Best Practices
Foam Cleaning
Fogging
Spraying

Principles of Cleaning
These Factors are Interdependent of Each Other.
Changing One Affects All of the Others.

Time: of Contact
Action: How Detergent is Applied to the Surface
Concentration: of Chemical
Temperature: of the Solution
Chemical Concentration

- Label
- SSOP
- Range
- Verify Concentration
- Cost per Gal vs Cost to Clean
- Food Safety vs Accountants

Foam Cleaning

- Foam Cleaning is a Process where Foam is Generated from a High-Foaming Detergent Utilizing Air and a Foam Applicator.
- Quick & Easy Application and Increased Contact Time
- Alkaline / Caustics, Chlorinated Alkaline, Acids & Sanitizers
- Foam Cleaning is Ideal for Processing Equipment & Environmental Surfaces (Walls – Ceilings – Floors) and Areas that are Hard to Reach with Other Methods.
- Chlorinated Alkaline Foam Cleaners are Especially Good at Removing Protein Films.
Foam Cleaning

• Water Driven: Low PSI & High PSI
• Pump Driven: AODD
• Pressurized Tank Driven (SS)
• Boosted Water PSI Driven

Foam Cleaning Procedures

• Do’s!
  • Wear Proper Safety Equipment
  • Cover All Electrical Equipment
  • Rinse Thoroughly All Gross Soils
  • Follow Foam Mixing Procedures
  • Look: Over 7’ & Under 2’
  • Foam From the Bottom Up
  • Rinse From the Top Down
  • Foam Small Sections at a Time
  • Water Separator on Air Line
Foam Cleaning Procedures

• Don’t!
  • Use Warm or Hot Water to Generate Foam
    - Ambient the Best
    - <100°F
  • Leave Hose Coiled: Foamer or Hose Rack
  • Over Adding Chlorine
  • Low Chemical Concentration – Wet Foam
  • High Chemical Concentration – Thick Foam – Back Pressure
  • Forget to PM Scaled Up Chemical Injector
  • Allow Water in Air Supply
  • Ignore PMs – Check Valves - Pumps - Injectors
Foam Cleaning

Portable Foam Cleaning

• 5 to 50 Gallon Sizes Available
• Draw from Pre-mixed Chemical

No More Mixing

Portable Concentrate Unit

• User Does not Need to Pre-Mix Chemical
• Holds Two FILL-iT Chemical Jugs or a Standard 5-gallon Pail
• 15 Gallon Onboard Water Tank
• Dilutes at Ratios of 14:1 to 320:1
• Uses Metering Tips
Always at Hand

Wall-Mounted Units

- Foam - Spray - Combo Units
- Concentrate, Centrally-Supplied or Pre-Mix Models Available
- Suction Injector Chemical Pick-Up
- Compressed Air Required

Always at Hand

Wall-Mounted Unit – Using Suction Injector
Always at Hand

Wall-Mounted Unit (Water Drive)

- Foam - Spray - Combo Units
- Concentrate Systems using Venturi Injector Chemical Pick-Up
- ≥ 60 psi Water Pressure Needed to Operate

Powered by You

Pump-Up Units

- Maximum Portability for Small Jobs and Spot Cleaning
- Compact Units with Manual Pumps
- 0.5 to 2 gallon Sizes
- Fan Tips and Zero Tips
- Foam or Spray Units
Best of Both Worlds

2.6 & 1.3 Gallon Foam Unit

- The Convenience of Air Power, with the Small Footprint of a Pump-Up Unit
- Pressurize with Compressed Air, Then Disconnect and Go Clean
- Maintain Pressure with Hand Pump-Up
- Thick, High Quality Foam

360° Contact
Foam for Drain Sanitation
Color Coding

Portable & Wall-Mounted Units, Jugs & Locking Caps

Foaming Video
Portable Concentrate

Wall Mount Concentrate
Pump Up

Floor Drain
Steps to Foam Cleaning

1. Pre-Rinse
2. Apply Foam
3. Brush Clean
4. Post-Rinse

Step 1: Pre-Rinse
Rinse From Top-Down

Remember to Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas

Pre-Rinse Tips:

• Rinse From Top-Down
• Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas
Step 2: Apply Foam

Let Foam Cling for 5-10 Min

7 ft & 2 ft Rule

Foam Foam in Sections
Foam Cleaning Tips:

• Foam From Bottom-Up
• 7 ft & 2 ft Rule
• Foam in Sections
• Rinse Within 5-10 Minutes

Step 3: Brush Clean
Scrub Hard-to-Reach Areas

Scrub Entire Surface

Scrub Bottom-Up

Brush Cleaning Tips:

• Scrub from Bottom-Up
• Scrub Entire Surface
• Scrub Hard-to-Reach Areas
Step 4: Post-Rinse

Rinse from Top-Down
Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas Thoroughly
Post-Rinse Tips:

- Rinse from Top-Down
- Rinse Thoroughly
- Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas

Summary

1. Pre-Rinse
2. Apply Foam
3. Brush Clean
4. Post-Rinse
Apple Brush Roller Foaming Video

Foam Cleaning

How to Foam Clean Apple Brush Rollers
Steps to Foam Cleaning

1. Pre-Rinse
2. Apply Foam
3. Brush Clean
4. Post-Rinse

Step 1: Pre-Rinse
Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas
Rinse all Visible Debris
Rinse Thoroughly

Pre-Rinse Tips:

• Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas
• Rinse All Visible Debris
• Rinse Thoroughly
Step 2: Apply Foam

- Cover Whole Brush
- Let Foam Cling 30 minutes
- Do Not Allow Foam to Dry
- Foam One Section at a Time
- Foam Hard-to-Reach Areas
Foam Cleaning Tips:

• Cover Whole Brush with Foam
• Foam Hard-to-Reach Areas
• Foam One Section at a Time
• Let Foam Cling 30 Minutes
• Do Not Allow Foam to Dry

Step 3: Brush Clean
Use a Long Brush to Cover Large Areas
Scrub Hard-to-Reach Areas
Scrub Each Brush Roller

Brush Cleaning Tips:
• Use a Long Brush to Cover Large Areas
• Scrub Each Brush Roller
• Scrub Hard-to-Reach Areas
Step 4: Post-Rinse

Rinse Thoroughly
Visually Inspect When Done

Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas
Rinse Entire Roller
Post-Rinse Tips:

- Rinse Entire Roller
- Rinse Hard-to-Reach Areas
- Rinse Thoroughly
- When Done, Visually Inspect

Summary

1. Pre-Rinse
2. Apply Foam
3. Brush Clean
4. Post-Rinse
Fogging

- Fogging is a process to create and disperse a disinfectant aerosol to reduce the number of microorganisms.
- Can be either a portable unit or a static wall mount system.
- Research has suggested a 2 – 3 log reduction with 30 – 60 minutes of fogging. Greater log reduction with >60 minutes.

Get Airborne

Fog and Mist Units

- Portable and wall-mounted systems.
- Different nozzles / micron sizes available. 10 – 20 micron is optimal.
- Telescoping fog mast available.
- Delay timer (optional).
- Compressed air required.
Fogging

Spraying

- Spray Systems are a Process Primarily Used for Hard Surface Flood Technique or Spray Technique Sanitizing.

- Spray Sanitizing is Ideal for Processing Equipment & Environmental Surfaces (Walls – Ceilings – Floors) and Areas that are Hard to Reach with Other Methods.

- Quats, Acid Sanitizers, Chlorine, ClO2, Iodine and PAA can be Applied with Spray.

- Be Aware of “Gas-Off” Issues When Spraying
Spraying

- Typical Output Distances: 10 – 12 Feet
- Typical Water Pressure: 40psi – 100psi
- Typical Output Temperatures: 40°F to 100°F
- Typical Compressed Air Requirements: 40psi to 80psi
- Typical Flow Rate: 2 gal/min to 5 gal/min

Sanitizers: Coverage & Contact Time is Critical
Sanitizers: Concentration is Critical

- Hose Injector Systems
- Portable Tank Sprayers
- Pump-Up Sprayers
- In-Line Injecting
  - Venturi Action
  - Dosatron
  - Metering Pump

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