



## **AB57**

**A solution containing mildly basic salts and calcium-binding agents, enriched with thickeners, surfactants, and fungicides.**

### **PROPERTIES**

This product is a solvent mixture used for the removal of very hard carbonate crusts and deposits. It is also effective in cleaning certain types of limewash/ground layers. Additionally, it is used to eliminate lime residues and to convert calcium sulfate.

In thin black crusts of 1–2 mm thickness, sodium and ammonium salts create an alkalizing effect, facilitating the mechanical detachment of the crust. EDTA binds the calcium present within the crust, allowing it to dissolve into the solution.

The quaternary ammonium component provides surfactant and fungicidal action.

Carboxymethylcellulose acts as a viscosity regulator, enabling application even on vertical surfaces and preventing excessively rapid drying.

The presence of ammonium bicarbonate may convert calcium sulfate into ammonium sulfate, a salt that is significantly more soluble in water.

### **APPLICATION METHOD**

Surface dust and soil should be removed using a brush, either dry or lightly moistened by spraying water. When adding CMC or paper pulp to AB 57, a small portion of the mixture should first be blended with the CMC or paper pulp (the consistency should be neither too liquid nor too dough-like). The mixture, adjusted to approximately a paste-like consistency, is then applied evenly to the surface using a large brush (a soft limewash brush may be used).

After application, the surface is covered with industrial stretch film (a protective, airtight thin plastic layer). Depending on the condition of the dirt, a waiting time of 3–6 hours may be necessary.

A small test area may be used to determine the ideal exposure time: one section is cleaned after 3 hours, another after 6 hours, and the results are compared to select the optimal duration.

Once the waiting period has elapsed, the stretch film is removed, and the AB 57 layer is cleaned from the surface using water and a brush. Performing this step with water-spraying machines and warm water generally yields better results.

The AB 57 must be completely removed from the surface. After removing the stretch film, the cleaning process should be completed before the AB 57 layer dries. If the cleaning is insufficient, the same procedure may be repeated several times.

**-Only professional use-**