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Apia シリーズ

HOKUTY

Services for your work stations.

Apia 270

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あらゆるところの殺菌・除菌・サニテーションに･･･
微酸性電解水生成装置 Apiaシリーズ

For sterilization - sanitation - in everyplace
Slightly acidic electrolyzed water (SAEW) generator - Apia

Apia270は、連続方式を採用しており、毎時270Lの微酸性電解水の生成ができます。
※一般水道水硬度での生成条件 60～120mg/L
有効塩素濃度 約40ppm～50ppm
Apia270 uses a continuous method and can generate 270L per hour of SAEW.
*General tap water hardness generation conditions 60～120mg/L
Effective chlorine concentration Approximately 40ppm to 50ppm

装置サイズもコンパクトなので、省スペースで大容量の微酸性
電解水を生成することができます。
Device size is compact, a large amount of SAEW can be generated in a small space .

コロナウイルス・ノロウイルス・インフルエンザも
微酸性電解水で対策できます！！
Corona virus/Noro virus/Influenza can be
treated with SAEW !!

レストランの厨房、食品工場などの食材の殺菌および機械・器具
の除菌などで活躍します。
It is useful in sterilizing foodstuffs in kitchens of restaurants and food factories, and sterilizing machines and equipment.

又、保存タンクを組み合わせることにより大容量の微酸性電解水
の供給が可能です。簡単操作、低コストでお求めができます。
In addition, a large amount of SAEW can be supplied by combining with a storage tank . It can be purchased easily and at low cost.

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性能と仕様

Specification

称	電源電圧 (V)	消費電力 (W)	標準能力 (l/h)	専用原液		外形寸法 (W×D×H)	重　量 (Kg)
				塩酸濃度 (%)	標準使用量 (ml/h)		
Apia270	AC100 (50／60Hz)	50	270	9	125	295×180×270	4

※仕様及び外観は改良のため予告なく変更する場合がございますのでご了承ください。

Name	Power supply voltage (V)	Power consumption (W)	Standard capacity (l/h)	Undiluted solution		External dimensions (W x D x H)	Weight (Kg)
				Hydrochloric acid concentration (%)	Standard usage (ml/h)		
Apia270	AC100 (50/60Hz)	50	270	9	125	295 x 180 x 270	4

*Please note that specifications and appearance are subject to change without notice for improvement.

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ビサンセイデンカイスイってなに？

What is slightly acidic electrolyzed water (SAEW)?

微酸性電解水と言うくらいですから、当然この液体の pH はやや酸性よりの微酸性でヒトの肌の pH と同じ範囲です。

Since it is SAEW, the pH of this liquid is slightly acidic rather than acidic, and is in the same range as the pH of human skin.

微酸性電解水は、塩酸を無隔膜電解槽で電気分解して生成されます。

SAEW is produced by electrolyzing hydrochloric acid in a diaphragmless electrolytic cell.

除菌・殺菌・消臭等の効果があり、味や臭いはほとんど無く食品添加物に指定された安全な水です。

Safe water with effects such as sterilization, sterilization and deodorization, almost no taste or odor, designated as a food additive.

微酸性電解水と他の殺菌目的水の比較

The comparison with other sterilized water

微酸性電解水は希塩酸を電気分解した液を水で希釈した物で、強い殺菌力があります。擬似品に、強酸性電解水、電解次亜塩素酸ソーダ水(電解次亜水、次亜塩素酸ソーダ中和液がありますが次のような違いがあります。

Slightly acidic electrolyzed water (SAEW) is a solution of electrolyzed dilute hydrochloric acid diluted with water and has strong bactericidal activity. There are hypochlorous acid water and electrolyzed sodium hypochlorite water (electrolyzed hypochlorous acid and sodium hypochlorite neutralized solution) as imitation products, but there are the following differences.

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	Hypochlorite water			A fungicide similar to hypochlorite water		
	Slightly acidic electrolyzed water (SAEW)	Weakly acidic electrolyzed water	Hypochlorous acid water	Hypochlorous acid sodium aqueous solution	Electrolyzed hypochlorite	Mixed water
pH	5 to 6.5	2.7-5	2.7 or less	8 or more	8-9	6-7.5
Effective chlorine concentration	10-80ppm	20-60ppm	20-60ppm	50-200ppm	10-200ppm	50-200ppm
Stability	Contains 98% hypochlorous acid and is chemically stable. Can be stored in a light-shielding container for over a year. (For undiluted solution that does not contain sodium chloride	It is unstable and adjustment at the place of use is a principle. It is essential to check the effective chlorine concentration each time it is used or continuously for transportation by tank storage or piping.	It is unstable and adjustment at the place of use is a principle. It is essential to check the effective chlorine concentration each time it is used or continuously for transportation by tank storage or piping.	It is chemically unstable and decomposes at high temperature and ultraviolet rays, increasing chloric acid. About 7.2 mg / L mixed with the standard value of 0.6 mg / L or less and the drug standard of 0.4 mg / L or less	It is unstable and adjustment at the place of use is a principle. It is essential to check the effective chlorine concentration each time it is used or continuously for transportation by tank storage or piping.	It is chemically unstable, decomposes at high temperature and ultraviolet rays, and becomes acidic when stored for a long period of time. Some have high chloric acid content and exceed the standard value
Main bactericidal substance	Free hypochlorous acid	Free hypochlorous acid	Free hypochlorous acid	Low free hypochlorous acid content	Low free hypochlorous acid content	Free hypochlorous acid
Bactericidal power	Effective against bacteria, fungi and viruses. Spore bacteria are effective at 45ppm or more. Also effective for mouse norovirus	Effective against bacteria, fungi and viruses. Also effective for mouse norovirus	Effective against bacteria, fungi and viruses. Also effective for mouse norouil	The effect on bacteria and spores is low. Effective against mouse norovirus	The effect of spore-forming bacteria cannot be expected.	Effective against bacteria, fungi and viruses
Impact	The effect on stainless steel	It easily generates a	It is easy to generate	Long-term corrosion by NaCl	Concentrated salt makes it	Since sodium hypochlorit

on metal	materials is small. Brass is slightly discolored, aluminum has white spots, and iron is slightly more rusty than tap water.	small amount of chlorine gas and is easily corroded by the concentration of salt by drying.	chlorine gas, and it is quite easy to corrode due to the concentration of salt by drying.	contained in sodium hypochlorite	quite corrosive	e is used, it is chemically unstable, the pH becomes acidic, and it is corrosive due to long-term use.
Risk	rare. If rubber other than Viton is used, it may swell. Resin contact lenses may deform	Chlorine gas is generated when used at a pH of 3.5 or less	Chlorine gas collects in the head space of the storage tank, so some measures are required. It is necessary to take measures such as ventilation even when it occurs during use.	Since it is often used at about 200ppm, it has a large impact on the environment and people. Rough hands, wastewater treatment required. Dangerous due to the generation of chlorine gas due to the mixing of acid	Same on the left when used at high concentration	Chlorine gas is generated if the mixing ratio is incorrect.
Generation of trihalomethanes	Do not generate	Hard to generate	Hard to generate	Produced on contact with organic matter	Produced on contact with organic matter	Hard to generate
Bromic acid	Do not generate	Not produced if refined salt is used	Not produced if refined salt is used	It may be mixed 6 times more than the standard value of 0.01 mg / L or less.	Not produced if refined salt is used	There is a commercial product that is 7 times higher than the standard value of 0.01 mg / L or less.
material	Diluted hydrochloric acid	Sodium chloride aqueous solution	Sodium chloride aqueous solution	Hypochlorous acid sodium	Sodium chloride aqueous solution	Hypochlorous acid seeder mixed with acid and water
Legal regulation	Food Additives June 2002	Food Additives April 2012	Food Additives June 2002	Food Additives April 1950	Equivalent to sodium hypochlorite June 1999	Outside food additives

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微酸性電解水は、こんなところで活躍します！

The utilization of SAEW ！

インフルエンザ対策や、消臭効果に効果抜群！
通常の風邪ウイルスの感染経路は、手から手による接触感染による頻度が高いと言われています。しかし、インフルエンザウイルスは、感染者の咳やくしゃみなどを介して感染する飛沫感染が主です。飛沫感染とは、咳やくしゃみなどに含まれるウイルスが空気中に浮遊して感染するものです。そこで、菌やウイルスを退治する”微酸性電解水”を市販の加湿器に入れ使用したり、空中に噴霧することにより、浮遊する細菌やウイルスを除去し室内環境を常にクリーンに保つことができ、インフルエンザ対策に最適です

Outstanding effect against influenza and deodorant effect!
It is said that the common route of transmission of cold viruses is frequently due to contact infection from hand to hand. However, influenza virus is mainly a droplet infection that is transmitted through the cough and sneeze of an infected person. Droplet infection is a virus contained in cough, sneeze, etc. that floats in the air and is transmitted. Therefore, by putting ″SAEW″ that eliminates bacteria and viruses in a commercially available humidifier and spraying it in the air, floating bacteria and viruses can be removed and the indoor environment can be kept clean at all times. Ideal for flu measures.

また微酸性電解水は消臭効果も、抜群です！清潔にしておきたいところ、消臭をしたいところに直接、微酸性電解水をかけてください。細菌を死滅させるだけではなく、細菌が原因となるイヤな臭いも同時に取り除きます。微酸性電解水は、殺菌や消臭により有効成分は消失し、普通の水になります。残留成分がないので環境に優しく安心です。そのため、室内の雑菌・消臭、タバコの脱臭など、あらゆる所にご利用いただけます。
インフルエンザ対策や、消臭にぜひ微酸性電解水をお使いください。

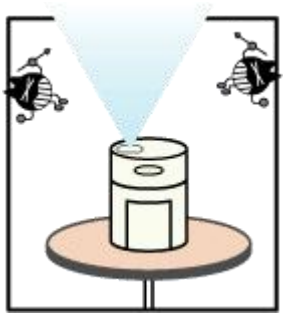
In addition, SAEW has an outstanding deodorant effect! Apply SAEW directly to the place you want to keep clean or deodorize. It not only kills bacteria, but also removes the unpleasant odor caused by bacteria. The SAEW loses its active ingredients by sterilization and deodorization, and becomes ordinary water. Since there are no residual components, it is environmentally friendly and safe. Therefore, it can be used anywhere such as indoor germs and deodorants, deodorizing cigarettes.
Please use SAEW for flu measures and deodorization.

微酸性電解水は安全性が高いことで.
2002 年 6 月 10 日に厚生労働省から「食品添加物」として認可されましたので人や動物のいる場所でも安心して消臭・除菌目的で噴霧することができます。
「空中浮遊菌・ｲﾝﾌﾙｴﾝｻﾞｳｲﾙｽ・ﾉﾛｳｲﾙｽ」などの不活性化をする対策として病院などでも使用されています。
SAEW is highly safe.
It was approved as a "food additive" by the JAPAN Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare on June 10, 2002, so it can be sprayed with peace of mind even in the presence of people and animals for deodorant and sterilization purposes.
It is also used in hospitals as a measure to inactivate "airborne bacteria, full-energy viruses, and norovirus."

Preventing influenza at school, nursery and home, and preventing colds

Prevention of food poisoning and O-157 by sterilization of fingers

Prevention of food poisoning and O-157 by sterilizing ingredients



Clean indoor air, prevent group pollution due to humidification
Deodorize your room

普通の水のような殺菌水。味や臭いがほとんどなく細菌・カビ菌・ウイルスにすばやく除菌・殺菌効果を示します。食品の調理器具の除菌、ノロウイルス対策など様々な用途に使用できる水。それが微酸性電解水です。
Sterilized water like ordinary water. It has almost no taste or odor and shows a quick sterilization/bactericidal effect against bacteria, mold and viruses . Water that can be used for various purposes such as disinfection of food cooking utensils and measures against norovirus . That is SAEW.

For sterilizing food...

For sterilization in the refrigerator...

For deodorizing the room...

食中毒予防、感染症予防、インフルエンザ対策、消臭に欠かせない微酸性電解水!!
SAEW is essential for food poisoning prevention, infectious disease prevention, influenza measures, and deodorization!

ウイルスに対する効果　The Test Result

Test virus	Target	log TCID $_{50}$ /ml *	
		At the start	30 minutes later
Influenza virus	Specimen	6.7	<1.5
	Target	6.7	6.5

*Test requesting organization: Japan Food Analysis Center

TCID $_{50}$: median tissue culture infectious dose, 50% tissue culture infectious dose

* Logarithmic value of TCID $_{50}$ per 1 ml of working solution : Logarithmic value of target TCID $_{50}$ immediately after starting storage

* Sample SAEW

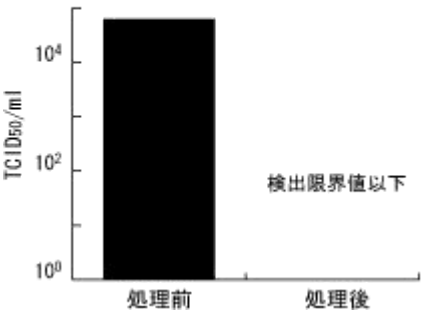
* Target purified water

* Storage temperature Room temperature

<1.5:
Virus suspension without detection : Diluted 10 times with purified water

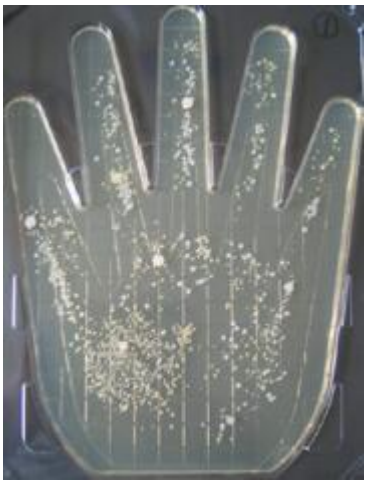
Influenza virus killing effect has been suggested.
Can be used for influenza measures.

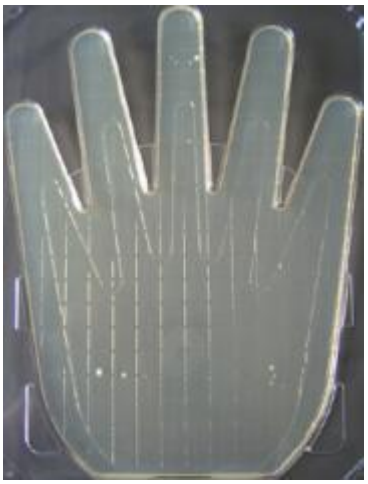
インフルエンザウイルスA型（H1N1）
（微酸性電解水：有効塩素濃度23～25ppm　pH6.2～6.3）



短時間の流水洗浄による効果を、微酸性電解水と水道水で比較した。※微酸性電解水(25ppm、pH5.9)
The effects of short-time running water cleaning were compared between SAEW and tap water. *SAEW (25ppm, pH5.9)

洗浄前/Before Washing　水道水処理/Tap Water Treatment　微酸性電解水処理/SAEW Treatment





中性洗剤で洗浄後 水濯ぎ、乾燥
After washing with neutral detergent, rinse with water and dry.

中性洗剤で洗浄後 水濯ぎしさらに微酸性電解水で10秒ｼｬｰﾘﾝｸﾞし乾燥
After washing with a neutral detergent, rinse with water, rinse with SAEW for 10 seconds and dry.

微酸性電解水を使用することによって手に付いた菌も水道水より効果的に除菌することができます。
By using SAEW, bacteria on your hands can be removed more effectively than tap water.

食中毒菌に対する微酸性電解水殺菌効果

SAEW against food poisoning bacteria

Fungus	Initial bacterial count (CFU/ml)	30 seconds after SAEW treatment
Staphylococcus aureus *(Sta. aureus)*	1.8 x 10^{8}	– *1
Yersinia *(Yersinia)*	4.8 x 10^{8}	–
Campylobacter *coli*	4.0 x 10^{8}	–
Campylobacter *jejuni*	6.0 x 10^{8}	–
Salmonella *(Salmonella)*	2.1 x 10^{8}	–
E. coli *(E. coli 0157:H7)*	5.2 x 10^{8}	–
Listeria *(Listeria)*	2.5 x 10^{8}	–
Serratia *(Serratia)*	2.9 x 10^{8}	–
Pseudomonas *aeruginosa*	3.7 x 10^{8}	–
Vibrio parahaemolyticus *(Vibrio sp.)*	3.1 x 10^{7}	–

*1 "–" means that it was below the detection limit (not detectable) during the test period.

*Reprinted from Milk Science Vol.51, No.3 2002

微酸性電解水 保存性テスト

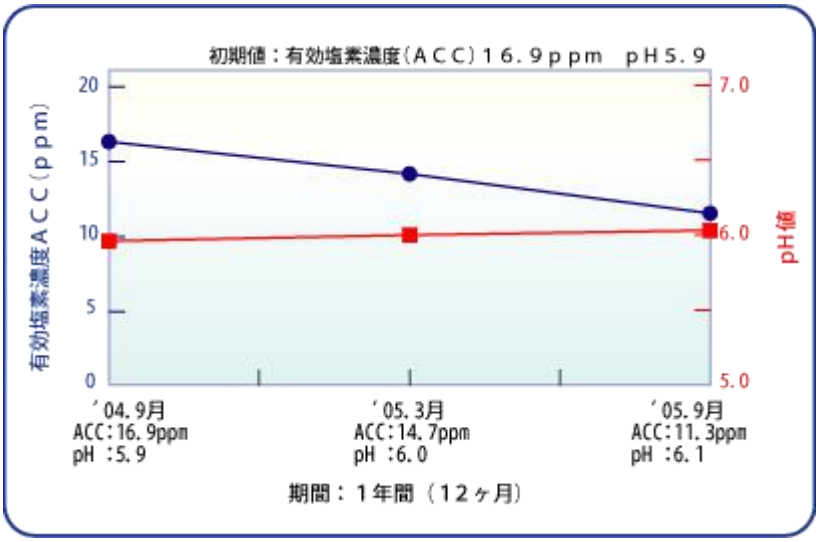
SAEW preservation test

微酸性電解水は、保存性に優れているのでタンクなどに溜めて使用することができます。ただし光に弱いので光が当たらないような構造にすることが必要です。密閉する必要はありませんが、フタなどを付けるだけで数日間は安定します。

また、密閉した容器では下のグラフのように比較的長期間安定します。

SAEW can be stored in tanks and used as it has excellent storage properties. However, since it is weak against light, it is necessary to make it a structure that does not hit the light. It does not need to be sealed, but just by attaching a lid etc., it will be stable for several days.

Also, in a closed container, it will be stable for a relatively long time as shown in the graph below.



※社内試験より

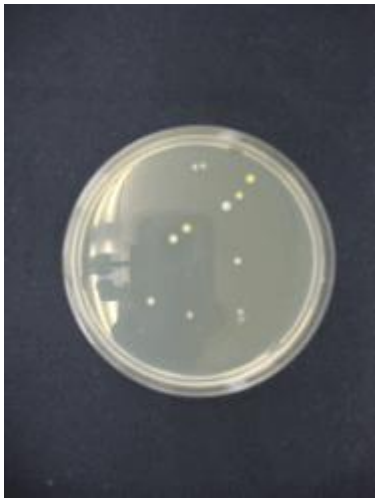
空中浮遊菌テスト結果

Airborne Bacteria test result

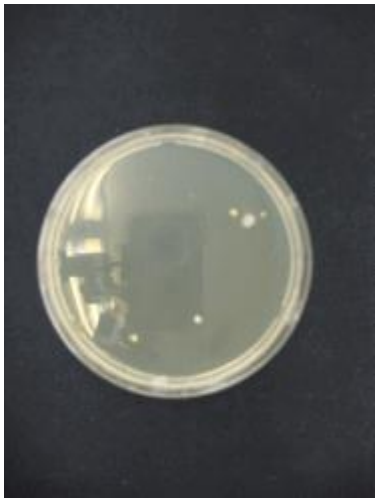
微酸性電解水を連続噴霧したまま経時的にエアサンプラーで室内空気をサンプリングし、35℃48 時間培養後、発生したコロニー数を計測。

While continuously spraying SAEW, indoor air was sampled with an air sampler over time, and after culturing at 35° C for 48 hours, the number of colonies generated was measured.

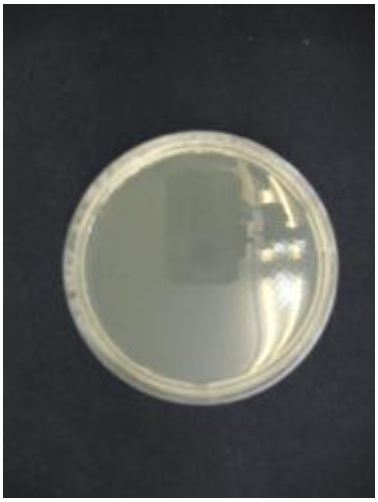
噴　霧　前/Before Fogging

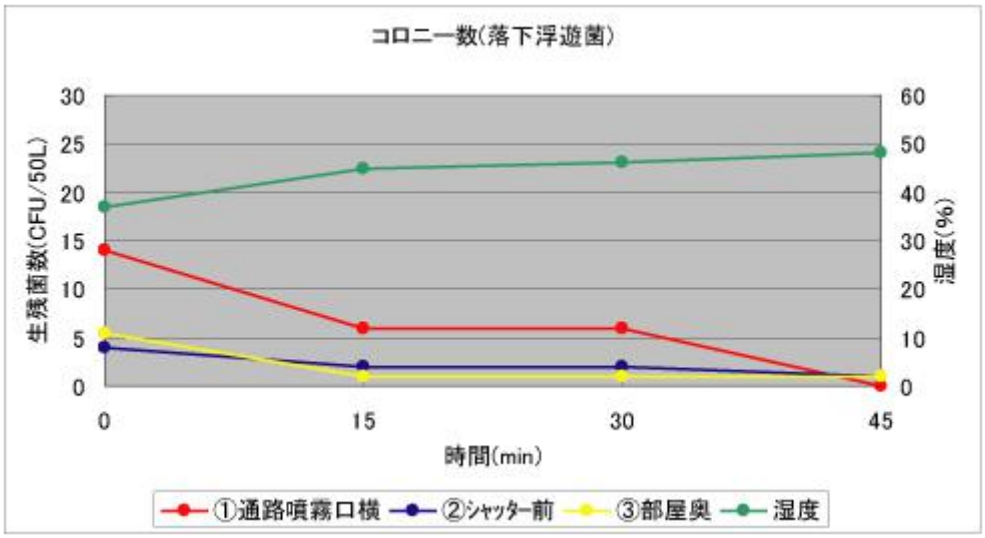


噴霧 15 分後/15 minute after



噴霧 45 分後/45 minute after





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Q & A

Q1 Apia シリーズって何ですか？

A 希塩酸水溶液を電気分解して殺菌効果のある、安全な水を作る装置です。

Q2 殺菌用の水を作るには装置以外に何が必要ですか？

A 水と希塩酸水溶液(3%,6%,9%HCL)と僅かな電気です。

Q3 どうしてそんなに安いのですか？

A Apia シリーズは殺菌水を作るのに最低限必要な要素のみで構成されています。
これが低価格の理由です。なおこの方式は特許申請中ですので他社はまねできません。

Q4 市販の次亜塩素酸ナトリウムとどのように違うのですか？

A 市販の次亜塩素酸ナトリウムは流通時に分解しないように苛性ソーダを添加して強アルカリ性にしてありますので、使用濃度でも pH8.5 以上のアルカリ性です。
微酸性電解水は希塩酸水溶液を原料にして生成されますので生成液は pH6 前後程度です。アルカリ性が強くなると殺菌効果のある成分（遊離次亜塩素酸）の比率が急激に低下します。従って、微酸性のほうが遥かに強い殺菌効果をもっています。そして低い塩素濃度で使用できるため、安全性も高くなるのです。また、次亜塩素酸ナトリウムの原液のように危険な薬品を保管したり取り扱う必要もありません。

Q5 どのような菌に利くのですか？

A 一般的な細菌には瞬間的に利きます。黴や酵母にはそれより幾分時間を要しますが十分殺菌力があります。一番時間を要するのは細菌芽胞です。それでも、次亜塩素酸ナトリウムに比べるとはるかに強い殺菌力を示します。

Q6 大腸菌 O-157 や MRSA、VRE などに対してはどうですか？

A 極短い時間で殺菌できます。

Q7 ウイルスに対してはどうですか？

A 微酸性電解水の殺菌成分は遊離次亜塩素酸ですので、基本的にはウイルス失活効果があります。但し、個々のウイルスに対する失活力の大小はその都度試験が必要です。当然ですが人体内に浸入したものには効果はありません。ウイルスの失活効果はアルコールや過酸化水素などの塩素系以外の一般的な殺菌剤では見られません。

Q8 水の有効性の確認方法は？

A 市販されているヨウ化カリデンプン紙や塩素試験紙などを使うのが最も簡便です。もう少し正しく調べたい場合は専用の比色法や滴定法があります。

Q9 できた微酸性電解水はどれくらい保存できますか？最適な保存方法は？

A 蓋のできる容器で高温、直接日光を避けて保管をしてください。望ましいのは不透明のプラスチック容器で暗所に保存する方法で、この方法であれば半年程度は保存できます。管理された生成方法、保管方法であれば 1 年以上保管できる実績もあります。保存した微酸性電解水をご使用する場合は念のため、試験紙で塩素濃度を確認してからご使用ください。

Q10 安全性はどうですか？

A 次のように極めて安全な水です。

1. 微酸性電解水は、厚生労働省が、食品添加物を希釈したものと同一であると認めた生成方法と成分の基準に合致していますので、食品を直接洗浄しても安心です。
2. 肌に触れても危害を及ぼすことはありません

3. 誤って飲込んだ場合でも危害を及ぼすことはありませんが念のため水道水を飲んでください。
4. 低い塩素濃度で殺菌効果があり、食品と接触した場合でも微酸性のためクロロホルム等の有害物生成による危険がなく安心してご使用できます。
5. 他の殺菌剤のように、危険な薬剤を保管したり、取り扱う必要がありませんので安心です。

Q11 どのようなものに使えますか？

A 次のようなものの殺菌・除菌に最適です。

●食品→野菜、魚、肉等
●食器、調理器具→まな板、包丁、ふきん、ざる、バット、ボール等
●食品機械、タンク、配管、容器
●育種用種子

また、清掃殺菌にも最適です。

●キッチン、バス、トイレ
●居室、病室、ベッド
●玩具、遊具、ペット小屋やケージ、

さらに洗濯の濯ぎ水として使うと、洗濯機のカビ防止や洗濯ものの臭いの防止にもなります。

Q12 どのような使い方をしたらいいでしょうか？また、そのときの注意事項を教えて下さい。

A 微酸性電解水は塩素濃度が低いため、水が汚れると効果がなくなってしまいます。できる限り、流水やシャワーの状態で使ってください。桶などを使う場合は常時新しい水を追加するようにしてください。
また、雑巾などで清拭する場合は、予め洗剤で良く洗った清浄な雑巾を使って、拭き取った後の雑巾も別の清浄な水で洗って良く絞り、微酸性電解水で濯いでください。
使う前、あるいは使用中にはヨウ化カリデンプン紙などで効果を確認してください。

Q13 どのようなとき故障と考えたらいいでしょうか？

A 通常通り一定時間で電解が終了した後、生成水をヨウ化カリデンプン紙などでテストしてみてください。反応が無いか極めて弱いときは故障の可能性があります。このとき、希塩酸水溶液の入れ忘れが無かったことも確認してください。

誰でも簡単！快適生活

Apia シリーズ

HOKUTY
Services for your work stations.

Q & A

Q1 What is the Apia series?

A This is a device that produces safe water with a sterilizing effect by electrolyzing dilute hydrochloric acid aqueous solution.

Q2 What else do I need to make water for sterilization besides the equipment?

A A little electricity with water and dilute hydrochloric acid solution (3%, 6%, 9% HCL).

Q3 Why is it so cheap?

A The Apia series consists of only the minimum necessary elements to make sterile water.
This is the reason for the low price. This method is patent pending and cannot be imitated by other companies.

Q4 How is it different from commercial sodium hypochlorite?

A Commercially available sodium hypochlorite is made alkaline with caustic soda so that it does not decompose during distribution, so it is alkaline with a working concentration of pH 8.5 or higher. The slightly acidic electrolyzed water is produced from a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, so the pH of the produced solution is around 6. When the alkalinity becomes stronger, the ratio of the component having a bactericidal effect (free hypochlorous acid) decreases rapidly. Therefore, slightly acidic has a much stronger bactericidal effect. And since it can be used with a low chlorine concentration, it is highly safe. Also, there is no need to store or handle dangerous chemicals like the stock solution of sodium hypochlorite.

Q5 What kind of bacteria do you benefit from?

A Instantly works against common bacteria. Molds and yeasts take a little longer than that, but they are sufficiently bactericidal. The bacterial spores take the longest time. Even so, it shows far stronger bactericidal activity than sodium hypochlorite.

Q6 What about E. coli O-157, MRSA, VRE, etc.?

A It can be sterilized in an extremely short time.

Q7 What about viruses?

A As the sterilizing component of slightly acidic electrolyzed water is free hypochlorous acid, it basically has a virus inactivating effect. However, it is necessary to test each time the inactivation power against each virus. Of course, it has no effect on anything that has entered the human body. The virus inactivating effect is not seen with common non-chlorine fungicides such as alcohol and hydrogen peroxide.

Q8 How to check the effectiveness of water?

A The easiest way is to use commercially available potassium starch iodide paper or chlorine test paper. If you want to find out more accurately, there are dedicated colorimetric methods and titration methods.

Q9 How long can the slightly acidic electrolyzed water made be stored? What is the best way to save?

A Store in a lidded container, avoiding high temperatures and direct sunlight. The preferred method is to store it in the dark in an opaque plastic container, which can be stored for about 6 months. We

also have a track record of storing for more than a year if it is a controlled generation method and storage method. If you want to use the slightly acidic electrolyzed water that has been stored , be sure to check the chlorine concentration with a test paper before use.

Q10 How is your safety?

A It is extremely safe water as follows.

1. slightly acidic electrolyzed water is, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, generation method and was found to be identical to those obtained by diluting a food additive
because it meets the criteria of the component, it is safe be washed directly to food.
2. There is no harm to touching the skin.
3. There is no harm to accidental swallowing, but please drink tap water just in case.
4. It has a bactericidal effect at a low chlorine concentration, and even if it comes into contact with food, it is slightly acidic, so
there is no danger of the formation of harmful substances such as chloroform and it can be used with confidence.
5. Unlike other fungicides, you do not have to store or handle dangerous chemicals, so you can rest assured.

Q11 What kind of thing can you use it for?

A Ideal for sterilization and sterilization of the following things.

●Food → Vegetables, fish, meat, etc.
●Tableware, cooking utensils → Cutting boards, knives, kitchen knives, colanders , bats, balls, etc.
● Food machines, tanks, pipes, containers
● Breeding seeds

Also ideal for cleaning and sterilization.

●Kitchen, bath, toilet
●Living room, hospital room, bed
●Toys, playground equipment, pet huts and cages,

and as rinse water for laundry,
it also prevents mold from washing machines and prevents odors from laundry.

Q12 How should I use it? Also, please tell me the notes at that time.

A Since slightly acidic electrolyzed water has a low chlorine concentration, it will lose its effect when the water becomes dirty. Use it under running water or shower as much as possible. When using a tub, always add new water.
Also, when cleaning with a rag, use a clean rag that has been thoroughly washed with a detergent in advance, and wash the rag after wiping with another clean water, wring it well, and rinse with slightly acidic electrolyzed water .
Check the effect with potassium iodide starch paper before or during use.

Q13 When should I consider it a failure?

A After the electrolysis is completed as usual for a certain period of time, test the produced water with potassium iodide starch paper or the like. If there is no reaction or it is extremely weak, there is a possibility of failure. Also make sure that you did not forget to add dilute hydrochloric acid solution.