

Cuprastrip System

Cuprastrip is a two-component system comprised of Cuprastrip 1 and Cuprastrip 2. The resulting solution is an alkaline copper stripping composite used to remove copper electroplate from ferrous metals. Cuprastrip is cyanide-free, chromate-free and nitrite/nitrate free.

Features & Benefits

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|---|---|
| Will not attack ferrous metals | Don't need to segregate ferrous and copper substrates |
| Copper may be precipitated from the Cuprastrip solution | Allows you to reclaim copper |
| Cyanide and Chromate Free | Environmentally friendly |

Typical Applications

- Removal of copper from ferrous metals

Operating Conditions

Cuprastrip Solution Make-Up

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|---------------------------|-----------|
| Water (municipal or well) | 25% (vol) |
| Cuprastrip 1 | 50% (vol) |
| Cuprastrip 2 | 25% (vol) |

Operating temperature range: Ambient to 150°F.

Elevated solution temperatures would be required as the Cuprastrip solution's stripping rate begins to fall. Generally, the Cuprastrip solution is operated at room temperature. It is only as the copper build up begins to accumulate in the Cuprastrip solution that the stripping rate begins to increase. At about 4 to 5 oz/Gal copper concentration, the rate begins to slow. We also suggest that in order to reduce stripping time, agitation of the solution or work is recommended. Agitation greatly improves stripping rate.

Equipment

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| Tanks | PVC lines, Polyethylene, |
|-------|--------------------------|



| | |
|-------------|---|
| | Polypropylene |
| Baskets | Steel plastisol coated, Stainless Steel, Steel |
| Heaters | Titanium, Karbate, or Quartz |
| Ventilation | Required Do not use this product without enough ventilation. |

The operation pH of the Cuprastrip solution range: 9.5 to 10.0

Should the pH of the Cuprastrip solution fall below 9.5, because of standing, then add enough Cuprastrip 1 to raise the pH.

Note: Cuprastrip 1 is not only consumed in the stripping action but may also be lost when the bath is idle and uncovered. Cuprastrip 2 will only be consumed in the stripping action.

Operating the Cuprastrip solution at a pH below 9.3 will reduce the stripping rate but also corrode the steel or steel alloys. The corrosion of the steel would be especially noted when the immersion times are prolonged.

Waste Disposal

Rinse Waters: Can be bled & fed into larger systems WITHOUT metals. If metals are present, pH should be driven up & ammonia allowed to be driven off. Chlorite can be reduced before pH is dropped.

Spent Bath: This bath will be high in Cu. Care must be taken if treating in a spent bath. Ammonia can be driven off at a pH greater than 12.5 and chlorite should be reduced at pH 10.0. Samples should be profiled for best treatment option.

Caution

Do not allow Cuprastrip solutions to dry on combustible surfaces.

Do not add, or allow, Cuprastrip solutions to meet acids. Reaction of Cuprastrip solutions with acid will generate a toxic gas. Any exposure must be treated by administering oxygen or getting the patient into fresh air.

In summary avoid skin and eye contact. Wear protective clothing and chemical goggles. Flush exposed areas immediately with clean cold water, and in case of eye contact seek immediate medical attention. Any apparent reddening of skin seeks medical attention.



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