

CLEANING LABORATORY EVALUATION SUMMARY

SCL #: 1995
 DateRun: 08/01/1995
 Experimenters: Donald Garlotta, Jay Jankauskas
 ClientType: Electro-Optical Devices
 ProjectNumber: Project #1
 Substrates: Glass/Quartz
 PartType: Coupon
 Contaminants: Waxes
 Cleaning Methods: Ultrasonics
 Analytical Methods: Gravimetric, Visual, Waterbreak
 Purpose: Determine the effectiveness of ultrasonics

Experimental Procedure: Cleaning was done in beaker ultrasonics set at 150 F. Cleaning time will be determined during the trial depending on the cleaner's effectiveness. Two glass samples will be used for each cleaner. The samples will be rinsed in a tap water bath for 1 minute at 150 F and then in a DI water rinse for 1 minute at room temperature. The parts will then be dried under an air knife for 1 minute and then in a convection oven set at 120 F for 30 minutes. The samples will be analyzed gravimetrically to get a percent removal. The samples will be observed with a water-break test to detect any residual wax. After drying, the samples will be checked for any water spotting that may occur.

Trial #1-
 SAMPLE NUMBERS: #1, #2
 CLEANING PRODUCT: Alconox Alcojet Detergent
 CONCENTRATION: 2% solution (20 grams per liter solution)

Trial #2-
 SAMPLE NUMBERS: #3, #4
 CLEANING PRODUCT: International Products Micro
 CONCENTRATION: 4% by volume

Trial #3-
 SAMPLE NUMBERS: #5, #6
 CLEANING PRODUCT: Oakite Inproclean #3800
 CONCENTRATION: 10% by volume

Trial #4-
 SAMPLE NUMBERS: #7, #8
 CLEANING PRODUCT: Innovative Organics L-12 cleaner
 CONCENTRATION: 10% by volume

Results: After cooling down, all the cleaners were ranked in three categories: Wax Removal, Wax Separation and Spotting. A number of one to four was assigned for each cleaner's performance, one being the best performer and four being the worst.

	Percent Removal	Wax Separation	Spotting
Alcojet	1	2	1
Micro	3	1	3
Inproclean #3800	2	2	1
L-12	4	4	4

The Innovative Organics L-12 cleaner also had the problem of redeposition during the trial. The wax would be removed and float up on the surface, after a while, the glob of wax would sink in the solution and cling to the glass surface again.

GRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS

sample #	clean mass (g)	mass with contamination (g)	mass after cleaning (g)	contaminant removed (g)	Percent Removal
1	14.8772	17.5155	14.8765	2.639	100.03%
2	16.5516	19.2710	16.5513	2.7197	100.01%
3	12.3678	14.6132	12.3680	2.2452	99.99%
4	14.3587	16.9307	14.3591	2.5716	99.98%

CLEANING LABORATORY EVALUATION SUMMARY

5	15.0665	18.0461	15.0665	2.9796	100.00%
6	13.3553	16.2423	13.3550	2.8873	100.01%
7	14.0972	17.3542	14.2524	3.1018	5.23%
8	15.7449	19.4233	15.8566	3.5667	96.96%

- 1,2 - Alconox Alcojet
- 3,4 - International Products Group Micro
- 5,6 - Oakite Inproclean #3800
- 7,8 - Innovative Organics L-12

Summary:

Substrates:	Glass/Quartz				
Contaminants:	Waxes				
Company Name:	Product Name:	Conc.:	Efficiency:	Effective:	Observations:
Alconox Inc	Alcojet	2		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
International Products Corporation	Micro (no longer available)	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oakite Products	Inproclean 3800	10		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Innovative Organics Inc	Amberclean L 12	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Conclusion:

Immersion: The stir-bar agitation appeared to provide sufficient energy for cleaning. The Alcojet and the Oakite Inproclean #3800 were both very successful in cleaning the glass samples. Brushing should also be considered to ensure cleanliness (International Products Micro cleaner was successful when brushing was applied).

Ultrasonics: The ultrasonics was successful for all cleaners except the Innovative Organics L-12 cleaner. Results suggest that a lower cleaning temperature can be used as opposed to agitated immersion. The ultrasonics also provided a better separation of wax from the cleaner solution.

Rinsing: The rinsing procedures used were successful in removing residual cleaner from the glass and leaving a spot free surface after drying. A final rinse of cold running DI water may be appropriate (some residual cleaning solution was noticed on the samples when rinsed in a still bath of DI water).