

PT Hydrochloric Acid 28%

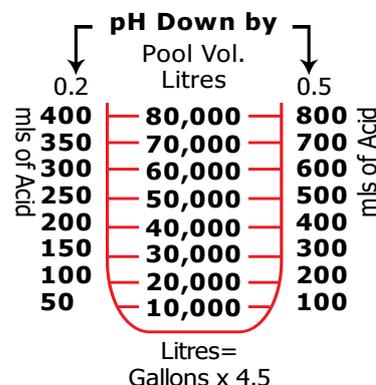
DIRECTIONS:

Pool pH: Lowering the pH of Pool Water

Dilute acid in a bucket of water before adding carefully around the circumference of the pool. Re-check the pH after 24 hours. Repeat if necessary.

Fibreglass pools = 6.5 - 7.4 pH range.

Other pools = 7.4 - 7.8 pH range



Salt Cell: Descaling and cleaning

Prepare an 8:1 acid cleaning solution by add 250mls of acid into 2000mls of water. Add diluted solution into upturned cell to cover metal electrodes. Allow to stand for 10 minutes, then flush with water. Repeat process until electrodes are clean.

Concrete: Acid Washing / Etching

In general, the concrete must be clean, dry and sound before a coating is applied to it. 'Clean' means that there is no foreign matter such as dust, dirt, grease or oil in the concrete. 'Dry' means no free water is present. 'Sound' means there is no laitance or weak surface skin on top of the concrete and that the concrete has no defects to harm the performance of the coating. Acid etching the surface removes the top layer of loosely adhering particles and provides a profile to key into the coating.

Procedure – This method uses Hydrochloric Acid, which works quickly. Other acids such as phosphoric, sulphuric or citric acid can be used.

1. The acid strength when ready to use should be approximately 10%.
2. If concentrated acid (approximately 28%) has been purchased this must be diluted, using:

2 parts water : 1 part acid

CAUTION: Add the acid to the water slowly with stirring. Do NOT mix the other way as it may boil and burn eyes and skin.

3. Spread evenly on the concrete by either using a broom, squeegee, a low-pressure sprayer or watering can.

NOTE: Where the acid stays longer on the concrete, the colour will darken to a deeper colour. If a clear coating is to be applied on top of the concrete then special care must be taken to produce even etching of the surface.

4. When the acid has stopped 'fizzing' the reaction has stopped – maximum 15-30 minutes.
5. Water blast to remove any fine dust etc. then allow to dry. Check to see that all dust has been removed. Neutralize the waste water with soda ash (sodium carbonate) before disposal.
6. AVOID contact with METALS, especially copper, brass and zinc as the acid will corrode these and can cause discoloration.



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Health and Safety - Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Wear gloves and goggles and work in a well-ventilated area. If using the concentrated acid be VERY CAREFUL, wear a plastic apron, gloves, safety glasses etc.

Directions - Wear personal protective equipment when handling product. Always add acid to water, never water to acid. Use plastic containers (not metal) for mixing. Only prepare sufficient diluted material for the job. Apply evenly to cleaned surface with a watering can or broom. Allow 5 minutes for acid to react with surface, then wash off using water and a soft broom.

Brick & Paver Cleaning:	1 part Acid : 25 parts water.
Exposing Aggregate:	1 part Acid : 16 parts water.
Overlaying of Old concrete:	1 part Acid : 8 parts water.
Acid Washing:	1 part Acid : 10 parts water.
Concrete Cleaner:	1 part Acid : 20 parts water.

Removal of Fats/Oils - Oil or grease presents a problem for any coating as the adhesion to the substrate is affected, leading to subsequent failures such as blistering or de-lamination. On concrete or porous surfaces, the contaminant can penetrate deeply into the surface.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:

- 280g/L Hydrochloric Acid

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