CLEANING LABORATORY EVALUATION SUMMARY

SCL #:	1998
DateRun:	08/25/1998
Experimenters:	Jason Marshall
ClientType:	Aerospace Industry
ProjectNumber:	Project #2
Substrates:	Nickel
PartType:	Part
Contaminants:	Coatings, Resins/Rosins
Cleaning Methods:	Immersion/Soak
Analytical Methods:	Peel test, Visual
Purpose:	To evaluate one cleaner and hot water for coating removal
Experimental Procedure:	Two parts were to be cleaned using hot tap water and Fine Organics Resineater. Both were heated to 150 F on a hot plate at full strength in a 250 mL beaker. One part was placed in each solution. The part in the water was allowed to soak for 5 minutes. At the end of the soaking, the coating was removed by peeling. The part placed in the Resineater solution was allowed to soak for 30 minutes. After soaking the part was removed and observed for signs of the coating. SUBSTRATE MATERIAL: Nickel parts CONTAMINANTS: Coating-Styrene Butidiene
Results:	Most of the coating was removed after peeling. Peeling took about 5-7 minutes. Small amounts of the contaminant did remain. The Resineater-soaked part was not as successful in the removal of the coating. The remaining coating appeared to be very soft.

Summary:

Substrates:	Nickel				
Contaminants:	Coatings, Resins/Rosins				
Company Name:	**Product Name:**	**Conc.:**	**Efficiency:**	**Effective:**	**Observations:**
Finger Lakes Chemical	FLSC-12 Resineater Sample	100	0.00	☐	
Water	Water	100	0.00	☑	

Conclusion: The water-soaked part had most of the coating removed within several minutes, whereas the Resineater-cleaned part still remained partly coated. The one problem that may arise in using the water and peel method would be in the hands-on effort required to remove the coating. Also, there were trace amounts of the coating which could not be easily peeled. This residual coating could be soaked in the Resineater solution. The small portion of the contaminant would dissolve with little extra time.