
**Quantitative determination of
antibacterial activity of ceramic tile
surfaces — Test methods —**

**Part 1:
Ceramic tile surfaces with
incorporated antibacterial agents**

*Détermination quantitative de l'activité antibactérienne des surfaces
des carreaux céramiques — Méthodes d'essai —*

*Partie 1: Carreaux céramiques incorporant des agents antibactériens
en surface*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 189, *Ceramic tile*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17721 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Quantitative determination of antibacterial activity of ceramic tile surfaces — Test methods —

Part 1:

Ceramic tile surfaces with incorporated antibacterial agents

1 Scope

This document specifies test methods for evaluating the antibacterial activity of glazed and unglazed ceramic tile surfaces with incorporated antibacterial agents.

Secondary effects on ceramic tile surfaces due to antibacterial treatments, such as changes in chemical resistance, stain resistance or small colour differences, are not covered by this document. For chemical resistance refer to ISO 10545-13, for stain resistance refer to ISO 10545-14 and for colour differences refer to ISO 10545-16.

Any results obtained with this document will always refer to this document and the conditions used. Results obtained with this document indicate antibacterial activity under the specified experimental conditions used herein, and do not reflect activity under other circumstances where a variety of factors, such as temperature, humidity, different bacterial species, nutrient conditions, etc., are considered.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

antibacterial

condition where growth of bacteria on the surfaces of product is suppressed or describing the effect of an agent which suppresses the growth of bacteria on the surface of products

3.2

antibacterial agent

agent that kills or inhibits growth of bacteria on the surfaces of products by the use of an *antibacterial* (3.1) surface treatment or a compounded agent

3.3

antibacterial activity

difference in the logarithm of the viable cell count found on an antibacterial-treated product and an untreated control after inoculation with and incubation of bacteria