

## COPPER

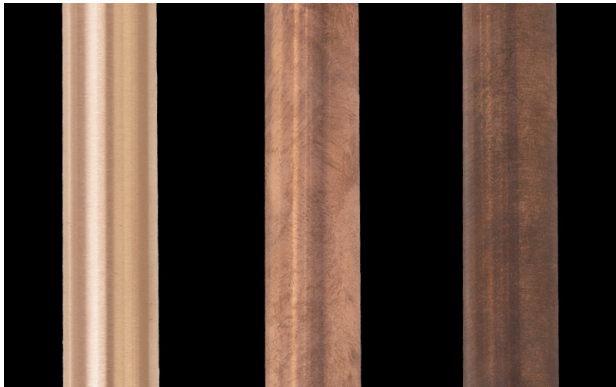
The study reported in the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health confirmed the antimicrobial properties of copper alloys, showing that copper kills greater than 99.9% of the most common bacteria within 2 hours of exposure: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecalis (VRE), Staphylococcus aureus, Enterobacter aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and E. coli O157:H7.

These bacteria are considered to be representative of the most dangerous pathogens capable of causing severe and often fatal infections. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that infections acquired in U.S. hospitals affect two million individuals every year and result in nearly 100,000 deaths annually.

The use of copper alloys for frequently touched surfaces, as a supplement to existing CDC prescribed hand-washing and disinfection regimens, has far-reaching implications. Potential uses of the copper it can help to reduce the amount of disease-causing bacteria in healthcare, public spaces and generally in high attendance facilities includes door and furniture hardware.

The New England Journal of Medicine recently reported that copper, when compared to other materials including plastic and stainless steel, is also dramatically less hospitable to virus.

Over time copper naturally changes the color – transforming from a shiny brown color to darker browns, then blues and finally greens after a number of years. When exposed, copper develops this “patina” which actually protects and preserves the metal underneath. Further, laboratory testing shows that copper retains its antimicrobial efficacy through normal oxidation. In other words, patina does not impair the antimicrobial effectiveness of the metal.



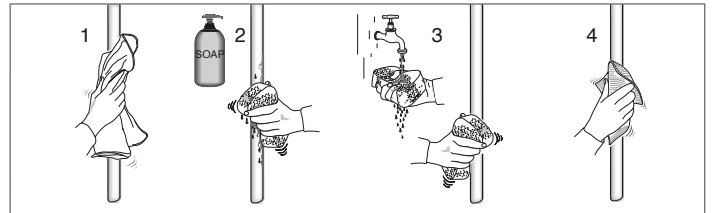
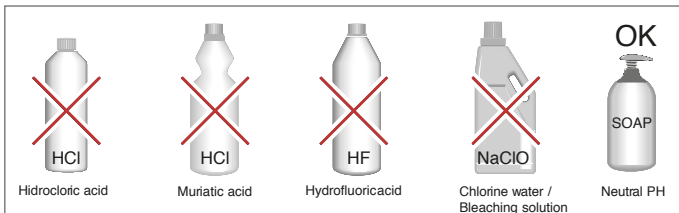
### Copper

Material	U.S. EPA Classification	Thickness	Copper plating process
CU ≥ 97%	Antimicrobial Copper Alloys - Group I	Min 8 µm	Copper Plating

\*Standard Pba


\*Laboratory testing shows that, when cleaned regularly, antimicrobial copper surfaces kill greater than 99.9% of the following bacteria within 2 hours of exposure: MRSA, VRE, Staphylococcus aureus, Enterobacter aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and E. coli O157:H7. Antimicrobial copper surfaces are a supplement to and not a substitute for standard infection control practices and have been shown to reduce microbial contamination, but do not necessarily prevent cross contamination or infections; users must continue to follow all current infection control practices.

### MAINTENANCE



Do not use: chlorine, water plus salt solution, acid or alcoholic solution to avoid damaging the copper plated finish.

## MATERIALS AND FINISHING

MATERIAL	FINISH		.XX	* indicative colors
COPPER	Standard	Satin Copper	.86	
COPPER + STAINLESS STEEL AISI 316L	Standard	Satin Copper + Satin Stainless Steel	.4R	