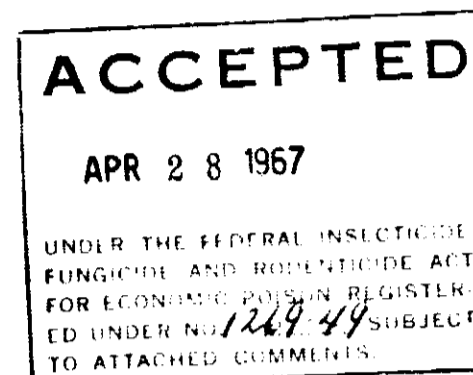


Rev. 12/12/66

~~ZEP FORMULA 2763 Bactericidal Eggwash~~  
12063  
DEWITT FORMULA 2763 Bactericidal Eggwash

For Use By Hatcheries and Egg Producers

<u>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</u>	80%
Sodium Carbonate	70%
Sodium Metasilicate	5%
Potassium Dichloro-s- Triazinetrione*	5%
<u>INERT INGREDIENTS:</u>	20%



\* Provides 2.75% Available Chlorine

12063 is designed to help reduce spoilage of fresh and storage eggs due to bacterial contaminations on the shell surfaces.

Directions for Use

FOR GENERAL EGG WASHINGS:

1. Keep pens clean. Wash only soiled eggs.
2. Dissolve 1 ounce of 12063 in each 2 gallons of water (110 to 130°F.).\* Maintain wash solution at even temperature. Very dirty eggs may require slightly stronger solutions.
3. For spray-type machines, follow manufacturer's directions.
4. For hand washing or immersion-type machines, immerse eggs for three minutes. Remove from solution, allow to drain. Do not wash more than five dozen eggs per gallon of solution. Change solution oftener if it becomes dirty.
5. If separate rinse is used, add 1 ounce detergent-sanitizer per 5 gallons of water. Maintain rinse at temperature slightly greater than wash solution.
6. Dry eggs rapidly by spreading on wire trays and blowing warm air on them. Room air can be forced over the eggs, but the cool egg temperature resulting may force bacteria into the shell. Store in cool, damp place.

FOR HATCHERY USE:

1. Dissolve 1 ounce of 12063 for each 4 gallons of water (110 to 130°F.).\* Maintain wash solution at even temperature.
2. Immerse eggs for three minutes in the solution and then allow to drain. Do not wash more than three dozen eggs per gallon of solution.
3. Change solution often enough so as not to build up any active bacterial count.

4. Dry eggs rapidly by spreading on wire trays and blowing warm air on them. Room air can be forced over the eggs, but the cool egg temperatures resulting may force bacteria into the shell. Store in cool, damp room.

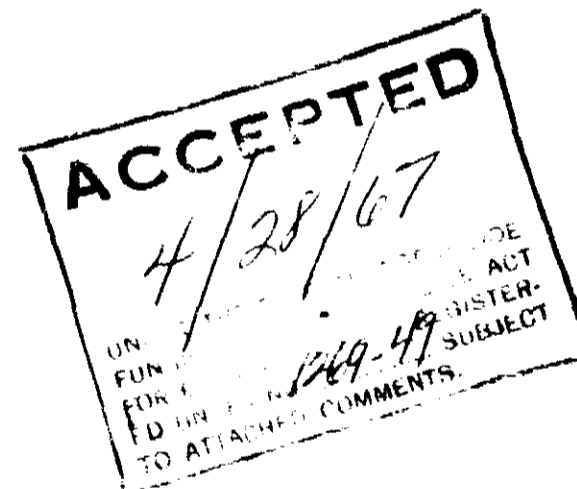
\* It is very important that the water temperature be warmer than the egg temperature at all times. With slight temperature elevation, the resulting pressure developed inside the egg will prevent bacteria and water from moving into the egg, as can occur in a reverse situation using a cold water rinse. Caution should be taken, however, to prevent the contact rinse from becoming hot enough to cook the egg. A good compromising temperature should be aimed at between 110 and 130°F.

CAUTION

Contains strong alkali. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Use only as recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush with plenty of water. For eyes, get medical attention. Avoid inhalation of fumes. May be harmful if swallowed. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. ~~1269-42~~  
1269-49

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ Lbs.



4. Dry eggs rapidly by spreading on wire trays and blowing warm air on them. Room air can be forced over the eggs, but the cool egg temperatures resulting may force bacteria into the shell. Store in cool, damp room.

\* It is very important that the water temperature be warmer than the egg temperature at all times. With slight temperature elevation, the resulting pressure developed inside the egg will prevent bacteria and water from moving into the egg, as can occur in a reverse situation using a cold water rinse. Caution should be taken, however, to prevent the contact rinse from becoming hot enough to cook the egg. A good compromising temperature should be aimed at between 110 and 130°F.

CAUTION

Contains strong alkali. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Use only as recommended. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush with plenty of water. For eyes, get medical attention. Avoid inhalation of fumes. May be harmful if swallowed. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 1270-72  
1269-49

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_ Lbs.

