

What's New Newsletter?

New Center Pull Towels



von Drehle's innovative center pull dispenser system (patent pending) eliminates double feeding by dispensing a single towel at a time. This unique, water-tight dispenser accommodates all standard center pull towels up to 9" wide/9" diameter. This system meets HACCP requirements.

Ideal for restrooms, kitchens, food-preparation areas and other high-traffic locations where sanitation is important. With the hands-free dispenser, you use only the towel you touch, eliminating contamination. Each roll is perforated to deliver only one clean, dry, germ-free sheet at a time, to control usage and reduce waste.

VONDREHLE
CORPORATION

Water Soluble Detergent & Disinfectant

Powdered Detergent/Disinfectant is a phosphate-free, concentrated formulation designed to provide effective cleaning, deodorizing and disinfection specifically for hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions. Powdered Detergent/Disinfectant gently cleans and deodorizes walls, floors, sink tops, tables and chairs. Its disinfecting power kills HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), E. Coli, Salmonella Choleraeosis and many other bacteria on hard inanimate surfaces. Stearns developed Powdered Detergent/Disinfectant to be an environmentally responsible product. Its concentrated detergent is pre-measured and packaged in a 100% biodegradable water-soluble film that dissolves completely in water. Eliminate unpleasant odors by simply dropping one packet of Powdered Detergent/Disinfectant in one gallon of water and apply. Your work-place will be hospital-clean with a fresh lemon scent.



Pre-measured Sanitizer



Pre-measured in portion-controlled packets to create perfect strength solutions. Cold or hot disinfectant and sanitizer that does not require potable water rinse on glassware, cooking utensils, food equipment, etc. For use in restaurants, bars, food processing plants, dairies and hospitals.

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Harbor Bath Tissue



Harbor premium bath tissue is the ideal choice for customers who want just-like-home quality in an environmentally responsible product.

Consistently bright, soft and absorbent, it sets a new standard for bath tissue manufactured from 100 percent recycled fiber. Biodegradable

Harbor® premium bath tissue disintegrates rapidly, making it safe for use in septic systems, boats and motor homes.

Our 100 percent recycled bath tissue is made from a minimum 20 percent of post-consumer waste.

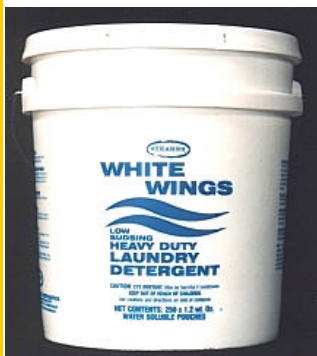


Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com

MyersSupply.com

White Wings Heavy Duty Laundry Detergent



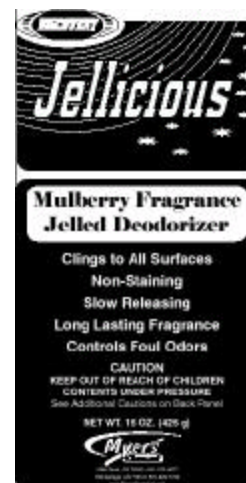
White Wings Heavy Duty Laundry Detergent is a powdered, low foaming, balanced blend of ingredients that assures brighter, cleaner clothes. It is designed for laundry use in industrial and home automatic washing equipment. White Wings is easily rinsed from fabrics. It contains no lye or strong caustic components. It can handle your toughest laundry problems at home or at work.

Stearns developed White Wings to be an environmentally responsible product. Its concentrated detergent is packed in water-soluble film that dissolves completely in water. This decreases the amount of waste that pollutes our environment. White Wings is also pre-measured. This means there will be no excess detergent (either in its production or application) to harm the environment.

When properly used, the ingredients of White Wings are broken down into simple compounds, which helps eliminate the suds and foam problems in our lakes and streams. It is also formulated to contain no phosphorus. Just add one water-soluble packet to your laundry for fresh, clean, and bright clothes.

Jellicious Jelled Deodorant

This unique jelled deodorant is designed to be used anywhere offensive odors are a problem. The clinging gel allows product to be applied on horizontal, vertical and irregularly shaped surfaces. Its slow releasing formulation continuously provides fragrance for extended periods of time. Then, the gel will totally evaporate. Reapply as necessary. Ideal for use on hard, nonporous surfaces. Spray on air conditioner filters, above doors, in trash receptacles and dumpsters, on walls, in port-a-toilets, above ceiling fans and behind toilets.



Silhouette® OptiServ™ Hands-Free



86500 Silhouette®
OptiServ™ Hands-Free

The OptiServ™ Hands-Free dispenser only requires you to touch your personal towel, thereby reducing the chance for cross-contamination from touching commonly used surfaces such as levers or buttons which makes it ideal for food preparation and healthcare environments. This high-capacity dispenser accommodates up to an 800-foot roll along with a 4-inch stub roll to optimize dispenser capacity and save maintenance time. With each pull of the slightly exposed towel, the OptiServ™ dispenses and cuts a pre-measured 11-inch towel for maximum usage control. ADA compliant when installed according to the Guidelines for Accessible Design.

Features/Benefits

- * Side-hinged door for ease when opening and loading the dispenser
- * Supports the principles of HACCP since there is no need to touch the dispenser for use
- * Unique stub roll feature that allows the fresh roll to self-start only after the stub roll is completely used

WAUSAUPAPER

What is pH

How does pH affect the cleaning power and corrosiveness of a product? pH (Potential of Hydrogen)

A measure of the degree of the acidity or the alkalinity of a solution as measured on a scale (pH scale) of 0 to 14. The midpoint of 7.0 on the pH scale represents neutrality, i.e., a "neutral" solution is neither acid nor alkaline. Numbers below 7.0 indicate acidity; numbers greater than 7.0 indicate alkalinity. It is important to understand that pH is a measure of intensity, and not capacity; i.e., pH indicates the intensity of alkalinity in the same way temperature tells how hot something is - but not how much heat the substance carries.

The pH scale is logarithmic which means that moving on (unit either way on the pH scale results in a 10 fold increase in the degree of alkalinity or acidity.

Some typical pH values are included in the following table

	pH	Product
	0-1	hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric acids
	1-2	phosphoric, sulfamic acids
ACIDIC	2.0	citrus fruit
	6.5	milk
NEUTRAL	7.0	
ALKALINE	8.0	eggs
	11.0	ammonia
	13-14	caustic soda, floor strippers

As a general rule of thumb, cleaning performance on typical oily soils is enhanced with an increase in pH. Some soils, for example hard water deposits, are best removed with acids.

Products at the two extremes (less than pH 1 or greater than pH 13) are extremely oppressive and corrosive. Examples include, sulfuric and hydrochloric acid on the acid end, and caustic soda on the alkaline end. Use solutions of phosphoric or sulfamic acid cleaners, typically in the pH range of slightly less than 2, may be described as "safe" acids comparison to the stronger acids. Of course, necessary safety precautions (eye and hand protection) as noted on the Material Safety Data Sheet should always be followed.

As an illustration of their non-aggressive behavior in comparison to stronger acids, products containing sulfamic or phosphoric acid were found to result in no chemical attack on nylon carpets. On the other hand, a hydrochloric or powder acid-based product would basically dissolve the fibers.

Other than the two pH extremes, the pH scale becomes secondary to the inherent properties of the specific chemical in terms of corrosiveness. As an example, the pH of carbonated cola soda (which contains phosphoric acid) is in the 2.5 range. A concentrated (35%) hydrogen peroxide solution has a pH of approximately 3.5. Carbonated cola soda may be slightly irritating to the eyes, causing no permanent damage. However, a 35% hydrogen peroxide solution will cause chemical burns to the skin or mucous membranes. Thus, it is not the pH factor alone that causes corrosion of products to surfaces.

Protect Yourself from Mold

After natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods, excess moisture and standing water contribute to the growth of mold in homes and other buildings. When returning to a home that has been flooded, be aware that mold may be present and may be a health risk for your family.

People at Greatest Risk from Mold

The following groups of people may be at greater risk than others for mold:

- * Infants and children
- * The elderly
- * People with asthma, allergies, and other respiratory (breathing) conditions
- * People with weakened immune systems (such as people with HIV infection, cancer patients taking chemotherapy, and people who have received an organ transplant)

Any person at risk from mold should not be in an area that is likely to be contaminated with mold.

Possible Health Effects of Mold Exposure

- * Stuffy nose, irritated eyes, or wheezing can occur in people who are sensitive to molds.
- * Wheezing, difficulty in breathing, and shortness of breath can be an allergic reaction to mold and can sometimes be severe.
- * Skin reactions can develop.
- * Mold infections can develop in the lungs of people with weakened immune systems and with chronic lung diseases such as obstructive lung disease.

Treating Symptoms of Mold Exposure

If you or your family members have health problems after exposure to mold, contact your doctor or other health care provider.

Recognizing Mold

You may recognize mold by:

- * Sight (Are the walls and ceiling discolored, or do they show signs of mold growth or water damage?)
- * Smell (Do you smell a bad odor, such as a musty, earthy smell or a foul stench?)

Note: Controlling moisture in your home is the most critical factor for preventing mold growth.

When you reenter your home, first dry out your house.(See the fact sheet for drying out your house, Reentering Your Flooded Home.) Mold spores may be present and can become airborne.

Taking Steps to Protect Yourself

Note: If the cleanup is a large job, you should consult or contract with a professional who is experienced in cleaning up mold. If it is a smaller job that you can do yourself, then take these precautions:

- * Protect your eyes with glasses or goggles.
- * Wear rubber boots and waterproof gloves during cleanup.
- * Wear outer clothing (long-sleeved shirts and long pants) that can be easily removed and laundered or discarded.
- * Shorten the amount of time you are in the area.
- * Minimize the spread of airborne spores by using work practices such as
 - o decreasing foot traffic in the area,
 - o avoiding dry sweeping,
 - o avoiding rapid movements (such as jerking or throwing moldy objects), and
 - o covering moldy objects when removing them.

Deciding Whether to Wear Respiratory Protection

Respirators are most commonly used in workplaces, where employer programs ensure that the correct type is selected and properly fitted. Employees in workplaces with such programs understand the limitations and whether they are physically capable of wearing a respirator. Homeowners using respirators for short periods don't have the support of a workplace program.

When wearing a respirator, please be aware of the following limitations:

- * People should check with their doctor to ensure that they are physically capable of wearing a respirator. Wearing a respirator can pose a health risk.
 - o For example, if a wearer has preexisting respiratory issues, the pressure drop created by a well-fitted respirator can put the wearer at risk.
- * Wearers should read the instructions that come with the respirator on how to get the best fit. Proper adjustment and fit is important to lessen leakage into the respirator.
- * Without proper training, wearers often use respirators for purposes for which the respirator was not intended. The N-95 respirator is designed to protect only against dusts and particles the size of mold spores with 95 percent or greater efficiency. (The N-95 is the respirator to use for mold clean-up if the decision has been made to wear one.)
- * Wearers are not protected from disinfectant vapors.
- * Wearers often think they are protected in hazardous areas when they are actually not protected.

Cleaning Up Mold

After drying out your house and taking protective measures, remove items that cannot be cleaned, and then clean your home and household items.

Removal and cleaning are important because even dead mold may cause allergic reactions in some people.

- * Make sure the working area is well ventilated.
- * Remove all porous items that have been wet for more than 48 hours and that cannot be thoroughly cleaned and dried. These items can remain a source of mold growth and should be removed from the home. When in doubt, take it out! However, homeowners may want to temporarily store items outside of the home until insurance claims can be filed. See recommendations by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- * Porous, noncleanable items include carpeting and carpet padding, upholstery, wallpaper, drywall, floor and ceiling tiles, insulation material, clothing, leather, paper, wood, or food.
- * Clean nonporous surfaces such as walls, floors, and counter surfaces with soap and water. (Use non-ammonia soap or detergent.) Use a stiff brush on rough surface materials such as concrete.
- * If you wish to disinfect, refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) document, A Brief Guide to Mold and Moisture in Your Home at <http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/images/moldguide.pdf>.

Preventing Mold from Coming Back

The key to preventing mold from coming back is to control moisture. Mold spores are found in outdoor air, so mold can grow again if conditions are suitable indoors. Previously damp areas must be kept completely dry.

- * Clean fabrics (curtains, upholstery, bedding, etc.) often and keep them dry.
- * Store clean fabric items in well-ventilated areas.
- * Reduce moisture in the air with dehumidifiers, open windows, or air conditioners, especially in hot weather.
- * Keep the humidity in your home between 40% and 60%. Humidity in the home can be measured with a household humidity sensor available at your local hardware store.
- * Reduce condensation on cold surfaces by insulating. Examples include insulating air-conditioning ducts, cold water pipes, etc.
- * Routinely check potential problem spots such as the bathroom and laundry for moisture and moldy odors.
- * Fix leaks in pipes, and investigate any damp areas around tubs and sinks.
- * Vacuum and clean surfaces frequently.
- * Seek the advice of a mold remediation company if mold growth persists.



10 Commandments of Carpet Care

1. Vacuum frequently and thoroughly. Most of the wear of carpeting is caused by dirt. Oily soils attract more oily soil and frequent vacuuming will reduce soil buildup.
2. Get at stains quickly, 99% of all stains can be removed by one cleaning agent or another if they are cleaned in the first few days. The longer a stain chemically reacts with the carpet the harder it will be to remove it.
3. Test carpet before scrubbing, extracting or spotting. All carpets are different. Some carpets are very sensitive to acid type cleaners and will lose their color quickly. Other carpet dyes are sensitive to harsh alkalis.
4. Use appropriate spotters starting with the mildest. Do not use harsh spotting agents unless absolutely necessary and always neutralize high alkaline or high acid cleaners after use.
5. Never dig or brush spots. The proper procedure is to scrape the spot towards the middle and then tamp the spot into the white towel or cloth using a brush or other tamping devices. A meat tenderizer makes a great tamping tool.
6. Do not overuse detergents, shampoos or spotters. Too much detergent will result in residual left in the carpet that even thorough vacuuming may not remove.
7. Do not overwet carpet. Our carpet detergents are chemically active enough so they do not need a tremendous amount of wetting. Over-wetting can cause brownout, carpet shrinkage, adhesion problems and all other kinds of nightmares.
8. Extract residual if possible. Rotary scrubbing will clean the carpet fibers the best by encapsulating dirt and detergent residue, which powders off the carpet. Periodic extraction will flush out this dirt and other organisms deep in the carpet.
9. Never "coat" a dirty or spotty carpet. After scrubbing or extracting a dirty carpet, if you are not satisfied with the results, do not apply a coat of carpet protector as this will result in "gluing in the dirt" making it harder to remove it the next time. Either re-scrub or extract the carpet or leave the carpet until the next cleaning cycle before you coat.
10. Vacuum frequently and thoroughly. It is so important it deserves two recommendations. Vacuum frequently and thoroughly. It is so important it deserves two recommendations.

New B-Gone Carpet Spotter

B-GONE is a powerful water based spot and stain remover containing degreasers and surfactants that rapidly clean without damaging fabrics or leaving a residue. Contains an odor modifier which destroys noxious odors and leaves a pleasant fragrance. Upside-down valve is quick and easy to use. Just point and shoot. This product will not harm most fibers, but test in an inconspicuous area for colorfastness prior to use, especially on white or light colored carpeting.



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Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com