



ABLOY® ACTIVE Open your doors more hygienically

An infection-reducing antimicrobial coating for door fittings.



ABLOY® ACTIVE coating improves door hygiene

Surfaces in doors are convenient places for harmful bacteria to spread through physical contact. Specifically designed for door fittings, the ABLOY® ACTIVE solution destroys bacterial pathogens efficiently thanks to the silver it contains. ACTIVE is ideal for door environments both at home and in public places.

Naturally powerful silver

- · Destroys, at best, up to 99,99% of harmful bacteria*
- · Antimicrobial due to the silver particles it contains
- · The properties of silver have been known for centuries
- · Remains hygienically protective when regularly cleaned
- · The silver used in the coating is 100% safe to touch

A standard feature on all painted handles

- · The feature is always included on our painted handles
- · The standard colours are: white, aluminium grey, black and graphite
- · Other colours are available on special order
- · A wide range of colours allows for an aesthetic door environment

Now even more durable

- · The ACTIVE product family has expanded with a new clear varnish
- $\cdot\,$ Available as standard in polished and brushed brass products
- · Developed to sustain even harder use

Save on costs, invest in well-being

- Improves hygienic security at home and in places used by high volumes of people, such as schools, hospitals and offices
- Reducing the number of bacterial infections will lead to lower healthcare costs, fewer hospital days and less absences due to illness
- * A test carried out by BioCote in 2016 according to ISO 22196:2011 by a private laboratory found that BioCote* antimicrobial technology is 95–99.9% effective against Escherichia coli and MRSA bacteria. From the test results of these bacteria, it can be concluded that the BioCote* technology for paint used in ACTIVE coatings is also effective against at least the following bacteria that have the same structure: Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella spp., Listeria monocytogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Shigella spp.



