral Detergent	100%	5
KESLA HYGIENE AG	Wofasteril®	1%	5
KESLA HYGIENE AG	Wofasteril® Kombiverfahren – Wofasteril und Alcapur	2%	5

Manufacturer	Product	Concentration	Level
Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann GmbH	Amocid®	5 %	5
Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann GmbH	Clorina®	3%	5
Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann GmbH	Trichlorol®	5%	5
Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann GmbH	Aldasan® 2000	4%	5
Lysoform Dr. Hans Rosemann GmbH	Lysoformin® Plus	2%	5
MENNO CHEMIE-VERTRIEB GmbH	NEOPREDISAN 135-1	2%	5
PAUL HARTMANN AG	Dismozon plus	0.8% 1.2%	5
PAUL HARTMANN AG	Kohrsolin FF	3%	5
Redditch Medical Ldt.	InSpec™ HA	100%	5
Sanosil AG	SanoClean AR	100%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	antifect® extra	0.7% 2.5%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	desmanol® care	100%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	mikrozid® AF wipes	100%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	mikrozid® sensitive wipes premium	100%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	mikrozid® universal wipes	100%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	perform®	3%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	pursept® AF	2%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	terralin® PAA	8%	5
Schülke & Mayr GmbH	quartasept® plus	1.5% 100%	5
Tristel GmbH	JET by Cache	100%	5
Weita AG	Weitaclean ECOLINE E6	50% 100%	5

None of the tested disinfectants led to a change in the Featurecraft laminate.

Since the nature and composition of disinfectants are generally not known, it is advisable to remove these substances after the recommended exposure time has been reached. For said reasons a general release of disinfectants is not possible.

Therefore, before first use, a test is advisable at a non-visible point.

Stain Resistance

The test for stain resistance is carried out in the same way as the test for disinfectant resistance in accordance with EN 438-2. The procedure and evaluation of results can be found in the previous section. The substances and respective exposure times are part of the table below.

For the degree of stain resistance of Featurecraft products, please refer to the respective technical data sheet

Stain-Producing Substances		Exposure Time
• Acetone • Other organic solvents • Toothpaste • Hand cream • Urine • Alcoholic beverages • Natural fruit and vegetable juices • Lemonade and fruit drinks • Meats and sausages • Animal and vegetable fats and oils • Water • Yeast suspension in water	• Salt solutions (NaCl) • Mustard • Lyes, soap solutions • Cleaning solution consisting of: - 23 % dodecylbenzene sulfonate - 10 % alkyl aryl polyglycol ether - 67 % water • Commercial disinfectants • Stain or paint removers based on organic solvents • Citric acid (10% solution)	16 h
• Coffee (120g of coffee per litre of water) • Black tea (9g of tea per litre of water) • Milk (all types) • Wine vinegar • Alkaline-based cleaning agents (to 10% concentration with water) • Hydrogen peroxide (3% solution)	• Ammonia (10% solution of commercial concentrate) • Nail varnish • Nail varnish remover • Lipstick • Water colours • Laundry marking inks • Ball point inks	16 h
• Sodium hydroxide (25% solution) • Hydrogen peroxide (30% solution) • Concentrated vinegar (30% acetic acid) • Bleaching agents and sanitary cleaners containing them • Hydrochloric acid based cleaning agents (≤ 3% HCl) • Acid-based metal cleaners • Iodine • Hair colouring and bleaching agents	• Soot suspension in paraffin oil (shoe polish replica) • Boric acid • Lacquers and adhesives (except fast curing materials) • Amidosulfonic acid descaling agents (< 10% solution) • Mercurochrome (2,7-dibromo-4-hydroxymercurifluoresein, disodium salt)	10 min

Chemical Resistance

Featurecraft laminates are resistant to most chemicals. However, some chemicals can affect the surface. The decisive factors are the concentration of the chemical, the pH value, the exposure time and the temperature.

Since the nature and composition of chemicals are not always known, they must always be removed immediately from the decorative laminate surface.

The substances listed in the following table do not lead to any change in the melamine surface even after a longer exposure time ≥ 16 hours:

Substances Not Causing Any Alteration On Laminate Surfaces

A	Calcium oxide CaO
Acetic acid CH_3COOH	Cane sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
Acetic acid iso-amyl ester $C_7H_{14}O_2$	Carbolic acid C_6H_6O
Acetone C_3H_6O	Carbol-xylene C6H5OH-C6H4(CH3)2
Alcohols (any) ROH	Cement
Alcoholic beverages ROH	Chloral hydrate $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$
Aldehydes RCHO	Chloral hydrate $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$
Aluminium sulphate $Al_2(SO_4)_3$	Chlorobenzene C_6H_5Cl
Alum solution $KAl(SO_4)_3$	Cholesterol $C_{27}H_{46}O$
Amides $RCONH_2$	Citric acid $C_6H_8O_7$
Amines (any)	Cocaine $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$
4-Aminoacetophenone C_8H_9NO	Copper sulphate $CuSO_4$
Ammonia NH_3	Cresol C_7H_8O
Ammonium chloride NH_4CL	Cresylic acid $CH_3C_6H_4COOH$
Ammonium sulphate $(NH_4)2SO_4$	Cyclohexane C_6H_{12}
Ammonium thiocyanate NH_4SCN	**D**
Amylacetat $C_7H_{14}O_2$	Digitonine $C_{56}H_{92}O_{29}$
Amyl alcohol $C_5H_{12}O$	Dimethylformamide C_3H_7NO
α-Naphthol $C_{10}H_8O$	Dimethyl sulphoxide C_2H_8OS
α-Naphtylamine $C_{10}H_9N$	Dioxane $C_4H_8O_2$
Arabinose $C_5H_{10}O_5$	Dulcite $C_6H_{14}O_6$
Ascorbic acid $C_6H_8O_6$	**E**
Asparagine $C_4H_8N_2O_3$	Ethyl acetate $C_4H_8O_2$
Aspartic acid $C_4H_7NO_4$	**F**
B	Formaldehyde CH_2O
Barium chloride $BaCl_2$	Formic acid up to 10% HCOOH
Barium sulphate $BaSO_4$	Fructose/Galactose $C_6H_{12}O_6$
Benzaldehyde C_7H_6O	**G**
Benzidine $NH_2C_6H_4C_6H_4NH_2$	Gelatine
Benzoic acid $C_7H_6O_2$	Glacial acetic acid / acetic acid CH_3COOH
Benzene C_6H_6	Glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$
Blood/Blood Group Test Sera	Glycerine $C_3H_8O_3$
Boric acid H_3BO_3	Glycocoll $C_2H_5NO_2$
Butylacetat $C_6H_{12}O_2$	Glycol (any) $HOCH_2$ CH_2OH
Butyl alcohol $C_4H_{10}O$	Graphite (carbon) C
C	Gypsum $CaSO_4$ $2H_2O$
Cadmium acetate $Cd(CH_3COO)_2$	**H**
Cadmium sulphate $CdSO_4$	Heptanol $C_7H_{15}OH$
Calcium carbonate $CaCO_3$	Hexane C_6H_{14}
Calcium chloride $CaCl_2$	Hexanol $C_6H_{13}OH$
Calcium hydroxide $Ca(OH)_2$	Hydrogen peroxide 3% H_2O_2
Calcium nitrate $Ca(NO_3)_2$	Hydroquinone $C_6H_6O_2$

Substances Not Causing Any Alteration On Laminate Surfaces

Tryptophan $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$	**X**
Turpentine	Xylene C_8H_{10}
U	**Z**
Urea solution $CO(NH_2)_2$	Zinc chloride $ZnCl_2$
Uric acid $C_5H_4N_4O_3$	Zinc sulfate $ZnSO_4$
V	Zinc chloride $ZnCl_2$
Vanillin $C_8H_8O_3$	
W	
Water H_2O	
Wine acid $C_4H_6O_6$	

The following substances may only be used for a short time, maximum 10 to 15 minutes. During this time, the surface must be wiped with a wet cloth and then rubbed dry.

Substances Causing Laminate Surface Damage After Prolonged Exposure

Aluminium chloride $AlCl_3$	Fuchsine $C_{19}H1_9N_3O$
Amidosulfonic acid NH_2SO_3H	Hydrochloric acid up to 10% HCl
Ammonium hydrogen sulphate NH_4HSO_4	Hydrogen peroxide 330% H_2O_2
Arsenic acid up to approx. 10% H_3AsO_4	Inorganic acids up to 10%
Crystal Violet (Gentian Violet) $C_{25}H_{30}ClN_3$	Iodine I_2
Dyeing and bleaching agents	Lithium hydroxide over approx.. 10% LiOH
Ferric chloride $FeCl_2$	Mercuric dichromate $HgCr_2O_7$
Ferrous chloride $FeCl_3$	Methylene Blue $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$
Formic acid up to 10% HCOOH	Millon's reagent OHg_2NH_2Cl
Nitric acid up to 10% HNO_3	Potassium permanganate $KMnO_4$
Oxalic acid C_2H2O_4	Silver nitrate $AgNO_3$
Picric acid $C_6H_3N_3O_7$	Sodium hydrogen sulphate $NaHSO_4$
Phosphoric acid up to 10% H_3PO_4	Sodium hydroxide over 10% NaOH
Potassium chromate K_2CrO_4	Sodium hypochlorite (chlorine bleach) NaOCl
Potassium dichromate K_2Cr2O_7	Sodium hypochlorite (chlorine lye) NaOCl
Potassium hydrogen sulphate $KHSO_4$	Sublimate solution $HgCl_2$
Potassium hydroxide over 10% KOH	Sulphuric acid up to 10% H_2SO_4
Potassium iodide KI	

The chemicals listed in the table below cause irreversible laminate surface damages. Any contact, even short-term, must therefore be avoided!

Substances Causing Irreversible Laminate-Surface Damage	
Adhesives (chemically hardened)	Hydrogen bromide* HBr
Amidosulfonic acid* NH_2SO_3H	Inorganic acids*
Aqua regia* HNO_3 + HCl = 1:3	Nitric acid* HNO_3
Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4	Phosphoric acid* H_3PO_4
Chrome sulphuric acid* $K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$	Hydrofluoric acid* HF
Formic acid* HCOOH	Sulfuric acid* H_2SO_4
Hydrochloric acid* HCl	

* in concentrations over 10%

The influence of aggressive gases can have a negative effect on the optical appearance of Featurecraft laminate surfaces, but their functionality is generally not negatively affected.

Substances Causing Irreversible Laminate-Surface Damage	
Bromine Br_2	Nitrous fumes NOx / NxOy
Chlorine Cl_2	Sulphur dioxide SO_2
fuming acids	

Technical Data

Specification				Unit	Test Standard
Nominal thickness	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**mm**	
Tolerance on thickness	± 0.1	± 0.1	± 0.15	mm	EN 438-2
Tolerance on length	+ 10			mm	EN 438-2
Tolerance on width	+10			mm	EN 438-2
Surface defects	max. 1[1] max. 10[2]			mm^2/m^2 mm^2/m^2	EN 438-2
Edge defects	max. 20			mm	EN 438-2
Straightness of edges	max. 1.5			mm/m	EN 438-2
Squareness	max. 1.5			mm/m	EN 438-2
Flatness (length)	max. 60			mm/m	EN 438-2
Density	min. 1,350			kg/m^3	EN ISO 1183-1
Dimensional stability at elevated temperature (length)	max. 0.55[3] max. 0.75[4]			%	EN 438-2
Dimensional stability at elevated temperature (width)	max. 1.05[3] max. 1.25[4]			%	EN 438-2
Resistance to wet heat, 100 °C (gloss finishes)	min. 3			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to wet heat, 100 °C (other finishes)	min. 4			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to dry heat, 160 °C (gloss finishes)	min. 3			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to dry heat, 160 °C (other finishes)	min. 4			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to water vapour (gloss finishes)	min. 3			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to water vapour (other finishes)	min. 4			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to immersion in boiling water (gloss finishes)	min. 3			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to immersion in boiling water (other finishes)	min. 4			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to surface wear	min. 50[4] min. 150[3]			cycles	EN 438-2
Resistance to scratching (smooth finishes)	min. 1[4] min. 2[3]			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to scratching (textured finishes)	min. 2[4] min. 3[3]			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to impact (small diameter ball)	min. 15[4] min. 20[3]			N	EN 438-2
Stain resistance (groups 1 & 2)	min. 5			rating	EN 438-2
Stain resistance (group 3)	min. 4			rating	EN 438-2
Resistance to colour change (xenon arc light)	4 to 5 Grey Scale Grade				EN 438-2
Formability (length)	min. 10 x t[5]	min. 10 x t[5]	min. 10 x t[5] Depending on decor and structure – processing tests are to be carried out		EN 438-2
Formability (width)	Not determined, processing tests are to be carried out.				

[1] Dirt, spots and similar surface defects
[2] Fibres, hairs and scratches
[3] Classification HGP
[4] Classification VGP
[5] t = nominal thickness

Additional Information

Product Standard	EN 438-3
Areas of Application	Surface material for high quality kitchen and office furniture, for walls and doors, furniture and installations in retail and recreational facilities, in the restaurant sector, in administration buildings, day nurseries, schools, sanitary, clinical or laboratory sectors. Particularly where high demands are made on sturdiness, ease of care and hygiene.
Product Safety	This product follows the REACH regulation EC 1907/2006 an article. Following Article 7 it does not need to be registered.
	The surface is physiologically safe, and approved for direct contact with food acc. to Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011.
	The decorative surface and the core consists of paper layers, which are impregnated with thermosetting resins. The resins harden completely during the manufacturing process by heat and high-pressure.
	They form a stable, resistant and non-reactive material.
Antimicrobial Effect	Surface with antimicrobial effect in 7 h for interior fit-out and finishes – Test Methodology JIS Z 2801 /ISO 22196
Antiviral Effect	Surface with antiviral effect against enveloped viruses in 24 h for interior fit-out and finishes - Test Methodology ISO 21702:2019
Special	The coarser the structure and the lighter the decor, the greater the scratch resistance.
	The smoother the structure and the the darker the decor, the more sensitive it is to stains.
	Depending on the decor and surface texture, slightly different surface visual impressions can result between cut panels viewed from different angles. This is a result of the production methods and does not constitute a quality defect.
	Especially for large applications, we recommend paying attention to the colour and texture uniformity of the boards and cut products used when further processing and installing and that the production direction is taken into account.
	With intensive plain decors, especially in the red range, colour pigment wash-out may occur under certain circumstances. It is possible that colour pigments are not bound by the resin during the impregnation of the decor paper and are only deposited on the surface of the impregnate and are thus directly on the surface. If cleaning is then carried out, slight discolouration of the cleaning cloths can be observed.This is particularly the case when solvent-based cleaners are used. This is not a product defect.
	Sanitised® Silver is based on the natural effect of silver, embedded in a patented glass-ceramic. This additive is free of nanoparticles and is incorporated as a dispersion into the resin of our decor / overlay papers.
	Sanitised® Silver remains in the product and does not wash out. The effect is ensured over the whole life cycle of the product.
	Classification HGP / HGS / HGF is achieved with the surface textures recommended for horizontal applications. Requirements of classification VGP / VGS / VGF are met by all surface textures. Please refer to our sales documentation, to check which textures are available for this product.
Colour and Surface Match	Decor, structure and core board all influence the final appearance of the end product.
	Due to the product-specific differences in production technologies, even identical decor/structure/core board combinations can result in slight optical and tactile deviations across different product groups and formats. Such deviations do not constitute a defect.
	The choice of surface structure in particular has a significant influence on the visual impression, the tactile perception as well as the technical characteristics of the product. Thus, the overall impression of a decor can change almost completely depending on the surface structure. Furthermore, mechanical influences on the product surface can lead to a higher contrast optical perception with dark decors.
	To ensure that you always achieve the best results with our products and to clarify any deviations in advance, we will be happy to advise you individually.

Substances Not Causing Any Alteration On Laminate Surfaces

I

Ink

Inorganic salts and their mixtures

Inositol $C_6H_{12}O_6$

Isopropyl C_3H_8O

K

Ketones (any) RCOR

L

Lactic acid $C_3H_6O_3$

Lactose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Laevulose $C_6H_{12}O_6$

Lead acetate $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$

Lead nitrate $Pb(NO_3)_2$

Lithium carbonate Li_2CO_3

Lithium hydroxide up to 10% LiOH

Lactic acid $C_3H_6O_3$

Lactose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Laevulose $C_6H_{12}O_6$

Lead acetate $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$

Lead nitrate $Pb(NO_3)_2$

Lithium carbonate Li_2CO_3

Lithium hydroxide up to 10% LiOH

M

Magnesium carbonate $MgCO_3$

Magnesium chloride $MgCl_2$

Magnesium hydroxide $Mg(OH)_2$

Magnesium sulphate $MgSO_4$

Maltose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Mannite $C_6H_{14}O_6$

Mannose $C_6H_{12}O_6$

Mercury Hg

Meso inosite $C_6H_6(OH)_6$

Methanol CH_3OH

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) CH_2CL_2

Mineral oils

Mineral salts (exception see: Table 3)

N

Nail varnish

Nail varnish remover

Nickel sulphate $NiSO_4$

Nicotine $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$

O

Octanol (octyl alcohol) $C_8H_{18}O$

Oleic acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$

Olive oil

P

Paraffin C_nH_{2n+2}

Paraffin oil

Pentanol $C_5H_{12}O$

Percaulic acid $HCLO_4$

Phenol & phenol derivatives C_6H_6O

Phenolphthalein $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$

p-Nitrophenol $C_6H_4NO_2OH$

Potassium aluminium sulphate $KAl(SO_4)_2$

Potassium bromate $KBrO_3$

Potassium bromide KBr

Potassium carbonate K_2CO_3

Potassium chloride KCl

Potassium hexacyanoferrate $K_4Fe(CN)_6$

Potassium hydroxide(potash lye) up to 10% KOH

R

Raffinose $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$

Rhamnose $C_6H_{12}O_5$

S

Salicylaldehyde $C_7H_6O_2$

Salicylic acid $C_7H_6O_3$

Sodium acetate $C_2H_3NaO_2$

Sodium carbonate Na_2CO_3

Sodium chloride NaCl

Sodium citrate $C_6H_5Na_3O_7$

Sodium diethyl barbiturate $NaC_8H_{11}N_2O_3$

Sodium hydrogen carbonate $NaHCO_3$

Sodium hydrogen sulphite $NaHSO_3$

Sodium hydroxide up to 10% NaOH

Sodium hyposulphite Na_2S2O_4

Sodium nitrate $NaNO_3$

Sodium phosphate Na_3PO_4

Sodium silicate Na_2SiO_3

Sodium sulphate Na_2SO_4

Sodium sulphide Na_2S

Sodium tartrate $Na_2C_4H_4O_6$

Sodium thiosulfate $Na_2S_2O_3$

Sorbitol $C_6H_{14}O_6$

Starch

Stearic acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$

Styrene C_8H_8

Sulphur S

T

Talk $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$

Tannin $C_{76}H_{52}O_{46}$

Tetrachloromethane CCl_4

Tetrahydrofuran C_4H_8O

Tetralin $C_{10}H_{12}$

Thiourea CH_4N_2S

Thymol $C_{10}H_{14}O$

Toluene C_7H_8

Trehalose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

Trichloroethylene C_2HCl_3

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