

Test of treated and untreated curtains.

Methods:

Test bacteria: *Serratia marcescens* (Gram negative bacteria), *Enterococcus faecalis* (Gram positive bacteria) and spores of *Bacillus cereus* (spore forming bacteria) were used.

Imprint plates: Trypsin Soya Agar plates with a diameter of 5.5 cm (24 cm²) were used for imprints.

Inoculation: Ten fold serial suspensions of the bacteria were done. A bacteria suspension corresponding to the number of CFU/imprint plate given in “Control, 0 min” in the table were applied to the curtains.

Incubation: The curtains were incubated at room conditions (Dry) and in a moist chamber (Moist) for up to 6 hours.

Imprints: Imprints were taken immediately after application of bacteria suspensions, after 30 min. and after 6 hours.

Results:

	Dry		Moist		Dry		Moist	
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control
1 min	159	5700	53	5700	315	13,000	271	13,000
30 min	5	5700	15	5700	3	13,000	2	13,000
360 min	0	53	1	5700	0	3	0	13,000
	Dry		Moist		Dry		Moist	
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control
1 min	0	5000	0	5000	0	30,000	0	30,000
30 min	0	5000	0	5000	0	30,000	0	30,000
360 min	0	40	0	5000	0	600	0	1000
	Dry		Moist		Dry		Moist	
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> spores	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	Control
1 min	5	5500	6	5500				
30 min	1	100	2	5500				
360 min	0	90	1	50				

Comments: This experiment tests the direct antibacterial effect of the curtains and not the adherence of bacteria to the curtains. There is an immediate reduction of Gram negative bacteria on 1-2 log₁₀, > 4 log₁₀ on Gram positive bacteria and 3 log₁₀ on spores. There is a reduction of Gram negative bacteria of about 4 log₁₀ after 30 min. There is a spontaneous decrease the number of bacteria after 6 hours (Control, 360 min) in most cases.