



CHARLES FARRIS
CHANDLERS 1845
LONDON

What is Fogging?

FOGGING IS A TERM USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A FINE SPRAY BY A FOGGER CONTAINING A SOLUTION THAT HAS THE ABILITY TO NEUTRALISE 99.99% OF VIRUSES AND BACTERIA.



HSTERILE05
5L Container £49
DHSTERILE05
2 5L Containers £96



HSFOGGER01
4.5L Electric Hand
Fogger complete
with 2L measuring
jug and funnel £395

- SAFE TO USE ON DELICATE SURFACES** Non marking
- pH NEUTRAL AND GENTLE** Totally effective without harsh chemicals
- QUICK AND EASY COVERAGE** Only spray used areas
- NON-FLAMMABLE** 100% safe to use with naked flames
- COST EFFECTIVE** Dilute by 50% 10 litres from a 5 litre container

ALL prices INCLUSIVE of VAT where applicable

Contact: sales@charlesfarris.co.uk 01747 861839

Other stands and products available, for full range please visit

WWW.CHARLESFARRIS.CO.UK

**LARGE CAPACITY
FOGGER FOR VERY
LARGE SPACES
CAN BE CARRIED
ON BACK**

HSFOGGER02

12 Litre Electric Hand/
Backpack Fogger
complete with 2 litre
measuring jug and
funnel £540



7 LITRE FOGGER

HSFOGGER03

7 Litre Electric
Hand Fogger
(Includes 2 Litre
Jug and Funnel) £432



HAND SPRAY



HSTERILE06

500ml Hand Sanitiser £12.50

HSTERILE07

Pack of 10 £120

(SAVE £5)

25L STERILISING WATER



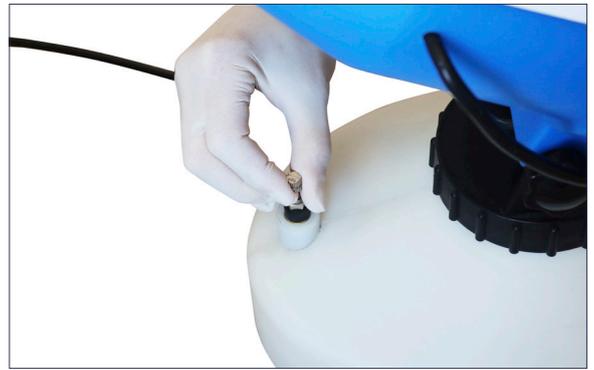
HSTERILE08

25L Sanitiser Bulk Refill £144

*Other similar products in the same range available on our website charlesfarris.co.uk.
500ml Disinfecting spray (above) ideal for use undiluted near a votive stand – 100% safe with naked flame.*

Electrox is a powerful biocide and yet safe to use around people and animals, meaning that churches, rooms and offices can be sanitised quickly, with minimal disruption and without all the harsh and dangerous chemicals you find in traditional disinfectants.

Disinfecting Sanitising Fogger – Disinfect your workspace safely and conveniently – Antibacterial – Antiviral – No Alcohol – Unscented – Hypoallergenic. ElectroX is created using water, table salt and its unique 4 chamber technology. This advanced, patented technology with its innovative production process creates ElectroX – an incredibly powerful disinfectant that completely eliminates 99.99% of viruses, bacteria, spores and fungi. Read on to find out more about how to use ElectroX with the fogger and the science behind ElectroX.



Disinfecting a room using ElectroX with a fogger is simple and straightforward

- 1** You'll need ElectroX Sterilising Water, the fogging machine and access to distilled or plain tap water.
- 2** It's important to have the Instruction booklet to hand to tell you how much ElectroX is required for the room you want to fog. It will also explain whether you'll need to dilute it, and whether you'll need to wear Personal Protective Equipment.
- 3** Once you've read the instruction booklet you can fill the fogging machine.
- 4** Measure out the amount of ElectroX you need. Then unscrew the cap on the top of the reservoir and pour the ElectroX in carefully. If you have very sensitive skin, consider wearing gloves when handling ElectroX.
- 5** Next, if you need to dilute the ElectroX, measure out the amount of water required and add that to the fogging machine too. If you are using ElectroX at 100% concentration, you don't need to add any water.
- 6** Before starting the fogger make sure the throttle valve is fully open by turning it anti-clockwise. This is the brass screw on the front of the reservoir.
- 7** If you need to wear Personal Protective Equipment, you should put it on before you switch on the fogging machine.
- 8** You'll also need to make sure there is no one present in the room before you start.
- 9** Plug in and turn on the fogging machine using the button on the top of the handle.
- 10** Point the fogger nozzle upwards and into a clear open space. When there is a thick stream of fog, adjust the throttle valve by turning it clockwise about 6 full turns to produce a light spray. If you don't adjust the throttle, you'll end up using all the liquid too quickly. Adjusting it will make sure you have the right amount for the room you want to fog.
- 11** Hold the fogger 1 –2 metres from the wall. Point the fogger towards the wall and move methodically around the room spraying walls, doors, furniture and any other items in the room, with a light even spray. Take care not to over saturate areas. Spray the room from top to bottom allowing the mist to fall and decontaminate the air. For large rooms, walk steadily back and forth across the room moving slowly backwards and aiming the fogger in one direction to fog all the open space evenly.
- 12** Follow these same instructions when fogging a room wearing PPE.
- 13** If you're fogging a single room there should be little or no liquid left in the reservoir when you've finished. For multiple rooms, keep an eye on the liquid levels to make sure all rooms are fogged evenly.
- 14** When you've finished, allow the mist to settle for at least 5 minutes or until the fog is no longer visible. Then ventilate the room by opening a window for 2 minutes before allowing people back in. If the room has no ventilation allow an extra 5 minutes. Your room is now disinfected and ready to be used with complete peace of mind.

What is electrolysis?

Electrolysed water is produced when an electric current is passed through water mixed with table salt. Why do we need table salt? We need it because water on its own doesn't conduct electricity well enough to create electrolysed water. It therefore needs something dissolved in it that does. It needs an electrolyte. Electrolytes are salts and minerals like sodium chloride, potassium and calcium, amongst others. Tap water generally contains tiny amounts of these substances, but not enough to make electrolysis work, so we add a very small amount of table salt (sodium chloride) to tap water to create a solution that conducts electricity very well.

How does electrolysis create Electrox electrolysed water?

Electrolysed water is produced in an electrolysis chamber which is basically a vat of the water and salt solution with two electrodes in it, called the anode and the cathode. The anode is positively charged, and the cathode is negatively charged. The chamber contains water (H_2O) and salt ($NaCl$) molecules and when the electric current moves through the water, it causes the breakdown of the water and salt and the creation of hypochlorous acid and trace amounts of hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas at the anode and sodium hydroxide and hydrogen gas at the cathode.

Electrox uses the solution from the anode – called the anolyte solution which is 99.9624% water, 0.03% hypochlorous acid and 0.0076% hydrochloric acid and chlorine. The small amount of hypochlorous acid produced is what kills microorganisms like bacteria and viruses.

How does Electrox kill germs?

Electrox is many times more effective than at killing bacteria, viruses, spores, fungi and microbes than other disinfectants, because it contains more hypochlorous acid which has a higher Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP). It is the hypochlorous acid that makes Electrox so effective at killing micro-organisms.

Hypochlorous acid has no electric charge and has a relatively low molecular weight. As a result, it penetrates the cell walls of microorganisms, much more easily than other chlorine based substances such as hypochlorite (found in bleach). Hypochlorous acid steals electrons from bacterial cell membranes which causes the cells to destabilise, and ultimately kills them. Bacteria can't develop resistance to Electrox like they have done with other disinfectants because it attacks them at a cellular level. This is why hypochlorous acid is such a powerful germicide, biocide and sporicide.

Our own immune systems produce hypochlorous acid

When the human body is attacked by invading bacteria or viruses, our immune systems immediately send a type of white blood cell called a neutrophil to the invasion site. The neutrophil produces similar hypochlorous acid which acts as a rapid-acting antimicrobial agent and destroys the attacking microbes or pathogens. Electrox acts in much the same way; after exposure to Electrox, microbes, pathogens, fungi, spores, moulds, bacteria and viruses are destroyed – safely and without large amounts of harsh chemicals like chlorine bleach and other household cleaners.

