



SWEEPER

Instructions for use

On delivery, RHEINZINK-CLASSIC and prePATINA have a natural uncoated surface. Following exposure to the oxygen in the air, the subsequent effect of water (rain, moisture) and finally a reaction to the carbon dioxide in the air it then forms a dense, firmly adhering, water-insoluble top layer of basic zinc carbonate – a natural patina. It is this protective layer that is responsible for the high corrosion resistance of zinc. This process does not take place simultaneously all over. In the case of RHEINZINK-CLASSIC bright

rolled, drop-shaped areas of patina start to appear and slowly run together as the protective layer develops, resulting in the familiar blue-grey patina over the entire surface. RHEINZINK-prePATINA blue-grey and graphite-grey already have the grey colors of the patina when they leave the works. The patina develops under the effect of the natural environment also. Any variations in colour increasingly even out during this process. Should any blemishes appear on the metal surface during processing caused by dust, fingerprints

from sweaty hands, marks or deposits from heating systems, they can be removed immediately when staining occurs with the help of RHEINZINK-Sweeper. This surface protection oil is suitable for cleaning metal roofing and facades. It does not smear or stick to the surface and can be used to temporarily protect finishes directly after processing. RHEINZINK-Sweeper is virtually odourless and involves no risk of explosion.

Sections of roof or facade that have been treated with RHEINZINK-Sweeper may look different to uncleaned areas. It should therefore be checked beforehand whether cleaning will include the entire area to ensure a uniform appearance to all surfaces. Patination will then recommence in the areas treated.

If staining is not removed directly, it will be incorporated in the colour of the patina. Depending on the time the patina takes to develop and its intensity, such marking may remain visible to a greater or lesser extent.

■ Normal Cleaning Process for RHEINZINK

The material is washed down with clean water using a sponge or cloth without the addition of cleaning products. This allows light soiling such as dust or bird droppings to be removed

■ Light Soiling

With light soiling or discolouration that goes beyond mere dust, the surface can be cleaned with wire wool (stainless steel) or a SPONTEX scouring cloth and water. Products that are unsuitable here are steel wire that rusts and/or includes a cleaning agent: brown rust particles from the wool then remain on the surface, which might also be attacked by the cleaner.

Caution:

Areas cleaned by abrasion will then look bright. Also "preweathered" surfaces will look bright again as they lose their "preweathering layer". Patination will then recommence in the areas scoured. Once the area has dried, a coat of RHEINZINK-Sweeper cleaning oil is rubbed in lightly. This product also has other properties to offer in terms of cleaning. After cleaning it will initially provide the material with temporary protection until it starts to develop its patina. This cleaning method can also be used for soiling caused by particles emitted by oil-fired heating systems or fingerprints from sweaty hands.

Product Characteristics

■ Physical and chemical Properties

Density	(20°)	0,9 g/cm ³
Viscosity	(20°)	20 cP
Water solubility	(20°)	0,00
pH-value		6-7
Flash point		> 75 °C
Ignition		> 200 °C
Boiling point		approx. 220 °C
Melting point		< -20 °C

■ Transportation Information

No specific restrictions or recommendations. Please see the safety data-sheet for further information about shipment and correct storage.

RID/ADR:	none
ICAO/IATA:	none
IMO:	none
CAS-Number:	90622-58-5
EINECS-Number:	292-460-6

■ Composition

Dangerous substances according to EEC stipulation 67/548: none
 Danger during normal use: none
 Contact with skin and eyes: wash skin carefully with water; flush eyes thoroughly with water.
 Do not swallow; keep away from children; wear protective gloves.

■ Uncontrollable Flow of Liquid

Stop the flow with sand or soil. The liquid can be absorbed with commercially available oil binding agents and disposed of properly.

■ In the Event of Fire

Use commercial fire extinguishers. Do not breathe in fumes; use gas masks.

■ Toxicity Data

LD 50 oral (rat):
 approx. 6000 mg/kg

