

All Mosquito Netting Info

Mosquito Netting Criteria

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For effective protection, mosquito nets should fulfill the following:

Mesh size:

Mosquito nets for use in the tropics should have meshes large enough for air circulation but as small as possible to keep out mosquitoes. A mesh size of 1.2 mm x 1.2 mm is common and recommended. The mosquito net mesh size recommended for effective malaria protection is of 120-200 mesh/square inch. The small sand fly, however, which also transmits diseases to humans, can pass through this mesh size, and can only be avoided with a small-meshed mosquito net (0.6mm x 0.6 mm), which in addition should be impregnated with insecticide. To purchase high quality mosquito netting that fits all this criteria, [click here](#).



Material:

Mosquito nets of polyester or polyamide are usually lightweight, long-lasting nets, and are available in different mesh sizes and thread thickness. On the other hand, cotton is susceptible to dampness, and certainly weighs more in the rucksack than a synthetic net. During a longer stay in the tropics with a permanent sleeping site, a cotton net would be the better alternative, due to the more pleasant sleeping climate offered by a natural material, which can also be sprinkled with water on hot nights for agreeable coolness of the air in circulation.



Shape:

Basically, the mosquito net should be wide enough to cover the person sleeping without touching the body. If there is contact between the skin and the net, chances are that mosquitoes will find these surfaces and have a meal. Rectangular mosquito nets offer the roomiest protection around a sleeping person, whereas the slanted sides of tent-shaped or pyramidal nets allow for less space. At any rate, the mosquito net should be tucked under the mattress. Hooks, screws, thumbtacks, safety pins and string can be used to attach the net above the bed. Blankets, pillows etc. can be used to build a wall around the body and so avoid body contact with the mosquito net despite slanted sides.



Click [here](#) to learn more about the **optical inspection** of mosquito nets and the importance of **insecticide impregnation**.

Basic Facts About DEET and-DEET-Based Insect Repellents

As U.S. news media continue reporting on the spread of West Nile virus, including frequent official recommendations that residents in affected areas use insect repellents containing DEET, the following facts are offered for journalists' use. We can suggest knowledgeable scientists and health care professionals for interviews. Additional information for journalists and consumers, including an educational brochure that provides tips for insect protection, is available at www.deetonline.org and by telephoning 1-888-NO BITES (888-662-4837).

- DEET is the common name for N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide, which is the active ingredient in the most widely used insect repellents applied to the skin.
- DEET-based products are marketed worldwide in a variety of concentrations and forms designed to protect consumers from biting insects and ticks, and the serious diseases they can carry.
- In carefully controlled independent tests using mosquitoes and human subjects, as reported in the July 4, 2002, edition of the New England Journal of Medicine (www.nejm.org), insect repellents containing DEET provided complete protection from bites for longer periods than other widely used repellent products. The researchers tested four consumer products containing DEET and 12 other repellent products. According to the study, "Only products containing DEET are dependable for long-lasting protection after a single application."
- All DEET-based products are carefully evaluated and registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency before they are marketed in this country. The EPA has determined that the use of currently registered products containing DEET, when label directions are followed, which includes all concentrations, will not pose unreasonable risks or adverse effects to humans.
- DEET disrupts the ability of biting insects to detect the source of carbon dioxide—the gas naturally given off by our skin and in our breath— which is what attracts mosquitoes and other insects to us. Insects aren't killed—they just can't locate their prey for a period of hours.
- The World Health Organization, U.S. Army and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are among the many organizations that recommend using DEET-based repellents in affected areas.
- DEET is used by approximately 30 percent of Americans annually, averaging seven to eight applications per person. This results in more than 400 million applications of DEET annually.
- The most commonly reported adverse events, which happen rarely, are skin rashes in a very small percentage of the population. These resolve quickly when the product is washed from the skin. There is no relationship between the concentration of DEET in a product and the incidence of skin rash.
- No other personal insect repellent has been tested as rigorously and extensively as DEET for effective consumer use.
- No direct link between DEET and significant health symptoms has ever been scientifically established from the proper use of DEET repellent products.

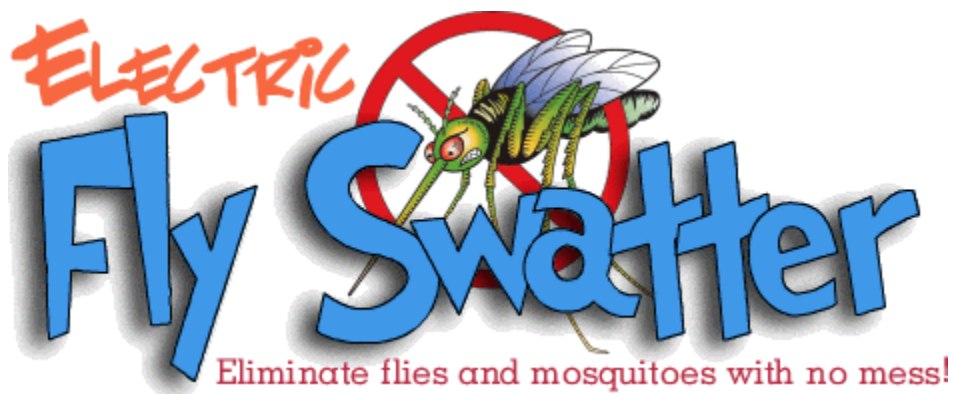
APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Always follow labeling instructions.
- Reapply when mosquitoes begin to be troublesome again.
- Do not soak clothing or bedding in DEET-based repellents.
- DEET products are available in a variety of concentrations. The more DEET in the product, the longer lasting the protection.
- The EPA has noted that individuals of all ages (age 2 and up) can use DEET-based repellents with confidence in *any* concentration so long as label directions are followed. While the American Academy of Pediatrics has indicated that concentrations lower than 10% are preferable for children, there is no scientific evidence to suggest that this lower concentration is needed. DEET products today are intended for all family members over the age of 2.
- Parents should apply DEET-based repellents to younger children (rather than allow them to do it themselves). It is advisable to put a small amount of DEET-based repellent on the parent's hands then rub the hands on the face of the child (Never spray DEET onto anyone's face; it can cause eye irritation).
- DEET-based repellents should be applied to exposed, unbroken skin. These repellents are not needed underneath clothing.
- Do not apply DEET-based repellents to the parts of a very young child's hands that might end up in the mouth or rubbed on eyes

Important to Note

- DEET is a personal insect repellent, designed for human use.
- DEET does not kill mosquitoes; it simply repels them. According to one expert, "They go into 'time out' for about three hours."
- Pesticide products designed to **kill** mosquitoes and other insects should NEVER be applied to humans.

The Consumer Specialty Products Association (www.cspa.org) represents the interests of the consumer specialty products industry, which provides households, institutions and industrial customers with products that help provide a cleaner and healthier environment.



Electric Fly Swatter - 1500 Volts

Electric Fly Swatter will easily kill all flying insects such as mosquitos, flies, and gnats, just by waving at them with the electric fly swatter. And, the Electric Fly Swatter is small enough to take with you, wherever you go. The output power is relatively low, constituting no real hazard to humans or pets. The Electric Fly Swatter has no smell, and contains no poisonous or harmful materials. However, the net will become hot when activated, so please keep away from your skin, and from children. Electric Fly Swatter is safe for indoor or outdoor use. Electric Fly Swatter is praised as the most effective, convenient, and hygienic insect terminator, as it leaves no smudge, smear or mess to clean up after



The battery operated fly swatter leaves no messy squished bugs

This is not your regular weak "AA" powered electronic bug zapper. Our Electronic Bug Zapper uses 2 "D" batteries which gives off a powerful 1,500 bug exploding volts!

Flying insects, we have been annoyed since day one by these. Running around trying to find a means to squash them!. Now this patented Electric Fly Swatter kills/electrocutes all flying insects such as mosquito's, flies, gnats on contact, "just by waving the bug swatter at them." Any insect really!.

It looks like a small tennis racket. A must for the home and garden! You can take the Electric Fly Swatter anywhere you go such as camping, the BBQ, beach, and your fishing trip. No more chasing down flying insects, just zap them with the Electric Fly Swatter with a simple wave!



The electric fly swatter instantly kill flies and mosquitoes just by touching

The output power is relatively low, constituting no real hazard to humans or pets at all. Electric Fly Swatter kills insects upon contact when activated.

The Electric Fly Swatter has no smell, no poison or harmful materials.

The net will become hot when activated, so please keep away from skin and children. This is not a toy.

Just zap the flying bugs with a simple wave of the Electric Fly Swatter

Electric Fly Swatter Works Great On Flies And Mosquito's



Our amazing electric fly swatter gives off 1500 volts

Electric Fly Swatter Features:

On/Off Button. Press button to activate net /release button to de-activate net. Red light indicates net is 'hot' (on).

Dimensions: 18" L x 6.25" W x 1" H

Extremely light weight

Takes 2 "D" batteries and gives off a 1500 volt charge

Simply push the button on handle to zap away those annoying bugs.

- Kill Flies Instantly!
- Portable Zapper
- Take it Anywhere!

My boss got this for us a few months ago and we have had fun ever since. This little Electric Fly Swatter is easy to use. When you actually hit a bug, it explodes. You actually hear a "pop" and see a little smoke some times. If you touch it with your hand, you may get a little shock (nothing big, like licking a 9v battery) I think it used 2 "D" batteries and they last very long. The newer the battery, the louder the pop.