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How to Clean Racks and Tanks Using Fixer Systems Cleaner

Dilution

The contents of one bottle when mixed with 19 quarts of water makes 5 gallons of working strength cleaner.

Caution

Fixer Systems Cleaner has corrosive properties. Take appropriate care that the solution does not splash into the eyes or onto skin. If eye contact occurs, immediately flush the eyes with copious amounts of cold running water for at least fifteen (15) minutes and seek medical attention. If skin contact occurs, flush the area with plenty of water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for complete details.

Cleaning the Fixer Tank and Racks

- ?? Turn off power to the processor and drain the fixer through a silver recovery unit.
- ?? Collect the overflow in a waste container or drain directly into a container for silver recovery.
- ?? Rinse the rack and tank with warm water, then remove the rack and allow it to drain.
- ?? Fill the fixer tank with warm water to about four inches below the overflow (for a deep tank) and add Fixer System Cleaner based on volume of tank. For example a 2-½ gallon fixer tank would require about one quart (almost one liter) of cleaner concentrate.
- ?? Turn on the power and make sure the cleaner is being recirculated.
- ?? Turn off the power and replace the rack into the processor tank.
- ?? Turn on the power and run the processor for 30 minutes.
- ?? Turn off the power, drain the waste cleaner into a disposal tank and wipe the rollers with a lint-free cloth.
- ?? Close the tank drain, fill the tank with warm water, insert the fixer rack and recirculate for 15 minutes.
- ?? Drain the tank and repeat the procedure for a second 15 minutes.
- ?? Remove the rack; inspect the rollers for fixer deposits.
- ?? Close the tank drain and refill with fresh fixer according to the manufacturers instructions.

Disposal of Spent Cleaner

Fixer Systems Cleaner- the addition of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) or sodium metabisulfite will lower the pH of the solution. This can be monitored, simply, with pH paper. After neutralization, the solution can be discharged.