

salt (uranine), the remanence effect of octenidine is inhibited.

SUMMARY

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In one aspect, there is provided a non-solid disinfectant preparation which comprises a) one or more bispyridiniumalkanes and b) one or more dyes selected from xanthene dyes, azo dyes and polyterpene compounds, where the composition is free from fluorescein and its salts.

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In another aspect, there is provided a non-solid disinfectant preparation as disclosed herein for use in a method for the disinfection of skin, wound or mucosa, in particular in people.

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In another aspect, there is provided a use of a dye selected from xanthene dyes, azo dyes and polyterpene dyes for colouring a non-solid disinfectant preparation which comprises one or more bispyridiniumalkanes, where the preparation is free from fluorescein and salts thereof.

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DETAILED DISCLOSURE OF EMBODIMENTS

25 It has now been found that this object is achieved by a non-solid disinfectant preparation which comprises

- a) one or more bispyridiniumalkanes and
- b) one or more dyes selected from xanthene dyes, azo dyes and polyterpene compounds,

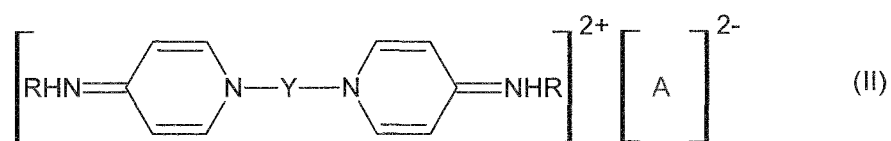
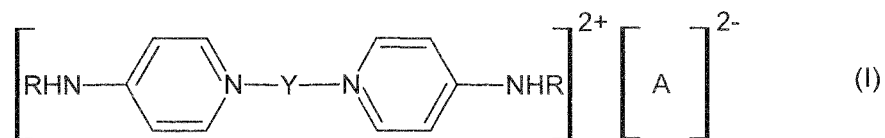
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where the preparation is free from fluorescein and its salts.

35 The invention is based inter alia on the fact that the specified dyes, although they have an anionic part structure, do not inhibit the long-term effect of bispyridiniumalkane.

1. Bispyridiniumalkane

The term bispyridiniumalkane here includes the bis[4-(substituted amino)-1-pyridinium]alkanes disclosed in DE 27 08 331 C2 and of the general formulae (I) or (II)



in which

10 Y is an alkylene group having 4 to 18 carbon atoms,