

What are the types of trichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium dichloroisocyanurate and chlorine-containing disinfectants and precautions for use

Detail Introduction :

Chlorine-containing disinfectants refer to a class of disinfectants that can produce active chlorine with a bactericidal effect after dissolving in water. Trichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dichloroisocyanurate effervescent tablets, and trichloro effervescent tablets are used. The broadest class of broad-spectrum efficiency disinfectants. Such disinfectants include inorganic chlorine compounds (such as 84 disinfectant, calcium hypochlorite, trisodium chlorinated phosphate, etc.), organic chlorine compounds (such as sodium dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanuric acid, ammonium chloride T, etc.).

How to use chlorine-containing disinfectants: The disinfection methods used include soaking, wiping, and dry powder disinfection.

Wipe method. Use the wipe method to disinfect large items or other items that cannot be disinfected by soaking.

Spray method. On the surface of generally polluted items, spray evenly with 1000mg/L of disinfectant (200mL/m² on the wall and 500mL/m² on the cement floor) for more than 30 minutes; for the disinfection of surfaces contaminated by blood-borne pathogens, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, etc., it can be sprayed with a disinfectant containing 2000 mg/L of effective chlorine (the spraying amount is the same as before) for more than 60 minutes.

Dry powder disinfection method. For the disinfection of excrement, add chlorine-containing disinfectant powder into the excrement to make the effective chlorine 10000 mg/L, after a little stirring, it will act within 2 hours; for the disinfection of hospital sewage, use dry powder according to the effective chlorine 50mg/L, add the amount of L into the sewage, stir evenly, and discharge after 2 hours of action.

Precautions for the safe use of chlorine-containing disinfectants

Use correctly. Disinfectants that have a health permit approved by the Ministry of Health should be used correctly. Trichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, dichloro effervescent tablets, and trichloro effervescent tablets should wear masks and gloves when preparing and repacking high-concentration disinfectants; wear gloves when using to avoid contact with the skin. If accidentally splashed into the

rinse immediately with water, and seek medical attention in severe cases. The prepared disinfectant should be used up every day. Chlorine-containing disinfectants have certain oxidizing, corrosive and sensitizing properties, and excessive or long-term exposure may cause burns to the human body. Mixing with other substances may cause chemical reaction and cause poisoning. It is strictly forbidden to mix chlorine-containing disinfectants with other disinfection or cleaning products.

Take precautions. Chlorine-containing disinfectants are generally very irritating or corrosive. If they are in direct contact with the human body for a long time, they will greatly stimulate the human skin and mucous membranes. It is best to wear masks and rubber gloves when deploying and using them. Doors and windows should be opened during deployment or use to maintain air circulation. When preparing, a measuring spoon should be used to calculate the serving size.

Specification use. The bleaching effect of chlorine-containing disinfectant is generally strong and corrosive. It is strictly forbidden to contact with acidic substances. It is best not to use it for disinfection of clothes. If it must be used, the concentration should be low and the soaking time should not be too long. Disinfected items should be rinsed with clean water and dried to avoid surface corrosion.

Store safely. Chlorine-containing disinfectants should be stored in a cool and ventilated place, away from fire and heat sources, and out of direct sunlight, and kept out of the reach of children to avoid accidental ingestion. In case of accidental contact with eyes, rinse immediately with water for 15 minutes, and seek medical advice if still unwell. During disinfection, do not rub your eyes, touch your nose or mouth, and wash your hands in time.

emergency treatment. When the skin is contaminated with chlorine-containing disinfectant stock solution, it must be rinsed immediately with a large amount of running water. Use clean water or normal saline to wash continuously and send to the hospital for treatment promptly. Those who take it by mistake can immediately feed milk, egg white, etc. to protect the gastric mucosa and reduce damage, then induce vomiting, and immediately send it to the hospital for treatment.