Fluorinated compounds have the lowest surface tension among solid substances. As a result, it exerts oil repellency and does not easily adhere substances such as sebum and fingerprints.

Among fluorine-based compounds, compounds based on fluoropolyether groups are utilized as oil-repellent coatings for antifouling purposes.

This compound is an oil-repellent coating agent that, after being applied, adheres to the surface of glass or metal through chemical bonding to prevent stains such as fingerprints, water stains, grease, and adhesives from adhering.

It can prevent oil stains from adhering to touch panels such as smartphones, windshields of automobiles, body coatings, various plated products, and metal surfaces.

In addition, even if the surface of the object is soiled, it can be easily removed, and the time required for cleaning can be greatly reduced.

In addition, if a fingerprint adheres to a metallic compound, it may cause rust, and this can also be prevented.

Only fluorine compounds can prevent these stains.
In order to prevent such surface contamination, oil repellency is necessary, and there is no alternative substance because there is no oil repellent substance in the world.

compound name	oil repellency (hexadecane contact angle)
The fluorine compound	68°
silicon compound	15°
Urethane compound	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
acrylic compound	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
epoxy compound	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
polyethylene	Not measurable (contact angle of 10

	degrees or less)
polypropylene	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
ABS	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
Nylon 66	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
Polyimide	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)
polyamide	Not measurable (contact angle of 10 degrees or less)