



ELRASA - Ace™ (Acetone)

Technical Datasheet

1. Technical Datasheet

Property	Specification
Physical Properties	
Appearance	Colorless, volatile liquid with a sweetish odor
Physical Form	Liquid
Odor	Fruity odor
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	58.08
Density or Specific Gravity	0.791 at 68 °F
Viscosity	0.32 cP at 20 °C; 0.27 cP at 40 °C
Refractive Index	1.3588 at 20 °C/D
Thermal Properties	
Melting Point	-137 °F
Boiling Point	133 °F at 760 mmHg
Flash Point	0 °F
Autoignition Temperature	869 °F

2. Processing Methods

Skin Cleanser

Acetone is volatile and flammable, so incorporate it after cooling the batch to avoid evaporation losses and safety hazards. Since acetone can strip natural oils, balance it with humectants (like glycerin) or emollients (like panthenol or aloe vera) to reduce skin dryness and irritation.

Key Ingredients	Indicative Dosage (% w/w)
Ethanol	64-70%
Acetone	5-6%
Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	0.06-0.10%
Glycerin	2-3%
Water / balance	~28-29%



Nail polish remover

Acetone should be added in the final mixing stage at room temperature, in a closed system, to minimize evaporation and flammability risks. To counteract acetone's drying effect on nails and skin, incorporate emollients or humectants like glycerin, panthenol, castor oil, or aloe vera extract.

Key Ingredients	Indicative Dosage (% w/w)
Acetone	36-60%
Ethyl Acetate	10-35%
Ethanol	5-20%
Water	5-20%
Glycerin	3-15%

Fragrance Spray

Due to its volatility and flammability, acetone should be added after cooling the base to room temperature and mixed under closed conditions to minimize evaporation loss. Test for solubility and stability of fragrance oils in acetone, as it may alter scent structure or cause hazing with some essential oils or fixatives.

Key Ingredients	Indicative Dosage (% w/w)
Deionized Water	71%
Fragrance Blend	1.5%
Acetone	5%
Acetonitrile	12%
Propylene Glycol n-Propyl Ether	10%

Paint or Varnish Remover

Combine acetone with slower-evaporating solvents (e.g., methylene chloride, NMP, or alcohols) to balance evaporation rate, extend working time, and improve stripping efficiency. Incorporate acetone at room temperature and under ventilation to manage its high volatility and flammability. Mix in a closed system if possible.

Key Ingredients	Indicative Dosage (% w/w)
Acetone	30%
Methylene Chloride	50%
Ethanolamine	5%
Cellulose Derivative (thickener)	2%
Water	13%

3. Dosing by Application



Products	Typical dosage %
Nail Polish Removers	30-60%
Textile Industry	5-20%

4. Grade Comparison Summary

Parameter	Technical Grade
Typical Purity (% Acetone)	70%, 90%, or $\geq 99\%$
Regulatory Standard	Industrial/commercial
Physical Form	Liquid (may be cloudy at lower grades)
Typical Impurities	Higher aldehydes, ketones, water
Primary Applications	Paints, degreasers, household, adhesives
Suitability for Ingestion	No

The information and data contained herein are believed to be accurate but may not be all inclusive and should only be used as a guide. The information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the product for his particular use and on condition that they assume the risk of the use thereof.

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