

Test Standard EN438–2.26

Group I – Staining Agents	Test Conditions	Test Results
Acetone Other organic solvents Toothpaste Hand cream Urine Alcoholic beverages Natural fruit and vegetable juices Lemonade and fruit drinks Meats and sausages Animal and vegetable fats and oils Water Yeast suspension in water Salt (NaCl) solutions Mustard Lyes, soap solutions Cleaning solution consisting of: – 23 % dodecylbenzene sulfonate – 10 % alkyl aryl polyglycol ether – 67 % water Commercial disinfectants Stain or paint removers based on organic solvents Citric acid (10 % solution)	Apply staining agent at ambient temperature for 16h	Raking 5 – No change, test area indistinguishable from adjacent surrounding area
Group II – Staining Agents	Test Conditions	Test Results
Coffee (120 g of coffee per litre of water) Black tea (9 g of tea per litre of water) Milk (all types)	Apply staining agent at approximately 80°C for 16h	Raking 5 – No change, test area indistinguishable from adjacent surrounding area
Wine vinegar Alkaline-based cleaning agents (to 10 % concentration with water) Hydrogen peroxide (3 % solution) Ammonia (10 % solution of commercial concentrate) Nail varnish Nail varnish remover Lipstick Water colours Laundry marking inks Ball point inks	Apply staining agent at ambient temperature for 16h	Raking 5 – No change, test area indistinguishable from adjacent surrounding area
Group III – Staining Agents	Test Conditions	Test Results
Sodium hydroxide (25 % solution) Hydrogen peroxide (30 % solution) Concentrated vinegar (30 % acetic acid) Bleaching agents and sanitary cleaners containing them Hydrochloric acid based cleaning agents 3 % HCl) Acid-based metal cleaners Mercurochrome (2,7-dibromo-4-hydroxymercurifluoresein, disodium salt) Carbon black suspension in paraffin oil (Shoe polish simulant) Hair colouring and bleaching agents Iodine Boric acid Lacquers and adhesives – (except fast curing materials) Amidosulfonic acid descaling agents (< 10 % solution)	Apply staining agent at ambient temperature for 10min	Raking 4 – Minor change, test area distinguishable from adjacent surrounding area, only when the light source is mirrored on the test surface and is reflected towards the observer's eye, e.g. discoloration, change in gloss and colour.

Some commercial cleaning agents contain acids and alkalis in concentrations stronger than those evaluated in Group 3 and can cause surface marking or damage. Any accidental spillage should be cleaned immediately with water to minimize the risk of permanent surface damage.