

What's New Newsletter?

The New Sterilray

Healthy Environment Innovations introduces the Sterilray™ sanitation wand. This revolutionary system is 10,000 times more effective in 1/10 second than chemical cleaners are in five to ten minutes. Exposure to disease and pathogens is a constantly increasing concern for industries throughout the world. Sterilray from Healthy Environment Innovations kills 99.99% of viruses and bacteria with the sweep of a wand. The process is effective, dry, non toxic and extremely fast.



- Chemical sanitizing requires surfaces to remain wet for many minutes to be effective.
- Sterilray sanitizes surfaces in 1/10th of a second.*
- Sterilray sanitizes a large room in minutes and a small space instantly.
- Safe to use around food.
- No chemical smell.
- Eliminates odors.
- Easy to use.
- Requires a very short cleaning time.
- Environmentally friendly.
- Will not stain or fade.
- No harmful chemicals or fumes.

*Virucidal against: Noroviruses (FCV as surrogate) provisionally described as “Norwalk-like viruses” are highly contagious causing acute gastroenteritis in people; Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe diarrhea among children; Influenza Type A (Human Corona virus HCV) infect humans and include the common cold, rhinoviruses and crossover viruses such as SARS (SARS-CoV) and avian influenza A. Other viruses are being tested. Tested as a disinfectant for Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella choleraesuis.

Disinfectant Your Laundry With Quadra D

Quadra-D solid laundry detergent is a EPA registered disinfectant for healthcare, lodging and commercial laundries. This solid laundry detergent provides effective cleaning with enzymatic activity, activated destaining and fabric restoration. Bleaching can be done in the wash cycle, reducing processing time and cost. Our revolutionary fabric restorative system, ColorClear, removes split microfibers that can dull and “grey out” colored fabrics. Can be used in single component or multi-component laundry system. Our products are designed to keep your linen fresh while reducing risks associated with the health care business, such as nosocomial infection and cross-contamination between patients.



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BLAST OFF No-Rinse / No Scrub Liquifying Stripper



A 55% active speed stripper that easily cuts through multi-layers of burnished floor finish. This “true” no rinse stripper does not contain potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, yet, is the fastest working liquifier on the market. Low foaming, no scrub and no rinse features make this product a must for all professional floor care systems.

For the rapid removal of all floor finishes & waxes from resilient flooring including: vinyl, vinyl asbestos, vinyl composition, asphalt, linoleum, and rubber tiles. Also ideal for finished non-resilients such as: terrazzo, marble, ceramic, quarry tile, concrete, and poured epoxy flooring.

Dilution: 16 to 32 oz. per gallon of water.

Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com

MyersSupply.com

Super Nova 34 Dramatic Cost Savings



Super Nova 34 in comparison to conventional floor care programs. Based on labor & product for 10,000 sq.ft. of maintainable area. Super Nova 34 reduced floor care cost by 60%.

What makes Super Nova 34 Better?

MPS 77 POLYMER TECHNOLOGY

Discovery Floor Finishes incorporates our exclusive MPS 77 polymer technology. Conventional finishes use a minimum number of crosslinks to build gloss and durability to the finish film. Using highly cross-linked / maxi- particle size polymers, Discovery Floor Finishes builds maximum gloss 40% faster than conventional floor finishes.

SUPER HIGH SOLIDS FORMULATIONS

This high solids formulation achieves its ultimate gloss from fewer coats of finish application, saving product and labor cost. With our unique bonding structure, SuperNova 34 produces an exceptional wet-look gloss from as few as three coats of finish that previously would require 5 or more coats of conventional floor finish to achieve.

SUPERIOR LEVELING CHARACTERISTICS

Many high solids finishes have historically been prone to inconsistent leveling, with special training being needed to apply the product correctly. Super Nov 34 offers superior leveling characteristic, enabling any personnel to apply the product with a minimum of training.

ADVANCED WEAR AND DURABILITY

Super Nova 34 is the ideal finish for high traffic environments. Combining MPS 77 polymer technology with modified waxes and highly purified white resins, Super Nova 34 achieves outstanding wear characteristics with superior durability.

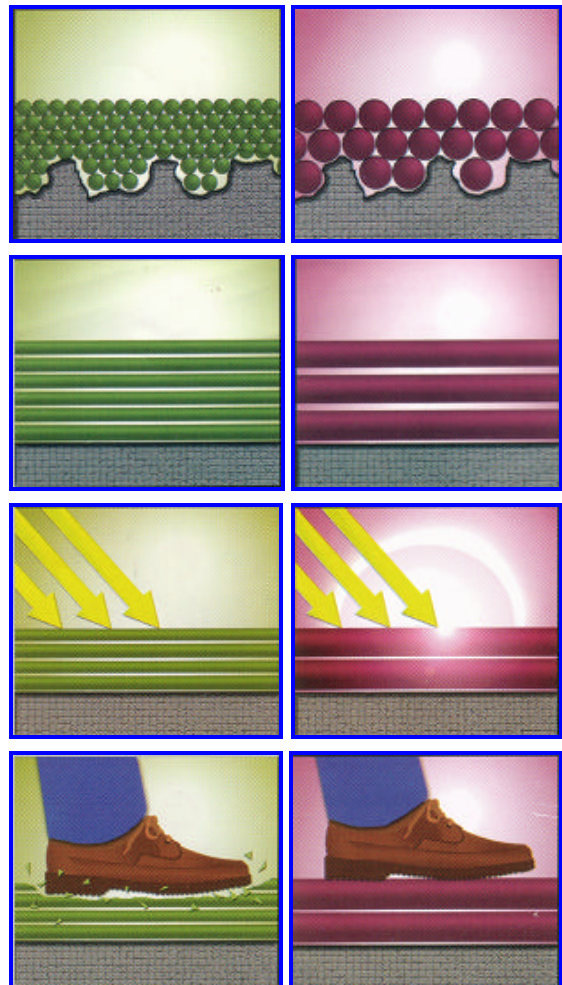


Super Nova 34

- Reduces labor cost for floor finish restoration by up to 60%
- Achieves maximum “wet-look” gloss with fewer coats
- Enhanced leveling
- Unmatched “off the mop” gloss with extended gloss retention
- Pure white appearance
- Exceptional gloss enhancement with Ultra
- High Speed maintenance; designed for electric, battery & propane equipment from 1500– 3000 RPM

Conventional Floor Finish

Super Nova 34



SLOAN VALVE INTRODUCES WATER FREE URINAL

BRINGING WATER CONSERVATION TO A NEW LEVEL

FRANKLIN PARK, IL — Sloan Valve Company adds touchless Waterfree Urinals to its family of conservation solutions to help architects, engineers, contractors and building owners achieve their water conservation goals with restroom products from a single source.

Model WES-1000 Waterfree Urinal is constructed of vitreous china and is a wall hung, wall outlet unit. Its larger "footprint" is ideal for most retrofits. The WES-1000 provides clean lines for both a pleasing appearance and easy cleaning. Standard color is white and is available in other colors. The waterfree urinal complies with ADA, ANSI/ASME A112.19.2M-1998 and A117.1 (Section 605.2) for Vitreous China fixtures and with IAPMO IGC 161-2000 and CSA.

The Waterfree Urinals use a proprietary cartridge installed at the base of the urinal, which holds a sealant liquid. When urine flows into the cartridge, the liquid forms a barrier between the open air above and the urine below, preventing any odors from escaping. In addition, the cartridge filters sediment, allowing the remaining urine to pass freely down a standard drain. The Waterfree Urinals feature touch-free hygienic operation; vandal-resistance due to elimination of the flush valve; minimal cleaning; easy maintenance; and accommodates and adapts to existing drain outlets.

Sloan Valve Company is the world's leading manufacturer of water-conserving plumbing systems and has been in operation since 1906. Headquartered in Franklin Park, Illinois, the company manufactures plumbing products for commercial, industrial, and institutional markets worldwide.

SLOAN WATERFREE TECHNOLOGY

There are four primary functions of the cartridge system. First, the cartridge acts as a funnel, allowing liquid from the bowl to flow into the cartridge. Second, the cartridge holds the sealant liquid. As liquid waste enters the cartridge, our sealant liquid creates a barrier between the waste and open air, thus eliminating all odors. Third, the cartridge acts as a filter for uric sediment. Much of the sediment that can cause drainage pipe corrosion is trapped at the bottom of the cartridge. Fourth, the cartridge allows the remaining waste to be freely disposed of down the drain.



Heavy-Duty Cartridge

The cartridge is the main component and is installed at the base of the urinal. A biodegradable sealant liquid is contained within the cartridge. A barrier is formed between the drain and the open air by the liquid sealant, eliminating odors. The cartridge is designed to collect uric sediment, the remaining liquid, which is non-corrosive and free of hard water, is allowed to flow into the drainage pipe. The result: no wasted water and an odor-free environment. Maintenance is performed by replacing the cartridge after 7000 uses with a provided key.

WES-150 Waterfree Urinal Cartridge Kit from Sloan

The replaceable and biodegradable, liquid-sealed cartridge filters waste so liquids enter the drain and sediments are collected for disposal when the cartridge is replaced after 6,000 to 7,000 uses. Multiplying each use by 1.6 gallons of water (to compare to low-flow toilets) or by 3.5 (to compare to older units) shows a savings of 9,600 to 24,500 gallons of water.

Features and Benefits:

- Uses no water
- Mechanical-free design
- Patented, Sealed Locking Cartridge
- Biodegradable Cartridge Sealant Liquid eliminates all odors
- Improved hygiene and safety
- Reduced water and sewer costs
- Water supply piping not required
- Easy installation and replacement

Eight Myths of Vacuuming

Are you an informed consumer? Consider these eight myths, and corresponding truths, about vacuuming:

Myth #1: Amps Mean Performance

Amps is a measure of electrical current, not vacuuming performance. Measuring a vacuum cleaner's performance based on amps is like buying a car based on how much gas it guzzles. The design of the entire machine and how it handles and controls airflow and incorporates filtration determines its quality, not the electrical energy it consumes.

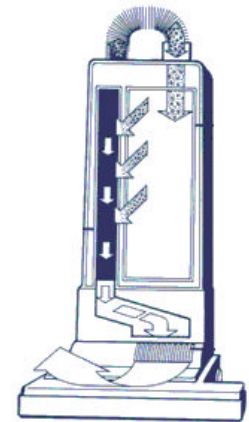
Independent soil removal ("particles in") and indoor air quality ("particles out") testing of vacuum cleaners has been done by the Carpet & Rug Institute. Look for their "Green Label" program and criteria for vacuum cleaners. They also list "Green Label" approved vacuums on their Web site. (See the Quick Links below.)

Myth #2: Everyone Needs HEPA

HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) is a technical definition that refers to a filter that will remove not less than 99.97% of 0.3 micron diameter particles or larger from the air that passes through it.

You need to have the fewest particles released or driven into the air — regardless of whether that vacuum is HEPA or not. Some microfiltered systems accomplish this just as well as some systems called HEPA. Find out what the "particles out" are, and you'll have the all-important information you need.

Keep in mind that even high-end HEPA-filtered vacuums may still be driving dust airborne by the impact of a beater brush against the carpet. With uprights or canisters equipped with power heads, the critical information to have is how much airflow and lift are occurring at the beater brush / floor interface to help determine whether or not particles are being pulled into the vacuum or driven airborne. The extra-wide orifice on some upright vacuums and power nozzles results in greatly diminished suction at the tool head and poor soil capture.



Myth #3: Picking Up a "Bowling Ball" Shows Cleaning Power

The bowling ball trick is just that — a trick. This sales technique is based on the power of a suction cup. Have you ever stuck a suction cup on a mirror and tried to remove it by pulling directly away from the mirror? It's hard to do. Why? Once a seal is created on a smooth surface, the seal is difficult to break. Does a vacuum tool's ability to form a seal around a bowling ball and pick it up like a suction cup have anything to do with how well the vacuum can remove soil from a surface? No!

Myth #4: All Vacuum Bags are the Same

Again, not true. Multi-ply microfilters greatly increase vacuum efficiency over generic single-ply paper filters. For this reason, microfilters are now increasingly used in commercial vacuuming applications. Microfilter bags have greater media density and thus capture far more fine dust. One-ply generic bags have relatively large pores that permit fine dust to escape, lowering indoor air quality, increasing health risks and the need for dusting.

Also, filter bag size does matter. The greater the "area" of the filter media, the longer airflow, suction and cleaning can be sustained. For this reason, at least one major manufacturer of vacuum cleaners promotes its filters by measuring and publishing the total area — in square inches or centimeters — of its filter bag media.



Myth #5: All Vacuum Belts are the Same

Not all vacuum belts are created equal. A cheap vacuum belt will stretch, slip and wear out quickly, whereas a high-quality belt is geared or sprocketed like an automobile timing belt, and can literally last for years. In addition, geared/sprocketed belts do not slip, ensuring better and more consistent soil pickup and removal. Sprocketed belts help ensure better overall performance, and enable you to spend more time cleaning and less time changing belts.

Myth #6: Cyclonic Systems Do Not Use Filters & Require Less Maintenance

Virtually all cyclonic or bagless vacuuming systems use a final filter to catch the dust that cyclonic filtration cannot remove from the airflow. This is often a HEPA media filter. This final filter will require regular cleaning or replacement to ensure optimal performance. If you fail to perform the needed filter maintenance, the vacuum will not perform as intended. The cost of replacing the final filter may equal or exceed the cost of using conventional bag filter media. The quality of cyclonic systems varies widely. Do your homework and request the all-important "particles in, particles out" information in the form of test data from the manufacturer to determine overall performance.

Some vacuum cleaners are actually designed to produce cyclonic airflow even with conventional microfilters. Ribbed panels in the filter containment area create a rotating column of air inside the filter bag so soil is deposited evenly on the sidewalls of the filter where it has the greatest surface area, ensuring sustained airflow longer.

Myth #7: All Vacuum Cleaners Have Similar Design Features and are Equally Easy to Use

Ergonomic design, weight and other factors affecting ease of use vary widely among vacuum cleaners. Handle weight is a critical factor with uprights, as is ease of rolling and maneuverability.

Canister vacuums vary widely in shape and design affecting usability. One model balances the weight primarily over the large rear wheels to facilitate nimble handling and ease of pulling. Some canisters trip over power cords, while others roll over such obstacles easily. Design and weight distribution makes the difference.

Backpack vacuums now weigh in at less than 10 pounds, with precision suspension systems that distribute the weight across the hips and not the shoulders for ideal balance and maneuverability. One manufacturer produces a backpack vacuum station that enables the operator to simply back into the "port" and slip on the backpack without lifting it.



Myth #8: Suction Alone Makes a Vacuum Work Well

Actually, it's the entire vacuum system that makes it effective — or not.

There are four key benchmarks to use in evaluating a vacuuming system:

A) Airflow

Airflow is the amount or volume of air moving through the vacuum, usually measured in cubic feet per minute (CFM). The amount of air moving through a vacuum affects the amount of soil that can be carried along by the airflow and contained in the vacuum's filtration.

B) Lift

Lift, also known as static lift or water lift, is the ability of the vacuum's airflow to lift dirt. It is typically measured in "inches of lift" determined by how many inches the vacuum cleaner's airflow can pull water up a tube in a lab test.

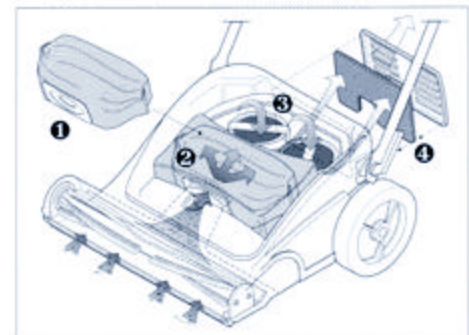
The higher the two numbers — airflow and lift — are, the better, since this combination largely determines the vacuum's ability to pull "particles in".

C) Filtration

Filtration captures the soils and is mainly responsible for reducing "particles out". Filtration must be designed and proportioned to work with the vacuum's airflow and lift so that the particles are stopped but not the airflow.

D) Design

In some cases, good vacuuming potential and/or filtration are defeated by poor design. Examples of poor design include a tool orifice that lowers air velocity by being too wide (many beater brushes require an excessively wide tool orifice that reduces suction significantly) and body tolerances that allow dust to leak from non-filter areas.



Bacteria in Household Dust May Trigger Asthma Symptoms

New research shows that bacteria lurking in household dust produce chemicals that may trigger asthma and asthma-related symptoms such as wheezing. These bacterial chemicals, called endotoxins, particularly those found on bedroom floors, were linked with increased respiratory problems in adults. This study, supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), a part of the National Institutes of Health, is the first nationwide study of endotoxins in the household environment, and it involved analysis of more than 2,500 dust samples from 831 homes across the U.S.

Researchers at NIEHS and the University of Iowa found a strong association between endotoxin levels and the prevalence of diagnosed asthma, asthma symptoms, asthma medication use, and wheezing. These relationships were strongest for bedroom floor and bedding dust. Households with higher endotoxin concentrations experienced higher prevalence of respiratory symptoms.

Endotoxins are found in the cell wall of bacteria and are only released when bacteria ruptures or disintegrates. Because bacteria can be found everywhere in the home, the likelihood of their release is high. Once released, endotoxins can cause inflammation of the airways and lead to asthma symptoms.

The study, published online in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, was conducted using samples from The National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing (NSLAH).

Two research assistants visited each household, administered a detailed questionnaire, conducted a home inspection, and used a standardized protocol to collect samples. Dust samples were collected from bedroom, kitchen and living room floors, bedding, and upholstered furniture and assayed for endotoxin. A disease association analysis was performed to correlate endotoxin concentrations to specific health outcomes.

"When we analyzed the dust samples, we found that kitchen and living room floors had the highest concentrations of endotoxin," said Darryl C. Zeldin, M.D., a Senior Investigator at NIEHS. "However, when we looked at where the health impact of the dust was the most significant, we found that the likelihood of having recent asthma symptoms was nearly three times greater among individuals with exposure to high levels of endotoxin in the bedroom."

The researchers found that all dust samples contained detectable levels of endotoxin. The average concentration of endotoxin ranged from 80.5 units per milligram of dust on kitchen floors to 18.7 on bedding. Family room floors had endotoxin concentrations of 63.9 units per milligram of dust; sofas had concentration levels at 44.8; and 35.3 units on bedroom floors.

"Interestingly, endotoxin exposure worsens asthma symptoms in adults, regardless of whether an individual has allergies or not," said Peter S. Thorne, Ph.D., a researcher at the University of Iowa and lead author on the paper. "This suggests that exposure to endotoxin increases asthma risk even in non-allergic individuals."

Since the mid 1960s, researchers knew that house dust contains endotoxin, but it is only within the last five years that they began to understand the impact of household endotoxin on human health. Knowing what triggers asthma, whether it is endotoxins or something else, may help a physician better prevent or treat symptoms.

"This study implies that it is not just the concentration of the endotoxin that matters," added Dr. Schwartz, Director of NIEHS. "Understanding how factors such as duration of exposure, timing of the exposure, and genetic factors, contribute to the development of diseases like asthma will lead to new insights into how to prevent and treat this important disease." NIEHS is implementing new studies to better understand the role that the indoor environment plays in the development and severity of asthma.

Source:

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) — The Nation's Medical Research Agency — includes 27 Institutes and Centers and is a component of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is the primary Federal agency for conducting and supporting basic, clinical, and translational medical research, and investigates the causes, treatments, and cures for both common and rare diseases. For more information about NIH and its programs, visit National Institutes of Health.

NIEHS, a component of the National Institutes of Health, supports research to understand the effects of the environment on human health. For more information visit NIEHS. www.niehs.nih.gov/airborne/



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