



## DIRECTIONS

Add 1/2 cup of bleach per each 2 gallons of water, boiling is unnecessary. Mix well. Wash in usual way. As a bleach add 1/2 cup of 1 oz. per 2 gallons water or one cup of bleach per each washing machine load. 16 gallon machine. Rinse in several waters before drying. In automatics bleach should be added to suds water before clothing is placed in machine. If added while clothing is in suds, dilute with 1 quart of water before adding.

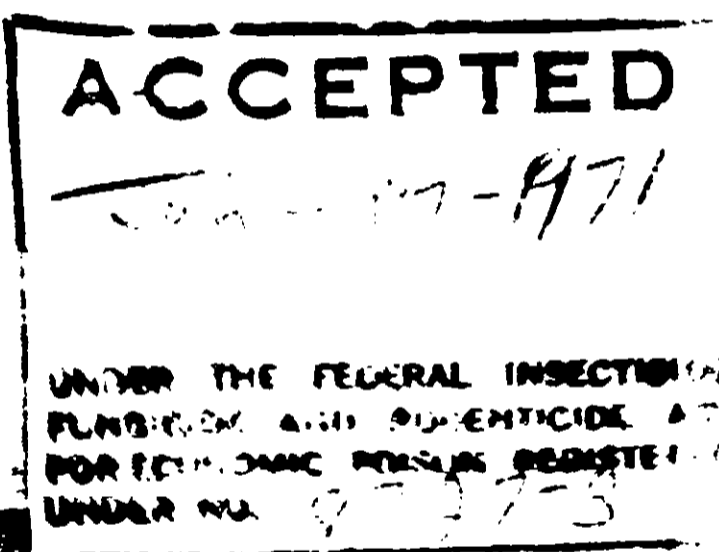
To remove scorch, ink, fruit, tea, coffee, grass, or other stains, add 1/2 cup of bleach to quart of water. Mix well and allow to soak until stains disappear. Rinse thoroughly.

All surfaces in bathroom and kitchen use 1/2 oz. or 1/2 cup of bleach per 2 gallons of water. Cleanse surfaces with warm suds. Rinse. Follow with bleach solution. Soak 5 minutes. Rinse well.

Dish, cloths, handkerchiefs, diapers, etc. First wash in clear water; immerse for 5 minutes in solution of 2 tablespoons of bleach to each quart of cold or lukewarm water. Rinse and dry.

To disinfect and deodorize. Use 1/2 tablespoon bleach per each quart of water. For rubber sheets, bedpans, etc., immerse for 5 minutes and rinse.

Harmful if swallowed. Bleach will irritate skin or eyes. Rinse immediately. If taken internally, feed cooked cereal followed by salad oil. Call a doctor.



**DISINFECTS • DEODORIZES • REMOVES STAIN**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium Hypochlorite 5.25%  
INERT INGREDIENT: 94.75%

**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS

WRIGHT LAUNDRY SUPPLY, INC. - FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76119

NET 32 FL. OZ. (1 QT.)

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### WATER CHLORINATION

For small municipal, private or farm water supply chlorination, maintain a residual available chlorine concentration of at least 0.2 ppm throughout the system. The amount which must be added to accomplish this will vary widely and will depend directly upon the chlorine demand of the water supply. Use a chlorine test set for the determination of proper concentrations and amount of residual chlorine.

### SWIMMING POOL CHLORINATION

On newly filled pools, filter pool continuously according to the recommendation of the filter manufacturer. Test pool with suitable test set for pH and total alkalinity/acid demand. Adjust pH to 7.2 - 7.6 and alkalinity to 80 - 100 ppm or as specified by chart on test set. Make pH adjustments gradually using soda ash to raise pH and sodium bisulfate or muriatic acid to lower pH. Either acid can also be used to lower total alkalinity. Sodium bicarbonate can be used to raise total alkalinity. It is essential to maintain a chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 at all times to achieve sparkling clear, sanitary pool water. This is accomplished by daily application of SUPER-CHLOR plus periodic "Super Chlorination" of the pool water.

Initially superchlorinate pool with 2 gallons SUPER-CHLOR per 5,000 gallons water (approx 30 ppm) to satisfy chlorine demand of water. Maintain a minimum chlorine residual of 0.6 ppm at all times, even when the pool is not being used, by daily, or more frequent additions of 12-16 ounces SUPER-CHLOR per 10,000 gallons water. The actual amount which must be added to accomplish this will vary widely and will depend directly upon the chlorine demand of the pool water. Use a test set daily and make pH, total alkalinity and chlorine adjustments as required. On exceptionally hot days and with heavy bathing loads or after heavy rains it may be necessary to add additional SUPER-CHLOR. During periods such as this, repeat the daily dosage of SUPER-CHLOR until 0.6 to 1.0 ppm residual

### SWIMMING POOL CHLORINATION (continued)

chlorine is obtained. It is best to add SUPER-CHLOR in evening by pouring into shallow end of pool. The best guide to proper sanitation is the test kit. 1 oz. of SUPER-CHLOR to 1,200 gal. water will increase the chlorine residual by about 0.5 ppm. Superchlorinate every week in hot weather (above 85°) and every other week in cooler weather (below 85°) with 3 - 5 times the daily dosage of SUPER-CHLOR. After superchlorination, allow pool to stand until chlorine residual drops to 2.0 ppm before permitting swimmers to enter pool. No sanitizer will physically remove dirt particles from pool, so keep the filter clean and running, vacuum often and practice good housekeeping.

### RESTAURANTS, TAVERNS, SODA FOUNTAINS, DAIRIES, ETC.

Directions for sanitizing eating and drinking utensils:

1. Scrape and prewash utensils and glasses whenever possible.
2. Wash with a good compatible detergent.
3. Rinse with clean water.
4. Sanitize in a solution of 1 oz. to 3 gals. of water (200 ppm)
5. Place sanitized utensils on a rack or drainboard to air dry.

### FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Sanitize with 200 ppm available chlorine for all non-porous surfaces; for porous surfaces use 800 ppm available chlorine. All surfaces should be exposed to the sanitizing solution for a period of not less than 2 minutes. Surfaces treated with sanitizing solutions exceeding 200 ppm available chlorine should be rinsed with a potable water supply. Do not soak overnight.

### LOCAL . STATE REGULATIONS

Where regulations are in effect, consult authorities for proper sanitizing concentrations and procedures.

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