

PCS MICROFIBRE CLOTHS WITH CONTROLLED MOISTURE SATURATION

Microfibre cloths with controlled moisture saturation have repeatedly demonstrated the ability to remove bacteria, viruses and spores in greater numbers than non-woven wipes used in disinfecting wipes, cotton and other reusable cleaning cloths, as well as microfibre cloths with uncontrolled saturation.

In fact a recent study by the United States Food and Drug administration "Ability of cleaning disinfecting wipes to remove bacteria from medical device surfaces."

Concluded - "Physically removing bacteria from device surfaces with water was often as effective as the disinfecting wipes."

PCS controlled moisture microfibre cleaning or cleaning and disinfection in a one step process for measurable and repeatable improvements in surface cleanliness.

Simple processes provide consistent results with multiple staff. Each process offered can reduce the level of contamination on surfaces to the acceptable scientific standard of less than 2.5 colony forming units per square centimetre.



1. Add laundered PCS microfibre cloth to bag.



2. Add two pumps of liquid to bag.



3. Seal bag and label.

#6030-4 PCS 7000 Oxidizing Disinfectant/Disinfectant Cleaner
4 x 3.78 litres closed loop

#6084-4 ECOgent Cleaning and Preservation Ready to Use Solution
4 x 3.78 litres closed loop

PCS closed loop dispensing pump packaged one pump and a PCS anti spill bucket.

PCS reseal able bags 8x 10 inches x 1000 per carton.

PCS 7000 work place labels

ECOgent Ready to use work place labels

PCS Microfibre Cloths - Packaged in bundles of 25
#PCSMF-BL Blue
#PCSMF-G Green





PCS MICROFIBRE CLOTH CLEANING AND SANITATION WITH CONTROLLED MOISTURE SATURATION

MICROFIBRE CLOTHS CAN REMOVE LARGE NUMBERS OF PATHOGENS

Removal and Transfer of Viruses on Food Contact Surfaces by Cleaning Cloths (1)

Kristen E. Gibson, Philip G. Crandall, and Steven C. Ricke

"The microfibre cloth evaluated in our study had a mean log10 reduction of 3.36 for viruses when used as a damp cloth on both surface types"

"Microfibre cloths also demonstrated significantly less transfer of viruses to surfaces than non-woven fabric."

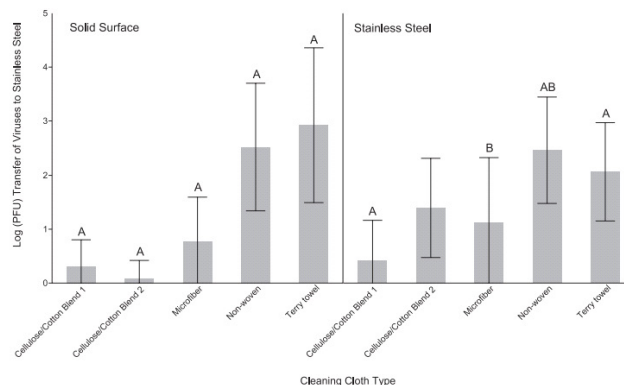


FIG 2 Total virus (FCV, MS2, PRD1) transfer to solid surface and stainless steel by cleaning cloths. Error bars indicate standard deviations. Letters above the bars represent statistically significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) between cloth types for virus transfer within each surface type.

Bacteria from surfaces (2)

Assessing the efficacy of different microfibre cloths at removing surface micro-organisms associated with healthcare-associated infections

D.L. Smith, S. Gillanders b, J.T. Holah, C. Gush

"Overall results for the single use cloth trial indicated a mean log10 reduction of 2.21 in the number of micro-organisms on the surfaces following cleaning with the microfibre cloths"

"it is concluded that use of the microfibre cloths investigated is an effective way to reduce the levels of MRSA, E. coli and C. difficile (in spore form) on a range of surfaces found in the clinical environment and could therefore be of benefit to these environments."

"Effort should also be focused on ensuring that microfibre cloths are used correctly in real-life situations, through provision and application of manufacturers' instructions for use (where available) and staff training."

OVER RELIANCE ON DISINFECTANT WIPES

Ability of cleaning-disinfecting wipes to remove bacteria from medical device surfaces (3)

Elizabeth A. Gonzalez PhD *, Poulomi Nandy PhD, Anne D. Lucas PhD Victoria M. Hitchens PhD Division of Biology, Chemistry, and Material Sciences, Office of Science and Engineering Laboratories, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD

Background: Nosocomial infections are a serious problem in health care facilities. Bacteria can be transferred from patient to patient via contaminated reusable medical devices and equipment.

Methods: An anesthesia machine and objects representative of smooth and ridged machine knobs were contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus atrophaeus* spores, and *Clostridium sporogenes* spores. The ability of 5 commercially available cleaning-disinfecting wipes to remove

bacteria was compared with gauze soaked with water or bleach. Gauze soaked with water was used to determine the optimal wetness for bacteria removal, which was then used to evaluate the efficacy of the wipe ingredients.

Results: All of the wipes cleaned the device surfaces significantly better than the no wipe control. Some wipes performed equally well as gauze with water, whereas others performed worse. Overall, the wipe containing sodium hypochlorite was the most effective at removing bacteria.

Conclusion: Physically removing bacteria from device surfaces with water was often as effective as the cleaning-disinfecting wipes.

PCS process of adding a precise repeatable amount of liquid to microfibre cloths at point of use insures fresh active ingredient to each cloth and maximizes micro fibre cloth soil removal.

PCS 7000 Oxidizing Disinfecting Cleaner diluted with 32 parts water demonstrated a greater than 7 log reduction of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in 30 seconds.

Germicidal and Detergent Sanitizing Action of Disinfectants. Approved no rinse sanitization of food contact surfaces.

Major benefits.

- Cleans better than using disinfecting wipes.
- Easy to use process that saves time.
- Reduction in staff chemical exposures.
- Less chemical residue left on surfaces treated.
- Save up to 75% on your supply cost as compared to using disinfecting wipes.
- Cleaning to a level required to protect public health.

PCS 7000 Oxidizing Disinfectant Cleaner also kills *C. difficile* spore form when used undiluted, ideally suited for outbreak, discharge and deep cleaning when required.