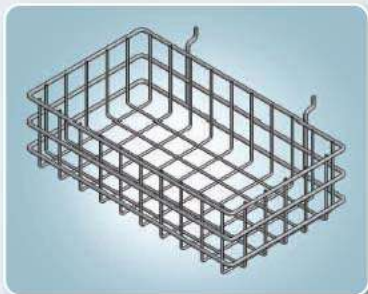


**Antimicrobial Coatings Available**

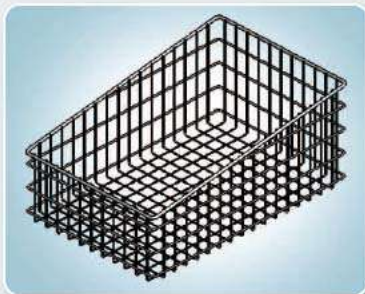
# Infection-Control Baskets for SPD and CS

Antimicrobial Coatings Available • Easy to Clean • Visible and Accessible Inventory (no surprises) • No Dust Collected • Neat & Tidy

Marlin engineers work with the Supply, Processing & Distribution Chiefs to design and deliver products to aid hospitals as they meet or exceed JCAHO compliance guidelines. Supplies are visible and accessible. The storage containers reduce accumulation of dust and dirt.



#923-12 8" x 14" x 4" Chrome



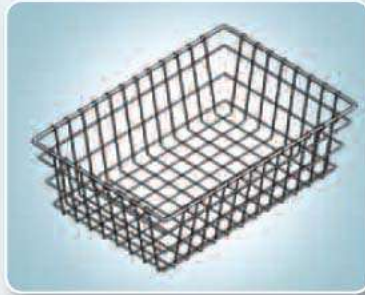
#625001 16" x 24" x 8" Stainless or #137 Chrome  
#625002 11" x 13" x 8" Stainless or #138 Chrome  
#625007 12" x 24" x 8" Stainless



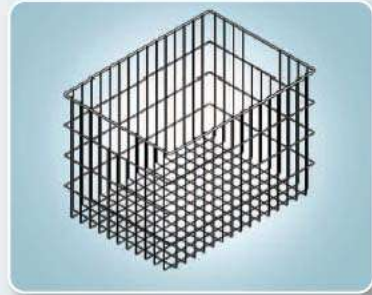
#368050 14" x 11" x 6" Stainless



#625006 20" x 13" x 9" Stainless  
(13" with handles)



#152 Top: 19.75" x 13.75" Chrome  
Bottom: 17.125" x 11" x 6"



#625003 22" x 16" x 16" Stainless  
#625004 22" x 16" x 12" Stainless  
#625005 16" x 24" x 8" Stainless

## Marlin Steel Wire Products

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# MARLIN



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## ***ANTIMICROBIAL COATING FAQ***

Is MSRA the kind of threat that the Antimicrobial Coating resists? Is "resists" the correct word? Is "sloughs off" or "neutralizes" a better word? Is there a whole family of items which Antimicrobial Coating resists, of which MSRA is a subset? What is the larger set? **The active ingredient attaches to the microbes DNA and prevents it from spreading. MARLIN STEEL WIRE has not tested for every microbe that the silver compound will attack, but the makers of the antimicrobial additive have done many tests. Their data show activity and reduction of the MSRA. We do not make any claims, we can just present the data. Our information from the vendor indicates the following organisms are controlled by the silver additive:**

### Bacteria

- Bacillus cereus
- Bacillus thuringiensis
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Legionella pneumophila
- Escherichia coli
- Klebsiella Pneumoniae
- Salmonella gallinarum
- Salmonella typhimurium
- P. gingivalis
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Streptococcus faecalis
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus mutans
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Proteus mirabilis
- Proteus vulgaris
- Vibrio parahaemolyticus
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- Enterobacter aerogenes
- Trycophyton malmsten
- Chaetomium globosum
- Aureobasidium pullulans
- Gliocladium virens

### Yeast and Mold

- Stachybotrys
- Aspergillus niger
- Candida albicans

•Penicillium funiculosum

Is the Antimicrobial coating applied like any other powder coating? Do the coaters have to take any special precautions in the powder-coating process?

It is applied like any thermoset, electrostatic grade powder coating.

Is the Antimicrobial Coating an aromatic urethane? If yes, aromatic means a ring structure, which is tighter, and thus would imply a more-permanent bond to the substrate. Correct? The Antimicrobial products are formulated in most powder chemistries such as TGIC-Polyester, Urethane-Polyester, Hybrid and Epoxy. We do not have any in aromatic urethanes currently, but they could be developed. Our weatherable Urethane-Polyesters are Aliphatic. There are many variables that affect adhesion. Generally speaking the adhesion of the various chemistries is very similar.

Is the coating "passive" like Teflon, in that it goes on and stays on, without the need for re-application after a few years? Or is it "active", in that it is consumed over time and must be re-applied occasionally? Silver is the active ion that imparts the antimicrobials properties. It is NOT passive and it will be consumed over time. The coating will last a long time depending on end use. The antimicrobial can be used up over time, again depending on end use.

Related to the previous question, how is the antimicrobial feature "released" to the microbes which attach to the substrate? The silver ion is activated by moisture and migrates to the surface.

Are there any restrictions on the color of the Antimicrobial Coatings? Does the price vary with the color? We have not run into any color restrictions so far. As with regular powders, cost does vary with color.

What is the price difference for Antimicrobial Coatings vs. other powder coatings? Approximately 100% more due to the cost of the active ingredient and the specialized method of incorporation, for which we hold a patent.

Is there a feel due to Antimicrobial Coatings which differs in texture from other powder coatings? I refer to "hand", in the textile industry sense. Generally, there is nothing in the feel or appearance of the coating that will indicate an antimicrobial product, but the incorporation process can lead to more orange peel.