



TEST REPORT

Super Tentax

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-130628-2
Test date: 24.06.2013
Issue date: 28.06.2013

Super Tentax Swanlabelled microfiber cloth



32x32 cm

- MIS-3232-B2
- MIS-3232-R2
- MIS-3232-G2
- MIS-3232-GU2
- MIS-3232-H2

40x40 cm

- MIS-4040-B
- MIS-4040-R
- MIS-4040-G
- MIS-4040-GU
- MIS-4040-H

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Super Tentax

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in food-stuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	MIS-3232-X2 MIS-4040-X

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the cloth's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

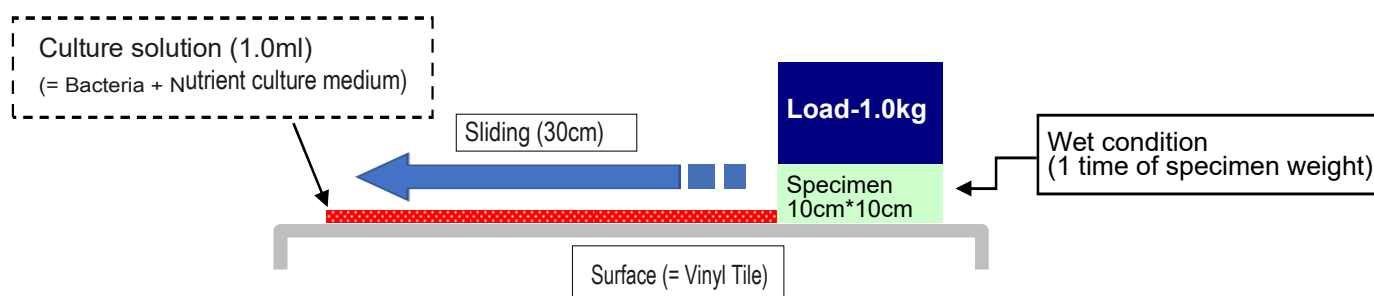
Super Tentax



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Super Tentax has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time.
Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Super Tentax Waffle Microfiber cloth

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-180810-1
Test date: 18.07.2018
Issue date: 10.08.2018

Super Tentax Waffle microfiber cloth



2215

For test result please see next page

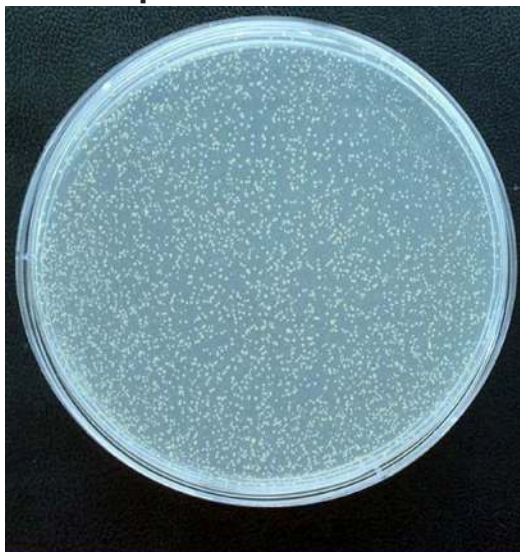


TEST RESULT

Super Tentax Waffle Microfiber cloth

Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.9% After washing (50 times): 99.9%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	Art. no. 2215

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the cloth's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

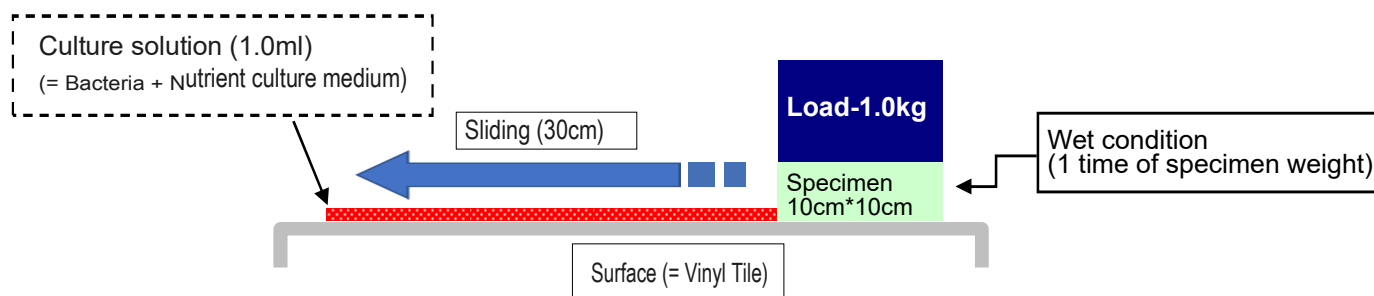
Super Tentax Waffle Microfiber cloth



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Super Tentax Waffle has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99.9%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Tentax Ultra Shine

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-2
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Tentax Ultra Shine Microfiber cloth for glass



MIG-4040-B

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Tentax Ultra Shine

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in food-stuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	MIG-4040-B

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the cloth's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

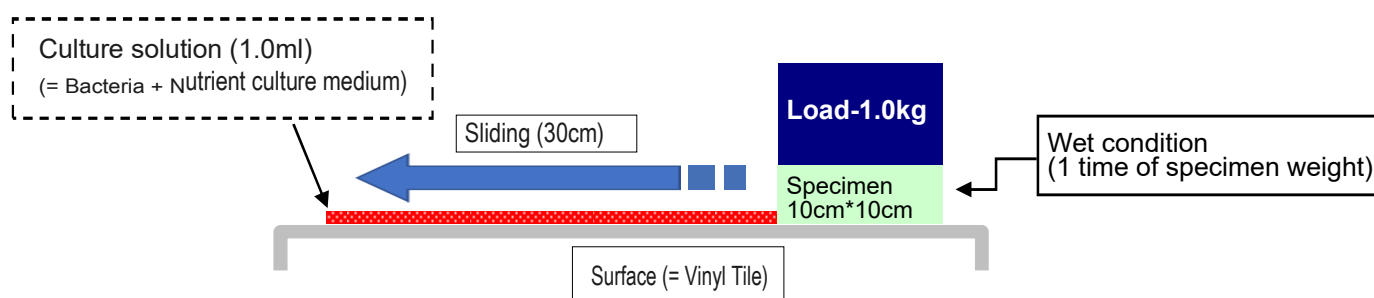
Tentax Ultra Shine



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Glass
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Tentax Ultra Shine has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Ultra Tentax Gentle

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-1
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Ultra Tentax Gentle Microfiber cloth LCD



MIU-4038-G

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Ultra Tentax Gentle

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in food-stuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	MIU-4038-G

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the cloth's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

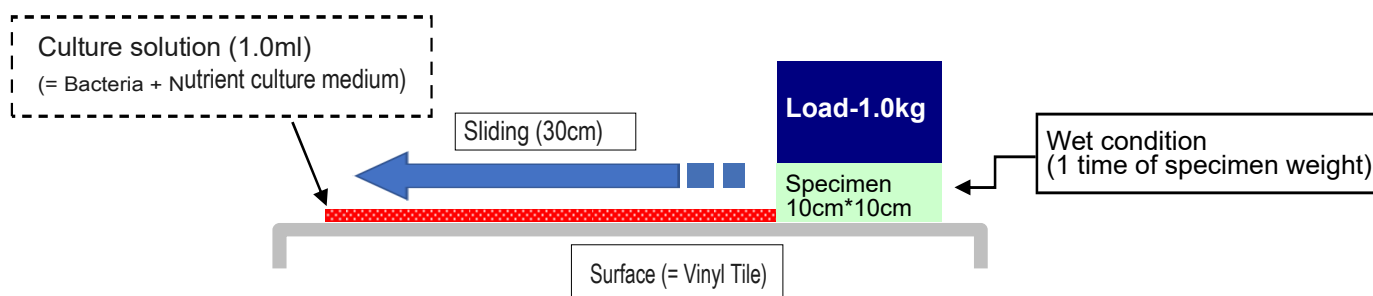
Ultra Tentax Gentle



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Glass
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Ultra Tentax Gentle has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Cleany Mop Active Fibres

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-4
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Mikro Cleany Mop



FV-23-A
FV-28-32-G

For test result please see next page



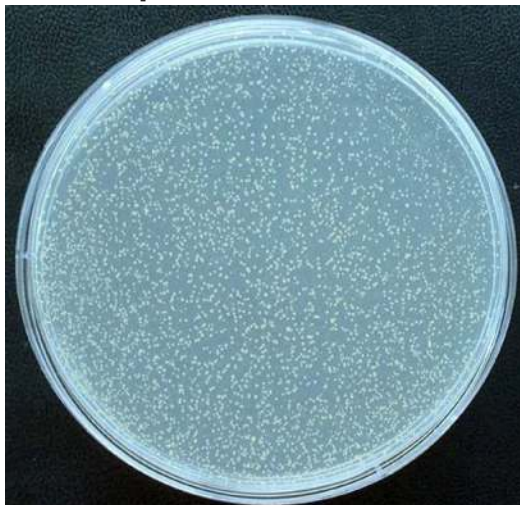
TEST RESULT

Mikro Cleany Mop

Active Fibres

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FV-23-A FV-28-32-G

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

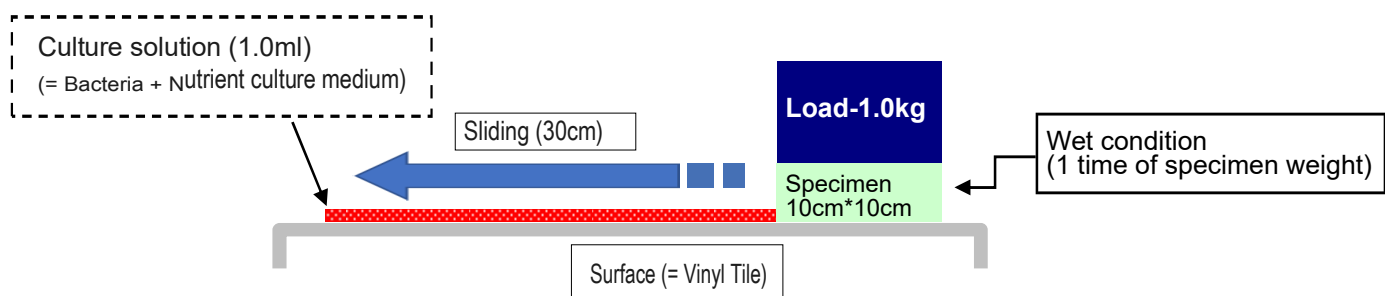
Mikro Cleany Mop Active Fibres



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Cleany Mop Active Fibres has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Cleany Mop Whiteboard

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-5
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Mikro Cleany Mop Whiteboard



FV-28-32-H

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Mikro Cleany Mop

Whiteboard

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FV-28-32-H

Before wipe:



After wipe:



Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

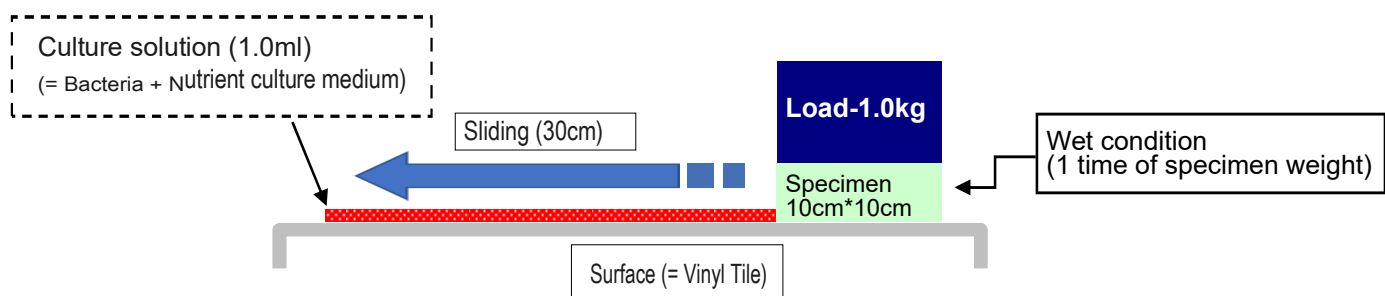
Mikro Cleany Mop Whiteboard



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Cleany Mop Whiteboard has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Vision Glass Mop

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-170929-9
Test date: 22.09/29.09.2017
Issue date: 29.09.2017

Mikro Vision Glass Mop



P-1200-G

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Mikro Vision Glass Mop

Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.9 % After washing (50 times): 99.9%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	P-1200-G

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

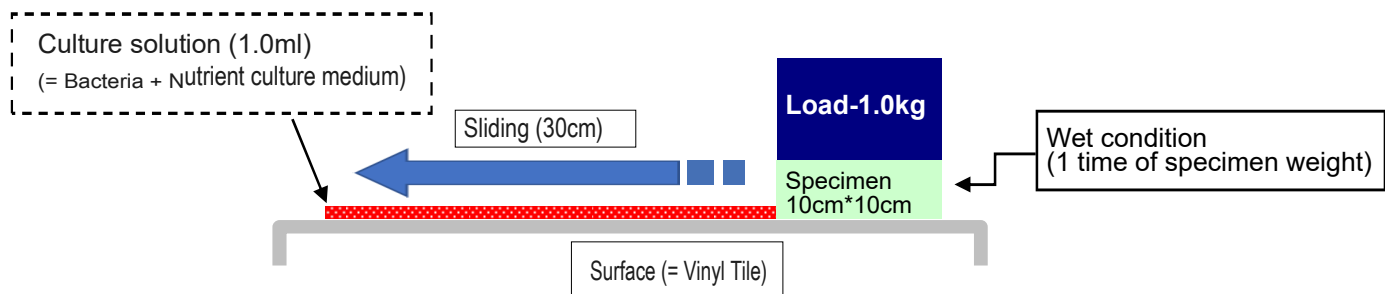
Mikro Vision Glass Mop



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Glass
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Vision Glass Mop has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99.9%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Vision Mop

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-3
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Mikro Vision Mop



FA-24-27-B

FA-29-33-B

FA-43-47-B

FA-62-66-B

For test result please see next page

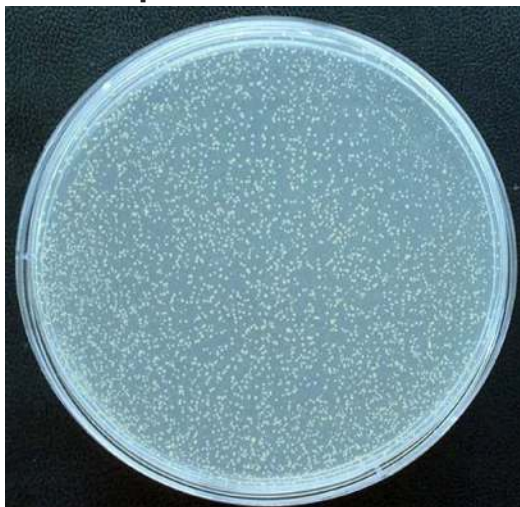


TEST RESULT

Mikro Vision Mop

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FA-24-27-B FA-29-33-B FA-43-47-B FA-62-66-B

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

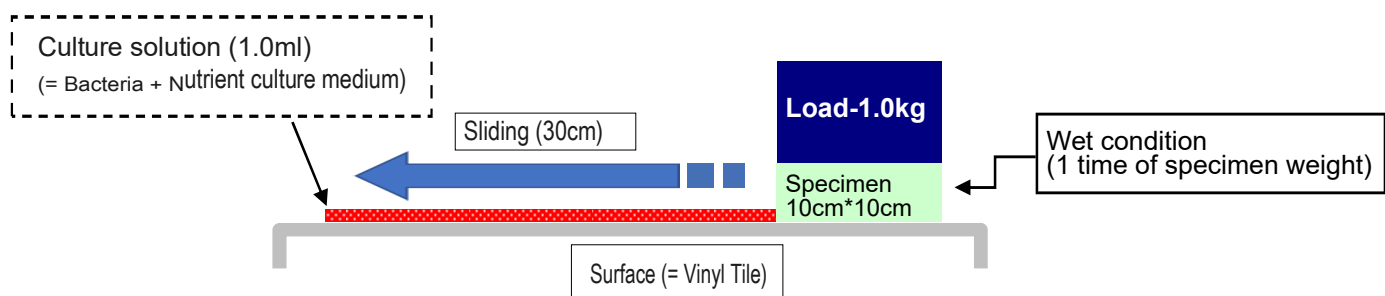
Mikro Vision Mop



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Vision Mop has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Vision Mop Heavy Duty

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-170929-10
Test date: 22.09/29.09.2017
Issue date: 29.09.2017

Mikro Vision Mop Heavy Duty



FA-43-47-HD

For test result please see next page



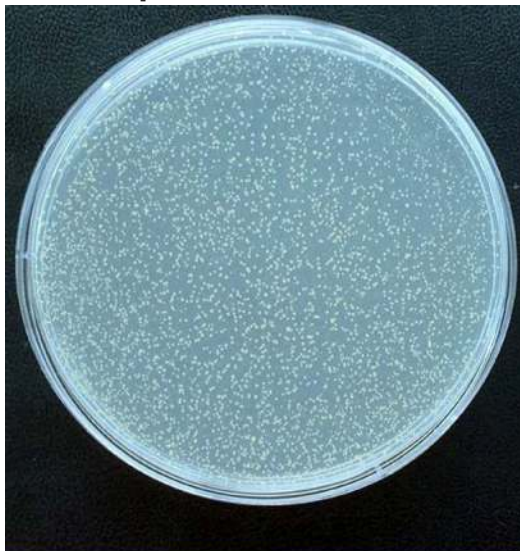
TEST RESULT

Mikro Vision Mop

Heavy Duty

Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.9% After washing (50 times): 99.9%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FA-43-47-HD

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

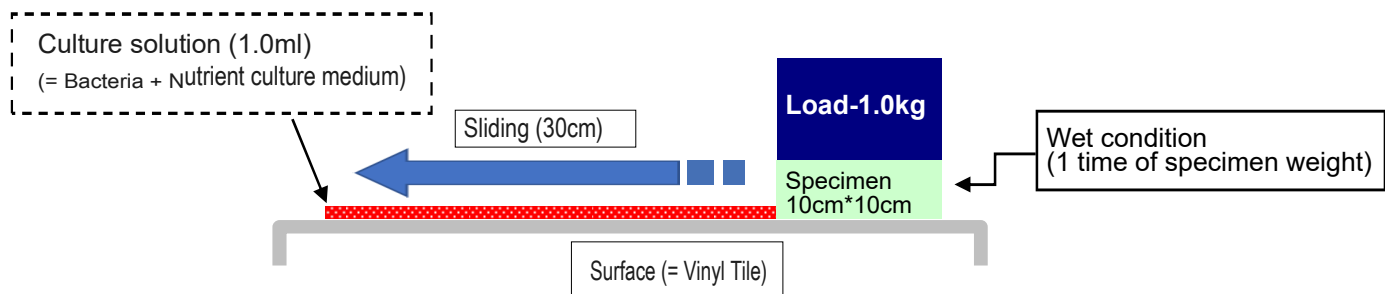
Mikro Vision Mop Heavy Duty



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Vision Mop Heavy Duty has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99.9%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time.
Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Mikro Vision Health Care Mop Industrial Mop 2.0

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-180501-2
Test date: 24.04/01.05.2018
Issue date: 01.05.2018

Mikro Vision Health Care Industrial Mop 2.0



FA-29-33-HC
FA-43-47-HC
FA-62-66-HC

For test result please see next page

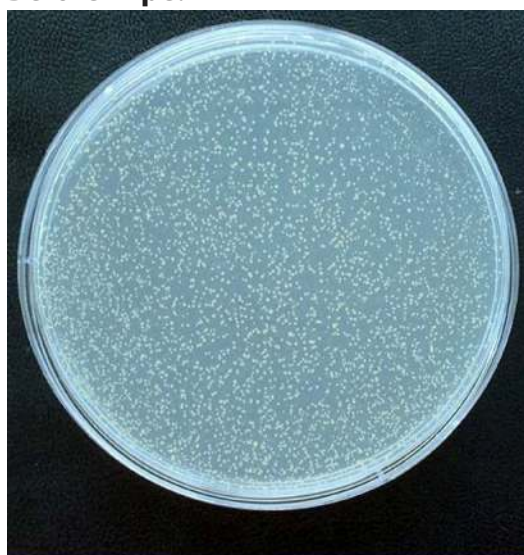


TEST RESULT

Mikro Vision Health Care Mop Industrial Mop 2.0

Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.9% After washing (50 times): 99.9%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FA-29-33-HC FA-43-47-HC FA-62-66-HC

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

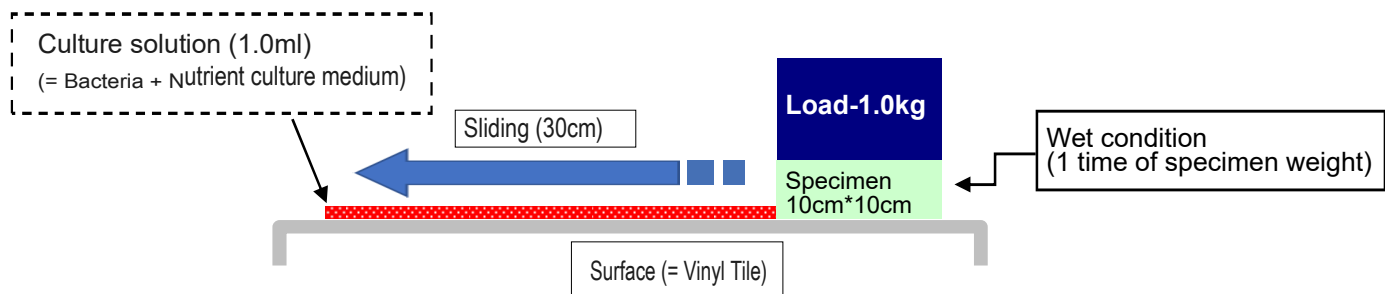
Mikro Vision Health Care Mop Industrial Mop 2.0



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Mikro Vision Health Care Mop has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99.9%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

Champion Green Mop

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-160531-6
Test date: 24.05.2016
Issue date: 31.05.2016

Champion Green Mop



FV-40-170
FV-60-230

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Champion Green Mop

Pick-up rate (%)	99%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FV-40-170 FV-60-230

Before wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

After wipe:



Bacteria
Staphylococcus aureus

Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

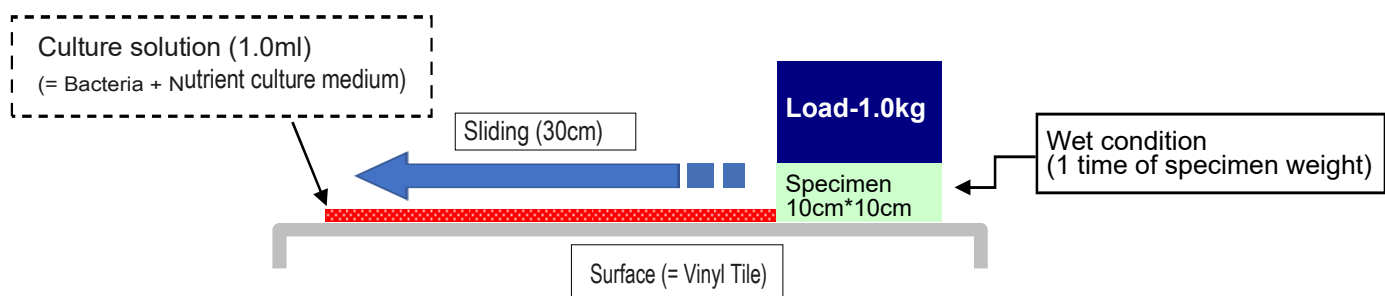
Champion Green Mop



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Champion Green Mop has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

When microfiber product's ability to pick up microorganisms is tested, the size of the test object is pivotal. Thus, it is not important whether the microorganism is a bacterium or a virus. Microfiber does not distinguish between the types of microorganisms when they pick them up. Microfiber's ability to pick up microorganisms varies from product to product.

The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

- 1) Bacteria constitute the most extensive health risk because they multiply and evolve with time. Viruses disappear after a certain amount of hours.
- 2) Bacteria are more safe to use in tests and they are more accessible as test objects.



TEST REPORT

High Performance Mop

Test item: Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
Report no.: DL-171208-2
Test date: 04.12/08.12.2017
Issue date: 08.12.2017

High Performance Mop



FX-25-80
FX-30-95
FX-40-110
FX-60-145

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

High Performance Mop

Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.7 % After washing (50 times): 99.8%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FX-25-80 FX-30-95 FX-40-110 FX-60-145

Before wipe:



After wipe:



Calculation of the mop's capacity to pick up bacteria and microorganisms:

$$\text{Pick-up rate} = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] \times 100$$

M_b = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface before pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria which was spread on the surface)

M_c = Average of the number of bacteria on the test surface after pick-up.
(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)



TEST METHOD

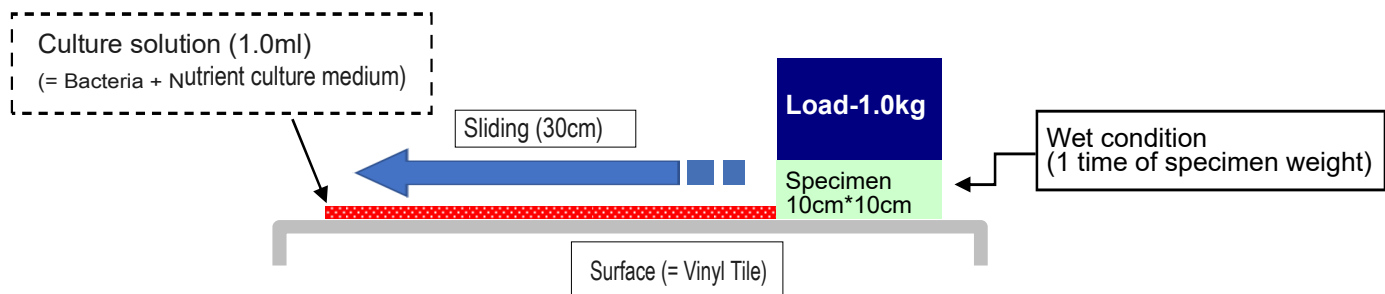
High Performance Mop



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	1 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Household washing machine, 60 °C Weak alkali detergent 0,2% Washing times: 50 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

High Performance Mop has a documented pickup of microorganisms of min. 99.8%.

The test result is based on test with bacteria within the group of microorganisms, where viruses also are included as a part of this group because of their sizes.

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The tests are always conducted with bacteria within the art of microorganisms because of two reasons:

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