

# Clinidet®

Ultrasonic, Manual & Hard Surface Cleaning  
Medical & Dental Instrument & Equipment Detergent  
Standards AS/NZS 4187 & AS/NZS 4815 Compliant

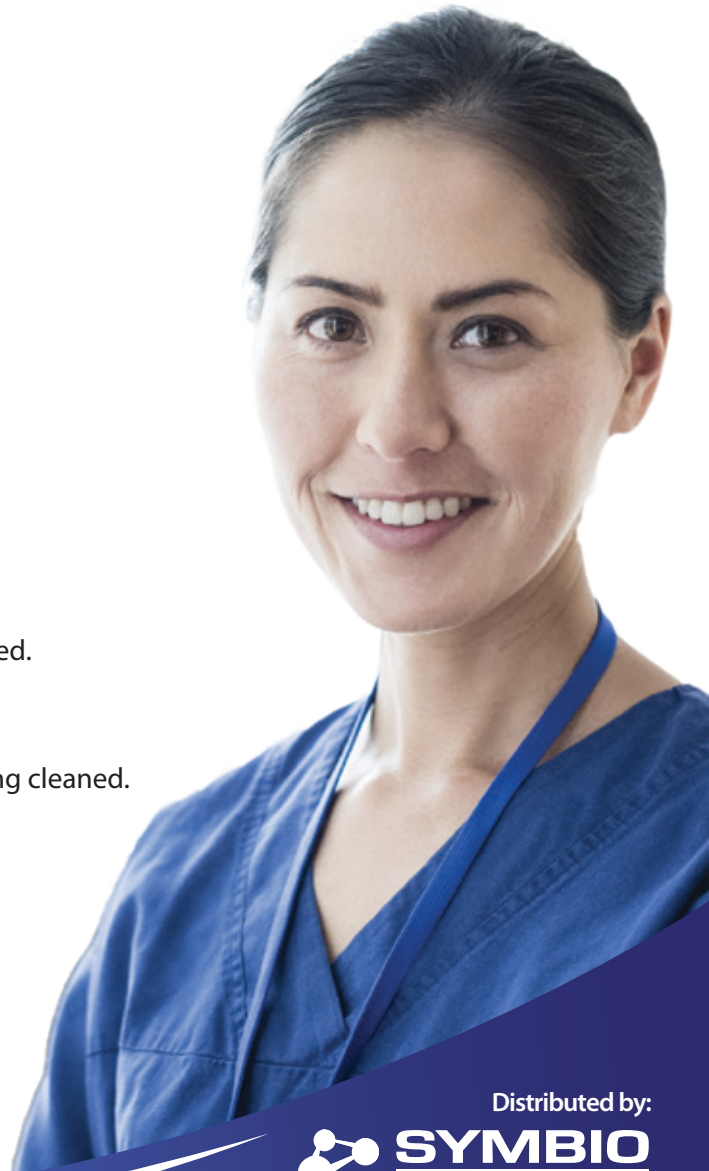
## The Benchmark for Clinical Detergents



## The Superior Detergent for Manual & Ultrasonic Cleaning

### Clinidet® Features & Advantages:

- ✓ **Excellent detergency with rapid wetting.**  
Detergency is critical to remove soil from the surface being cleaned.  
Rapid wetting of the surface 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 multi-functional sequesterents.**  
Greatly improves the solubilisation of blood, proteins & fats.  
Helps suspend soil in solution & prevent redeposition of soil
- ✓ **Excellent performance in hard water.**  
Advanced non-ionic surfactants are unaffected by hard water.
- ✓ **Safe to use, store & transport.**
- ✓ **The Benchmark for Clinical Detergents.**



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# CLEANING FOR INFECTION CONTROL

## Critical Factors Affecting the Cleaning Process

Clinidet®

Critical Factors Affecting the Cleaning Process	Comments	Recommendations
<p><b>TIME</b></p>	<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> <p><b>1. Bacterial Growth:</b> Solutions contaminated with biological soils are capable of supporting bacterial growth that can contaminate instruments.</p> <p><b>2. Water &amp; Oxygen Corrode Metals:</b> Prolonged soaking or leaving instruments wet can lead to corrosion (even clean rinse water will cause corrosion).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Where possible soak instruments for a maximum of 30 minutes prior to washing.</li> <li>2.) Dry instruments immediately after washing.</li> <li>3.) Change contaminated detergent solutions regularly throughout the day.</li> </ol>
<p><b>MECHANICAL ACTIVITY</b></p>	<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"> <li>1.) Do Not rely on passive cleaning.</li> <li>2.) Immerse instruments in the cleaning solution &amp; brush thoroughly.</li> <li>3.) Wash in an ultrasonic cleaner.</li> </ol>
<p><b>TEMPERATURE</b></p>	<p>High temperatures will improve the removal of fats &amp; lipids. HOWEVER high temperatures can denature proteins making them highly insoluble &amp; 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"> <li>1.) Before washing pre-rinse instruments in clean tepid water at or below 35°C.</li> <li>2.) Detergent washing water should be at or below 35°C.</li> <li>3.) Final rinse should be warm to hot.</li> </ol>
<p><b>CHEMICAL ACTIVITY</b></p>	<p>Cleaning agents contain a number of chemicals that work together to aid in the removal of soils. Surfactants help to solubilise fats &amp; proteins by emulsification.</p> <p>Mild alkaline agents have a number of functions; they increase the solubility of proteins and fatty acids &amp; 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"> <li>1.) Use a mild alkaline detergent containing nonionic surfactants.</li> </ol>