

Santex

Fabric Sanitizer
Sanitizante de Telas

Residual Sanitizer for Textiles

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Santex, when used in the final rinse, leaves behind a finish that is both self-sanitizing and bacteriostatic. This active antimicrobial finish kills newly acquired bacteria with a "Zone of Inhibition."

Santex continually eliminates 99.9% of infectious bacteria, unlike bleach, which stops working after textiles are removed from the wash-wheel.

Santex remains active on the textile surface, continuing to aid in the prevention of cross-contamination from both *Gram Negative* bacteria (ie. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*) and *Gram Positive* bacteria (ie. *Staph*), providing protection throughout the use cycle of uniforms, linens and other textiles.

KEY FEATURES:

- Reduces bacterial count by 99.9%
- Kills odor causing bacteria
- Effective against Strep, Staph & MRSA
- Remains active until laundered
- Won't irritate skin
- Won't harm fabrics

APPLICATIONS:

- Sheets, bedding, pads & comforters
- Scrubs, gowns & uniforms
- Drapes, curtains & room dividers
- Towels
- Athletic wear & uniforms

PERFECT FOR:

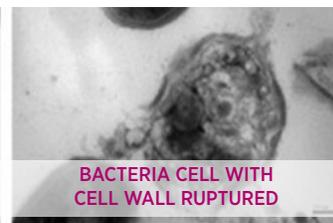
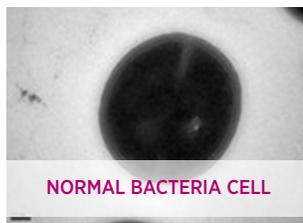
- Healthcare
- Institutional
- Sports Teams
- Day Cares
- Correctional Facilities
- Nursing Homes
- Schools
- Health Clubs
- Hotels

HOW DOES A RESIDUAL, SELF-SANITIZING FINISH WORK?

EPA Registered sanitizers for use on textiles are cationic quaternaries. These products electro-magnetically bond to the surface of textiles and remain active until they are laundered again (laundering with an anionic surfactant will release the quaternary). These products exhibit broad-spectrum efficacy proven across a wide range of bacteria. These treatments will continue to kill AT MINIMUM 99.9% of BACTERIA that has been NEWLY ACQUIRED from use and contamination.

WILL THE USE OF A TEXTILE SANITIZER HELP CREATE RESISTANT "SUPER BUGS"?

Unlike antibiotics, textile sanitizers do not attempt to selectively eliminate only certain bacteria. These cationic quaternaries utilize their electro-magnetic charge to disrupt the molecular structure of the bacterial cell walls, causing the cell wall to lose its electromagnetic bonds - ultimately rupturing the cell wall. This inactivates bacterial multiplication (no-growth).



This "broad-spectrum" mechanism is very important! Most in the medical community today believe that the recent proliferation of the "super bugs" and the antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria are a direct result of attempts to be selective in the elimination of some bacteria while sparing others (antibiotics). Textile sanitizers are designed to eliminate ALL newly-acquired bacteria on the surface. While some useful or harmless bacteria may be removed, this is essential in preventing mutations into "super bugs".

PACKAGING:
5 GALLONS

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:
Item Code: PB00EDM01AA
EPA Reg. No. 7048-8-42403



laundry



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USING AN EPA REGISTERED, RESIDUAL, SELF-SANITIZING TREATMENT FOR HEALTHCARE TEXTILES

Reducing the incidence of cross-contamination in the healthcare setting is a primary objective of all cleaning processes, especially healthcare laundry. Killing bacteria in the wash-wheel is the first step in creating a “safety zone”. If the proper procedures are followed, and the proper chemistry is utilized, the medical textiles should emerge from the wash-wheel “hygienically clean” (ie. free of vegetative pathogens).

Medical textiles begin the recontamination process virtually the instant they are removed from the washer. They are handled by employees, placed in to potentially contaminated carts, handled by workers wearing contaminated garments, staged in hallways where patients roam – and finally put in to service where they will be contaminated with bodily fluids and every imaginable form of bacteria, virus and spore.

In this contaminated state they will be collected – by hand. Frequently stored temporarily in hallways, elevators, storage rooms, etc. and then ultimately transferred back in to the laundry – by hand. The opportunity for cross-contamination is greatest during all of these processes – not in the wash-wheel! You need protection at the use-sites! It has long been known that the use of an EPA Registered textile sanitizer with residual, self-sanitizing capabilities will create a “Zone of Inhibition” on the surface of the fabric. This will kill 99.9% (at minimum) of newly acquired bacteria. Using Santex, in addition to good and hygienic laundering practices, will insure that you are not only getting clean textiles out of the dryer, but that you are significantly reducing the incidence of cross-contamination for patients, visitors and employees, during the use-cycle of these textiles.

HOW TO TEST FOR A “ZONE OF INHIBITION”?

AATCC TM1479 is a qualitative, zone of inhibition test adapted from the Kirby-Bauer test used in the medical field for decades. Both JIS L 1902 and ISO 20743 have qualitative sections modeled on AATCC TM147.

The bottom of a Petri dish is filled with nutrient agar that is streaked with the organism of interest. For textile substrates AATCC Test Method 147 is used, where a length of fabric is placed across a series of five streaks on a pour plate. After incubating for 24 hours, the technician measures the width of the zone of inhibition to either side of the sample at the top streak. Some antimicrobials, such as silver and quaternary ammonium silanes, have efficacy at the surface but do not diffuse at high enough rates to give a zone of inhibition.



The Image above shows the results of an AATCC TM147 test (the light colored streaks are the bacterial organism). For the treated sample, the area of no growth at the sample edge is called the zone of inhibition and reported in millimeters. Some samples will not show a zone of inhibition, but the streaks will stop at the edge of the sample; as long as there is no growth under the sample, the result will be reported as a pass and is commonly referred to as contact inhibition.

AATCC TM147 is quick (done over a 24-hour period), cheap, simple, and well-defined. Since the amount of antimicrobial present is usually based on the weight of the fabric, a light fabric may not show activity despite being appropriately treated, and diffusion seen in the test does not represent antimicrobial behavior in actual use.

The method provides a nice visual demonstration of inhibition.

laundry

