

Oxystrip Paint Remover



m.a.c.s.® Paint Stripper + Paint Remover Application Table

	Protective building paints and plasters e.g. facades, walls, ceilings (e.g. stucco, ornaments)	Lacquers e.g. furniture, window shutters, metal fences	2K coatings e.g. car bodies, floor coatings
1. Choice	Asur	Asur	Oxystrip
Alternatives	SG 94	Oxystrip	Blitz
	Separator	Blitz	Powerclean
	Powerclean	Powerclean	
Post Paint Removal cleaner: Powerfluid			

Characteristics

Oxystrip is a completely novel paint stripper, CHC-free (chlorinated hydrocarbon) on aqueous basis with alcohol and active oxygen. Oxystrip can be used in internal and external areas.

Oxystrip distinguishes itself due to its special dissolving qualities. The paint stripper penetrates the coating to be removed and separates it from the substrate by generating oxygen. Separated paint layers fall off or can be pushed off easily.

Oxystrip Paint Remover is particularly suitable for the removal of lacquer on metal or dense painting systems on hard substrates like concrete or similar.

Application

Oxystrip dissolves and removes polyurethane, alkyd resin, acrylate, epoxy resin, powder coating. Oxystrip is ideally suitable for use in industry.

Suitable for aluminium, titanium, cast iron, steel with low carbon content. Also useable on acid-resistant mineral substrates.

Technical limitations: magnesium and steel containing a high portion of carbon as well as lime stone, marble or similar.

Glass is not attacked. The removal of paint from plastic materials containing softeners is not possible. Cover respectively mask plastic and other surfaces (windows etc.) with film before use. **Attention:** Surfaces which have been contaminated for some time by paint stripper or paint stripper-coating mixture shall always be cleaned promptly with water, as otherwise there is a danger of staining. Synthetics and other surfaces (windows etc.) must be covered with foil or should be taped. Because of the high acid content staining might occur when the product is applied on precious woods. Test areas are recommended and possible options such as Blitz paint-stripper should be examined!

Technical Data

Colour:	yellowish
Form:	paste-like
Density at 20°C:	ca. 1.04 g/cm ³
Viscosity:	3,000 mPas
Flash point:	> 100°C
Units:	1 l, 3 l, 10 l, 25 l
Item number:	135

Consumption

The layer thickness of the paints and lacquers to be removed should be about the same as the application thickness of Oxystrip.

The ideal basis for an exact calculation is several test areas on the original object. Material consumption can reach from approx. 200 ml/m² to 300 ml/m² per working process.

Development of Properties

Oxystrip is a CHC-free paint remover on aqueous basis. The main active ingredient of Oxystrip is an oxygen generator in alcohol. In most cases, the separated coatings generate bubbles and can be pushed or washed off easily. In order to enable the full development of the solvent properties, sufficiently generous application of material has to be ensured. When there are thick paint layers, push off the separated layers (without washing afterwards) and apply Oxystrip again.

The solved coatings should always be removed at the optimal dissolving point (saves *cleaning costs*).

Disturbing influences:

Moist substrates, rain, draught, low temperatures (coldness), extremely absorbent substrates, insufficient ventilation possibilities during processing, insufficient application of material.

Supporting influences:

Warm temperatures, covering of the surfaces with thin PE-film after application of paint remover (not required!); thus the development of exhalations is considerably lowered in internal areas. Sufficiently long application time (test areas).

Application Time:

Several minutes, hours. Mostly, Oxystrip separates within a time span of 1 - 6 hours. Depending on the type of paint Oxystrip might have to react over night.

Application/Tools

Before use, stir up Oxystrip Paint Remover with a stick (plastic-coated) until the product features a homogeneous texture.

Processing with the airless system:

Oxystrip is ready for use. Remove filters and sieves completely. Standard nozzles: mm/inch 0.530/0.021 to 1.070/0.043. Working pressure depending on nozzle used 40 - 80 bars. Air pressure operated airless device: working pressure ca. 2 bar.

Processing with the HVLP-system:

Dilute Oxystrip (with Oxystrip-Flüssig 5-10%) and mix homogeneously. Nozzle: 2,0-2,5mm, air pressure 2-3 bar.

Processing with soft brush with natural bristles, roll, wide brush, plastic trowel:

Dilute Oxystrip (with Oxystrip-Flüssig 5-10%) and mix homogeneously. Apply Oxystrip, leave on for ca. 15 min. and if necessary apply again.

Paint remover is always applied from bottom (socket) to top.

Clean the used devices with Powerfluid mixed with water 1:5. Then rinse with clear water.

Processing Instructions

Preparing measures:

The object respectively environment conditions have to be checked (see "Development of Properties"). As far as the dissolved coatings are to be removed with a hot water high-pressure washer, in the scope of the erection of a scaffold, collection devices have to be considered (see removal process). The object has to be notified to the responsible authorities. We recommend covering the scaffold with a tarpaulin when processing Oxystrip using an airless device. Mask plastic surfaces.

multi-anti-color-system



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Technical Information

Test surfaces

With big objects several test areas at different places should be treated in order to determine the layer construction and the dissolving progress. Size of the test area: DIN A4 landscape format.

Using a trowel apply at least 3 mm of Oxystrip Paint Remover at the beginning and let it run out against zero at the end. Cover one half with film in landscape format. Note date, time and temperature and check the test area in different intervals. Thus you find out about application time, possible consumption and open time of the paint remover. If the product does not deliver the desired result, further test areas according to the table of applications are necessary. For this purpose, use the m.a.c.s. paint stripper + paint remover system bag or the m.a.c.s. paint stripper + paint remover test box.

Removal of Dissolved Coatings

General:

The removal of the separated coatings should always be done at the optimal dissolving point. The longer the already separated coatings remain on the substrate, the more difficult it will be to wash them off. This might lead to longer cleaning periods. In the case of soft and porous substrates the solvents are penetrating deeper into the substrates and therefore the evaporation of the solvents from the substrate may take several days.

Machine Removal

1. Hot water high-pressure washer

Hose the separated paint layers, plasters etc. with the high-pressure washer and **hot** water at 80°C in a range between 60 to 130 bar, **from the bottom to the top and towards the already cleaned surface**. Thereby, the splash lance is always directed away from the application area in order to avoid a reaction stop of the paint stripper due to water. The wastewater has to be collected (see disposal).

2. Spray-Suction Method

Dissolved coatings can also be removed with the spray-suction method (e.g. Reinigungskrake 80 (octopus cleaner)). Thus, the above mentioned wastewater collection tank is not needed.

Manual Removal

Separated coatings can also be pushed-off with a scraper or a surface pusher. Subsequently, the pushed-off surfaces are washed with water (as warm as possible, ca. 40°C) under addition of Powerfluid, the cleaner used after paint removal, with a coarse scrubbing brush or a sponge. For wooden surfaces, a thick round masked brush with about 1 cm long bristles is suitable best. Warm water up to 40°C makes the subsequent washing easier. Finally, rinse again with clear cold water.

Note:

No incompatibilities with new coatings have been reported after a complete removal of the coatings. Before it is newly painted, the stripped surface has to be flashed-off and dry.

When used in the interior, sufficient ventilation has to be made sure. Always work with film sheets in the interior. If used in foods companies, all risk-bearing sectors have to be outsourced.

With PCB restoration works in internal areas do not apply the product using the airless method if possible (under-pressure, ventilation, aerosol formation).

Product and Wastewater Disposal

General:

Before starting the works the situation should always be cleared with the authorities. In most municipalities, the wastewater (mix of dissolved colour and CHC-free paint stripper) can be discharged directly into the wastewater system after separation of the solid matter (by gravel bed, settling out or similar). Expertises about the biodegradability of the paint remover are at hand and can be ordered.

Wastewater Catch Grooves:

In order to set up a waste water catch basin you can proceed as follows: apply acrylic sealing compound to the wall. Lay in a Delta tarpaulin and screw it to the wall with a roof batten. Pull the Delta tarpaulin up the scaffold and fix it. Put crossbars into the catch basin, create settle-out basins and hang in the wastewater pump. If necessary, put up a wastewater reservoir.

Water Treatment:

In case authorities demand a wastewater treatment, corresponding reaction separation agents can be offered which ensure the compliance with the local wastewater limiting values. In this case, the produced wastewater has to be collected in the course of the works (e.g. 1,000 l container). Apply sofchem® Universaltrennmittel 52 (universal release agent) regarding processing instructions. The separated paint sludge has to be disposed according to its composition.

Disposal Data

Waste category numbers:

Product residues: EWC No.: 080111

Paint sludge: EWC No.: 080117

Water hazard: WHC 1

UBA No.: 08090532

Hazard Information

Further safety information is found in the latest Safety Data Sheet (see www.scheidel.com)

Measures of Precaution:

Mask plastic surfaces.

With PCB-restoration do not apply material using the airless method.

All details in this technical information are based on practical experience. A general binding character is excluded because of the different practical preconditions. Self-tests have to be made. All earlier editions get void with the publishing of this technical information.

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