



CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS LEXANTH POLYCARBONATE SHEETS

SABIC offers a high-performance, engineering thermoplastics LEXAN[™] sheet and film portfolio and full-service solutions for customers in various segments, including mass transportation, consumer electronics, glazing, building and construction.

The company supports customers by providing materials that comply with relevant regulations, enabling customers to find new solutions to evolving requirements for fire safety, as well as related challenges of sustainability and cost reduction.

SABIC's LEXAN sheet products are directly extruded from LEXAN[™] resin and offer significant advantages over many other glazing materials in terms of design freedom, light-weight, fire performance, UV protection and thermal insulation. Furthermore, LEXAN sheet combines high impact resistance with optical clarity, thus providing superior safety and security against vandalism and intrusion.

Periodic cleaning of LEXAN polycarbonate sheet, using correct procedures with compatible household cleaners, is recommended to prolong the service life of your material. In the following pages you can read and learn how to clean LEXAN sheets in the best ways and to keep them in good condition.





These cleaning recommendations apply to all LEXAN[™] polycarbonate sheet products, including, but not limited to, LEXAN solid sheet and signs, LEXAN coated MARGARD[™] sheet and LEXAN[™] THERMOCLEAR[™] (multiwall) sheet. These techniques are based on standard industry practices.

CLEANING PROCEDURE FOR SMALL AREAS MANUAL:

- 1 Gently wash the sheet with a solution of mild soap an lukewarm water, using a soft, grid free cloth or sponge to loosen any dirt or grime.
- 2 Fresh paint splashes, grease and smeared glazing compounds can be removed easily before drying by rubbing lightly with a soft cloth using petroleum ether (BP65), hexane or heptane. Afterwards, wash the sheet using mild soap and lukewarm water.
- 3 Scratches and minor abrasions can be minimized by using a mild automobile polish. We suggest that a test be made on a small area of LEXAN sheet with the polish selected and that the polish manufacturer's instructions be followed, prior to using the polish on the entire sheet.
- 4 Finally, thoroughly rinse with clean water to remove any cleaner residue and dry the surface with a soft cloth to prevent water spotting.

CLEANING PROCEDURE FOR LARGE AREAS AUTOMATED:

- 1 Clean the surface using a high pressure water cleaner (max. 100bar or 1,450psi) and/or a steam cleaner. We suggest that a test be made on a small area, prior to cleaning the entire sheet.
- 2 Use of additives to the water and/or steam should be avoided.



OTHER IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL LEXAN SHEETS:

- Never use abrasive or highly alkaline cleaner on LEXAN polycarbonate materials.
- Never use aromatic or halogenated solvents like toluene, benzene, gasoline, acetone or carbon tetrachloride on LEXAN polycarbonate materials.
- Use of incompatible cleaning materials with LEXAN sheet can cause structural and/or surface damage. Please contact your SABIC representative in case of any doubts of your cleaning material.
- Contact with harsh solvents such as methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) or hydrochloric acid can result in surface degradation and possible crazing of LEXAN sheet.
- Never scrub with brushes, steel wool or other abrasive materials.
- Never use squeegees, razorblades or other sharp instruments to remove deposits or spots.
- Do not clean LEXAN polycarbonate sheet in direct sunlight or at high temperatures as this can lead to staining.
- For all mentioned chemicals consult the manufacturer's material safety datasheet (MSDS) for proper safety.



ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR MULTIWALL AND CORRUGATED SHEET:

- Cleaners and solvents generally recommended for use on polycarbonate are not necessarily compatible with the UV protected surfaces of LEXAN multiwall, corrugated and sign polycarbonate sheet materials.
- Do not use alcohols on the UV protected surfaces of LEXAN sheet.
- Never clean the DRIPGARD surface of LEXAN multiwall sheet and corrugated sheets.



GRAFFITI REMOVAL FROM LEXAN[™] MARGARD[™] SHEET

- Use butyl cellosolve with a clean, soft cloth to remove paints, marking pen inks and lipstick. Afterwards wash the sheet using mild soap and lukewarm water, then rinse with clean water to remove residue and dry with a soft cloth.
- Masking tape and adhesive tape work well for lifting off old, weathered paints.
- To remove label stickers, the use of kerosene or petroleum ether (BP65) is generally effective. If the solvent does not penetrate the sticker material, apply heat (hair dryer) to soften the adhesive and promote removal of the sticker. Afterwards the cleaning procedure for small areas as outlined in the previous page should be followed.





CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY OVERVIEW

Alcohol

Ethanol

Glycerine

Isobutanol Nonyl alcohol

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Allyl alcohol

Amyl alcohol

Butoxyethanol

Chlorethanol 2

Decyl alcohol Dodecyl alcohol

Ethyl glycol 100%

Ethyl glycol 60%

Furfuryl alcohol

Hepthyl alcohol

This overview shows the chemical resistancy of LEXAN™ uncoated polycarbonate sheet. Chemical compatibility of thermoplastics e.g. LEXAN™ sheet is dependent on contact time, temperature and stress (external stress to which the application is subjected). Chemical exposure can result in discoloration, softening, swelling, crazing, cracking or loss of properties of the thermoplastic. The chemicals listed have been evaluated for LEXAN[™] sheet according a very stringent SABIC-test method.

This test incorporates exposure to the chemical under defined conditions including temperature (20 and 80°C) and stress (0.5 and 1% strain) for a time period of seven days. The results are listed in the overview using symbols (+ or 0 or -) which are explained below.

This information should be used as indicative only. The true chemical compatibility can only be determined under conditions as in the final application. Please contact your local representative in case additional information is required, for example related to coated polycarbonate sheet solutions.

-	Poor	Not recommended-will result in failure or severe degradation.
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- 0 Fair Found marginal-only for short exposures at lower temperatures or when loss of properties is not critical.
- + Good Found unaffected in its performance when exposed with regards to time, temperature and stress according the SABIC-test method.

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Acid, Mineral

Acid, Organic		Octyl alcohol
Acetic anhydride	-	Oxydiethanol 2.2
Formic acid concentrate	-	Phenethyl alcohol
Gallic acid	+	Polyalkylene glycol
Maleic acid	+	Polyethylene glycol
Mercapto acetic acid	-	Propylene glycol
Muristic acid 20%	+	Sorbitol
Muristic acid 25%	-	Thiodiglycol 5%
Oleic acid	+	Triethylene glycol
Palmitic acid	+	Tripropylene glycol
Phenol sulfonic acid	-	Phenoyxacetic
Phenoxyacetic acid	+	Phenol sulfonic acid
Phthalic anhydride	+	Phenol 5%
Salycilate acid	+	Aluminium ammonium sulfate
Tannic acid	+	Aluminium chloride
Tannic acid 20%	-	Aluminium fluoride
Thiodiacetic acid	+	Aluminium potassium sulfate
Trichlor acetic acid 10%	-	Aluminium sodium sulfate
5% Sulfamine acid	0	Ammonium bicarbonate

Alcohol (cont.)

Ammonium bromide	+
Ammonium carbonate	_
Ammonium dichromate	+
Ammonium persulfate	+
Arsenic trioxide	_
Barium carbonate	+
Barium chloride	+
Barium sulfate	+
Calcium carbonate paste	-
Calcium chloride	+
Calcium sulfate	+
Cesium bromide	+
Copper (II) chloride 5%	+
Iron (II) chloride	-
Iron (III) ammonium sulfate	+
Iron (III) chloride saturated	+
Iron (III) nitrate	-
Iron (III) sulfate	+
Lithium bromide	+
Lithium hydride powder	+
Magnesium bromide	+
Aldehyde	
Acetaldehyde	-
Butyraldehyde	-
Formaldehyde solvent 37%	+
Formalin	+
Propionaldehyde	-
Amide	
Dimethylformamide	-

Amine

Aniline
Diphenylamine
Methylaniline N
Methylene dianiline
Phenylhydrazine
Pyridine
Triethanolamine
Hydroxylamine

Base

Aluminium hydroxide powder
Ammonia concentrate
Ammonium hydroxide 0.13%
Calcium hydroxide
Potassium hydroxide 10%
Sodium hydroxide dry
Sodium hydroxide 10%
Sodium thotalamate

Ester

Benzyl benzoate Butyl cellosolve acetate Butyl stearate Cello acetobutyrate Cellulose acetate Cellulose propionate Dibutyl phthalate Didecyl carbonate Disodecyl phthalate Dioctyl phthalate Dioctyl sebacate Ditridecyl carbonate Ditridecyl carbonate Ditridecyl phthalate Ethyl bromoacetate Ethyl bromoacetate Ethyl cellusolve 5% Ethyl chloracetate Ethyl catate Ethyl acetate Ethyl salicylate Isopropyl myristrate Methyl salicylate Isopropyl myristrate Methyl salicylate Methyl benzoate Triacetine Magnesium sulfate Magnesium nitrate Natriumetherlaurylsulfate Nickel nitrate Potassium bisulfate Potassium bisulfate Potassium bisulfate Potassium bromate Potassium bromate
Potassium bisulfate
Potassium chloride saturated

Ester (cont.)

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Potassium chloride 15%	+
Potassium chormium sulfate	_
Potassium cyanide powder	+
Potassium dichromate	+
Potassium iodide	+
Potassium nitrate	+
Potassium permanganate	_
Potassium persulfate	+
Potassium sulfate	+
Silver chloride saturated	_
Silver nitrate	+
Sodium bicarbonate saturated	0
Sodium bicarbonate 13%	_
Sodium bisulfate	+
Sodium bromate	+
Sodium bromide	+
Sodium carbonate	+
Tributoxyethyl phosphate	_
Tributyl cello phosphate	_
2 Dodecyl phenyl carbonate	+
Ether	
Ether	-
Ethyl cellosolve 5%	_

Luiei	_
Ethyl cellosolve 5%	-
Methyl cellosolve	-
Polyalkylene glycol	-
Polyethylene glycol	+
Polyethylene sulfide	_
Propylene oxide	-
Gaseous	
Ammonia concentrate	-
Bromine	-
Chloracetophenon	-
Chlorine	-
lodine	-
Isobutane	-
Methane	-
Oxygen	+
Ozone 2%	-
Propylene	+
Sulfur dioxide	-
Sulphur hexafluoride	-

Halogenated HC

Acethylene dibromo	-
Acethylene tetrabromide	-
Bromochloromethane	-
Carbon tetrachloride	_
Chlorethanol 2	_
Chlorobenzene	_
Chlorobutane	_
Chloroform	_
Dibromomethane	_
Dichloroethane	_
Dichlorohydroxybenzene	+
Dichloromethane	_
Ethyl bromoacetate	+

Ketone

Ketone Methyl ethyl ketone	_
Metal & Metal Oxide Aluminium oxide Arsenic trioxide Calcium oxide paste Cuprous oxide	+ - +
Mercury metallic Phenol	-
Allyl 4methoxyphenol Cresol P-Phenylphenol Pentachlorophenol Sodium ferrycyanide Sodium carbonate solvent Sodium carbonate solvent Sodium chlorate Sodium nitrate 10% Sodium perborate Sodium phosphate Sodium sulfide Sodium sulfide Sodium sulfide Strontium bromide Tin (II) chloride Tin (IV) chloride Titanium tetrachloride Trisodium phosphate 5% Zinc bromide Zinc carbonate Zinc chloride Zinc oxide Zinc sulfate	+ _ + _ + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Salt, Organic	
Aluminium acetate Ammonium acetate	+
Ammonium acetate Ammonium oxalate	+
Aniline sulfate	++
Potassium acetate 30%	_
Quinine sulfate	_
Sodium acetate 30%	_

+

Valine bromide dl

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