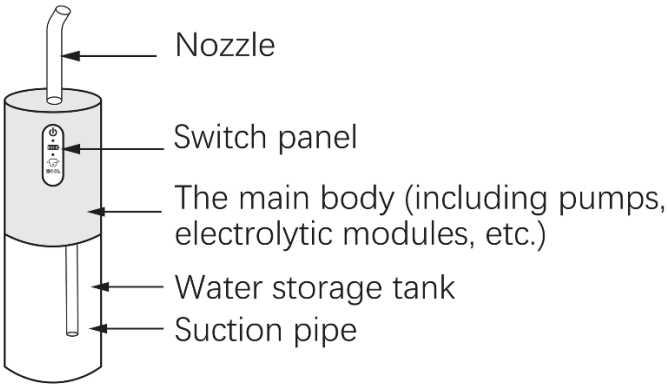
Electric Hypochloric acid Water Flosser

Product introduction

The product uses electrolysis technology to convert chlorine elements in tap water into low-concentration hypochloric acid (5-10 ppm), while simultaneously forming a high-speed liquid with microbubbles of 0-0.5 μm and producing a "cavitation effect." This unique "hypochloric acid-microbubble cavitation" method simulates the bactericidal mechanism of neutrophils while simultaneously structural diagram.utilizing the "cavitation effect" of nano-sized microbubbles, achieve secondary removal of oral bacteria and dirt.

Structure diagram



Specification parameters

product model	JKJJ-1
working voltage	26V
maximum power	78W
tank volume	about 250ml

concentration reaches a steady state	about 8 seconds
hypochlorous acid concentration	6-10ppm
product weight	about 230 grams

Usage instructions

（1） Unscrew the water tank and add an appropriate amount of tap water;

（2） Press the switch, and the blue light will turn on; after the teeth are flushed, press the switch again, and the device will shut down;

（3） If the red indicator light is on, it indicates a low battery, and a timely charge is required; the charger can be a regular phone charger, and after charging, the green indicator light will turn on.

Product Features

Building on traditional cleaning methods, this approach integrates low-pressure electrolyzed water technology to create a unique "hypochlorous acid-microbubble cavitation" system. It not only mimick the bactericidal mechanism of white blood cells through hypochlorous acid but also harnesses the "cavitation effect" of nanoscale microbubbles, enabling secondary cleaning of oral bacteria and dirt.

Conclusions and Supporting Evidence

1. Hypochlorous acid (HOCl) is the most critical bactericidal agent produced by human white blood cells, generated through myeloperoxidase (MPO)-catalyzed reactions [1].

2. The bactericidal efficiency of HOCl is approximately 100 times higher than that of hydrogen peroxide [2]; low-concentration HOCl (5 ppm) effectively eliminates various common oral pathogens and inhibits biofilm

formation, demonstrating significantly superior performance compared to chlorhexidine [3].

3. Electrolyzed water generates microbubbles with diameters of 0–0.5 μm [4]; when these bubbles collapse at the contact interface, they produce high-velocity jet shear forces, high-frequency pulsatile vibrations, and release high-energy shockwaves [5].

references

[1] Immunol Rev. 2023 Mar;314(1):197-209. doi: 10.1111/imr.13182. Epub 2023 Jan 10.

[2] BMC Microbiol . 2011 May 20:11:112. doi: 10.1186/1471-2180-11-112.

[3] BMC Oral Health. 2022 Sep 20;22(1):415. doi: 10.1186/s12903-022-02453-2.

[4] Research Progress on the Physicochemical Characteristics of Micro/Nano-Bubbles and Their Applications in Water Treatment [J]. China Water & Wastewater, 2023(4): 24-30 .

[5] Experimental Study on the Inactivation of Microalgae in Ship Ballast Water Using Microbubbles [D].Liaoning Province, China: Dalian Maritime University, 2023.

Precautions

1. Tap water only

2. Turn off the device promptly after the water tank is emptied to avoid dry running.

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