

SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64

EPA Reg. No. 5449-6AA

Cleaner • Disinfectant • Deodorizer • Fungicide • Virucide*

Designed for Hospital and Institutional Use

Super Staph-Trole 64 is a cleaner, disinfectant and sanitizer, designed for use in institutions, such as HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, AND SCHOOLS, where housekeeping and reduction of the hazard of cross-infection by environmental surfaces are of prime importance. Hard surface disinfection can help in this control, and Super Staph-Trole 64 can be effective in this area, when used as directed. *Disinfects Vaccinia Virus, Influenza A-2, Herpes Simplex and Adenovirus-Type 2 on inanimate environmental surfaces.

Active ingredients:

- Alkyl (60% C₁₄, 30% C₁₆, 5% C₁₂, 5% C₁₈) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides 2.25%
- Alkl (58% C₁₂, 32% C₁₄) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides) .. 2.25%
- Sodium carbonate 3.0%
- Inert ingredients: 92.5%

Phenol Coefficients:

S. Typhosa - 27; S. Aureus - 41

DANGER

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Causes severe eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contamination of food. Wear rubber gloves when using or handling this product.

FIRST AID

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, call a physician. Remove and wash all contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Drink large quantities of fluid and call a physician immediately.

USE DIRECTIONS:

Use at 2 ounces per gallon of water. This product will be effective against Pseudomonas aeruginosa PRD-10 at this level. This has been substantiated by the AOAC Use Dilution Confirmation Test. For best results, apply Super Staph-Trole 64 use solutions to walls, ceilings and floor with a clean mop, cloth or sponge; apply enough solution to completely wet sur-

faces being cleaned. Always use with clean equipment. Do not mix with any other products (cleaners, detergents or other chemicals). If used on food equipment or other food contact items, limit the level of activity to sanitation at 200 ppm active quaternary (2 ounces per 3½ gallons of water).

For heavy soil or organic mater, a precleaning step is recommended. That is, clean twice with a solution of 2 ounces per gallon of water. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water and discard it.

FUNGICIDAL PROPERTIES:

This product passes the AOAC fungicidal test against pathogenic fungi at the recommended use dilution of 2 ounces per gallon of water. This use-dilution kills pathogenic fungi on contact (non residual).

KEEP FROM FREEZING

Manufactured by **Ni-Clean Products** Division H. B. Fuller Company
3877 Ford Parkway St. Paul, Minnesota 55116

906286

ALL PRODUCTS CARRYING THIS REGISTERED TRADEMARK
ARE MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

MULTI-CLEAN
DIVISION OF H. B. FULLER COMPANY

SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64

CLEANER, DISINFECTANT, SANITIZER, VIRUCIDE
AND DEODORANT DESIGNED FOR HOSPITAL AND
INSTITUTIONAL USE**

1. WHAT IS IT? MULTI-CLEAN SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 is a powerful, water-based, disinfectant cleaner. It combines a non-ionic surface-active agent and other additives with odorless quaternary ammonium chlorides to give fast cleaning action and disinfecting properties. The quaternary portion is very stable and is compatible with the surface-active agent and additives. These chemicals impart good wetting and penetrating properties to SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 use-dilution solutions.

SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 has these phenol coefficients (AOAC Method):

Salmonella Typhosa - 27; Staphylococcus Aureus - 41

The phenol coefficient against a given organism shows how many times more (or less) potent the disinfectant tested is than phenol. For example: A phenol coefficient of 41 against Staphylococcus Aureus for SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 shows that by the AOAC Phenol Coefficient Method, it is 41 times more potent than phenol.

2. WHAT DOES IT DO? The detergent action of SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 enables it to penetrate into surfaces and cracks where bacteria are present. The quaternary germicides get into these surface openings and kill many types of bacteria, including pathogens and odor forming types. At the same time, the detergent action lifts stubborn dirt and grime off the floor and holds them in suspension for easy removal with wet pick-up vacuum, floor squeegee or mop.

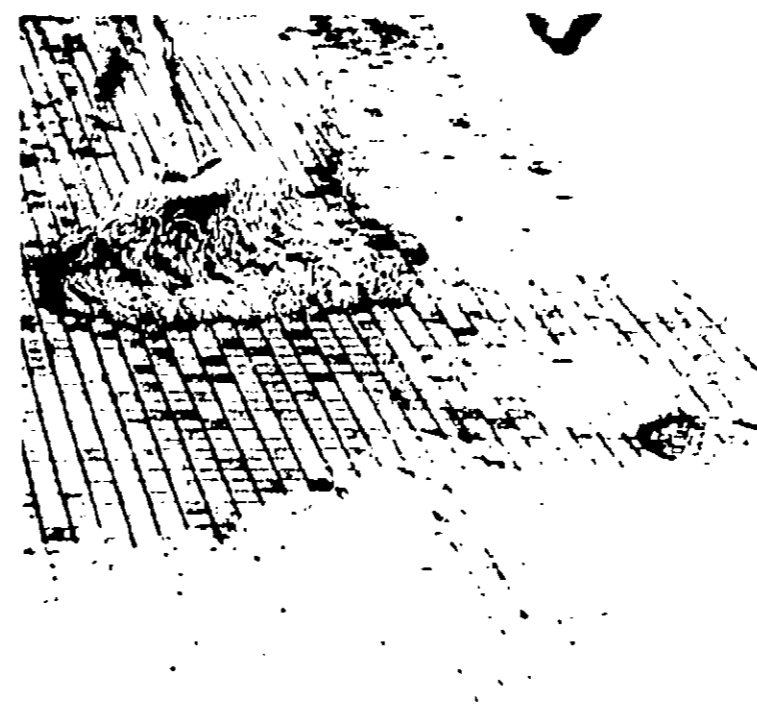
3. WHERE CAN SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 BE USED? SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 can be used in schools, airports, hospitals, office buildings, factories, nursing homes and similar areas where disinfection against infectious bacteria on environmental surfaces is useful. Its odor-controlling properties can be used to advantage to aid in controlling odors in rest rooms, and garbage disposal areas. It is recommended for use on ceilings*, walls*, woodwork*, bed urinals, wash basins, pails, bed pans and similar equipment and on all types of floors not adversely affected by water. This product can be used to clean, deodorize and sanitize toilet bowls. To accomplish this job, these steps are recommended:

- a) Place bowl seat in upright position;
- b) Make sure only clear flush water is contained in bowl;
- c) Pour two ounces of SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 into the flush water - be careful not to spill on seat;
- d) Spread water solution over entire inside surface of bowl with a bowl mop;
- e) Let solution remain in bowl for 10 minutes;
- f) Flush bowl. The bowl seat and the outside of the bowl can be disinfected by washing with a 6/1 (2 ounces per gallon of water) solution. After so washing, rinse these surfaces with clear water.

SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 is effective against a wide range of pathogens, including gram-positive and gram-negative types, and is useful in cleaning and disinfecting surgical rooms and walls or floors. It leaves no undesirable soapy film or residue; however, surgical room floor conductivity should be carefully checked after each use of this product, or any commercial cleaning preparation, to make sure that conductivity remains within specified limits.

The famous MULTI-CLEAN METHOD has been developed and perfected after many years of research and testing by practical floor scientists. There is a *right method* tailored for each of the various floors you may have.

It is a complete, scientific floor program which covers *the right material, the right equipment, the right technique* and the supervision of a qualified, factory trained floor care expert - your authorized MULTI-CLEAN distributor.



When using SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64, always use it in equipment that is clean at the start of any job. Do not mix other cleaning materials with this product. See label for further instructions.

*Please Note: In some instances walls or woodwork are coated with products that are sensitive to water-based cleaners. Before using this product on the areas, it is suggested that a small area be cleaned and then checked for any adverse effects.

**This product disinfects Vaccinia virus, Influenza A2, Herpes simplex and Adenovirus, type 2 on inanimate environmental surfaces.

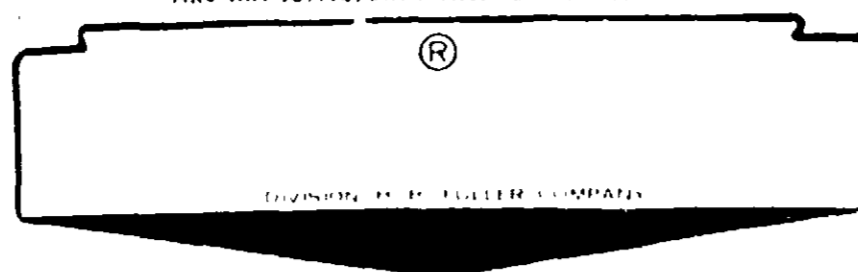
PACKAGING: All containers, except single gallons, are equipped with spigots or plastic pouring spouts and are factory sealed - your assurance of consistent quality and freedom from contamination.



CONTAINER SIZE	STOCK NO.
55 gal.	910347
30 gal.	910346
6 gal.	910344
1 gal.	910343



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SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 has these phenol coefficients (AOAC Method):

Salmonella Typhosa - 27; Staphylococcus Aureus - 11

The phenol coefficient against a given organism shows how many times more (or less) potent the disinfectant tested is than phenol. For example: A phenol coefficient of 11 against Staphylococcus Aureus for SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 shows that by the AOAC Phenol Coefficient Method, it is 11 times more potent than phenol.

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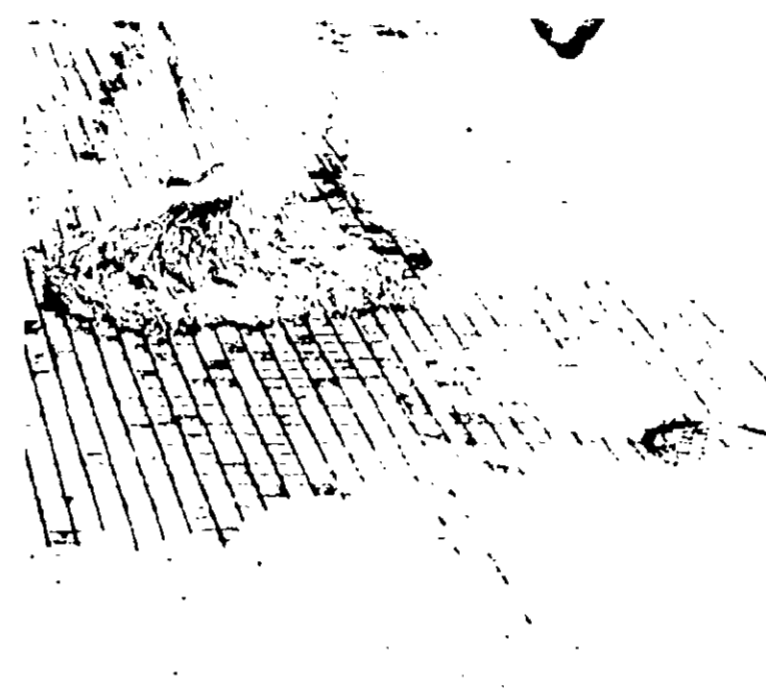
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²This product disinfects Vaccinia virus, Influenza A₂, Herpes simplex and Adenovirus, type 2 on inanimate environmental surfaces.

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**Every
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the Product**

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Active ingredients:

Alkyl (60% C ₁₄ , 30% C ₁₆ , 5% C ₁₂ , 5% C ₁₈) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides	2.25%
Alkl (68% C ₁₂ , 32% C ₁₄) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides	2.25%
Sodium carbonate	3.0%
Inert ingredients:	92.5%

Phenol Coefficients:
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DANGER

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Causes severe eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contamination of food. Wear rubber gloves when using or handling this product.

FIRST AID

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, call a physician. Remove and wash all contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Drink large quantities of fluid and call a physician immediately.

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KEEP FROM FREEZING

ACCEPTED

MAR 12 1973

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-
ED UNDER NO. 5449-6

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULTI-CLEAN SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64

MULTI-CLEAN SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64 is a multi-purpose, specially formulated disinfectant cleaner. It will perform four jobs in one operation - clean, sanitize, disinfect and deodorize. This is accomplished by the non-ionic detergent and odorless quaternary am-



SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

**A TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL REPORT
ON MULTI-CLEAN SUPER STAPH-TROLE 64
DISINFECTANT CLEANER AND ITS
BACTERIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY**

**MULTI-CLEAN PRODUCTS
Division H. B. Fuller Company
2277 Ford Parkway
St. Paul, Minnesota 55116**

The use of disinfectant cleaners serves a social need in our society in that their use under prescribed conditions can be effective in reducing the hazard of cross-infection from multiple environmental surfaces. In areas where human traffic is considerable, such as in nursing homes, hospitals and schools, there is always a need to strive for good sanitation. Such sanitation, in general, requires many forms of endeavor. For example, good sanitation requires the removal of gross soils and debris from areas of habitation. It requires, also, the safe and efficient disposal of such debris in such a way as to optimally protect our environment.

In addition to the handling of gross debris, there is often a requirement for the controlling (killing) of microscopic debris in the form of infectious organisms, such as bacteria that are commonly found on surfaces of floors and walls. And the periodic removal of various soft films (grease, smoke) from such surfaces is also a prerequisite for good sanitation. It is in these areas of sanitation that good disinfectant cleaners can perform effectively and economically. Such products kill, when used as directed, such bacteria as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella typhosa* and *Salmonella choleraesuis*. Surfaces are also disinfected when they are being disinfected. Certain disinfectants are likewise effective against fungi, for example, *Trichophyton interdigitale*.

Another area of sanitation that is often of some importance is the control of odors. Here, again, good disinfectants can be of help. Odors, oftentimes, are produced by various bacteria as they digest certain nutrients found in many wastes. Disinfectants can often aid in overcoming the offensive odors developed by such bacteria.

In general, then, good disinfectant cleaners can be used to provide an economical, yet simple, adjunct in establishing a high level of sanitation in many areas such as schools, nursing homes, and hospitals. It is necessary, however, that such products be used in a consistent manner by those who are responsible for maintaining prescribed sanitation levels. In order for these products to be effective, it is important that they be used according to directions set forth by those who manufacture them.

Some important aspects of these directions are as follows: (1) Employ recommended safety practices when using: (2) Do not mix disinfectant cleaners with other chemicals; (3) Make sure that the equipment (mops, pails, and tanks) from which they are applied is clean; (4) Use at the dilutions specified by the manufacturer. The following of these basic suggestions can be of value in obtaining a high level of performance from good disinfectant cleaners.

Tests and Federal Regulations —

Those disinfectant cleaners that are shipped interstate must, by law, meet certain requirements as set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D. C. This law is designed to protect the consumer from the standpoint of product safety and efficacy. All claims made for a disinfectant cleaner must be substantiated by such data as are necessary to prove such claims. This department of government has elected to use the "E-test Method" as a first test method to be used in determining product efficacy. This test method provides a good standard by which the act-

ual organism killing ability of a disinfectant cleaner can be determined at the use dilution recommended by the manufacturer. In order for a product to be classified as a disinfectant cleaner for use in hospitals and institutions, it must be tested in the following manner:

1. Three separate preparations of a given formulation must be prepared for testing.
2. Sixty carrier tests must be run against *S. aureus* on each preparation. The sixty carriers for each preparation must show no growth of this organism.
3. Thirty carrier tests must be run against *S. Choleraesuis* on each preparation. All thirty carriers must show no growth of this organism.
4. Thirty carrier tests must be run against *P. Aeruginosa* PR1:10 on each preparation. All thirty of these carriers must show no growth of this organism.
5. After aging 60 days, 30 carrier tests must be run on two of the original three test samples against one of the three bacteria mentioned above. *S. aureus* is usually the organism chosen for this series of tests.

Fungicide and phenol coefficient tests are run according to prescribed AOAC methods, whenever fungicide and phenol coefficient claims are made.

Tests may be run against other organisms, should a manufacturer decide to employ them. Claims for efficacy can then be made, providing the test results substantiate such claims. Super Staph-Trole 64 has been tested against four virus or-ganisms at the use-dilution of 64:1. It was found to be effective against the following virus: Adenovirus-type 2, Herpes simplex, Influenza A2, and Vaccinia virus.

When toxicological data are not available on unfamiliar disinfectant formulations, the recommended patterns of use of such products may require that the following studies be made on them: eye irritation, skin irritation, oral toxicity, and inhalation toxicity. Upon evaluation of these studies, statements deemed adequate to protect the consumer are stated on the product label.

All of the federal requirements for a disinfectant mentioned in the preceding paragraphs have been met by Super Staph-Trole 64. In addition to meeting the requirements cited, Multi-Clean Products employs certain quality control procedures in testing each production batch. Quality control procedures are used to check specific gravity, percent of quaternary ammonium chlorides, pH, color and clarity. These tests are aimed toward the production of material that is consistent in performance and overall quality.

Glossary of Useful Terms —

In discussing disinfectant cleaners, such as Staph-Trole 64, a number of terms pertaining to these products are often mentioned. Some of the more common ones are listed and defined in the glossary that follows:

Surface-active agent — refers generally to a compound that improves the ability of water to clean for act as a detergent. When added to water, surface-active agents normally make water (when mixed with it) more of a penetrant than when water alone is used.

Non-ionic surface-active agent — A surface active agent that does not ionize when dissolved in water. This type of surface-active agent does not form hard water reaction products.

AOAC — is the abbreviation for Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

Culture — a prepared growth of an organism. Cultures of organisms are grown to establish their identity; and known organisms are often grown and used for test purposes such as efficacy testing of disinfectants.

pH — is a measure of the alkalinity or acidity of a product. A pH above 7 is alkaline, one below 7 is acid, and one at 7 is neutral (neither acid or alkaline).

Quaternary ammonium chlorides — a group of chemicals that show high potency against many organisms when properly formulated in disinfectants and similar products. They are essentially colorless and odorless. Water-soluble quaternary compounds ionize (dissociate) in water in a manner exactly opposite to the manner in which anionic soaps ionize. They are cationic chemicals. Water-soluble quaternary ammonium chlorides form the principal bactericidal component in Super Staph-Trole 64.

Use-dilution — this is the dilution at which a product is recommended for use. For example, a 64:1 use-dilution means that 1 ounce of product should be used with 64 ounces water - or a level of 2 ounces per gallon of water.

Hard water tolerance — is a measure of the ability of a product (like a disinfectant) to retain its activity when used as a detergent sanitizer, in water up to 500 ppm hardness calculated as calcium carbonate.

Sanitizer — a chemical (or mixture of chemicals) that reduces microbial contaminants to safe levels as determined by public health requirements or that reduces the microbial population by significant numbers where public health requirements are not set.

Antiseptic — a chemical (or mixture of chemicals) that is used to inhibit (prevent) the growth of bacteria or other organisms on living tissue (such as human skin).

Sterilization — is the process whereby complete destruction of all types of microorganisms is obtained. Sterilization is often accomplished by subjecting these organisms to heat in which they are destroyed.

Asepsis — means without septic matter, especially infectious organisms. The higher the degree of asepsis, the less chance there is of infection.

Germ-negative bacteria — those bacteria that are freed of Gram's stain by 95% alcohol.

Gram-positive bacteria — use bacteria that are not freed of Gram's stain by 95% alcohol.

Gram-negative bacteria — are infectious organisms that cause diseases that cause sickness.

Germ-positive bacteria — use bacteria that are not freed of Gram's stain by 95% alcohol.

Gram-negative bacteria — those bacteria that are freed of Gram's stain by 95% alcohol.

Phenol coefficient — a number that indicates the relative efficiency of such products as disinfectants. It is the quotient obtained by dividing the highest dilution of a disinfectant which kills a test organism in a fixed time by the highest dilution of phenol (carboic acid) that shows the same result. Super Staph-Trole 64 has a phenol coefficient of 41 against *S. aureus* and 27 against *S. typhosa*.

Disinfectant — a chemical (or mixture of chemicals) that effectively kills bacteria and other microorganisms.

Bactericide and germicide — essentially same as disinfectant.

Fungicide — a chemical (or mixture of chemicals) that effectively kills fungi.

Bacteria — microscopic, one-celled plantlike organisms which multiply by fission (splitting apart). Bacteria may be pathogenic (cause sickness) or non-pathogenic.

Fungi — small plants that appear in the form of mildews, molds, and smuts. *Trichophyton interdigitale*, the infectious agent of athlete's foot, is one common fungus.

Viricide — a chemical (or mixture of chemicals) that inactivates viruses found on manmade environmental surfaces.

Virus — the simplest and smallest organisms that cause infection in plants, animals, and humans. Influenza are caused by influenza viruses. These organisms are much smaller in size than bacteria and fungi.

Cationic surface-active agent — a surface active agent that ionizes into two ions; one has a negative charge and the other a positive charge. The positively charged ion (cation) is composed of a group of organic molecules that have gained a hydrogen ion. The negatively charged ion is oftentimes a halogen (chlorine, bromine, iodine) ion.

It is hoped that the few bacteriological terms defined and the general comments made herein may be of value to our consumers.