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BIO-FLATE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION SHEET

Inflatable seals are manufactured using a grade of anti-microbial solid silicone rubber. It employs silver ions which is effective against most bacteria including MRSA, E-Coli, Salmonella and Listeria. It also prevents growth of algae and mould such as Aspergillus Niger.

In accordance with JIS Z 2801:2000 test method, the silver is routinely tested against MRSA and E-Coli

Anti-Microbial Material Grade Silicone FDA compliant

SHORE A	60
TENSILE N/mm ²	11
ELONGATION %	580
TEAR B N/mm	24
REBOUND RESILIENCE	49
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.18
BRITTLE POINT	-60 DEG C
STANDARD GRADE	-40C / +200C

(Minimum/max constant working Temperature)

FDA (Food and Drug Administration, United States Code of federal regulation 21 CFR 177.2600



Summary of the JIS Z 2801 Test:

- The test microorganism is prepared, usually by growth in a liquid culture medium.
- The suspension of test microorganism is standardized by dilution in a nutritive broth (this affords microorganisms the potential to grow during the test).
- Control and test surfaces are inoculated with microorganisms, in triplicate, and then the microbial inoculum is covered with a thin, sterile film. Covering the inoculum spreads it, prevents it from evaporating, and ensures close contact with the antimicrobial surface.
- Microbial concentrations are determined at "time zero" by elution followed by dilution and plating.
- A control is run to verify that the neutralization/elution method effectively neutralizes the antimicrobial agent in the antimicrobial surface being tested.
- Inoculated, covered control and antimicrobial test surfaces are allowed to incubate undisturbed in a humid environment for 24 hours.
- After incubation, microbial concentrations on are determined. Reduction of microorganisms relative to initial concentrations and the control surface is calculated.