

GLOSSARY

Antiseptic. A product that will destroy or curb germs, particularly on living tissue. Also applied to products with low phenol coefficients.

Acid. Sour or sharp to the taste. Chemistry: below 7.0 on the PH scale.

Alkali. Any base or hydroxide, as soda or potash, etc., that is soluble in water and can neutralize acids. Chemistry: above 7.0 on the PH scale.

Abrasive. A substance used for grinding, polishing, etc.

Bactericide. A product that will destroy that certain class of germs known as bacteria.

Cellulose. The chief substance composing the cell walls or woody part of plants.

Conductive Floor. A floor that will conduct electricity and thereby equalize the electric potential within an area to prevent an explosion.

Deodorant. A product that destroys or covers up an odor or the source of an odor. A germicide performs a deodorizing function when it kills germs that cause odors.

Detergent. Anything that will clean. Usually referring to a synthetic or soapless detergent.

Disinfectant. A product that will destroy germs, particularly for use on inanimate objects.

Fogging. Dispersing colloidal particles of a germicidal liquid into the air of a room by means of a special machine for the purpose of reducing the bacterial flora.

Germ. A microorganism capable of producing a disease.

Germicidal Detergent. A detergent using a germicide in its composition. Economies can be gained by one-step cleaning and disinfecting.

Moveable Furniture. Any furniture that is readily moveable by one person, and is intended to be moved frequently.

PH Factor: the degree of acidity and alkalinity expressed in numerical value. The value PH 7.0 is the neutral point; that is a solution having a PH of 7.0 is neither acid or alkaline. The numbers below 7.0 denote the degree of acidity, and the numbers above 7.0 denote the degree of alkalinity.