

# Aquastrip™ ACB

Aquastrip ACB is a mildly acidic liquid concentrate, which is used to remove tenacious polymeric coatings including CARC and TGIC epoxy-hybrid powder coat from ferrous and non-ferrous metals. We do not suggest the use of this product on zinc alloys. This fast, safe, and effective paint stripper does not contain any hazardous solvents. Aquastrip ACB is versatile and can be used at temperatures ranging 120°F to 180°F. It should be noted that using Aquastrip ACB at temperatures less than 120°F on metal parts is detrimental to the stripping solution, as well as the parts being stripped. The use of Aquastrip ACB at elevated temperatures will result in reduced strip times, but it will also reduce the solution bath life.

Therefore, we recommend 150°F as the optimum operating temperature.

Aquastrip ACB should never be used in a sealed container. Aquastrip ACB working solutions should always be used in a vented vessel.

## Features & Benefits

Safe on most metals	Replaces multiple paint strippers
Effective on multiple paint types	Replaces multiple paint strippers
Coatings are removed in sheets	Solution is easily filtered for extended bath-life
Contains non-hazardous solvents	Environmentally friendly
Does not attack plastic masking materials	Clean and re-use masking material

## Typical Applications

- Excellent choice for removal of powder paints.
- First choice for stripping organic coating off non-ferrous metals
- Works with epoxy/polyurethane paint systems

## Operating Conditions

(Soak Tank)



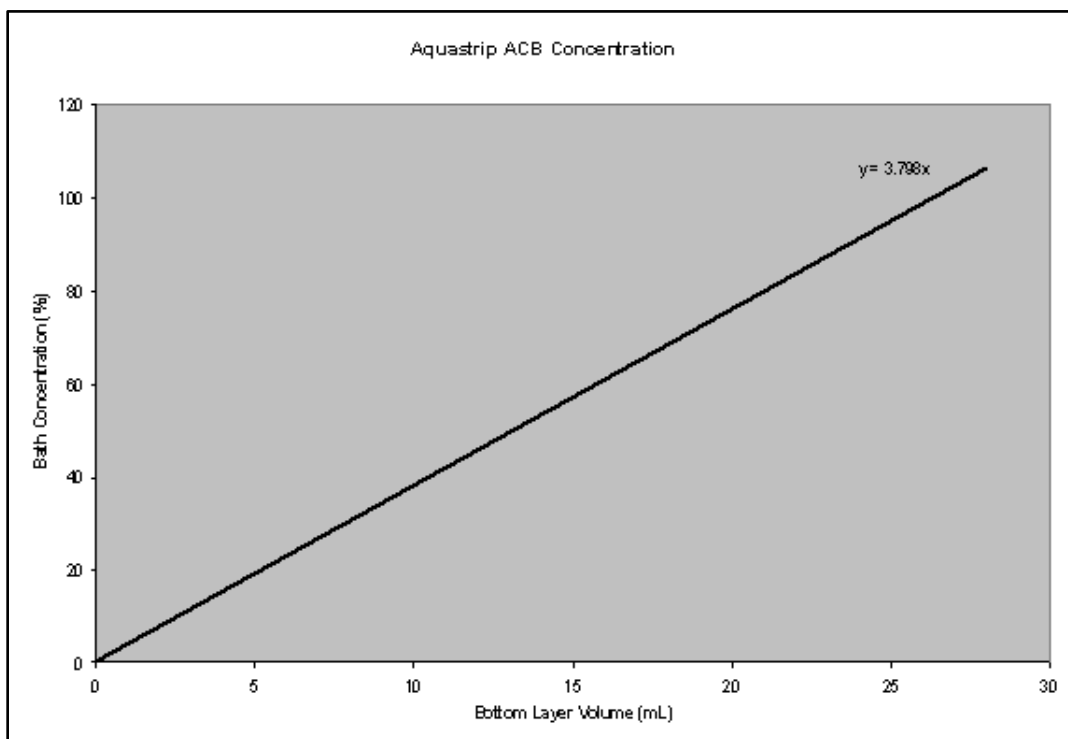
Concentration	25 – 100% by volume
Temperature	120°F – 180°F
Time	As required
Agitation	Recommended
Tanks	Use only 304 or 316 stainless steel

## Control Method

1. Obtain 50 mL bath sample with 100 mL graduated cylinder.
2. Dilute to total 100 mL with water.
3. Close the top of graduated cylinder with a glass stopper.
4. Invert the graduated cylinder 10 times.
5. Let stand for 20 to 30 min.
6. Record the volume of the bottom layer in the graduated cylinder.

Calculation

$$\text{Concentration} = \text{mL of Bottom Layer} \times 3.798$$



**Cleaning**  
the Hard to Clean



**Finishing**  
the Hard to Finish



**Treating**  
the Hard to Treat

## Titration Method

1. Pipette 2 mLs of bath sample into a 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask.
2. Add 50 mLs of de-ionized water to the flask.
3. Add 5 - 10 drops of Phenolphthalein indicator.
4. Titrate with 0.1 N Sodium Hydroxide to a pink endpoint.
5. Record the number of mLs of 0.1 N Sodium Hydroxide used.

Calculation

$$\text{Concentration} = 5.556 \times \text{mL } 0.1 \text{ N NaOH}$$

Note: If a pH meter is available, it is preferable to titrate the sample to a pH endpoint of 8.3, because dark paints can cause problems seeing a phenolphthalein endpoint.

WARRANTY: THE QUALITY OF THIS PRODUCT IS GUARANTEED ON SHIPMENT FROM OUR PLANT. IF THE USE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOLLOWED, DESIRED RESULTS WILL BE OBTAINED. SINCE THE USE OF OUR PRODUCTS IS BEYOND OUR CONTROL, NO GUARANTEE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED IS MADE AS TO THE EFFECTS OF SUCH USE, OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED.

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## Our people. Your problem solvers.

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