



Underlying Issues of Disinfectants

How it started

Covid-19 caused workplaces and homes across the world to adopt new standards of cleanliness to combat the spread of the virus. But even with the best of intentions, an unforeseen drawback emerged—how disinfectants can affect electronic reliability.

From sprays to fogging techniques, these chemicals (by design) end up everywhere. And while humans can wear protective gear or wash it off, unprotected electronics in the facility, or the products themselves, often remain a hidden challenge to both quality and reliability.

In one case study, functional problems appeared after only a couple of fogging exposures. Even when disinfectants were not directly sprayed onto electronics, the complex circulation of air flow caused chemicals to settle and cause various failures.

How we can combat it

Not all disinfecting methods cause harm to electronics.

The first—UV and air purification systems. This isn't meant to replace disinfection, but is a great way to keep airborne germs from coughs and sneezes down to a minimum.

The second—choose sprays and wipes that are safe for electronics. Approved hydrogen peroxide and alcohol-based cleaners will get the job done equally as well, while saving costs of replacement and repair of electronics down the road. Our favorite methods are control focus o-zone, or using UV light in the 254 nanometer range.

For a more detailed look at this problem, check out our [blog post](#).