



Franke Washroom Systems currently offers the following cream-soap dispensers:

XINX617 7612210014567 	XINX625 7612210050220 	STRX625 7612210050251 	SD300 7612210003486 
STRX618 7612210006531 	STRX618E 7612210006654 	STRX619 7612210008566 	STRX619E 7612210013720 
RODX618 7612210067310 	RODX618E 7612210067327 	RODX619 7612210067198 	RODX619E 7612210067204 
SD80 7612210002915 	BS618 7612210015021 	RODX625 7612210067341 	

1. Which soaps must not be used?

- › Paste / soaps outside of the cited range of viscosity (the necessary flowing ability must be assured)
- › Abrasive soaps
- › Aggressive soaps with acid content
- › Alcohol-based products (disinfectants)
- › Soap that coagulates or forms residues

Alcohol-based soaps and/or soaps with alcohol (glycol, methanol, etc) must not be used. Depending on the % alcohol content, this does not necessarily cause damage, but can impair the device's functionality. Precise information about the % content can be obtained from the manufacturer safety data sheet.

There are hand wash detergents to which certain organic solvents have been added and certain ingredients could damage the pump. These include in particular substances that dissolve paint and polyester e.g. dibasic ester (DBE). These must not be used.

2. Which soaps can be used?

Commercially available liquid and cream soaps that flow easily (tenside-containing preparation for washing hands) as well as fluid natural soaps can be used.



3. What is the permissible viscosity range for these soaps?

The viscosity of the soaps should lie within the range from 1,000 - 10,000 cps (centipoises). The viscosity of normal commercially available cream soaps and liquid soaps lies in this range. Viscosity varies anyway, depending on the temperature, evaporation, thickening, etc. The general rule is that the soap should flow well at room temperature. The thicker the soap, the lower the dosing volume per stroke will be.

The following table provides an overview of viscosities. Viscosity is usually given in centipoises (cps). Unless stated otherwise, the viscosity values given apply for a temperature of 20°C.

Water 4°C	1 cps
Water 25°C	0.9 cps
Benzol 25°C	0.6 cps
Milk	3 cps
Blood 37°C	4 – 25 cps
Cooking oil	1,000 cps
Syrup	5,000 cps
Honey	10,000 cps
Ketchup	20,000 cps
Mustard	70,000 cps
Sour cream	100,000 cps

$$1 \text{ cps} = 1 \text{ mPas} = 10 \text{ Pas} = 0.01 \text{ P (Poise)} = 0.00100 \text{ (N s)/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ Pas (N s/m}^2) = 10 \text{ P (Poise)} = 10^3 \text{ cps}$$

$$1 \text{ P (Poise)} = 0.1 \text{ Pas} = 100 \text{ cps} = 0.1 \text{ kg/ms}$$

4. How should the pumps be cleaned?

The pumps can all be removed and then rinsed and pumped through with warm water. Under no circumstances should aggressive cleaners (e.g.: acid or lime removers) be used. We advise not to use alcoholic disinfectants. The soap can become thicker when it remains in the dispenser for a long time. In order to re-establish the proper functionality of the pump, it should be rinsed with water. Soap residues on stainless steel should be removed immediately. When not removed properly (cleaning), soaps containing tensides can lead to corrosion on stainless steel.

5. Which pH value is permissible for these soaps?

The pH value of the soaps should lie in the range 6 - 9. However, the pH value is less important for the pump than for the skin. Extremely low pH values could cause damage to the internal parts of the pump (e.g.: spring made of stainless steel).

6. Specifications:

Depending on the make, soap dispensers deliver soap in quantities ranging from 0.6 - 2.0 ml. However the dosing quantity depends very strongly on the flow rate of the soap and the speed at which the plunger is used.