



## AMS 1453A (2015-07) Disinfectant Cleaner for Aircraft Interior – General Purpose Liquid.

### Crebisol has undergone testing to AMS 1453A (2015-07) Standard as a Disinfectant Cleaner for Aircraft Interior.

This specification covers a general purpose disinfectant/cleaner in the form of a concentrated liquid to be used diluted in accordance with label instructions.

Crebisol disinfectant/cleaner can be used typically for disinfection of aircraft galleys, passenger service trays and drop-down table surfaces. Significantly it can be used on surfaces which will come into direct contact with food. Crebisol may also be used for sanitizing hard surfaces in aircraft lavatories, sinks and surrounds. This multiple purpose product is also uniquely certified to address key infections associated with high density environments.

Crebisol as of 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2016 conforms with the following ASTM requirements:

### ASTM F1111 Standard Test Method for Corrosion of Low-Embrittling Cadmium Plate by Aircraft Maintenance Chemicals

This test method is intended as a means of determining the corrosive effects of aircraft maintenance chemicals on low-embrittling cadmium plating used on aircraft high-strength steel, under conditions of total immersion by quantitative measurements of weight change.

### ASTM F 519 Standard Test Method for Mechanical Hydrogen Embrittlement Evaluation of Plating/Coating Processes and Service Environments

*Plating/coating Processes*—This test method provides a means by which to detect possible hydrogen embrittlement of steel parts during manufacture by verifying strict controls during production operations such as surface preparation, pre-treatments, and plating/coating. It is also intended to be used as a qualification test for new plating/coating processes and as a periodic inspection audit for the control of a plating/coating process.

*Service Environment*—This test method provides a means by which to detect possible hydrogen embrittlement of steel parts (plated/coated or bare) due to contact with chemicals during manufacturing, overhaul and service life.

### ASTM D56 Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester

Flash point measures the tendency of the specimen to form a flammable mixture with air under controlled laboratory conditions. It is only one of a number of properties that shall be considered in assessing the overall flammability hazard of a material.

Flash point is used in shipping and safety regulations to define flammable and combustible materials. One should consult the particular regulation involved for precise definitions of these classes.



Flash point can indicate the possible presence of highly volatile and flammable materials in a relatively non-volatile or non-flammable material. For example, an abnormally low flash point on a sample of kerosene can indicate gasoline contamination.

## ASTM F484 -Standard Test Method for Stress Crazing of Acrylic Plastics in Contact with Liquid or Semi-Liquid Compounds

This test method covers the procedure for determining the crazing effect caused by a liquid or semi-liquid on transparent three types of acrylic plastic materials under bending stress. Cast acrylic materials from Types A and B should be annealed according to specifications while the stretched acrylic materials of Type C should not be annealed. All test specimens should be machined from polished acrylic plastic sheets and should have smooth machined surfaces.

## ASTM F502 Standard Test Method for Effects of Cleaning and Chemical Maintenance Materials on Painted Aircraft Surfaces

This test method covers determination of the effects of cleaning solutions and chemical maintenance materials on painted aircraft surfaces. Materials used for testing shall be drawing pencils, fine sand paper, abrasive mats, acetone, MIL-PRF-85285 coating, MIL-PRF-23377 primer coating, chemical conversion materials, and distilled or deionized water. Plate and sheet specimens of aluminium alloy shall be examined under concentrated and diluted test solutions. Pencils preparation, panels preparations, testing, and hardness determination shall be done according to the indicated procedure.

## ASTM F485 Standard Practice for Effects of Cleaners on Unpainted Aircraft Surfaces

This practice is used to ensure that candidate aircraft surface cleaners do not leave a residue which, on drying, would leave a permanent stain requiring polishing to remove. This practice describes the procedure used to determine the effect of cleaners on unpainted aircraft surfaces. Visual observation is used for determining streaking or permanent stains which require polishing to remove.