

Rexoguard Disinfectant Liquids Write Up

Ideal Usage include locations e.g. Households, institutions, clinics and hospitals disinfectant.

Use with confidence on floors, in drains, lavatories, for personal hygiene and as a personal antiseptic for topical application as well as laundering of linen and cloth. Use in food processing establishments though be wary of contact with food (Rexoguard may taint foodstuffs).



Rexoguard Recommended Dosage

Household use:

Linen and cloth : two capfuls in ½L water.

Floors and hard surfaces: two capfuls in 1L water.

Lavatories, sinks and drains: use undiluted.

Personal hygiene:

Bathing: two capfuls added to the bath water. Do not use for bathing babies under nine months old except on medical advice.

Cuts, abrasions and insect bites: two capfuls in a quarter of 1L water.

Active Ingredient

The active ingredient Dichlorometaxylenol is a chlorinated phenolic bactericide and is bactericidal against most Gram-positive bacteria, fungi and lipophilic viruses though with limited activity against bacterial spores. Dichlorometaxylenol antiseptic preparations are non-irritant to skin and mucous membranes and are used worldwide as topical antiseptics.

The activity against Gram-negative bacteria is enhanced by the addition of disodium edetate.

Rexoguard contains a natural vegetable oil soap, which gives the product considerable detergent activity.

Contact time - (**Rexoguard** kills bacteria faster at higher temperatures)

When used undiluted, **Rexoguard** kills micro-organisms on contact.

When used diluted, depending on the level of dilution, the kill time will range from 1min at 1:100 to 7min at 1:400.

Effectiveness of Content

The following bacteria, fungi and yeasts are susceptible to Dichlorometaxylenol solutions. Some of the more robust organisms may require extended contact time. The species listed below are, with very few exceptions, important in the hygiene field. They include bacteria that may cause problems in hospitals and the foodstuffs industry and also skin pathogenic bacteria, dermatophytes and bacteria that cause body odour.

Various Gram-positive bacteria - Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus megatherium, Bacillus cereus and myocoides, Clostridium botulinum and tetani, Corynebacterium diphtheriae and acnes, Diplococcus pneumoniae, Lactobacillus arabinosus and fermenti, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, smegmatis and phlei, Sarcina lutea and ureae, Staphylococcus aureus (for seven common strains), Staphylococcus albus (for two common strains), Streptococcus haemolyticus A (two strains), Streptococcus faecalis (two strains), Streptococcus pyogenes.

Various Gram-negative bacteria - Aerobacter aerogenes, Alcaligenes faecalis, Brucella intermedia, abortus, melitensis and suis, Cloaca cloacae, Escherichia coli (seven common strains), Haemophilus influenzae, Klebselia aerogenes, pneumoniae and edwardsii, Loefflerella mallei and pseudomallei, Maraxella duplex, glucidolytica and lwoffii, Neisseria catarrhalis, Pasturella septica and seudotuberculosis, Proteus vulgaris (for three common strains), Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa (for three common strains), Pseudomonas fluorescens (100), Salmonella enteritidis, typhimurium typhi, paratyphi and pullorum, Serratia marcescens, Shigella flexneri, sonnei and dysenteriae, Vibrio cholerae and eltor.

Various Fungi and yeasts - Aspergillus niger and fumigatus, Candida albicans, Epidermophyton floccosum, Keratinomyces Aiello, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, rubum and tonsurans.

