

■ General

Soda (sodium carbonate) is a versatile salt known as an old household remedy that should not be missing in any household. Until 1850, soda was still produced by evaporation from the water of so-called soda lakes in Egypt, North and South America, as well as by burning sea and beach plants that were rich in cooking salt. To achieve higher purity, these methods were replaced by chemical processes. Today, soda is again increasingly extracted from the water of the soda lakes, as these processes, including cleaning, require considerably less energy.

■ Properties

- cleansing action
- odor-binding
- alkaline
- saponifies fats
- fungicidal and bactericidal
- neutralizes acids
- environment-friendly
- inexpensive and productive
- vegan

■ Composition (Full Declaration)

Sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate

■ Trial Applications

To avoid irreversible stains and to test the compatibility of the surfaces to be treated with soda, test applications must be carried out on a concealed area prior to large-area processing.

■ Application

- Mild removal of old oil and wax coatings

Some old oil and wax coatings can be removed with simple soda lye. It is always worth trying this comparatively harmless household remedy first, instead of using a sharp paint stripper that may contain solvents. Dissolve 3 heaped tablespoons of soda in 1 l of hot water. Apply with a sponge to the old wax/oil coats to be removed and leave for 5-10 minutes. The old coatings dissolve into a brown liquid. Wash off with clear water and, after 1 day of drying, apply vinegar twice and saturate for neutralisation.

After fine sanding, a new coat of paint can then be applied. Attention: woods containing tannins can darken due to soda lye (e.g. oak). Pre-testing is required!

- gentle cleaning of lacquered surfaces (windows / doors) as a substitute for ammonia

1 teaspoon of soda in 1 litre of water. Then rinse with clear water

- Leaching of lacquered and oiled surfaces, as preparation for a new coating

Dissolve 2 tablespoons of soda in 1 l of warm water and briefly rub off the surfaces to be cleaned, if necessary leave to act for 1-2 minutes. Then rinse 1x with clear water and 1x with household vinegar. The soda lye has now transformed the previously smooth oil/varnish layer into a matt, load-bearing substrate on which a fresh oil treatment can be applied.

- Softening of the washing water during laundry washing (saving of detergent)

When washing with soap flakes, a considerable part of the soap is often inactivated by hard water containing lime (formation of lime soap).

For water softening, 0.1 g soda is added to the wash water per litre and per degree of German hardness (°dH). Example: 20 litres of water (22°dH) are added 20x22x0,1 = 44g soda. After 10 min. waiting time you can wash. You can find out the degree of hardness from the water supplier.

- Removal of algae and moulds from wood and stone surfaces

scrub off with soda lye (1 tablespoon to 1 litre of water) and root brush. Kills algae and fungi with high alkalinity. In case of after-treatment with oil coats, neutralize with household vinegar (spread 1-2 times and leave to dry). In this way, wooden boards, storage shelves and sauna wood can also be cleaned and disinfected.

Pre-testing for compatibility with the substrate is required. Some woods turn dark through (soda) lye.

- Removal of grease and dirt (e.g. pots, pans)

suitable for stainless steel and enamel, **not suitable for aluminium and iron!**

Boil 1-2 tablespoons of soda in ½ l of water in a pot or pan, if necessary leave to stand overnight. Also gently removes burnt-in food.

- Elimination of bad odours and blockages, e.g. in drains

Dissolve 2-3 heaped tablespoons of soda in 2 litres of hot water and pour into the spout. Allow to act for 1 to several hours and rinse the spout thoroughly.

- Extending the setting time of gypsum putty

A pinch of soda mixed with the gypsum mash considerably prolongs the „open“ processing time.

■ Package Sizes

Article no. 992 500 g

Article no. 993 1 kg

For prices please refer to the valid price list.

■ Storage

If stored dry and possibly under airtight conditions, soda has an almost unlimited shelf life. High humidity causes lumps, but this has no influence on the properties of the soda.

■ Cleaning the Tools

Immediately after use with water. Treat textiles and brushes with household vinegar if necessary (materials must be tested for compatibility with vinegar).

■ Disposal of Residues

Use up product residues, as they have an almost unlimited shelf life. Dry product residues can be disposed of with household waste.

■ Tips

Working with soda lye requires a little practice and observation. For example, the use of hot water instead of warm water can lead to the paint being completely leached off, as described above. So you should stay close and check how far the leaching process has progressed by rubbing with your finger. On the other hand, there are cases in which no visible caustic effect at all appears to occur. Here it is helpful to work with the sharp side of a pot sponge when washing off the surface, or to allow the lye a longer contact time if necessary.



Warning

■ Hazard Statements

- H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

■ Precautionary Statements

- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.

■ Warning

Danger of irreversible stains - protect surfaces that must not be treated from product splashes or clean immediately after contamination with plenty of water. Do not bring into contact with acids, can lead to severe reactions. Pay attention to possible natural substance allergies. Due to the natural raw materials used, a typical product odour occurs! **Store out of reach of children.**

The information above was determined based on our most recent experiences. Due to processing methods and environmental influences, as well as the varying nature of the substrates, liability for the general validity of the individual recommendations is excluded. Users must test the product prior to application to ensure it is fit for the designated purpose (sample coating).

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