



TUCEL® HYGIENIC FUSEDWARE®

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COLOR CODING SYSTEM

Many associations as well as the FDA have suggested that brushes and brooms used directly as well as indirectly in food preparation be segregated as to their use by color coding. The use of color codes help to prevent cross-contamination. Tucel's CCZ* program helps the user identify each individual area of cleaning and with a well defined maintenance program for brushware, it is possible to meet strict health standards.

While there is no current legislation, leading advocates in the industry recommend allocation of colors as follows:

SUGGESTED FOODSERVICE COLORS

RED HYGIENE: raw product preparation contact area.

WHITE HYGIENE: pasteurization and food contact areas.

YELLOW HYGIENE: non-food contact surface areas.

GREEN HYGIENE: cleaning produce and fruits.

BLUE HYGIENE: sea food preparation areas.

BROWN HYGIENE: baking preparation

TAN HYGIENE: poultry preparation areas

BLACK HYGIENE: drains and other non-food areas.



Tucel offers the above color code zone colors for its standard brushware. These colors are currently being employed in both North America and Europe, but it is suggested that a review of each individual's own needs first be undertaken to arrive at the most ideal CCZ *program. *Color Code Zone

QUALITY ASSURANCE

All products are manufactured to the highest specification, and have been designed for use in areas where stringent standards of hygiene and HACCP cleanliness is required. Every Tucel item featured has been thoroughly tested to assure its reliability.

Tucel's dedicated customer service team is able to answer any inquiries you may have, give you any assistance and/or information required concerning our TUCEL® HYGIENIC FUSEDWARE® and custom designed FUSEDWARE™.

TUCEL KEEPS OUT BACTERIA

In a recent cleanability study conducted by NSF, it was clearly shown that fused utility brushes are more easily cleaned than staple-set utility brushes, resulting in up to 50% less bacteria in just one exposure to either *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Salmonella typhimurium* bacteria. "The data illustrates that brushes with fused bristles are easier to clean than those with staples. It is very important to make sure that the base area is reached during cleaning especially the area along the seam between the bristle and base when the bristles are attached by staples.¹ Thorough cleaning is essential for effective removal of bacteria from brush surfaces."

Other laboratory studies have shown that natural fibers, horse hair and nylon filament, which are hydrophilic in nature, can absorb bacteria and viruses when used in aqueous solutions, and then re-

lease the bacteria and viruses at some later time.² Polypropylene filament does not absorb water, therefore it can not absorb organic or inorganic substances.

Tucel's patented fusing process was developed some years ago in order to eliminate drilled holes in brushware blocks.

When comparing fusing to staple-set brushware, there is no "pocket" for harboring foreign or pathogenic materials. Also, if one were to cut open other fibers and polypropylene filaments, there would be residues of absorbed material in the natural fibers, horse hair and nylon, while the polypropylene filament would be clean and uncontaminated.

Tucel's brushware is strongly recommended for use in all cleaning applications except where extremely high heat requirements are necessary.



The staple-set brush illustrates that both filament and drilled hole area contain unwanted foreign matter that can be released during cleaning.



Tucel's "fused" filament eliminates "pathogenic pockets" whereby no bacteria, mildew or mold can be absorbed into the brush block.



Improper cleaning after using a nylon bristle brush illustrates that bacteria is left on the surface and within the filament itself.



Proper cleaning after using a fused polypropylene filament brush illustrates that there is no bacteria left.

¹ Tucel's Fused Utility Brushes tested by NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, October 1995

² Glass RT, Lane MM: Toothbrush contamination: a potential health risk; Quintessence Int 1986; 17:39-42. Glass RT, Jensen HG: More on the contaminated toothbrush; the viral story. Quintessence Int 1988;19:713-716.