



Technologies

TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACID BRITE ALUMINIUM BRIGHTENER

1. INTRODUCTION

ACID BRITE is an acidic detergent with built in surfactants used for cleaning, deoxidising and brightening aluminium. It is also excellent for the removal of built up grime from stainless steel and painted metallic surfaces. **ACID BRITE** may also be used in low concentrations on galvanised surfaces without any harmful effects, providing it is thoroughly rinsed from the surface after cleaning.

2. COMPOSITION

ACID BRITE is a blend of sulphuric and hydrofluoric acids and biodegradable surfactants.

3. APPLICATIONS

Road Transport Operators

For the cleaning and brightening of aluminium and stainless steel bulk tanks, pantecs, etc. Removes grime without scrubbing. Can be applied either manually, through water jet units, or foamed with the addition of a foam booster.

Shipping Containers

Applied manually or foamed. Quickly removes oxidation and inhibits the surface of the aluminium against further attack.

4. DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Immersion

Concentration :	5 – 10% v/v
Temperature :	Ambient
Time :	Up to 10 minutes

Manual or jet

Heavy Build Up :	1 part ACID BRITE to 10 parts water
Medium and Light Build Up :	1 part ACID BRITE to 40 parts water

When the product is applied to the surface by means of foaming through a venturi unit, **ACID BRITE** is automatically broken down to a concentration of approximately 1 part in 30.

5. BATH CONTROL

Free Acid

- a. Take a 10 mL sample of **ACID BRITE**.
 - b. Add 50 mL of water and 3-5 drops of Bromophenol Blue Indicator (I2).
 - c. Titrate with 1.0N Sodium Hydroxide (TS89) until yellow colour changes to blue.
- ml of 1.0N Sodium Hydroxide = Free acid pointage.

$$\% \text{ v/v } \mathbf{ACID \ BRITE} = \text{Free acid pointage} \times 1.1$$

Total Acid

- a. Take a 10 mL sample of **ACID BRITE**.
- b. Add 100 mL of water and 2 – 3 drops of phenolphthalein indicator (I3).
- c. Titrate with 1.0N Sodium Hydroxide (TS89) from colourless to a pink colour.
- d. Number of ml of Sodium hydroxide = Total acid
- e. Add 20 mL of Reagent Solution 37, if aluminium is present solution will go bright pink. Titrate with 1.0N Sulphuric acid (TS60A) until colourless.

$$(\text{ml of 1.0N sodium hydroxide} + \text{ml 1.0 N Sulphuric acid}) - \text{Free acid ml} = \text{reaction pointage}$$

Acid ratio

$$\frac{\text{Reaction pointage}}{\text{Free acid pointage}} = \text{Acid ratio}$$

Acid Ratio should be < 3

6. PACKAGING

Packed in 20 Litre B.P.D. P.S.D., 200 Litre and 1000 Litre IBC's DG Class 8, Sub Risk 6.1(A).

7. SAFETY

Avoid contact with the skin. If accidental splashing occurs either in the concentrate or diluted product, wash off immediately with copious quantities of water.

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