

NEOLITH

HDL

A HEAVY DUTY MASONRY DEGREASANT FOR THE CLEANING OF CALCIFIED STONE AND MASONRY. CAN BE SPRAY APPLIED.

WHAT THE PRODUCT DOES.

It is not viscous like HDL and with care it can be applied by spray. It is a special formulation for the breaking down and removal of black carbon dirt, oils and greases from any masonry surface. It will also attack paint films and can be used for the degreasing of masonry so that acid based cleaners work more efficiently and give better even cleaning results. When used as a degreasant followed by the appropriate acid agent a more rapid and economical cleaning can be achieved (NEOLITH HDL is preferred for treatment of heavy black carbon deposits on sandstone and brick). When used on masonry the full colour of the cleaned masonry surface is retained. The product is also a slow acting paint stripper.

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

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

NEOLITH HDLS is a milky aqueous formulation containing sodium hydroxide. It is corrosive, non-flammable and when adequately diluted the organic materials present are biodegradable. It has been in use for over 30 years. If applied by low-pressure spray, easier coating of difficult residues and carved areas can be achieved.

SAFE HANDLING

Containers must be stored in a safe place with caps secured. A trained responsible person(s) should be nominated to ensure security in depots, in transit and when on sites. Only competent persons should handle this product. Spillages must be dealt with immediately.

PRE CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS

Any large organic deposits should be removed either by scraper or by the power water jet spray before the chemical is applied.

HOW TO USE THE PRODUCT

Establish by a test patch trail, the full method and contact times necessary to achieve a satisfactory result*,

The surface should be pre-wetted and left to drain down*. Using a nylon brush, work the product over the pre-wetted surface and leave a visible coating covering the masonry or with due care use an applicator spray but operatives must bear in mind that this product is corrosive. Any skin contact with the mist from spraying operations, will result in severe burns.

Normal contact time is one hour up to a maximum of 3 hours for any one application.

Application may be repeated after jetting off if it is considered necessary* jetting off preferably with hot water, but cold will suffice, requires 3 minutes m²of surface. A final treatment with an acid based cleaner, or a neutralising agent (NEOLITH 907) should then follow. The surface coated with NEOLITH HDLS should not be left long enough to dry out. The thickened product (HDL) is better where long contact times are necessary.

For the removal of paint from masonry the product may be applied onto the dry paint surface. The product is slow acting on thick paint films and repeated treatments are often necessary unless a more rapid agent (NEOLITH 60) has been applied first to soften and remove the bulk of the paint surface.

COVERAGE

Approximately 4m²/l.

MATERIALS TO BE AVOIDED

Aluminium and zinc (galvanised metals) and lead. Painted surfaces and polished wood need to be protected. Consult the table for further details*.

PROTECTION OF OPERATIVES

Chemical protection suits are needed along with PVC gauntlet gloves, face shield and head cover also suitable footwear. A bucket of clean water for emergency use should be to hand. Nobody must be allowed to pass or work near or underneath cleaning areas. Spillages must be washed down immediately and at the end of the work wash equipment, scaffolding and boards. Good ventilation is essential and some products may need special consideration when working behind close-sheeted scaffolding or in confined areas (eg. NEOLITH 60 & NEOLITH YBSAC). All persons should be familiar with required safety precautions and correct method of handling the product.

FIRST AID ADVICE

Accidental splashes on the skin or clothing must be washed off immediately with fresh clean water. Contaminated clothing should be removed.

SPLASHES ON THE SKIN

Wash immediately with plenty of water. A solution of 1 part vinegar to 3 parts water can often be found beneficial to neutralise the alkalinity of the skin and after using this mixture the skin should again be washed well with clean water.

SPLASHES IN THE EYES

Must be immediately irrigated with plenty of clean water. An eyewash of dilute boric acid may be used. In all cases of extensive burns medical help should urgently be obtained.

ECOLOGY

When diluted the organic ingredients present are all biodegradable. Wash any splashes off plants or vegetation immediately or protect them with plastic sheeting. Using the NEOLITH ENVIRONMENTAL JETTING TECHNIQUE* wash down debris has not harmed fish, but authorities should be consulted about disposal into drains and paint residue may need to be contained for disposal.

DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS

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