Introduction To Manufacturing Acid Stains

"Unlike dyes that produce an even color, our stains produce a multi-hued, variegated and marble look of natural stone. It may be used indoors and outdoors. For years of lasting beauty"

Rushing things will only create costly mistakes. Safety is always the most important factor when manufacturing a product.

We use 6 basic metallic salts to make our stains. As you know, acid staining is rapidly gaining popularity in commercial and residential locations. The stains that we design will not chip, peel or fade. When properly sealed and polished, our stains will provide lasting beauty for a long time with little maintenance needed. Concrete makeup is essential in results from acid stains. An average mix design would be 40% rock or gravel, 10-12% Portland Cement, 20-26% Sand, 12-16% Water and 3-8% Air-entrainment.

- Sodium Dichromate
- Ferrous Chloride
- Ferric Chloride
- Manganese Chloride
- Chromic Chloride
- Copper Chloride

Addressing Main Points

When making decorative acid stains, certain steps must be followed to insure safety. Always place water in the container first. Then hydrochloric acid. Muriatic Acid can be used however it is usually a diluted form of Hydrochloric Acid. Make sure you are working in a well ventilated work area and that there are no items around that would not be compatible with your products in case of a spill. Your work area should be clean of other debris since it could make a difference in your results. There is a point of mixing where it doesn't matter how much salt you place in the mix. You can however put too little. The stronger you would like a mix, the heavier you make it based on dilution plans for contractor's uses and dilution plans. Remember ! Always use water first. Chemically resistant gloves, eye protection, a Niosh approved respirator, a rubber type apron are necessities in making chemical acid stains.