

# ELIMINATE SOILED TOILET BRUSHES & DRIP CUPS

## Advantex® Loo-Mop Ideal for Isolation and Terminal Cleaning

### THE GROSS CHALLENGE

Storing used, wet toilet brushes in brush caddies (drip cups) on cleaning carts poses several concerns from a hygiene and efficiency standpoint:

- **Bacteria growth and odors:** Wet brushes create a breeding ground for bacteria and unpleasant odors.
- **Cross-contamination:** Storing brushes on cleaning carts alongside other tools and supplies increases the risk of transferring germs to other areas and equipment.
- **Reuse transfer:** Dirty toilet brushes can harbor harmful microorganisms and bacteria. If not discarded after use, they risk spreading contamination to other patient areas.



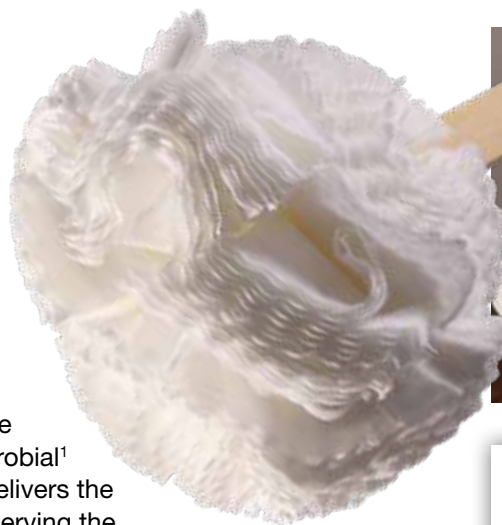
### THE SOLUTION

Integrating our **Advantex® Loo-Mop** into your cleaning protocol elevates hygiene standards, minimizes the risk of germ transmission, and streamlines the cleaning process for greater efficiency.

Designed to align with your sustainability initiatives, the Loo-Mop features 100% biodegradable materials, including a naturally antimicrobial<sup>1</sup> bamboo handle. Its patented design delivers the durability of a multi-use tool while preserving the hygiene benefits of a single-use solution.

#### FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Improve EVS cart cleanliness, eliminating toilet brush buckets, drips and spills
- Biodegradable multi-layered, 4" diameter mop heads made of durable cellulose fibers
- Avoid the risk of disposable pads clogging toilets and drains
- 14" long overall and 1.5 oz. each with a slightly curved handle to reach crevices



#### THE ONLY SUSTAINABLE ADVANTEX® LOO-MOP

A sustainable alternative to traditional toilet brushes, the **Advantex® Loo-Mop** features a bamboo handle and is made entirely from 100% biodegradable materials. By eliminating plastic components, it helps reduce environmental waste and significantly lowers the risk of cross-contamination in critical cleaning environments.

Patent# 18216326 MODEL #4855

<sup>1</sup> <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9137583>

