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:

Pick-up rate = [(M_b - M_c) / M_b] x 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.
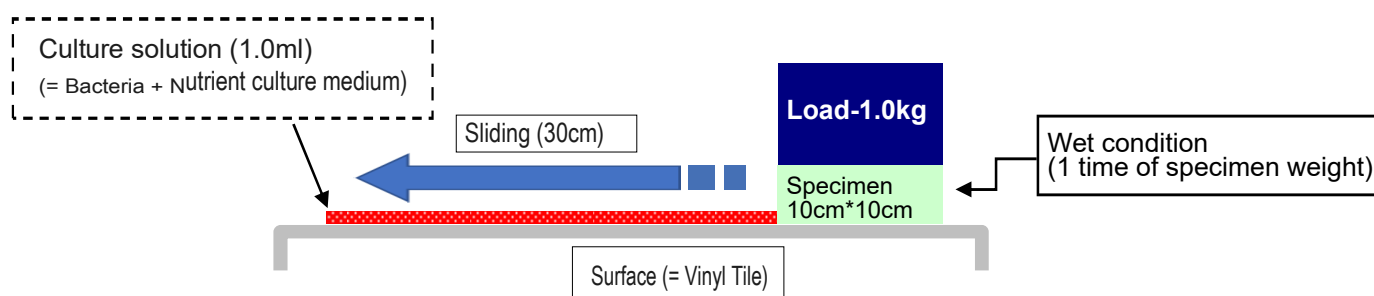(The amount of bacteria on the surface after the wipe)

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:

Culture solution (1.0ml)
(= Bacteria + Nutrient culture medium)

Sliding (30cm)

Load-1.0kg

Wet condition
(1 time of specimen weight)

Specimen
10cm*10cm

Surface (= Vinyl Tile)

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.