INSECT-O-CUTOR®

FLYING INSECT ELIMINATION GUIDE

Insects are an essential part of the food chain. Some insects, however, are a nuisance… and can create problems by spreading filth and disease wherever they travel. In particular, insects can be a problem in any facility that handles consumable goods.

Crawling insects [cockroaches, ants, silverfish, etc.] can be controlled or eliminated by properly applied residual-type insecticides labelled for such use.

"Flying" insects are a totally different problem. With increasingly tighter restrictions on the use of airborne spray insecticides, the options for controlling flying insects are severely limited.

Good sanitation is very important. Garbage should be properly disposed into closed bins. Outside refuse containers should be located several yards away from building entrances. Spills should be cleaned up promptly. If heavy fly populations persist at outside dumpsters, granulated flybait should be used around them regularly.

An Insect-O-Cutor® Flying Insect Elimination System… either Standard High Performance Models or Energy Efficient Models… should be part of any Integrated Pest Management program to prevent flying insect contamination and annoyance.

Most flying insects are phototropic (attracted to light). Specifically, houseflies and other nuisance flying insects are highly attracted to light energy in the near ultraviolet (black light) spectrum.

Wavelengths between 330 and 360 Nanometers provide the best attraction. These wavelengths are neither visible nor harmful to human… but are extremely visible and attractive to flying insects.

The Insect-O-Cutor® method uses an ultra-high intensity (UHI™) black light source to attract flying insects to an electrified grid where they are killed upon contact. The dead insects are then collected in a drawer or tray for periodic inspection and disposal.

The use of a properly-designed IOC® System — combined with good sanitation, proper window screening, and appropriate disposal of refuse/garbage — can virtually eliminate flying insect problems. IOC® units have been protecting facilities worldwide since 1938.

IOC® units are safety-tested and certified by Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories [NRTL's] — Electrical Testing Laboratories (ETL®) and Canadian Standards Association (CSA®). IOC® units will not harm the environment (EPA Reg. No. EST 40079GA01).

Wall mount units are preferred for installation in entrance hallways and stairwells. Hanging units may be used to protect shipping and receiving entrances. Overhead suspended units should be oriented so they will not attract flying insects into the facility through doors opened after dark. Horizontal IOC® units can be wall mounted or overhead suspended.

The larger Insect-O-Cutor® units (those with black light lamps 36 to 48 inches [92 to 122 cm.] long) should be used as First Phase (perimeter) interception units.

Intermediate units (those with lamps from 24 to 36 inches [61 to 92 cm.] long) should be used for Second Phase (back-up) protection. Intermediate and smaller IOC® units (those with lamps from 15 to 24 inches [38 to 61 cm.] long) can be used for the Third Phase (final) line of protection. A typical Three-Phase IOC® System is detailed and described on the reverse side of this page.

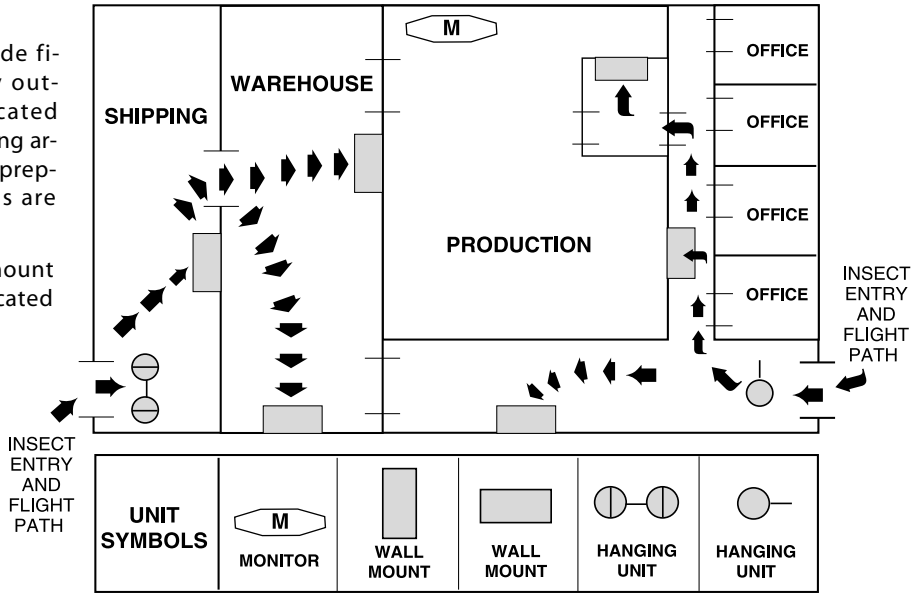
THREE-PHASE SYSTEM LOCATION

FIRST PHASE (perimeter defense) units should be located in positions where they will intercept flying insects immediately after entry. If the receiving dock is covered, an IOC® unit should be located on the dock to reduce the number of flying insects gaining entry through the receiving dock doors. For best results, every exterior door should be protected by locating an interception unit inside the building within 20 feet (approximately ±6 meters) of the door, oriented so that flying insects must pass within 15 to 20 feet (4 to 6 meters) of the unit.

SECOND PHASE (back-up/supportive IOC® units) should be located in the probable insect flight path — between Phase I and sensitive areas, processing/manufacturing areas, packing areas, or any area where flying insects might contact or contaminate product or cause personnel annoyance.

THIRD PHASE IOC® units provide final interception immediately outside sensitive areas. Units located within processing/manufacturing areas, production areas and food preparation areas, and in cafeterias are also considered as Third Phase.

For best results, vertical wall mount Insect-O-Cutor® units should be located at elevations of no lower than one foot [0.3 meters] above the floor and no higher than four feet [1.2 meters] above the floor (the distance from the floor to the bottom of the unit).



First Phase Insect-O-Cutor® units of appropriate size and strategically located… will intercept and eliminate approximately 65% of the flying insects gaining entry through a door opening.

Because of factors such as insect age and sex, room temperature, humidity levels, and competing attractions, about a third of the flying insects will ignore a black light source for a short period of time.

Phase II units will increase the level of flying insect elimination to approximately 85%. A Three-Phase System can virtually provide a 95% or higher level of flying insect elimination.

ELEVATORS AND STAIRWELLS

Elevators and stairwells form natural chimneys through which flying insects can reach upper story areas. An IOC® wall mount unit should be positioned in each stairwell between the main and second floors, as well as between the main floor and sub-floor. An interception unit should also be placed in the vicinity of elevator openings on the sub-floor and the main floor.

— CAUTION —

Units should never be located in or near explosion hazardous areas where oxygen, explosive gases, or chemicals are used, where airborne dust from product (flour, sugar, etc.) exists, and/or where combustible material is present.

INSECT-O-CUTOR®

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