

Clinidet® Medical & Dental Instrument & Equipment Detergent

Standards AS/NZS 4187 &
AS/NZS 4815 Compliant

The Perfect Detergent for Manual & Ultrasonic Cleaning

Clinidet® Features & Advantages:

- ✓ **Excellent detergency with rapid wetting.**
*Detergency is critical to removing soil from the surface being cleaned.
Rapid wetting is important for ultrasonic cleaning.*
- ✓ **Very low foaming under dynamic conditions.**
A major safety feature enabling the operator to view sharps being cleaned.
- ✓ **Corrosion inhibitor incorporated into the solution.**
Helps protect delicate and high quality instruments.
- ✓ **Highly Buffered with a synergistic blend of multi-functional sequesterents.**
*Greatly improves the solubilisation of blood, proteins & fats.
Helps suspend soil in solution & prevent redeposition of soil onto the cleaned surface.*
- ✓ **Excellent performance in hard water.**
- ✓ **Safe to use, store & transport.**
- ✓ **The Benchmark for Clinical Detergents.**

Reorder Codes:
15L Drum - CL15
5L Drum - CL5
8ml Pump - CLP
Easy Pack - CLE500

Office Dispensers:
Spray Top - CLDS
Pour Top - CLDP



TIP

SAVE

Inventory, Space & Costs

Clinidet® is also ideal for general hard surface cleaning of benches, trolleys, furniture etc.



QMI Quality Medical Innovations
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CLEANING FOR INFECTION CONTROL

Critical Factors Affecting the Cleaning Process

Critical Factors Affecting the Cleaning Process	Comments	Recommendations
TIME	<p>In general, the longer the time period that soiled articles are soaked in a cleaning solution the easier it is to remove the soil. HOWEVER instruments should not be soaked in aqueous solutions for excessive periods of time because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bacterial Growth: Solutions contaminated with biological soils are capable of supporting bacterial growth that can contaminate instruments. Water & Oxygen Corrode Metals: Prolonged soaking or leaving instruments wet can lead to corrosion (even clean rinse water will cause corrosion). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible soak instruments for a maximum of 30 minutes prior to washing. Dry instruments immediately after washing. Change contaminated detergent solutions regularly throughout the day.
MECHANICAL ACTIVITY	<p>Mechanical activity or energy must be applied to the cleaning process to adequately remove adhering soils. Energy input can take the form of brushing, ultrasonic baths, or pressure jets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do Not rely on passive cleaning. Immerse instruments in the cleaning solution & brush thoroughly. Wash in an ultrasonic cleaner.
TEMPERATURE	<p>High temperatures will improve the removal of fats & lipids. HOWEVER high temperatures can denature proteins making them highly insoluble & in effect “cook” them onto the surface. The denatured proteins are then very difficult to remove.</p> <p>After washing in a detergent solution the final rinse should be hot. A final hot rinse will remove detergent residues and suspended soils far better than a cold rinse.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Before washing pre-rinse instruments in clean tepid water at or below 35°C. Detergent washing water should be at or below 35°C. Final rinse should be warm to hot.
CHEMICAL ACTIVITY	<p>Cleaning agents contain a number of chemicals that work together to aid in the removal of soils. Surfactants help to solubilise fats & proteins by emulsification.</p> <p>Mild alkaline agents have a number of functions; they increase the solubility of proteins and fatty acids & help to keep soils suspended in solution thus preventing redeposition onto the surface. They also remove calcium, improving the washing process and preventing insoluble calcium deposits.</p> <p>Alkaline builders also help prevent corrosion of metal. Corrosion of steel is at a minimum in mild alkaline solutions (pH 8.5-10) compared to neutral or mild acid solutions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a mild alkaline detergent containing non-ionic surfactants.