

***All products were tested for their anti-bacterial properties. All provided clear protection against a range of bacteria.***

# **PROTECT YOUR FABRIC AND LEATHER SUITES AGAINST HARMFUL BACTERIA.....**



**.....WHILST ALSO PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST FABRIC STAINING/SOILING AND EXTENDING THE WEAR LIFE OF LEATHER BY UP TO 5 TIMES.**

Recent independent lab tests carried out by LASRA (Leather and Shoe Research Association) prove that:

- Pre-treating with Pelle Leather Care products made the leather more resistant to soiling and reduced the effect of intensive rubbing on the appearance of the leather.
- Pre-treating leather also made the removal of soiling easier.
- Pellé leather cleaner was able to restore the appearance on soiled test leather to the original condition.
- Without treatment with Pellé care conditioner/protector there was a build up of soiling which could not be removed with water alone.
- Soiling resistance built up with successive use of the Pelle leather conditioner/protector.
- The Fabric protector 'Supershield' was proven to hold out various solutions for several minutes (wine 7 minutes, water 9 minutes and juice 20 minutes)







# New Zealand Leather & Shoe Research Association Inc.

Fitzherbert Science Centres, Dairy Farm Road, Palmerston North  
PO Box 8094, Hokowhitu, Palmerston North 4446  
Ph: (06) 355 9028

## Client Address

Pellé Care Products Ltd.

LASRA Technical Report

Report reference:

NW-20-7965

Date sample received:

18/03/20

Date of report:

23/03/20

Client order number:

Description: 6 care products

## Results

These materials were tested for anti-bacterial resistance using a method based on AATCC 147:2004, which involves placing samples on tryptic soy agar gel plates inoculated with either *Staphylococcus aureus* (gram positive bacteria) or *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (gram negative bacteria) and incubating at 37°C.

In this method the bacterial inoculum is streaked on agar plates (separate plates for the two bacterial species). The test sample is then pressed gently across the inoculum streaks to ensure contact with the agar surface and the plates are incubated at 37 ± 2°C for 24 hours.

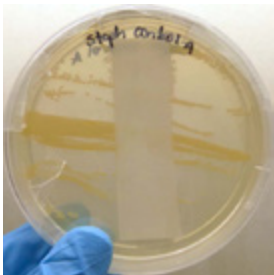
Because the test samples were liquid, they were spread/sprayed on sterile filter paper strips (enough to saturate the paper) and air dried prior to testing. Test strips were placed face-down on the agar. The control was filter paper moistened with sterile water and dried.

The test is scored on whether the bacteria grow under the test sample, touching the edges of the test sample (Figure 1), or whether there is a zone of no growth around the test sample (Figure 2). In the latter case, the average width of this zone is recorded. Samples were tested in duplicate and results are averages of the two.

The results after 24 hours of incubation were as follows:

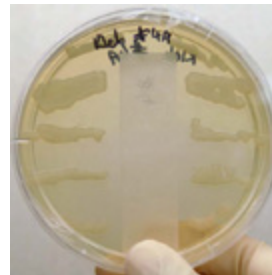
	<b>Staphylococcus aureus</b>	<b>Klebsiella pneumoniae</b>
1. Leather Care Cleaner	5.8 mm clear zone	4.4 mm clear zone
2. Leather Care Revitaliser	4.3 mm clear zone	4.1 mm clear zone
3. Leather Care Conditioner and Protector	3.3 mm clear zone	2.5 mm clear zone
4. Fabric Spot Cleaner	5.8 mm clear zone	4.1 mm clear zone
5. Fabric Deodoriser	9.2 mm clear zone	3.9 mm clear zone
6. Fabric Protector	6.5 mm clear zone	6 mm clear zone
Control*	Growth under	Touching edge

\*Note that *S aureus* is bright yellow, which made it possible to see growth under the filter paper; whereas *K pneumoniae* is white and it was not possible to tell whether there was growth under the white filter paper.



**Figure 1:**

*Growth up to the edge of the sample (note – this is one of the controls, with water only)*



**Figure 2:**

*A plate showing clear zones*

Professional services

7.5hours

Date:

23/03/20

Analyses/assessment by:

PD

Signed:

Data checked by:

SC

Designation of signee:

Sue Cooper

Report checked by:

Senior Scientist