

COPPER PLATED

Copper plating is the process of depositing a copper layer onto various metals for functional and decorative purposes. Copper is a chemical element with a high thermal and electrical conductivity, and is antibacterial, tough, ductile and non-magnetic.

The finish is uncover copper plated, thereof, over time copper naturally changes color – transforming from a shiny brown color to darker browns, then blues and finally greens after a number of years. This change in color, due to the natural oxidation called “patina” doesn’t affect the antimicrobial activity that remains constant.

Copper plated stainless steel offers the same antibacterial efficacy than copper with in addition the mechanical performance of stainless steel.



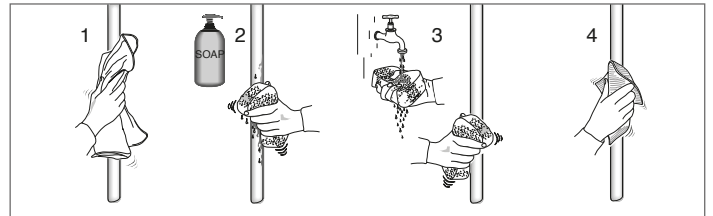
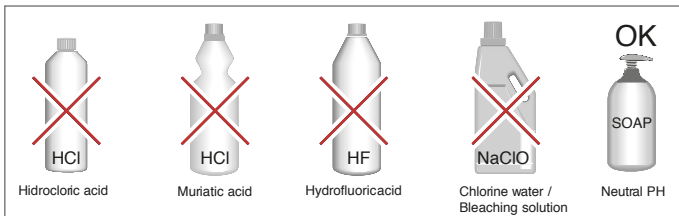
Copper

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 PLATED	Standard	Semi-Bright	.58	