

TECHNICAL DATA

BM-STRIP

Description

A multipart stripping system designed to remove paint and powder coatings from a variety of substrates without significant attack on difficult base materials, such as aluminium and magnesium alloys.

The BM-STRIP SYSTEM does not contain Methylene Chloride, Methanol or Butyl Glycol (2-Butoxyethanol).

BM-STRIP

BM-SOLVENT

ACCELERATOR M

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.

	BM STRIP	BM SOLVENT	ACCELERATOR M
Benzyl Alcohol	Harmful	Harmful	---
n-Methyl Pyrrolidone	Irritant	Irritant	---
Monoethanolamine	Harmful, Irritant	---	Harmful, Irritant
Butyl Diglycol	Irritant	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.

Initial Fill: BM-STRIP used as received.

Top up: BM STRIP and ACCELERATOR M, see solution maintenance overleaf.

Temperature: 80 - 110°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 the seal layer on top of the BM-STRIP 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

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 BM-SEAL as required.

2) Accelerator Control

Transfer a suitable amount of the BM-STRIP 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 1.0N Hydrochloric Acid to the bromocresol purple end point (violet to yellow). Each ml is considered 1 point.

For each point below 10 add 57 litres of ACCELERATOR M / 1000 litres of tank solution.

For each point above 10, add 20 litres of BM-SOLVENT / 1000 litres of tank solution.

Fresh BM STRIP will titrate at 9.9 – 10.1 points.

3) Top up to normal operating level with BM-STRIP.

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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