TECHNICAL DATA

AL-STRIP W

Description

A multipart stripping system designed to remove paint and powder coatings from a variety of substrates while minimising attack on difficult base materials, such as aluminium and magnesium alloys.
The AL-STRIP W SYSTEM does not contain Methylene Chloride, Methanol or Butyl Glycol (2-Butoxyethanol).

AL-STRIP W
AL-W REPLENISHER
AL-W ACCELERATOR
STRIP-SEAL

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)

These products contain the following substances either listed in the Approved Supply List or otherwise classified as having hazards defined by the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. See Safety Data Sheets.

	AL-STRIP W	AL-W REPLENISHER	AL-W ACCELERATOR
Benzyl Alcohol	Harmful	Harmful	---
Monoethanolamine	Harmful, Irritant	---	Harmful, Irritant
Potassium Hydroxide	Corrosive	Corrosive	---
Butyl Diglycol	---	---	Irritant

Instructions for use

The product described in this data sheet will remove, in various degrees, organic coatings from a variety of substrates. We are always pleased to conduct laboratory scale tests of customer's work and to demonstrate product samples at the customer's premises in order to assist in determining the most suitable product for his stripping requirements. Nevertheless, because the exact nature of the coating is not always known and because coatings, pretreatments and operating conditions change, the final suitability for a particular purpose must always be determined by the customer.

Concentration:	Initial Fill:	AL-STRIP W used as received.
	Top up:	Generally AL-W Replenisher, but see solution maintenance overleaf.
Temperature:	50 - 70°C as required.	
Time:	As required. Varies depending upon the temperature and the nature of the work to be stripped.	
Agitation:	The use of circulation will generally improve stripping times, but this must only be at a level where any seal layer on top of the AL-STRIP W remains intact.	
Sludge removal:	Regular removal of stripped residues is essential to maintain the solution in optimum condition and heaters at their most efficient. Generally this will be by means of a mesh basket or continuous filtration, which also minimises solution loss and waste generated for disposal.	
Rinsing:	An overflowing cold water rinse is suitable. Air agitation is beneficial. Pressure washing may be required. It is essential that water is not introduced into the stripping tank by any means, including partially stripped work being put back into it without being totally drained first. Ensure there is no splashback from pressure washing into the stripping solution.	

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Water tolerance: Water contamination can cause attack on the base material and must be avoided. In case of contamination, please contact Confederate Chemicals.

Solution maintenance:

1) Seal (where applicable)
Check the depth of the oil seal by dipping a glass tube, seal the end, raise and measure the depth.
Maintain the seal at a minimum depth of 25cm. Top up using STRIP-SEAL as required.

2) Accelerator Control
Transfer a suitable amount of the AL-STRIP W to a separating funnel and allow the oil seal to separate out.
Run off the lower phase into a beaker. Titrate a 2ml sample against 0.1N Hydrochloric Acid to the Phenolphthalein end point (pink to colourless). Each ml is considered 1 point.
For each point below 45 add 5 kg/1000 litres of Potassium Hydroxide via a basket or addition chamber.

3) Top up to normal operating level with AL-W REPLENISHER.

It may occasionally be necessary to make a separate addition of AL-W Accelerator. This will be only on the advice of your Confederate Chemicals representative.

Equipment

Mild steel is suitable for tanks and pipework. Keep the surface area of the stripping tank to a minimum to avoid solvent losses. Always maintain the oil seal at a minimum depth of 25cm. Where appropriate, use a close fitting lid to minimise evaporation, risk of contamination and as a safety precaution. Incorporate a frame to the base to keep the work out of removed residues. Ensure pipe work has threaded unions and joints incorporated to allow easy dismantling for cleaning if required.

Heating capable of maintaining the tank at the operating temperature is required. Ideally this could be an oil jacket. **Low density** electric heaters may be used but care must be taken to ensure they are of the correct specification and that stripped residues are not allowed to build up on the elements. Electric immersion heaters should have a cold "leg" at the surface otherwise fumes will evolve. Electric heaters should ideally be mounted on a removable frame to allow regular inspection and cleaning. Standard immersion elements and naked flame heaters are unsuitable.

PTFE is suitable for gasket materials. Copper, brass, aluminium and zinc die-casting should not be used for taps, pipes, valves etc. Galvanised materials are undesirable.

For more detailed information about Confederate Chemicals paint stripping systems, please visit our website at www.paintstrip.com.

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