



- **GENERAL**

Soda (sodium carbonate) is an old, well-known household commodity, a versatile salt that should be present in every household. Up to the year 1850, soda was extracted through evaporation from the waters of the so-called natron lakes in Egypt, North and South America, as well as through combustion of sodium-rich sea weed and beach plants. In order to achieve a higher purity, these methods have been replaced by chemical processes. Nowadays, the extraction of soda from the natron lakes has become attractive again as these procedures, incl. purification, require much less energy.

- **PROPERTIES**

- Cleaning effect
- Binds odours
- Alkaline
- Saponifies fats
- Kills mildew and bacteria
- Neutralises acids
- Environment-friendly
- Inexpensive and yielding

- **INGREDIENTS (FULL DECLARATION)**

Calcined soda (sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate).

“Calcined” = free of crystallisation water

- **USAGE**

Gentle removing of old wax and oil coatings

Some old wax and oil coatings can be removed with a simple soda leach. It is always worth to first try this harmless household commodity before using a strong paint stripper containing solvents.

Dissolve 3 heaped tablespoons of Soda in 1 litre of hot water. Apply with a sponge on the wax/oil coating to be removed and let set for 5 - 10 minutes. The old coating becomes a brown liquid. Wash down with clear water, let dry for 1 day, then neutralise by generously applying household vinegar 2 times.

After smoothing (if necessary), a new coating can be applied. Caution: wood containing tanning agent (e.g. oak tree) is darkened. Make samples (trial coats) before application.

Leaching of varnished and oiled surfaces as a preparation for a new coating

Dissolve 2 tablespoons of Soda in 1 litre of warm water and rub the surfaces to be leached, let set for approx. 1 - 2 minutes if necessary. Then cleanse 1 x with warm water and 1 x with household vinegar. The soda leach turns the smooth oil/resin layer into a rough, coatable surface on which new oil paint can be applied.

Leaching with soda is thus a good alternative to sanding down surfaces, particularly because no dust is produced.

Gentle cleaning of varnished surfaces (window frames/doors) as an alternative to ammonia

Dissolve 1 tablespoon soda in 1 litre of water. Wash down with clear water after application.

Removal of algae and fungi from wood and masonry

Dissolve 1 tablespoon soda in 1 litre of water and rub the surfaces to be cleaned with brush. Kills algae and fungi due to high alkalinity. Neutralise by generously applying household vinegar 1 - 2 times if aftertreatment of the dried surface with oil paint is desired.

Caution: wood containing tanning agent (e.g. oak tree) is darkened. Make samples (trial coats) before application.

In this manner, slats, storage racks and sauna planking can be cleaned and disinfected.

Dissolving of grease and dirt (e.g. from pots and pans)

Suitable for stainless steel and enamel, **unsuitable for aluminium and iron!**

Boil 0.5 litres of water in the respective pot or pan with 1 - 2 tablespoons of soda, let soak overnight if necessary. Also removes burnt deposits gently.



Removal of bad odours and blockages (e.g. drains)

Dissolve 2 - 3 heaped tablespoons of soda in 2 litres of hot water and pour into the drain. Wait for at least 1 hour and rinse thoroughly.

Extend the setting time of gypsum

Mix a pinch of soda to gypsum paste to substantially extend the pliancy period.

• **PACKAGE SIZES**

Art.No. 9920.5 kg

Art.No. 992.11.0 kg

Please refer to the valid price list for product prices.

• **STORAGE**

The product can be kept almost indefinitely if stored cool and dry. High humidity leads to clots, which has no influence on the properties of the product.

• **CLEANING OF TOOLS**

Immediately after use with water. Aftertreatment of textiles and brushes with household vinegar if necessary (check the materials for compatibility to vinegar beforehand).

• **HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

Xi, irritant

(acc. to European Council Directive 67/548/EWG)

• **TIPS**

The leaching with soda requires quite a bit of practice and observation. As described above, the use of warm instead of cold water can already make a difference in effectiveness when removing a coating. One should stay close to the job and check occasionally how far the leaching process has progressed by rubbing with a finger. On the other hand, there might be instances where no visible effects can be detected. In such cases it helps to scrub the surface with the abrasive side of a scrubbing sponge, or to give the soda leach more time to set. In this way the difference to untreated areas soon becomes apparent. Should all efforts fail, a genuine paint stripper, like Kreidezeit Paint Stripper Paste (Art.No. 1110), should be used instead. Old acrylic-based coatings can neither be removed with soda nor with paint stripper. They must be sanded down.

• **SAFETY ADVICE AND NOTES**

Contains sodium carbonate. Irritating to eyes and skin. Do not breathe dust. Keep out of the reach of children. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Do not bring in contact with acids, can lead to heavy reactions.

The above information has been compiled in accordance with the best of our experience and knowledge. Owing to the application methods and environmental influences, as well as the various surface properties, no liabilities or legalities pertaining to the individual recommendations can be entertained. Prior to application, the suitability of the product is to be tested (trial coat).

The validity of the text ceases with revisions or product modifications. You will find the latest product information at >> www.kreidezeit.de << or directly at Kreidezeit.

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