
Citric Acid



Product Information
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• GENERAL

Citric Acid is one of the most widely used plant acids and is found as a metabolite in all organisms. In the human body 2 g of citric acid is produced and decomposed daily as an interim product. In the past, citric acid was precipitated from lemon juice with the aid of lime milk and subsequent transformation with sulphuric acid. Today it is derived by fermentation (conversion by certain bacteria) of treacle. Its usage is extremely versatile: additive to baking powder, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, flavour additive in beverages and food. The often expensively sold small portions of decalcification agents are usually plain citric acid.

Citric Acid is a versatile, non-toxic and inexpensive household commodity, especially used for **decalcifying**, and no household should be without it.

For those who have made **children's play dough** before, citric acid will remain an indispensable component, being non-toxic and adding pliancy. You will find the recipe on the next page!

• PROPERTIES

- Cleaning effect
- **Decalcifying**
- Derusting
- Completely bio-degradable
- Kills mildew, algae and bacteria
- Neutralises leaches
- Environment-friendly and non-toxic
- Inexpensive and yielding

• INGREDIENTS (FULL DECLARATION)

100% Citric Acid (crystalline)

• USAGE

Decalcification of coffee makers

Dissolve 1 - 2 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 litre of cold water and fill into the machine. Let approx. 1 cup run through, switch off machine and wait for approx. 15 - 30 minutes.

Let the rest run through and cleanse twice with the maximum amount of fresh water.

Decalcification of water kettles

Dissolve 1 - 2 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 litre of cold water and fill kettle to cover calcium deposits. Boil briefly and wait for 30 minutes. Thereafter rinse thoroughly with water.

Decalcification of washing machines

Put 6 - 8 tablespoons of Citric Acid into the drum, select the 95°C program and let run for one cycle (without washing).

Removal of burnt deposits in stainless steel pots and pans

Dissolve 2 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 cup of water and let boil in pot or pan for several minutes. Rinse thoroughly.

Decalcification of shower heads, aerators and fittings

Dissolve 2 - 5 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 litre of warm water. Put parts to be decalcified into this solution and wait for a longer period, respectively treat parts with it. Rinse thoroughly.

Removal of deposits in crockery, hollow-ware and glass

Put ½ to 1 tablespoon into respective container, add hot water and wait for at least 30 minutes. Rinse thoroughly.

Cleaning of chrome, stainless steel, ceramic and plastic surfaces

Dissolve 2 - 5 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 litre of warm water. Treat the respective surfaces with it and rinse thoroughly.

Removal of lime, cement and gypsum

Dissolve 3 - 6 tablespoons of Citric Acid in 1 litre of water and wipe surfaces with it. Rinse thoroughly.



Making play dough for children

Citric acids added to play dough (salt dough) works wonders. Combined with the salt, the mixture becomes 'hygroscopic' and remains moist for a long time.

This is important for maintaining pliability over a long time. The normally rapid drying and crumbling of home-made play dough is thus delayed considerably. Just try it and see the difference!

If packed airtight in freezer bags and stored in the refrigerator, the play dough will last for several weeks.

Recipe for play dough

500 g of plain flour
150 g of household salt
3 tablespoons of Citric Acid
20 - 50 g Kreidezeit coloured earth pigments (e.g. red and yellow ochre, burnt umber etc.)
Mix well in a bowl.

Bring 250 ml water to a boil, add 5 - 8 table-
spoons of vegetable oil and stir into the dry
ingredients. Knead thoroughly. Finished! All
this is done in just 15 minutes, hardly costs
anything and is much fun!

• **PACKAGE SIZES**

Art.No. 9501.0 kg
Please refer to the valid pricelist for product prices.

• **STORAGE**

Stored dry, the product can be kept for several years. High humidity leads to clots, which has no influence on the properties of the product.

• **INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS**

Not suitable for enamel, aluminium, marble surfaces and all other surfaces sensitive to acid.

Protect coloured textiles from product splashes (danger of irreversible stains), remove splashes immediately with plenty of water.

Older coffee makers, washing machines and boilers are sometimes so calcified that the heating elements are damaged. There is no reason for rejection if decalcification of these devices leads to malfunction or disfunction. It is just a lack of maintenance or a matter of age.

• **CLEANING OF TOOLS**

Immediately after use with water.

• **DISPOSAL OF RESIDUES**

Use up residues later if possible. Dilute residues with plenty of water and dispose of in the sewage system if necessary.

• **HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

Xi, irritant

(acc. to European Council Directive 67/548/EWG)

Product is irritating to eyes, mucous membranes and skin.

• **SAFETY ADVICE AND NOTES**

Wear suitable protective gloves and goggles during application. Avoid skin contact. Rinse with plenty of water in case of skin contact. Do not inhale dust. In case of eye contact rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical treatment. Do not bring in contact with leaches, can lead to heavy reactions. Do not use together with cleaners containing chlorine.

Must not get into the hands of children!

Consider possible allergies to natural substances.

The above information has been compiled in accordance with the best of our experience and knowledge. Owing to the application methods and environmental influences, as well as the various surface properties, no liabilities or legalities pertaining to the individual recommendations can be entertained. Prior to application, the suitability of the product is to be tested (trial coat).

The validity of the text ceases with revisions or product modifications. You will find the latest product information at >> www.kreidezeit.de << or directly at Kreidezeit.

(11/99)

