



TEST REPORT

Mikro Cleany Mop

Test item: Removal of dust and dirt
Report no.: DL-20230714-6
Test date: 11.07.2023
Issue date: 14.07.223

Mikro Cleany Mop



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

For test result please see next page



TEST RESULT

Mikro Cleany Mop

Test surface	Wooden floor			
Art. no.	FV-23-A FV-28-32-G Before washing		FV-23-A FV-28-32-G After washing (300 times)	
Condition	Dry	Damp	Dry	Damp
Turbidity before clean (Md)	1.99 NTU	1.07 NTU	2.17 NTU	0.89 NTU
Turbidity after clean (Mc)	47.71 NTU	50.08 NTU	28.1 NTU	25.97 NTU
Dust and dirt removal rate (%)	95.8%	97.9%	92.7%	96.6%

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

The unit used to describe turbidity,
in other words the haziness of the water.

Nephelometric refers to the way the instrument,
a nephelometer, measures how much light is
scattered by suspended particles in the water.

The greater the scattering, the higher the turbidity.

Therefore, low NTU values indicate high water clarity,
while high NTU values indicate low water clarity. D



TEST METHOD

Mikro Cleany Mop



Test conditions:

Test surface	Wooden floor
Sliding range	10x30 cm
Washing	Household washing machine, 90 °C Weak alkali detergent 0.2% Washing times: 300 times

Calculation of the removal rate:

$$\text{Removal rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Turbidity of before clean (Md)} - \text{Turbidity of after clean (Mc)}}{\text{Turbidity before clean (Md)}} \times 100$$



TEST REPORT

Micro Cleany Mop

Test item:	Bacteria pick-up rate (microorganisms)
ISO standard:	6330:2021
Report no.:	DL-20230713-5
Test date:	05.06.2023
Issue date:	13.07.2023

Micro Cleany Mop



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

For test result please see next page

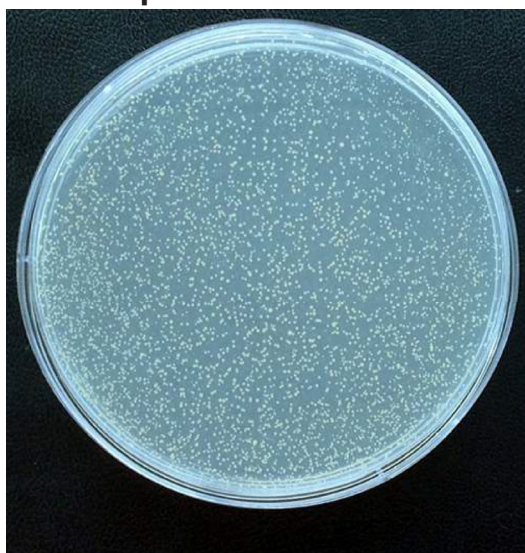


TEST RESULT

Micro Cleany Mop

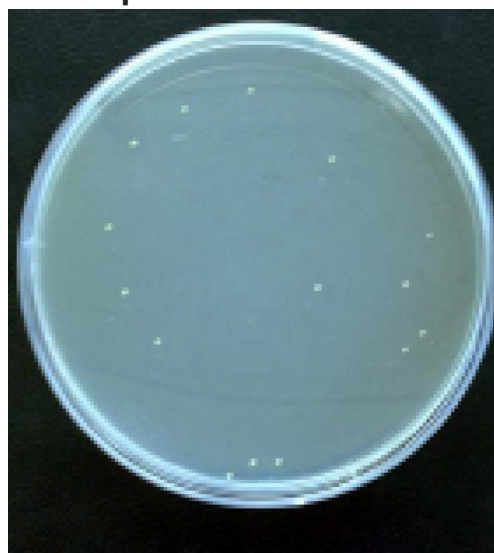
Pick-up rate (%)	Before washing: 99.9% After washing (300 times): 99.9%
Test bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 (microorganisms). Exists in e.g. kitchens, on kitchen utensils, in foodstuffs and dairy products. Causes: vomit, food poisoning and diarrhea.
Art. no.	FV-23-A, FV-28-32-G

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

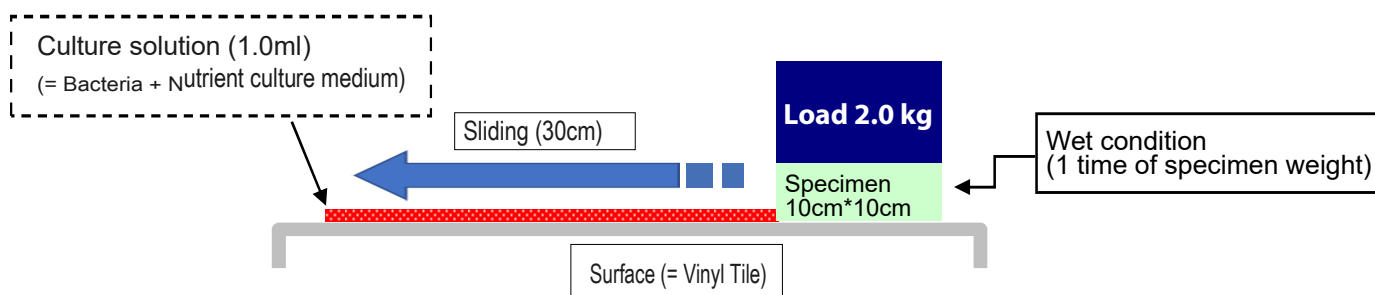
Micro Cleany Mop



Test conditions:

Amount of water	1 time of specimen weight
Load weight	2 kg
Surface	Vinyl tile (wax coated)
Sliding range	30 cm
Washing condition	Industry washing machine, 90 °C Alkali detergent Washing times: 300 times

Illustration of the test method:



CONCLUSION

Micro Cleany 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.