

ProClense™ plus Instrument Detergent



What is ProClense plus?

It is an economical instrument detergent intended for cleaning medical and dental instruments and devices.

How do detergents aid the cleaning process?

Detergents work by reducing surface tension of water while emulsifying soils. This process is aided by friction through brushing and scrubbing along with impingement (spray water pressure).

How is ProClense plus formulated to improve the cleaning process?

This product contains a team of chemical agents including surfactants to aid in the release of soil from surfaces and chelating agents to improve performance in hard water.

Is ProClense plus suitable for use in automated cleaning equipment?

Yes, this product is low-foaming and tested with cleaning verification devices to demonstrate effective action in automated washers.

Is ProClense plus safe to use on my aluminum trays and containers?

Yes, this product is formulated at a mild alkalinity and tested under lab and clinical conditions to demonstrate compatibility with aluminum and glass or lensed materials.

Is ProClense plus a non-enzymatic detergent?

Yes, ProClense plus is a non-enzymatic detergent with mild alkalinity (pH 8.0 to 10.0). Follow device manufacturer's instructions for selection of cleaning agents and ensure thorough rinsing to remove all residual cleaning agents and soils.

How does water quality affect selection and dosing of detergents?

Water is an important factor when used for manual and automated instrument processing in healthcare settings. Water used in the cleaning cycle may affect dosing of detergent. As hardness increases beyond 200 ppm, higher levels of calcium and other minerals in water will bind with detergent and reduce ability of detergents to emulsify soils. Detergent dosing may need to be increased for hard water conditions. ProClense plus is formulated with chelating agents to maintain effective cleaning in hard water conditions.

Hard water also affects rinsing and may contribute to residual hard water stains and spots on instrument surfaces after final rinse if high quality water is not used. Biological quality of water and presence of endotoxin will also impact the cleaning process.

For a more complete reference consult AAMI resources: ST79:2017 and TIR34:2014.

