

NEOLITH

60

A FAST ACTING, ECONOMICAL, PAINT STRIPPER

WHAT THE PRODUCT DOES.

The organic solvents in this formulation attack nearly all paint resins, plastics and varnishes, rapidly to soften the paint films so that the debris can be removed by scraper or by power water jetting. By following the recommended technique several layers of paint can be rapidly removed in one treatment. Graffiti removal can normally be easily achieved using NEOLITH 60*.

*Where this asterisk appears users should consult our document GENERAL TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS FOR THE CLEANING OF MASONRY USING NEOLITH CHEMICALS.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

It is non-flammable, non-caustic, viscous fluid designed for economical paint removal from exterior brick, stone, ceramic, wood and metal work. It contains Methylene Di-Chloride and organic solvents. Care is necessary to ensure adequate ventilation, as the fumes from this product can be dangerous. NEOLITH 60 is acid free and can be used safely on limestone, Portland and calcited stones

SAFE HANDLING

Containers must be stored in a safe cool place out of direct sunlight. Only trained responsible person(s) should handle or use this product. A trained person should be nominated to ensure security in depots, in transit and when on sites. Open slowly with care as pressure can build up if not kept cool. Open only in well-ventilated places and avoid breathing the fumes. The product should not be opened, nor used whilst smoking or near flames or hot surfaces.

PRE CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS

Do not use on wet or damp area. NEOLITH 60 does not work on wet or damp paint or masonry surfaces.

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HOW TO USE THE PRODUCT

Apply a thick coating of NEOLITH 60 using a bristle brush, to dry painted surface and leave for 10-15 minutes. Then re-agitate with the stiff bristle brush and more NEOLITH 60 to disturb the already softened film and recoat the underlying paint with more of the paint stripper.

Do not cover too large an area or the surface debris will dry back hard again.

Leave undisturbed for a further 15 minutes. The surface should then be washed off using a hot pressure washer at 80°C to help soften and remove the paint debris but also to vaporise the Methylene Di-chloride (boiling point 40 C). It is necessary to start jetting slowly upwards in order to prevent hot run down water causing drying out of lower sections before they can be jetted over.

Should further applications prove necessary, the surface should be allowed to dry before applying a second coat of NEOLITH 60. Alternatively for moderate residues of paint debris and to remove the oily contamination often left on masonry after painting, a coat of NEOLITH HDL can be applied, on the damp surface, left for up to 3 hours and then hot water jetted off. This treatment often removes any residual paint debris, without having to wait for drying out. If NEOLITH HDL has been used, all masonry must be treated with a suitable Neutraliser.

It is essential to remove all old paint, also to degrease, before using acid cleaners on masonry*

COVERAGE

Approximately 2-3m²/l.

MATERIALS TO BE AVOIDED

Any plastic surfaces such as UPVC, polycarbonate windows or plastic coated steel sheeting.

PROTECTION OF OPERATIVES

Chemical protection is needed for the hands, body, face and feet. Also good ventilation is essential. Tests carried out behind close sheeted scaffolding with wall surfaces coated with NEOLITH 60 have not detected unacceptable fume levels, but operatives should be aware of dangers if used in underpass or building interiors. Hot surfaces and smoking can create dangerous poisonous fumes.

FIRST AID ADVICE

Accidental splashes on the skin or clothing must be washed off immediately with warm clean soapy water.

SPLASHES IN THE EYES

Must be immediately irrigated with plenty of clean water and seek medical advice.

FUME POISONING

Remove from area of the fumes. Observe the patient closely for breathing and possible heart failure until recovered.

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting. Drink plenty of water and seek medical advice

ECOLOGY

Jetting off using hot water vaporises the Methylene Di-Chloride. Splashes of the product on vegetation are not corrosive but should be avoided by protecting plants with plastic sheeting.

Problems may arise from the nature of the paint debris, which may contain lead and heavy metals, which are not acceptable in wastewater drains. Total containment of the paint debris by using a one inch layer of sand or grit under the area where jetting is bringing off paint debris, or a large plastic sheet can often contain the paint flakes if spread over a suitable area. After processing the sand/gravel or rolled up plastic will have to be disposed of in an approved manner.

DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS

When empty the containers should be filled with water and then emptied in an approved place before disposing of them.