

Plumber's Guide to Using RootX

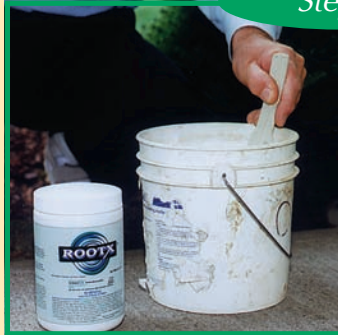


Applying RootX through an outside clean-out

(Best application is through the clean-out)



Step 1



Gather your materials. Choose a 2# or 4# jar of **RootX**, a bucket, and a stir stick.

Step 2



Empty the contents of the **RootX** jar into the bucket.

Tip!

Look for the paper divider that separates the two **RootX** chemicals and discard it.

Step 3



Mix well. Mix the dry components of the **RootX** jar completely. It is important that the two parts of the **RootX** canister mix thoroughly, as shown lower left. Thorough mixing insures optimal foaming and root coating.



Step 4



Pour the dry **RootX** down the clean out valve. *Do not add water to the bucket, just pour in the dry mixture.*

Tip!

Always pour the entire amount of **RootX** you will use at the same time in the same location.

Step 5



Pour three to five gallons of water down the clean-out after the **RootX**. You should observe some foaming in the pipe.

Did you know?

Application is best from early fall through late spring except if the ground is frozen. If the ground is frozen, the roots will be dormant and will not be extracting nutrients from the soil. During the summer, the tree and leaves tend to grow more and the roots less.

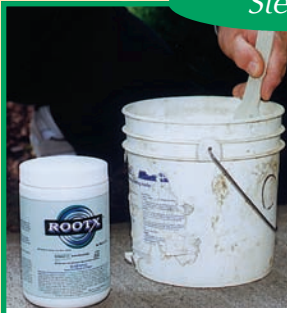
Tip!

Restrict water usage from four to six hours after treatment to assure full absorption of the **RootX** into the roots.

Applying RootX through a toilet



Step 1



Gather your materials. Choose a 2# jar of **RootX**, a bucket, and a stir stick.

*Do not use a 4# jar of **RootX** for a toilet bowl application as it will overflow the bowl.*

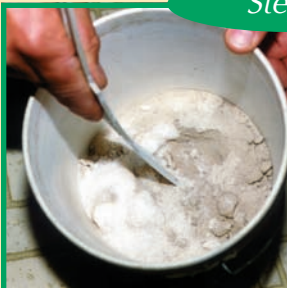
Step 2

Empty the contents of the **RootX** jar into the bucket.

*Look for the paper divider that separates the two **RootX** chemicals and discard it.*



Step 3



Mix well. Mix the **dry** components of the **RootX** jar completely. It is important that the two parts of the **RootX** canister mix thoroughly, as shown lower left. Thorough mixing insures optimal foaming and root coating.



Step 4

Test the flush time of the toilet.

Since **RootX** foams on contact with water, it is important to know how fast the toilet bowl drains, so you don't run the risk of overflowing the bowl with foam. If the flush time is slow, use method #1 as described below. If the flush time appears normal, it is preferred to use method #2.

Method #1 - Flush **while** you are pouring **RootX** into the bowl.

Method #2 - Immediately after pouring **RootX** into the toilet bowl - flush!



Step 5

With your method of flushing in mind, pour the **RootX** mixture into the toilet bowl.

Tip!

If the **RootX** foam gets on any carpet, **do not** apply any cleaning detergent. Allow the foam to dry and vacuum it up. Otherwise discoloration may result.



The RootX Guarantee Agreement:

Return of the registration card validates the guarantee and allows for the yearly reminder letter with your company's name to be sent.

*Always use the correct amount of **RootX** for the length and size of the line.*

*Please complete the entire card including date of application, line size and length, and amount of **RootX** used. Also include your company's name so that the reminder letter will have a contact name for your customer.*

Trouble Shooting:

*Never use more than 2 pounds of **RootX** if applying through a toilet.*

*If **RootX** foam gets on any carpet, do not apply any cleaning detergent. Allow the foam to dry and vacuum it up. Otherwise discoloration may result.*

*If the root intrusion is heavy (i.e. near blockage), it is recommended that the roots be cut prior to the **RootX** treatment.*

*If you must cut out the roots before application, **RootX** must be applied immediately (within the first hour) or you need to wait 6-8 weeks. The reason for this is that as soon as roots are damaged or cut, they start secreting sap. This sap will build up enough to become a barrier between the chemical and the wood tissue within 2-4 hours. By waiting 6-8 weeks, you will have given enough time for the roots to grow back through the sap, thus allowing for the **RootX** to come in contact with the wood tissue.*

