

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FOR THE SICK ROOM: All utensils, such as bedpans, urinals, etc., wash with a solution of 3 ounces of disinfectant to one-half gallon of water.

FOR BOILING CLOTHING AND LINEN used in sick room: Use in the proportion of 3 ounces of disinfectant to one gallon of water. Add the water to the disinfectant and mix well before using.

REST ROOMS AND URINALS: Use 3 ounces of disinfectant to a gallon of water. Apply freely to all surfaces to be disinfected and scrub the exposed areas.

DAIRIES, FOOD PLANTS, PACKING HOUSES AND FOOD LOCKERS: Surfaces to be sanitized should first be thoroughly cleaned with a soapless cleaner. Then use 4 ounces of NEW GLO to one gallon of water as a spray or rinse for all working surfaces as well as walls, etc. to control bacteria and mold growth. Work tables, meat blocks and other places with which food may come in contact should be rinsed with clear water after sanitizing. Solutions of the same strength may be used as a flank and udder rinse before milking, as well as a rinse for the hands of workers.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS: Use a 3% solution of NEW GLO for disinfecting surgical instruments and operation equipment for ordinary cases (15 minutes). Rubber goods leave in solution one-half hour. Use a 5% solution for disinfecting surgical instruments and operating equipment used in connection with infectious cases. Before immersion in the disinfecting solution, surgical instruments should be cleaned of all adhering blood and exudate.

CAUTION: NEW GLO is a concentrated detergent-disinfectant and must be diluted before using.

Solution of NEW GLO should not come in contact with food.

Solution of NEW GLO should not be used with soap or anionic detergents.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of contact, wash thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

NEW GLO LEMON DISINFECTANT

USDA REG. NO. 830-26

PHENOL COEFFICIENTS (A.O.A.C. @ 20° C)

A. aureus 23.0
S. typhosa 15.0

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

n-Alkyl (C₁₂ 50%, C₁₁ 30%, C₁₀ 17%, C₁₅ 3%)
dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride 1.25%
n-Alkyl (C₁₁ 60%, C₁₀ 30%, C₁₂ 5%, C₁₅ 5%)
dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 1.25%

INERT INGREDIENTS: water, octyl phenoxy poly-
ethoxy ethanol, essential oils and dye 97.50%

**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF
CHILDREN.**

See other warnings on left panel.

Manufactured By:

GRAIN CHEMICAL COMPANY

P. O. Box 20882
Dallas, Texas 75220

DEODORIZING REFUSE CONTAINERS, LOCKER ROOMS, DAMP BASEMENTS, ETC: Use two ounces of NEW GLO in one-half gallon of water and spray over garbage and around toilet rooms, etc. This will destroy objectionable odors without leaving a "disinfectant" smell behind.

FOR GENERAL DISINFECTING: Remove all filth and dirt from the premises and use a solution of one part disinfectant to 64 parts water (or 400 PPM) for non-porous surfaces and one part disinfectant to 32 parts water for porous surfaces. NEW GLO disinfects S. typhosa. In the typhoid sick room, in the disinfecting of beds, clothes, utensils, typhoid stools, and rooms, disinfectant should be used in the proportion of four ounces to each gallon of water.

Use one-half cup of the disinfectant to two gallons of water for mopping, scrubbing, sprinkling or cleaning purposes. As a cleaning solution, use one part NEW GLO mixed with 30 parts of water. NEW GLO is highly recommended for general hospital sanitation; floors, walls, etc., and for the cleaning and disinfecting of sick-room utensils, bed pans, etc. It is especially adapted for the disinfection of instruments, gloves, and used for the disinfecting and cleaning toilet lavatories, etc.

This disinfectant can be used any place where clean and sanitary quarters are desired. A partial list of places using this type of disinfectant follows: hotels, schools, institutions, office buildings, factories, jails, public buildings, railroad terminals, theatres, stores, sanitariums and many others.

Every batch is tested for germicidal strength in a modern bacteriological laboratory — but before these tests are made the raw materials are checked in our chemical laboratories — and the finished product is then double checked.

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

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May 25, 1967