

Product Data Sheet Supplement:

Cleaning and Salt* Removal with Hand / Power Tools and Hand Washing.

1. Remove all “crud” -- loose coating, rust, visible contaminants, road salts, or other surface “crud” -- by blasting or mechanical removal with power tools or hand held abrasives
2. Dilute **HoldTight@102** with 25 to 50 parts of potable** water to one part **HoldTight@102** (25:1 to 50:1) OR simply add 6 to 3 oz of **HoldTight@102** to each gallon of water. (Higher contaminant levels require more concentrated solutions.)
3. Scrub the surface vigorously with this solution and a stiff bristled brush, preferably nylon or Teflon.
4. Rinse and flush the scrubbed area thoroughly **with the same “102” solution**, making sure that all visible “crud” is completely removed. Use as much of the solution as practical. **If rinsing is impractical, wipe the surface to remove loose particles rust, coating, and other debris.** In any a case there is no need to rinse off **HoldTight@102** with fresh water since the product leaves no residue and **“fresh water” without “102” may add contaminants back on to the surface.**
5. Dry the surface. If evaporation is too slow, use clean, dry compressed air to blow the surface dry. CAUTION: Do not use compressed air if it is not clean and dry: Any contamination or wetness re-deposited on the surface by the drying process may cause rust to form and may re-create one of the problems **HoldTight@102** is used to solve.
6. If specification calls for salt removal, test the surface by any of the following procedures described in SSPC-TU 4, Field Methods for Retrieval and Analysis of Soluble Salts on Substrates: Bresle patch, Kitigawa tube, qualitative ferrous ion, or Quantab strip. That document describes several other tests, but we recommend these four based on our lab and field experience. Call our Technical Services staff for assistance.
7. If tested contamination level is unacceptable, repeat steps 3 through 7. If possible, more vigorously scrub and more thoroughly rinse the surface. Review compressed air quality, if applicable. **HoldTight@102** concentration may also be increased (e.g., to 20:1), but drying time will also increase., and **surface must be dry** before primer or coating is applied.

This application is appropriate only if pressure washing is physically or economically impractical. It will be used most frequently when spot removal of loose coating, rust, visible contaminants, road salts, or other surface “crud,” usually followed by spot priming, is acceptable to the coating vendor.

* “Salts” include chlorides, sulfates, nitrates and phosphates.

** Potable water that is very high in chlorides and/or carbonates may interfere with the performance of **HoldTight@102**. If this is a potential problem, contact our Technical Services staff.