

What's New Newsletter?

New Valu Line Trash Bags



Tired of raising plastic prices try our new Valu Line. The high molecular weight of the High Density Polyethylene resin allows us to produce can liners that are approximately one-half the weight of traditional can liners with the same capacity. This use of fewer raw materials is ecologically sound and helps contribute to overall source reduction by returning less plastic to our environment. They are puncture resistant, possess impressive film strength and perform under temperature extremes of -40°F to 212°F. As an added bonus, the formulation of the high density bag confines odors.

Anti-Microbial Green Scrub Pads

Anti-Microbial Green Pad: Anti-Microbial treatment throughout the pad inhibits the growth of odor causing bacteria, fungus, mold and mildew in the pad. Ideal for cleaning vegetables, desks, counters, stairways, walls, railings, floors, maintenance equipment and kitchens.



The Amazing Sponge

Use the Amazing Sponge all over the house - from crayon marks on the walls to scuff marks on the floors. You can even use it outside the house on patio furniture, car interiors, car wheels, and much, much more.



First, wet the Amazing Sponge with water, and then squeeze out the excess. It should be a little damp for use. Remember, this is an eraser - not a sponge. Excess water is squeezed out so that it doesn't end up on other surfaces. The water is essential to the cleaning

action as it helps the Amazing Sponge "stick" to the surface. And, it does all this with just water alone! Next, gently rub the Amazing Sponge on the surface to remove tough dirt and grime. The Amazing Sponge works over and over again until it eventually wears away - just like an eraser. Throw away after multiple uses. The Amazing Sponge is a highly effective cleaning tool. Test first on an inconspicuous spot with light pressure to see if surface may scratch or dull. Not recommended for use on surfaces that are polished or glossy. Do not use with chlorine bleach.

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The **Dubl-Serv®** 2-roll side-by-side tissue dispenser will accommodate OptiCore™ tissue products for controlled-use dispensing and optimum savings in maintenance time and costs. The Dubl-Serv® is designed for high-capacity applications and features a locking cover to prevent product pilferage and waste. When installed according to the ADA guidelines, this Dubl-Serv® dispenser is ADA Title III compliant.



The **Revolution™** 3-roll tissue dispenser is designed for high-capacity controlled-use dispensing of OptiCore™ tissue products. When one roll of tissue is used, simply turn the dial to advance to the next roll. The OptiCore™ technology ensures the maximum use of each roll in the Revolution™ dispenser to save maintenance time and costs. The Revolution™ is ADA Title III compliant

Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com

MyersSupply.com

Floor Pads Shine Under Pressure

Developed to replace polish brushes used on low-speed equipment, floor pads give increased flexibility to a floor maintenance program.

If one pad doesn't produce the results needed, simply try a different color pad. Light-colored pads are least aggressive and are usually used for polishing. The most aggressive pad is black and is used in stripping procedures.



A pad's aggressiveness is related to the number of resin "rocks" on the pad's surface and the type of synthetic or natural fiber used in the pad's construction. Manufacturers dip pads in (or brush pads with) a resin solution to hold the fibers together. When the resin dries, it leaves small resin "rocks" on the fibers.

Pig's hair is a natural fiber used in pad manufacture that is popular with many floor care professionals. Rubberized pads are also available for high-speed burnishing.

Three variables affect the way a buffer performs: downward pad pressure, pad contact area and pad speed. These variables are best described by heat-generating potential. For example, propane buffers generally produce the greatest heat at 3,000 rpm, with full pad contact at high pad pressures.

Too Fast and Hot

Altering the aggressiveness of the pad can offset deficiencies in pad pressure and pad contact area. Overly aggressive pads may produce the desired heat but may leave circles in the floor finish. Powdering of floor finish is also a characteristic of using an excessively aggressive pad.

Many manufacturers design pads for specific types of equipment, such as propane and battery buffers. Ask your distributor or manufacturer for a recommendation when purchasing floor pads, and be sure to tell them what type of buffing equipment and floor finish your crew uses.

When choosing a pad for a cleaning operation such as automatic scrubbing, the least aggressive floor pad that does a satisfactory job should be used to help prevent damage to the floor shine. Many cleaning chemicals, especially non-neutral cleaners, can temporarily soften floor polish.

Pre-burnish pads for use with propane equipment have become popular where there is light floor soiling. Using these pads can be more time efficient than automatic scrubbing, and they can be used in rotation with automatic scrubbing in some floor maintenance programs.

There are two ways to construct a floor pad. Some manufacturers use a layered design in which pad fibers lie roughly parallel to the floor. Pads that have fibers running vertically can deteriorate 50 percent faster. This is a result of pad wear on the looped ends of the fibers, eroding the pad structurally.

Shake and Brush to Clean

Polishing pads should be cleaned often to eliminate build-up that can scratch the floor polish. Clean pads by removing them from the machine and shaking them in a plastic bag to remove dust and imbedded debris. Pads can also be brushed with a stiff plastic bristle brush.

Cleaning and stripping pads can be cleaned by soaking them in a light stripper solution for five minutes, then brushing them with a stiff brush while rinsing with clear water. Be sure your crew always wears protective clothing when working with stripper solution.

Even though a used pad can be cleaned, it doesn't mean that it will always produce the same results as a new pad. Pads begin to lose their resin rocks as the pad is used. Be careful to avoid overusing them.

Floor pads do have their limitations. Uneven floors are best cleaned and stripped with a floor brush on a low-speed machine or automatic scrubber. Ordinarily, uneven floors are maintained with a low-speed program, eliminating the need for high-speed equipment.

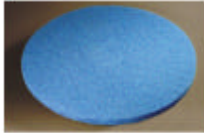
Have your crew test pads to find the best one for the floor care procedures they perform. Finding the best pad for your equipment and floor polish can determine the success your staff has in maintaining good-looking, clean floors.

By Darin Hargraves

Polishing Pads



White Polishing: This popular extra fine pad is formulated for polishing clean, dry floors. A fine water mist is used to produce a high gloss wet look. This thick pad is ideal for polishing soft waves on wood floors. Use with 350 - 800 RPM machines.



Blue Velvet: Removes black marks without removing the finish. Achieves a higher gloss level in heavy traffic areas. The USH Pad will yield more time between recoating. Use with machines up to 3000 RPM.



Hair Blend Light: A controlled blend of Polyester and natural hair fibers makes this a versatile UHS Pad. The lubricating effect of natural hair produces the wet look finish while providing strength and durability. Use with machines up to 3000 RPM.



Hair Blend Heavy: This is an aggressive burnishing pad that combines a heavy blend of natural hair with the proper amount of synthetic fiber. Best suited for medium to hard finishes with speeds of 1500 to 3000 RPM.



Hair Blend Extra Heavy: This is the most aggressive burnishing pad available. The ideal combination of natural hair and synthetic fiber to provide a "wet-look" shine. Best suited for hard finishes with speeds up to 3000 RPM.

Cleaning Pads



Red Buffing: Restores gloss while removing scuff marks and dirt on medium traffic areas. Can be used dry or spray buffing to produce a sparkling shine. Ideal for automatic scrubbing. Use with 350 - 800 RPM machines.



Blue Cleaning: This pad is designed for wet scrubbing or medium-duty spray cleaning. Removes heavy dirt and scuff marks on most floor surfaces. This pad will remove the top layer of floor finish. Use with 175 - 350 RPM machines.



Green Cleaning: Our toughest duty, most aggressive scrubbing pad for heavily soiled areas. Best when used for wet scrubbing or light stripping. Very durable and long lasting. Use with 175 - 300 RPM machines.

Stripping Pads



Black Stripping: Our most popular stripping pad designed for heavy-duty wet stripping. Very aggressive texture to remove wax, dirt and any finish. Tough, durable and built to perform. Use with 175 - 300 RPM machines.



Emerald Hy Pro: Maximum abrasive content, tear resistant and long wearing. Wide open mesh construction allows solutions to flow through without loading and build up. Highly aggressive, 5/8" thick is the toughest of them all. Use with 175 - 300 RPM machines.

The Principles of T.A.C.T. in Carpet Care

Because different areas of a building's carpet have different cleaning requirements based on the amount of foot traffic and the amount and type of debris that is tracked through, you have good reason to implement a carpet maintenance program. A disciplined, well-organized carpet maintenance program quickly and efficiently provides:

- * Measurable cost savings;
- * noticeable environmental cleanliness; and
- * clean-looking (and clean) carpets.

If you do decide to complete a carpet care program, then you need to fully understand the role of TACT (temperature, agitation, chemical, time).



What is TACT?

An acronym that you probably know well, TACT refers to the four basic elements of carpet maintenance—temperature, agitation, chemical, time. Some cleaning methods use just one of these four elements (vacuuming, for example, relies solely on agitation—yes, suction is a form of agitation). Some use ample amounts of all four elements (deep extraction, for example). Still others use all of the elements but allow one to compensate for another (The Penetrator™ channels technology, for example, allows improved agitation to compensate for using less hot water).

When used together, the four elements of TACT offer the greatest amount of cleaning power possible for your carpet; but they can also negatively impact your facility by keeping your carpets out of service longer. To make TACT work for you, it's important to find a way to maximize the four elements of TACT while also maximizing your ability to use your facility and your facility's carpets.



"T" is for time

If you're using any method of wet cleaning on your carpet, time refers to the duration you must let your pre-sprayed chemical dwell on the carpet to emulsify the soil. This is often anywhere from five to 15 minutes depending on what the chemical bottle suggests. Time also refers to the duration your carpet will be out of service while it dries. This is often anywhere from 15 minutes to many hours.

When you look at time in this way, it is one element of TACT that you maximize by minimizing. Look at wet cleaning solutions that can clean your carpet with less dry time—and less carpet out-of-service time.

But let's look at time in another light. Windsor recently completed market research aimed at those responsible for keeping a facility's carpet clean. Nearly 100 percent of respondents indicated that they wished their carpet looked better. As we told our survey respondents, the reality is that if you don't take the time to implement a complete carpet maintenance program your carpets simply won't look as good as they could or should. Too often, when a carpet doesn't appear clean, the carpet itself is blamed for not wearing properly. In reality, the problem is that no one took the time to properly care for and maintain it.

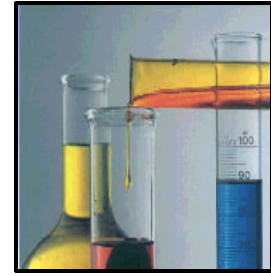
"A" is for agitation

Agitation generally refers to the physical rubbing away of the dirt from the carpet. Vacuuming is one of the most common forms of such agitation, and it's an integral part of TACT. In fact, daily vacuuming can remove up to 80 percent of all dry soil in carpet and prevent it from settling into the carpet fiber, thereby maximizing this element of TACT.

But agitation also provides the mixing and spreading of the moisture and the chemical component you use on your carpet when using any form of wet cleaning. Proper chemistry—the right combination of chemical and water—will result in a cleaner carpet that has less of a chance of resoiling.

"C" is for chemical

The "C" in TACT stands for chemical—as in the chemical you use on the carpet to loosen dirt and help remove stains when wet cleaning. The objective is to use the chemical to emulsify the soil and debris and/or assist in separating it from the carpet fiber. There are three primary types of chemicals you likely use on carpet:



- * Alkaline—most carpet cleaning chemicals are alkaline because alkaline cleans acid, which is what most soil is made of. Because alkaline attracts soil, which is how it cleans it, it's sometimes important to use an acidic rinse to return a carpet to a neutral state. It's always a good practice to rinse/flush the chemical from the carpet during cleaning. If you don't, you'll experience re-soiling.
- * Tannin—this type of chemical can have many names but is basically an acidic chemical that can be used either for spotting or as a rinse aid.
- * Enzymes—enzymes work particularly well on protein stains, such as food or body fluids.

Regardless of what chemical you are using, it is recommended that you pre-spray your chemical and allow it time to dwell. Otherwise, your chemical will not be as effective as it could be, and you won't be maximizing this element of TACT.

"T" is for temperature

It is widely accepted that, when wet cleaning a carpet, hot water cleans better than cold water. That's because heat helps to break up stain compounds, and it helps to activate the chemicals you use to clean your carpet.

But what's hot? With the exception of some specialty carpet, Olefin has the lowest melting point of any common carpet fiber at approximately 300 degrees Fahrenheit, which, of course, is hotter than is practical. Using a top temperature of approximately 140 degrees Fahrenheit is a good practice and will help you maximize this element of TACT.

Keep in mind that the glue holding the carpet in place may be impacted by high temperatures—particularly if it's been installed improperly.



Learning to TACT

The Windsor Rombus is a great example of how you can maximize the four elements of TACT while simultaneously maximizing your ability to use your facility and your facility's carpet.

The Rombus allows improved agitation to compensate for using less hot water. More specifically, Rombus agitates with two counter-rotating, specially designed fabric rollers. These fabric rollers create agitation and physically wipe the soil from the carpet. With the use of less water and chemical. As for time, Rombus leaves clean carpets ready to use in 10 minutes or less.

TACT should be considered a cleaning equation which should be kept in balance in order for effective cleaning to take place. If one of the TACT components is not to optimum level, it probably will need to be compensated by a higher amount of one or more of the other components to maximize cleaning efficiency.

To learn more about TACT, or how to incorporate TACT into your carpet maintenance program contact us at 501-372-6677 in Little Rock or 501-623-7742 for Hot Springs.

Selecting The Correct Wet Mop

Construction

Looped End:

Looped ends add longer life and better performance to wet mops. Looped ends allow for an open more absorbent twist that does not lint, fray or unravel. Ideal when a facility wants to launder their wet mops.



Cut End:

Popular because of their low initial cost. Functional and affordable, they are ideal for almost any application from general mopping to applying finishes.

Headbands:

Available in 1 1/4" and 5" widths. Extra stitching holds mop strands securely. All headbands on looped end wet mops are color coded by size for quick identification of inventory and department use separation.

Tailbands:

Tailbands improve coverage control. They enable the mop to cover a wider path saving time and labor. Tailbands prevent tangling and permit laundering.

Yarn Types

Cotton:

Cotton fibers are popular because of their low initial cost, limited shrinkage and great absorption. Cotton picks up 2 to 3 times its weight. We offer several piles of cotton each designed for particular tasks from everyday mopping to highly abrasive surfaces.

Rayon:

Rayon fibers have fast absorption. They are mildew resistant, lint less and dry fast. Rayon is designed to pick up 6 to 7 times its weight but it has no retention capabilities and, therefore, is an excellent finish mop.

Blends:

Blends combine all the advantages of several different fibers to provide the ideal balance of price, performance and appearance. Highly absorbent. Blends pick up and hold 6 to 7 times their weight. They require no break-in.

Wet Mop Fiber Characteristics					
Type of Fiber		Liquid Pick-Up	Liquid Retention	Abrasion Resistance	Tensile Strength (wet)
COTTON	Unlaundered	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good
	Laundered	Good	Good	Fair	Good
RAYON		Very Good	Good	Poor	Good
ACRYLIC		Poor	Poor	Good	Good
POLYESTER		Poor	Poor	Good	Good
BLEND	Unlaundered	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Laundered (cotton, rayon, looped end)	Very Good	Very Good	Good	Good
Anti Microbial - Looped End	Laundered (cotton, rayon, poly-acrylic)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good



Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com