

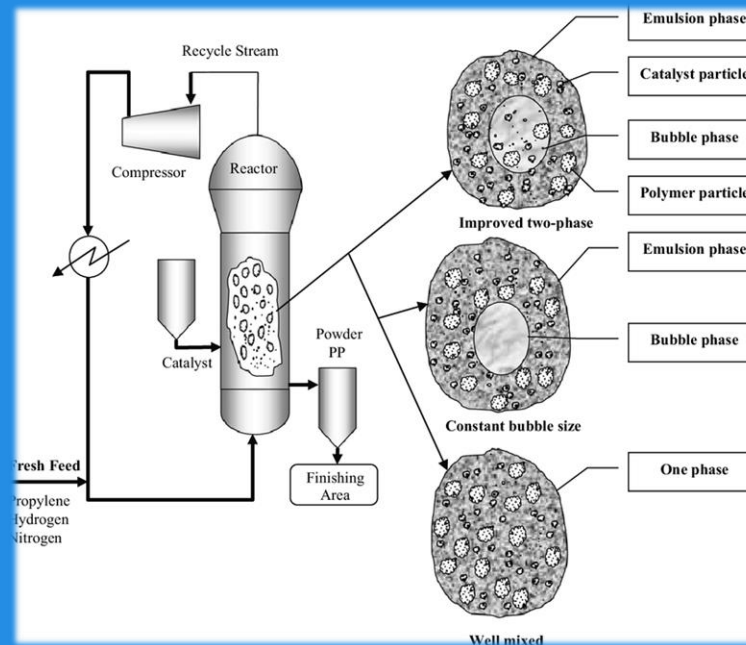
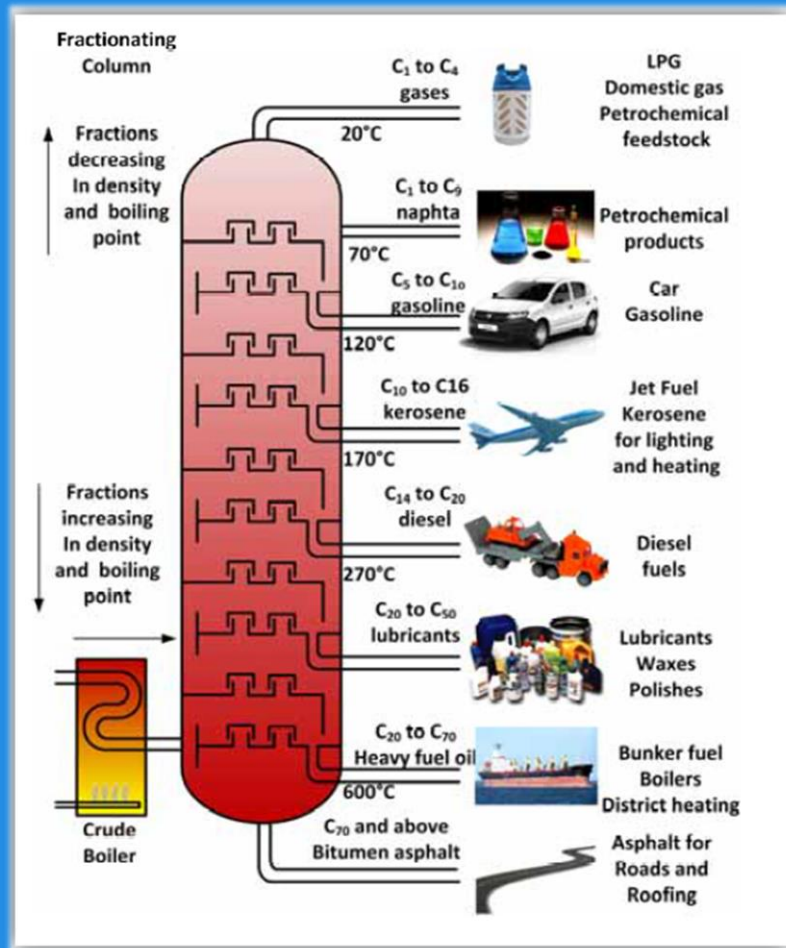
# Intro to Nonwovens for PPE

Nonwovens Processes and Products overview for PPE currently in demand

# Nonwovens used in PPE

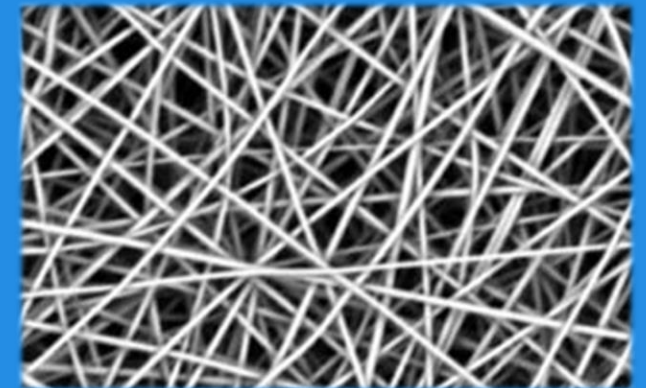
- Spunbond
- Flashspun
- Meltblown
- SMS
- Wet laid
- Many types of spunbond as well, we will focus on the most commonly used in medical PPE
- Many others, nonwovens is a large and varied industry
- Web Formation
  - Carding
  - Wet lay
  - Air lay
- Bonding
  - Hydroentangling
  - Needle punch
  - Resin bond
  - Through air bonding

# Mostly Polypropylene and other olefins



# Spunbond

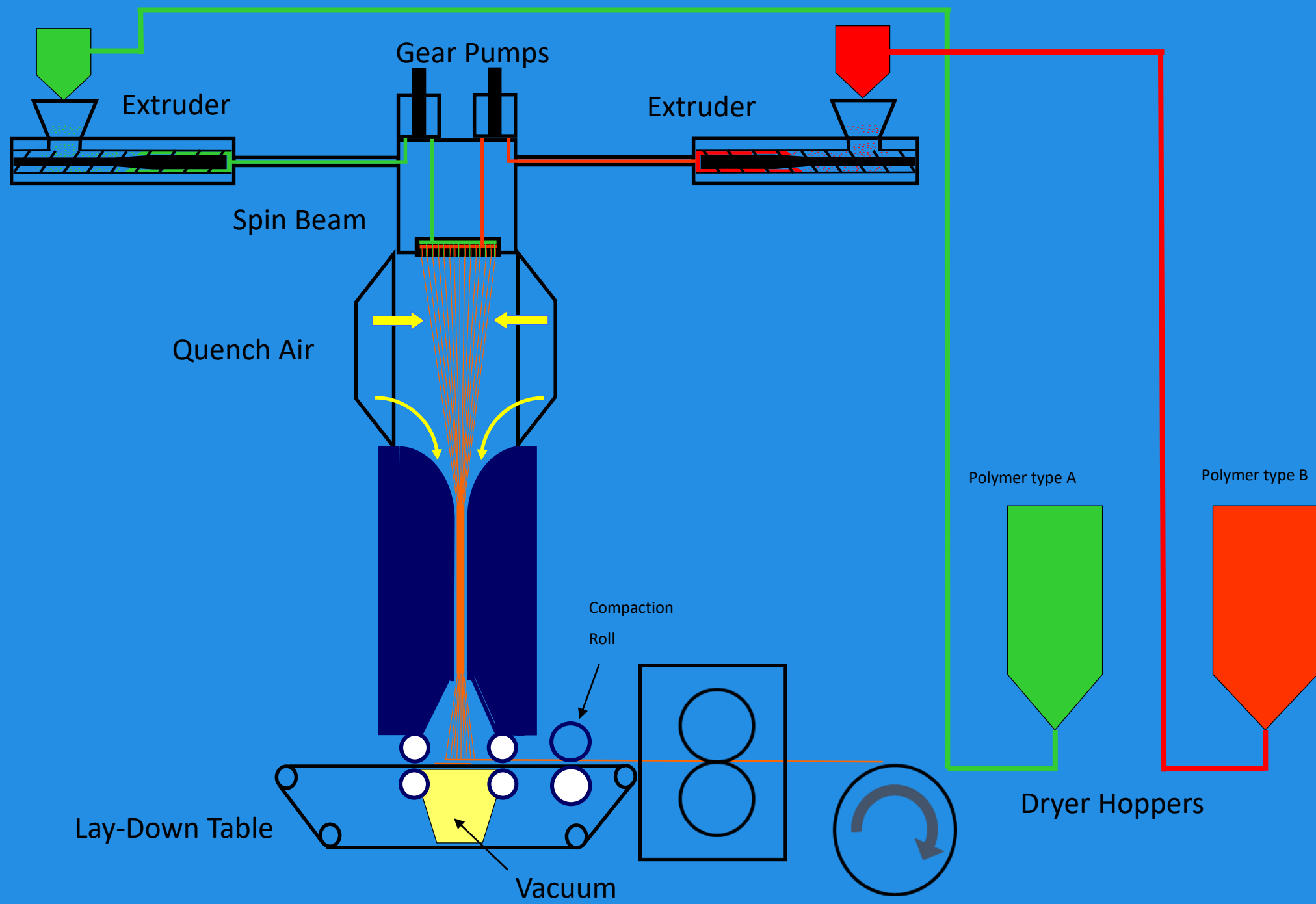
- One step continuous process
- Can make 3 tonnes an hour and more
- Fabrics is made at 600 to 800 MPM or 20-30 MPH
- Various basis weights for multiple applications typically 10 – 75 g/m<sup>2</sup>
- 1oz/yd<sup>2</sup> = 28.3 g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Fiber sizes 15-20 Microns
- Oriented fibers with significant strength
- Naturally hydrophobic
- Can coat with chemicals for added functionality
- Fiber Orientation distribution is very uniform
- Very economical

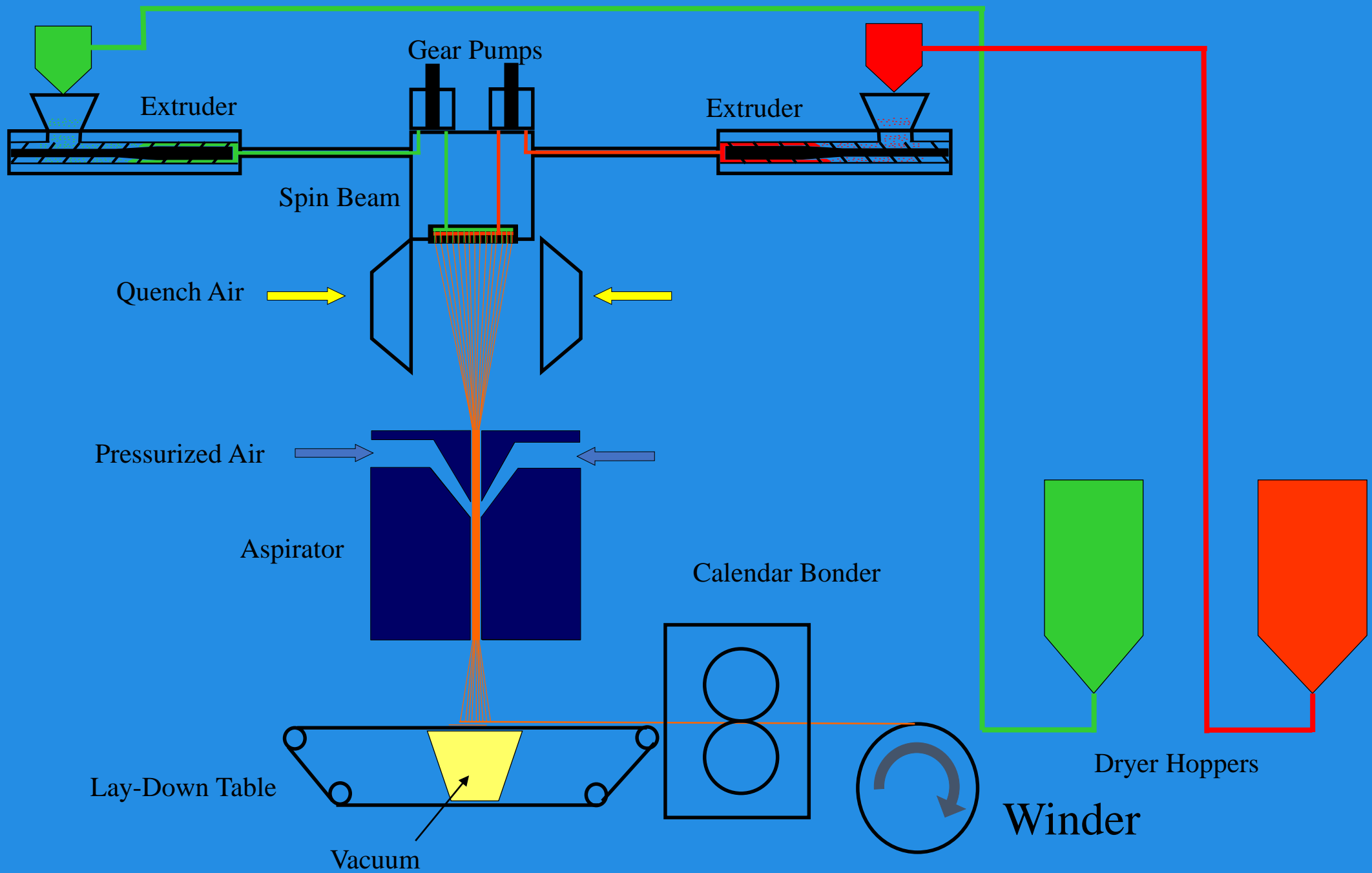


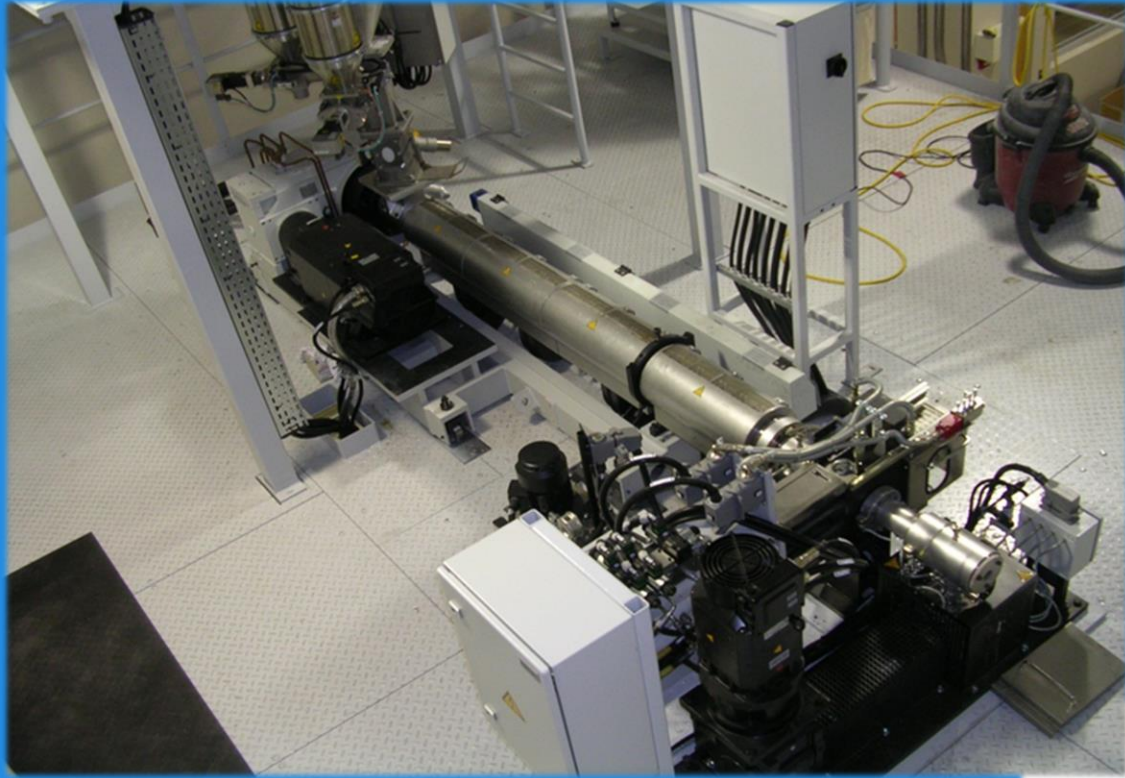
# Spunbond

- Can be stitched or ultrasonically bonded to for conversions
- Examples
  - Hygiene
  - Medical
  - Geotextile
  - Furnishings

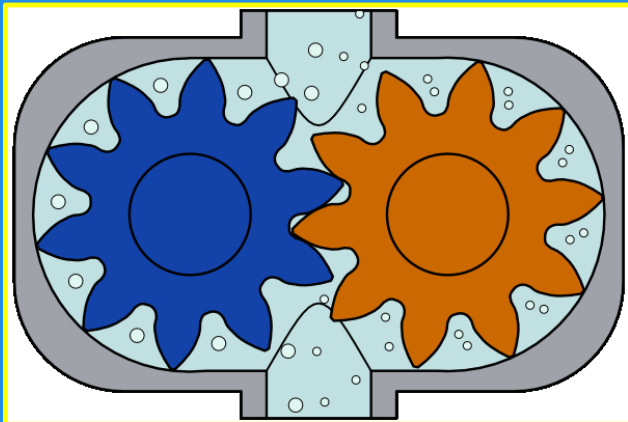




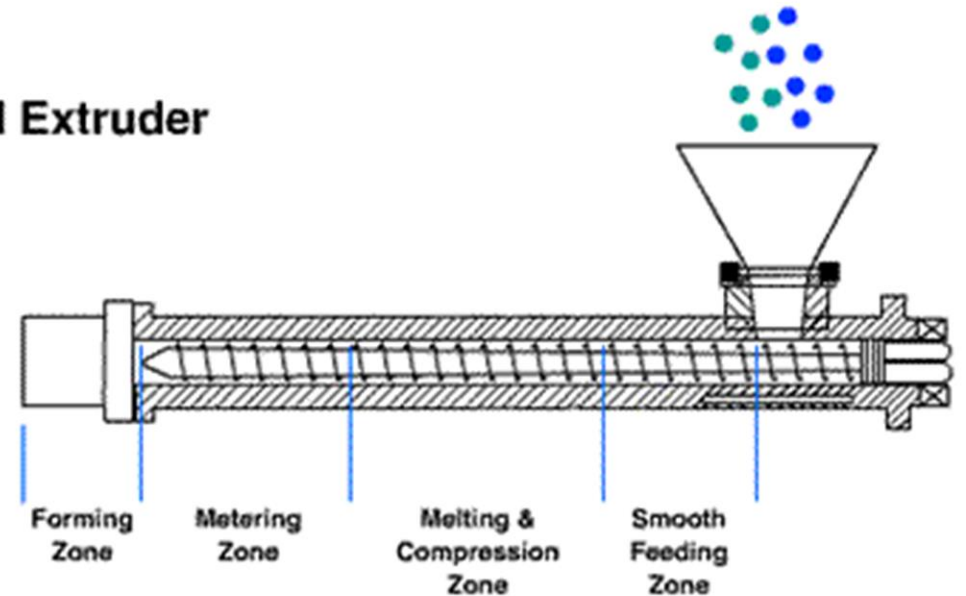




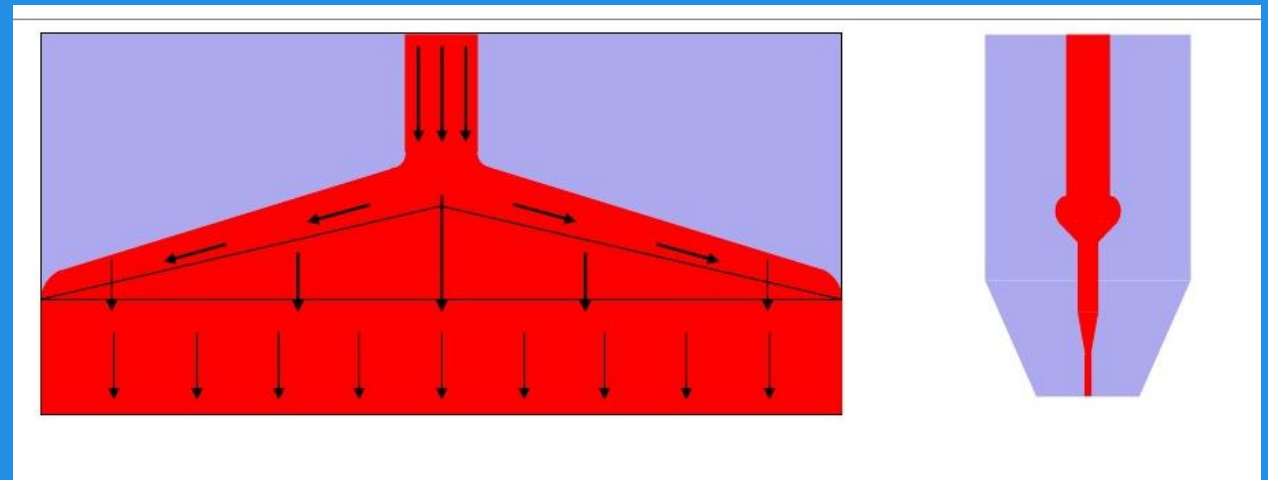
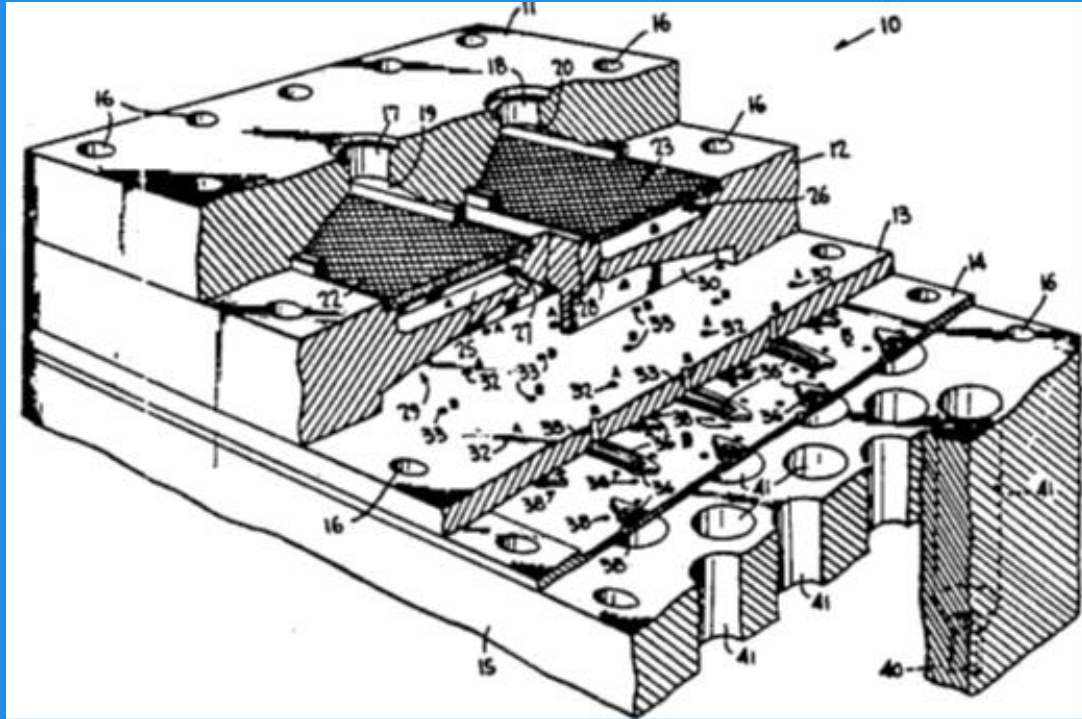
# Quick note on extrusion



## Smooth Barrel Extruder

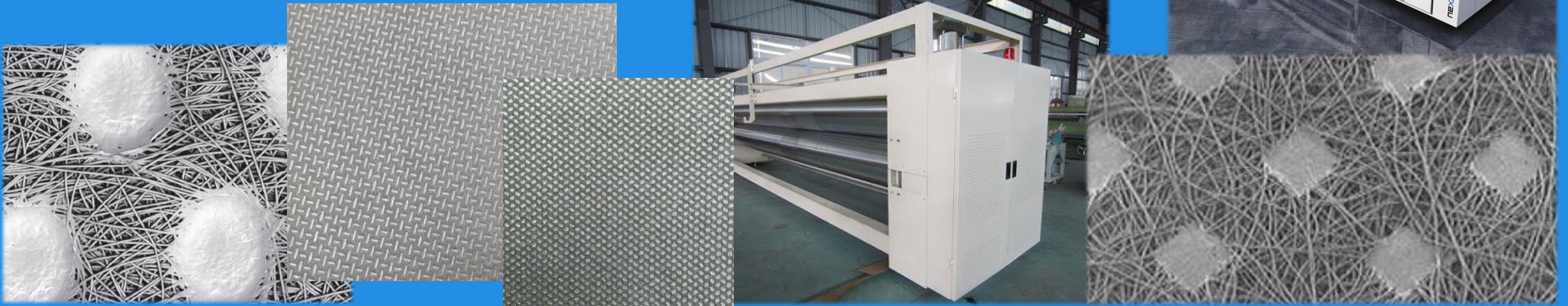
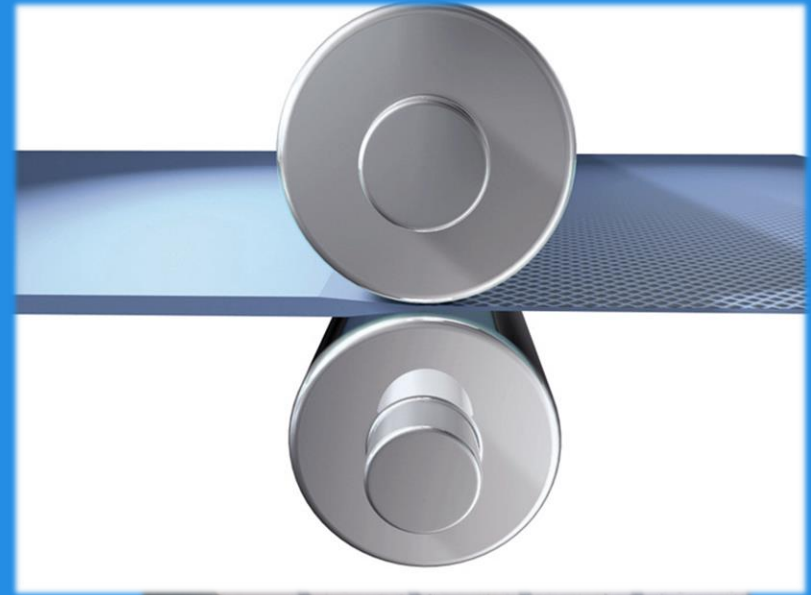


# Quick note on extrusion



# Quick note on bonding

- Pont bonding
- 13-15%
- Heat and pressure
- Precise pressure along a wide roll
- Flatter calender, porosity goes down, filtration goes up





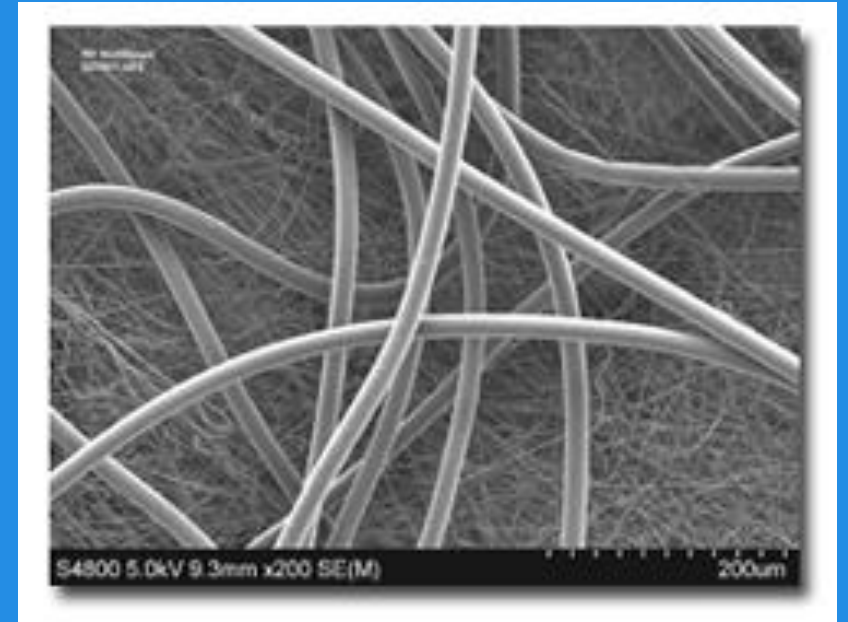
# Flashspun(Tyvek)

- HDPE
- In solvent
- Rapid expansion from nozzle makes .5 to 10 micron fibers
- High density fabric has good barrier properties and breathability with high tear strength
- Can be plasma treated for printing
- DuPont keeps a tight cover on the process

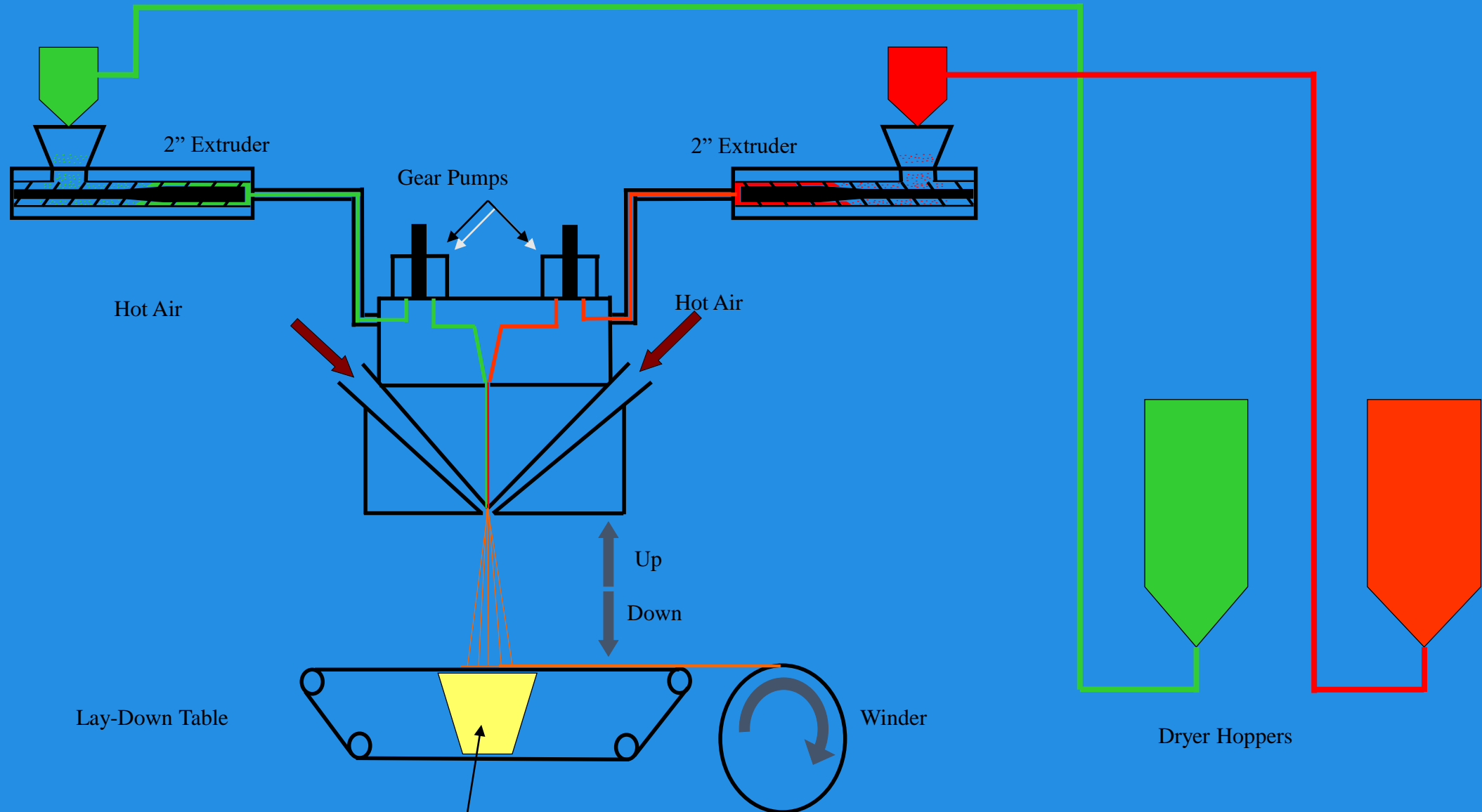


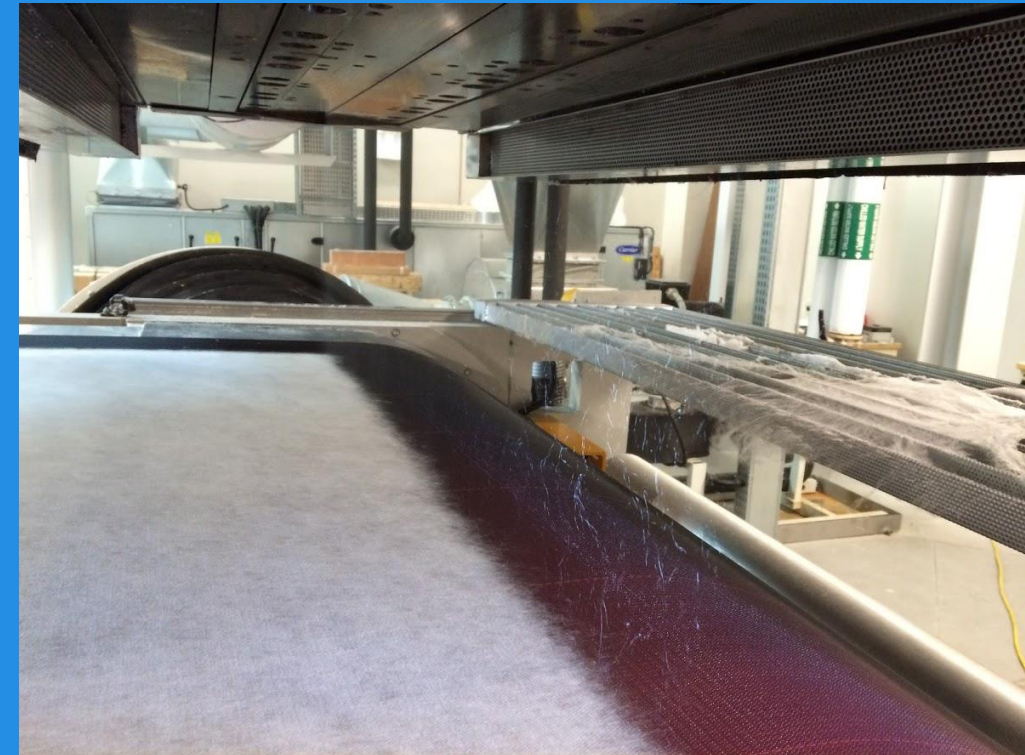
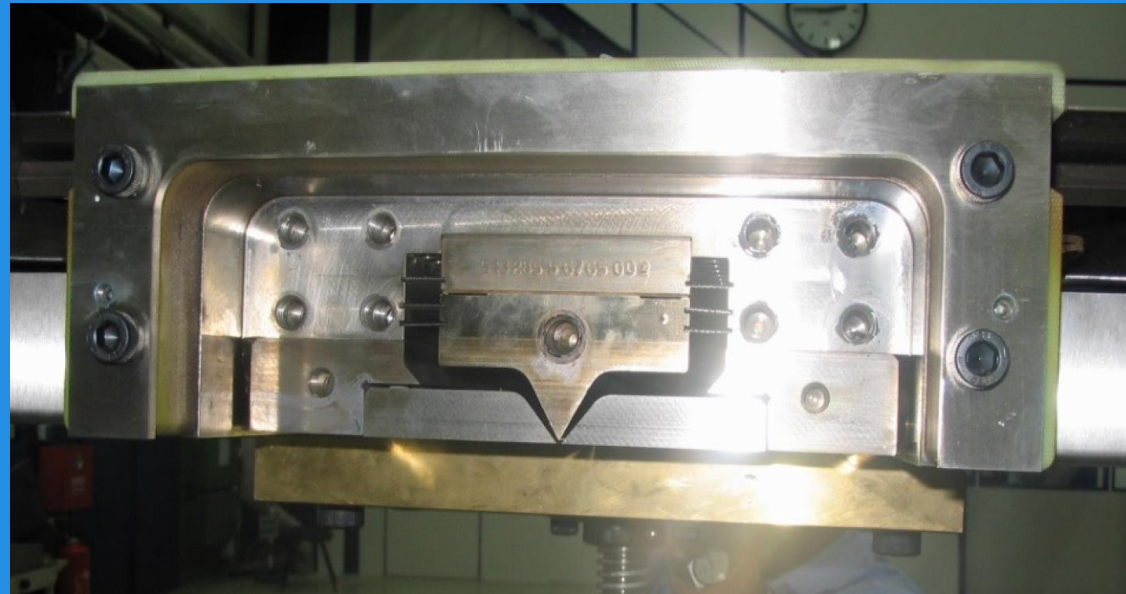
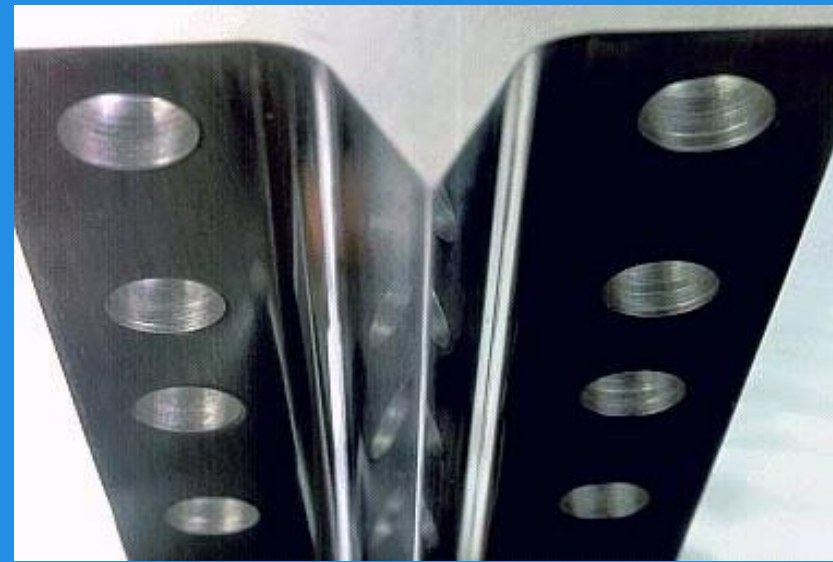
# Meltblown

- Low caliper
- Fine fibers 1-5Microns
- Fiber Orientation distribution is very uniform
- Uniform porosity Porosity 80-90%
- Barrier properties, Hydrohead typically 40-70 cm H<sub>2</sub>O
- Oil sorbents
- Filters
- Invented by Exxon



# Meltblown

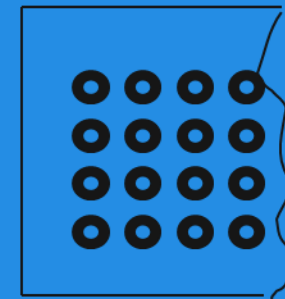
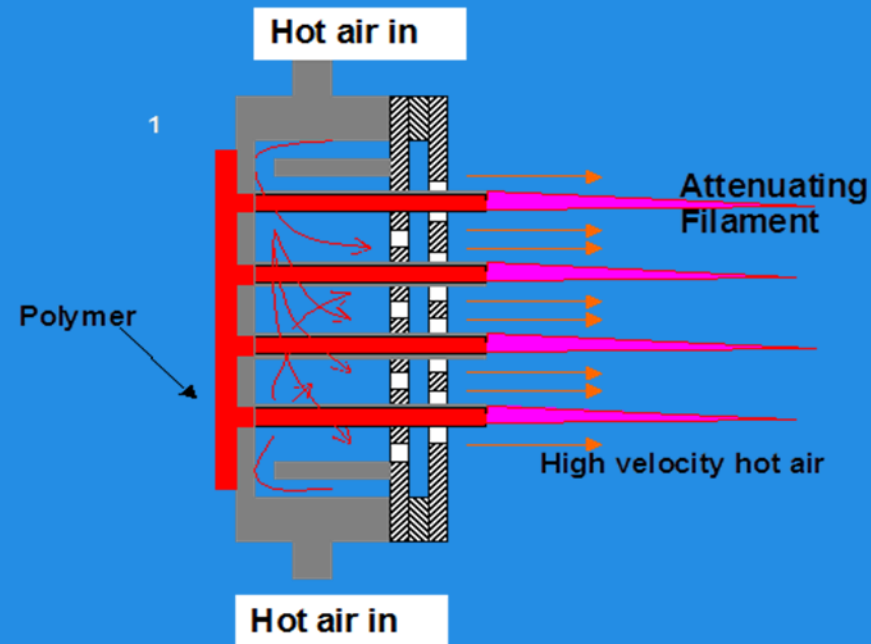
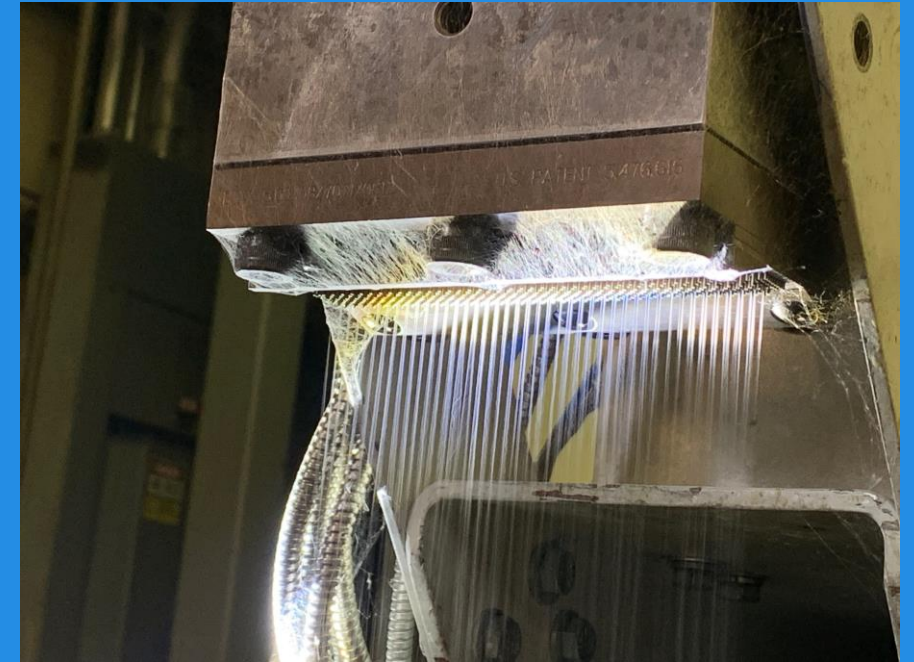






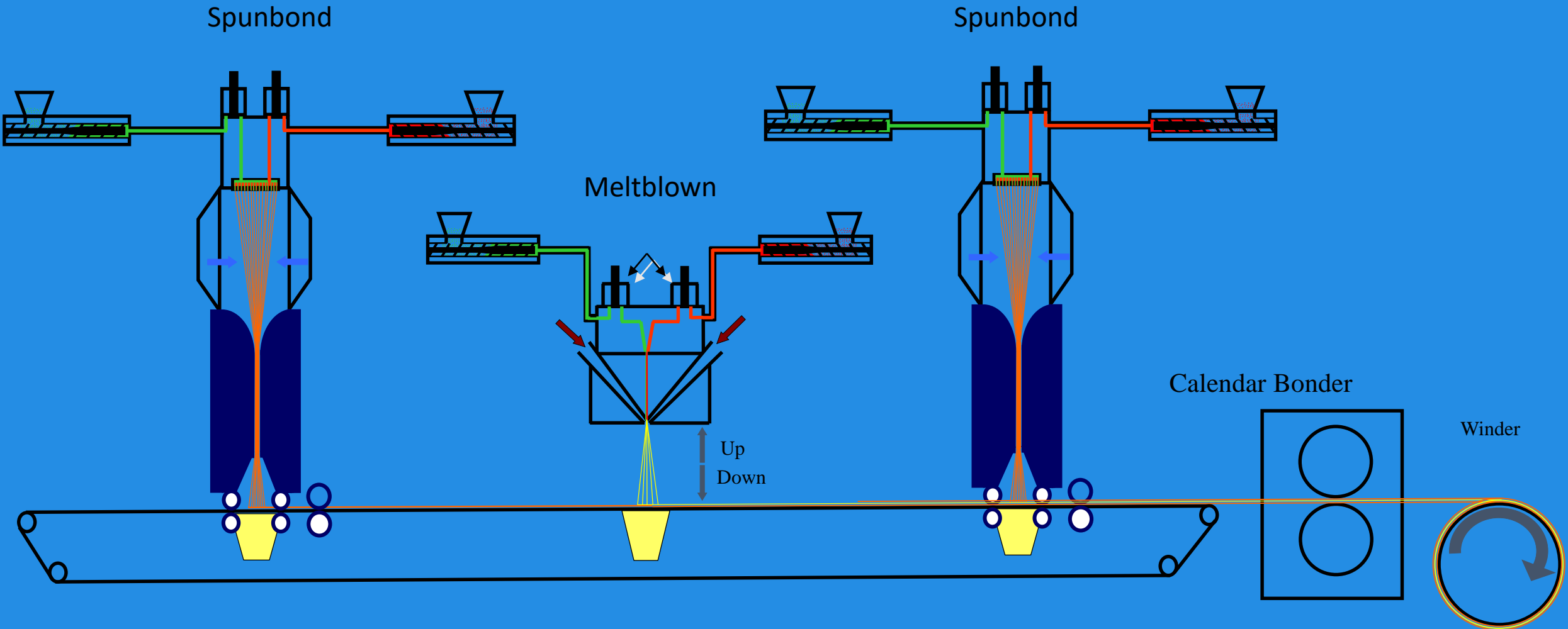
# BIAX Meltblown

- AKA Concentric Meltblown
- ~10 Microns
- Lower fabric density than Exxon MB
- Can process more unique polymers



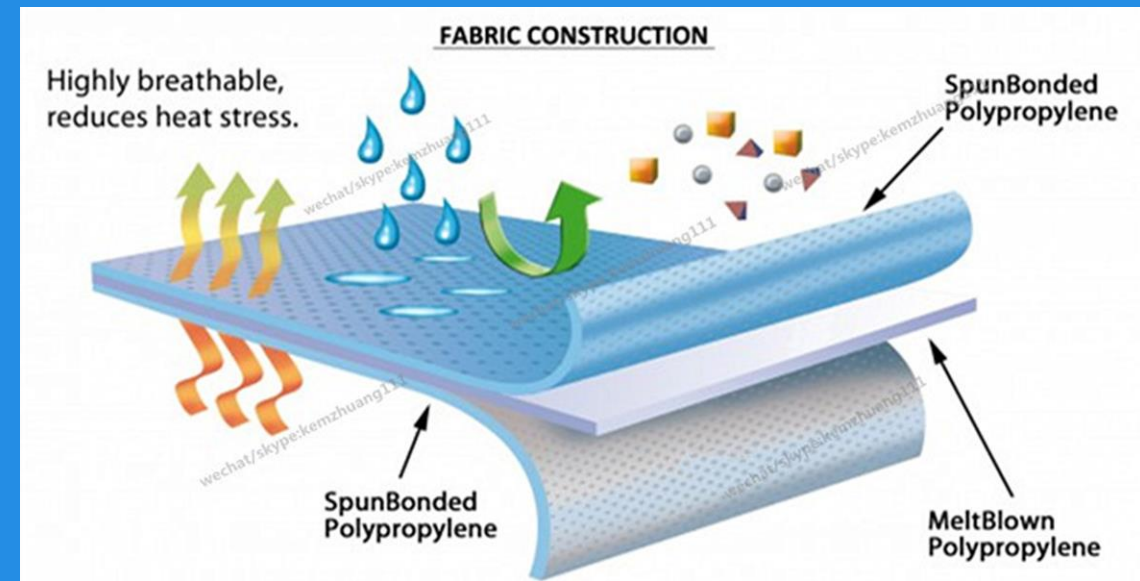
# SMS

## Spunbond-Meltblown-Spunbond AKA Barrier



# SMS

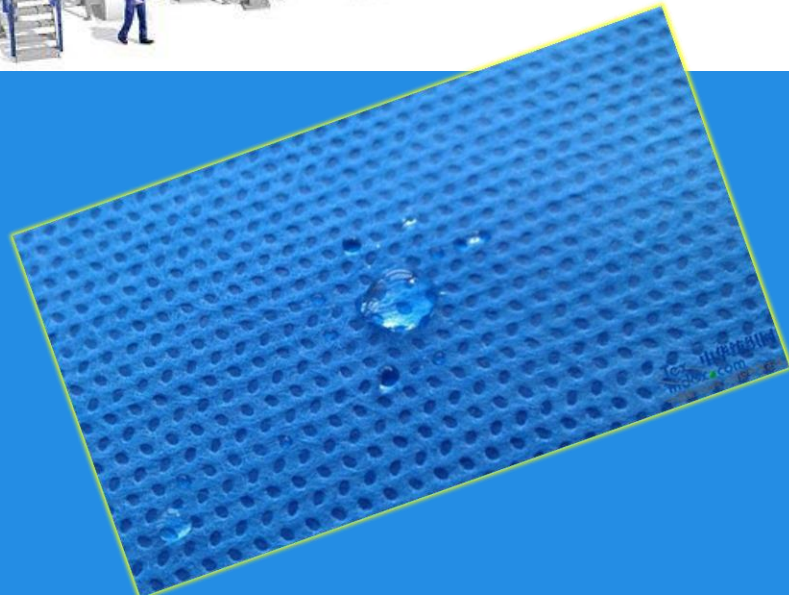
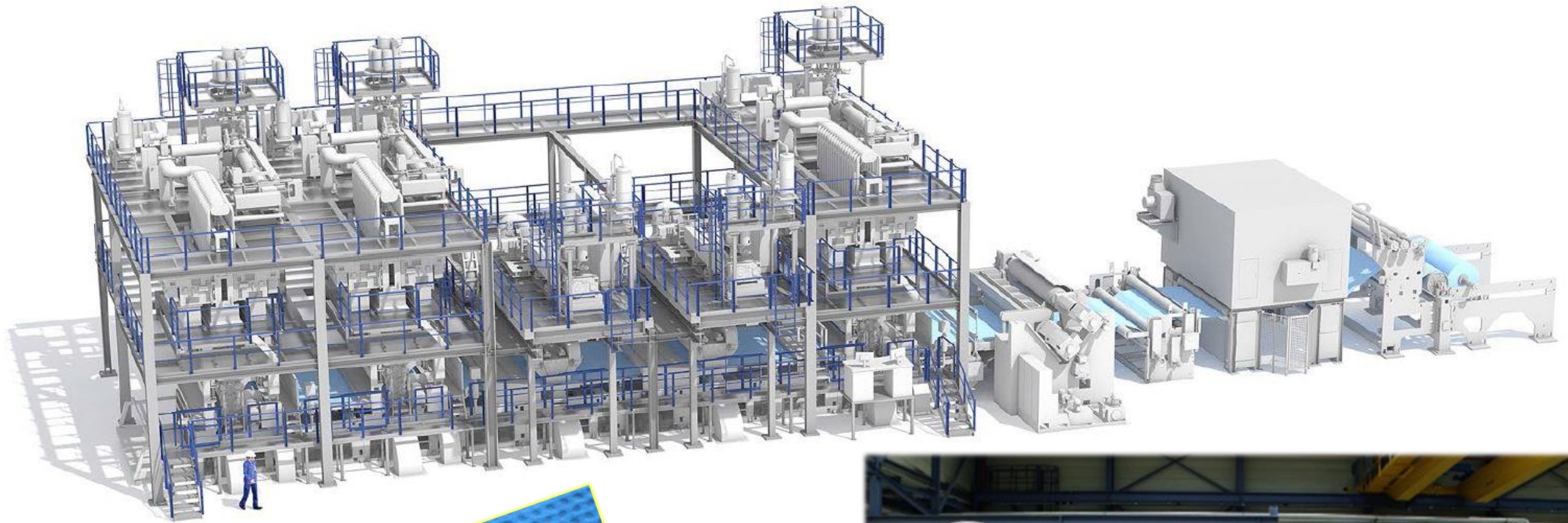
- Best of both worlds
- Meltblown barrier properties
- Spunbond strength and flexibility
- Super hydrophobic, Fluorochemicals and Silicon
- Radiation sterilization
- Also treated for alcohol repellency and antistatic chemicals
- Water, blood and alcohol splash and impact resistant



<https://www.golden-nonwoven.com/>



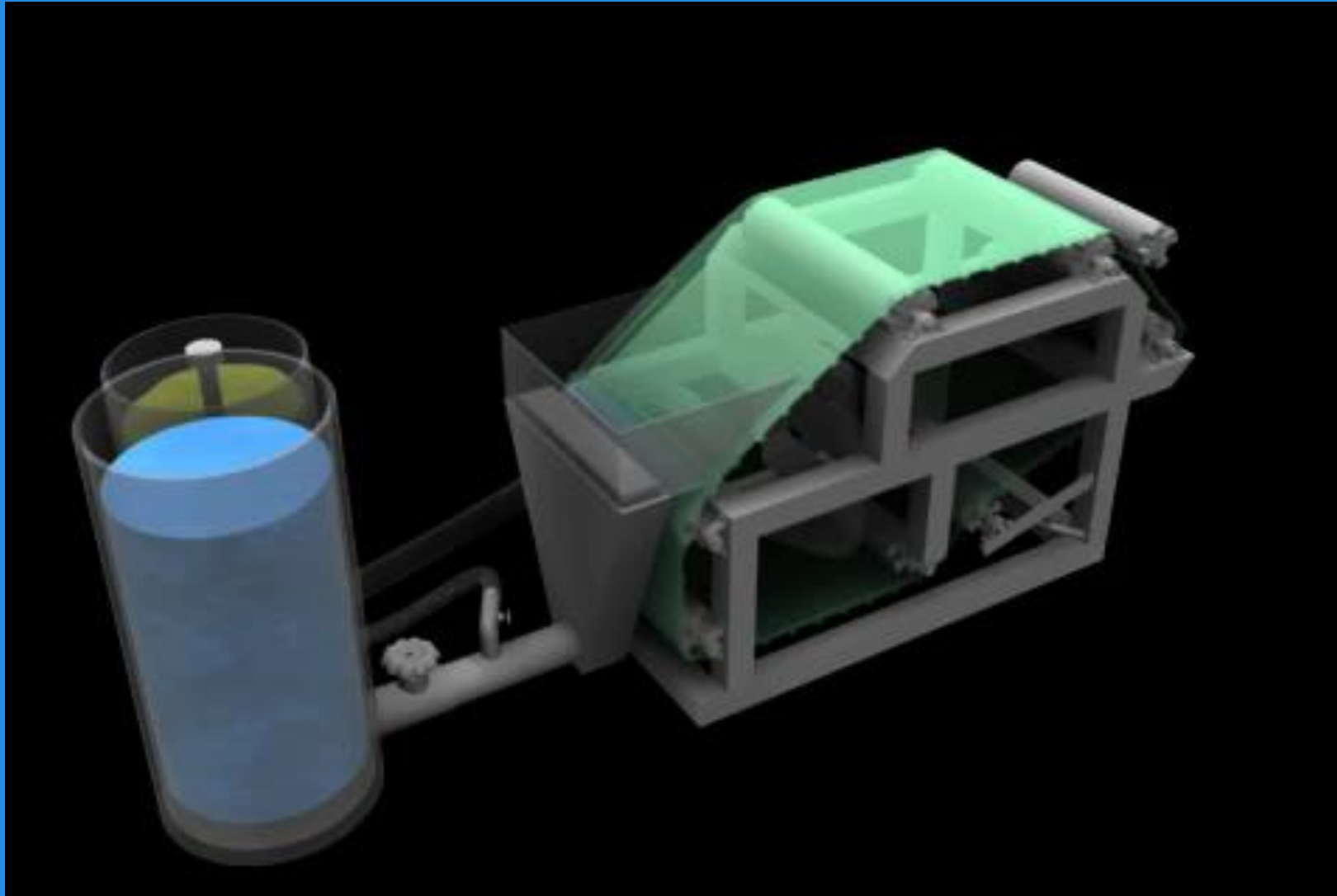
<https://www.cardinalhealth.com/>



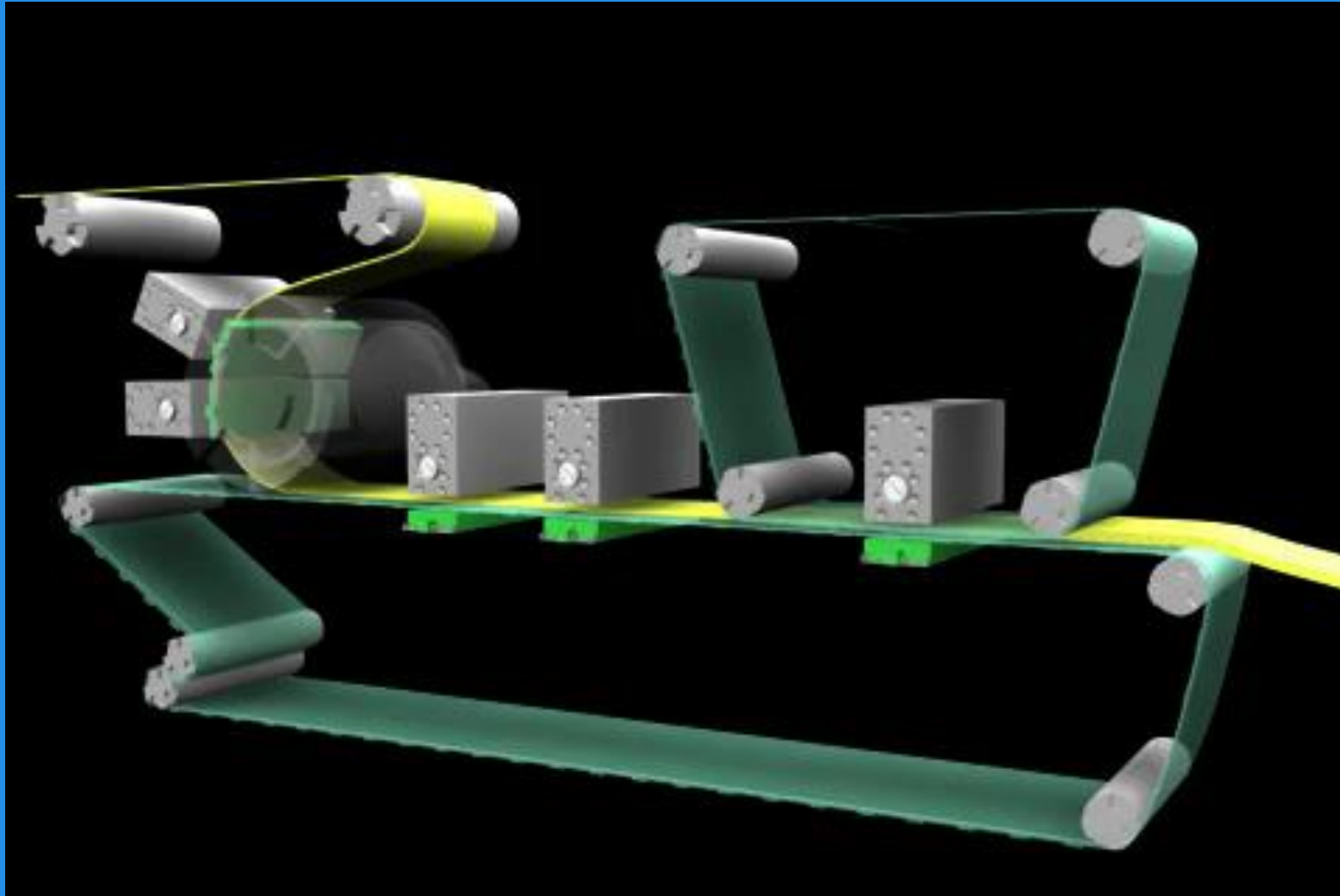
# Wet laid

- Like paper making
- Then Hydroentagled
- Level 4 can be PE coated
- Can be made of short PVA, PET, wood pulp fibers
- Treated with fluorocarbons and other treatments for improved barrier properties to blood and fluids

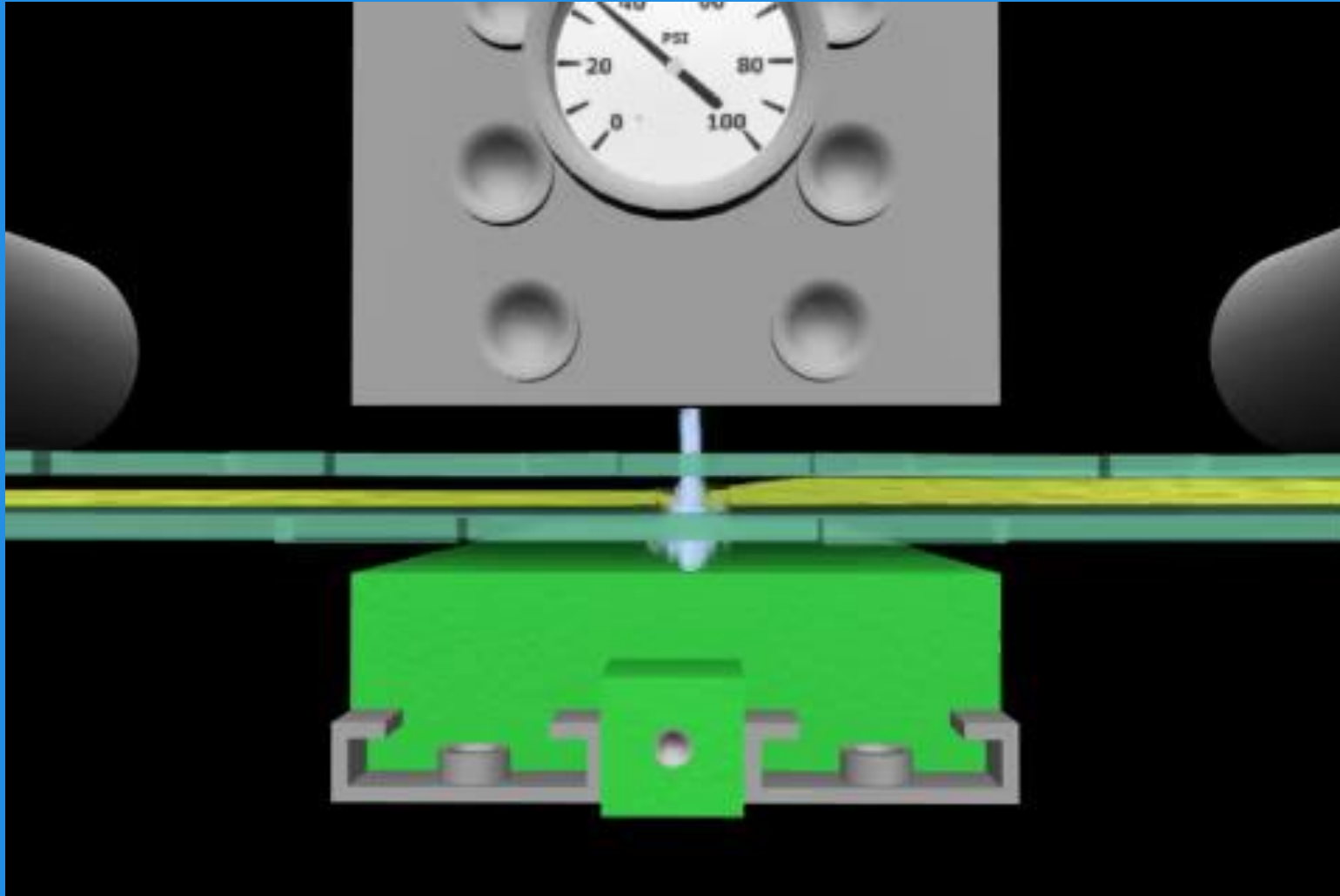
Wet laid



# Hydroentangling



# Hydroentangling



# Barrier levels of protection

## General Relationships between barrier performance and anticipated exposure risks per AAMI specifications

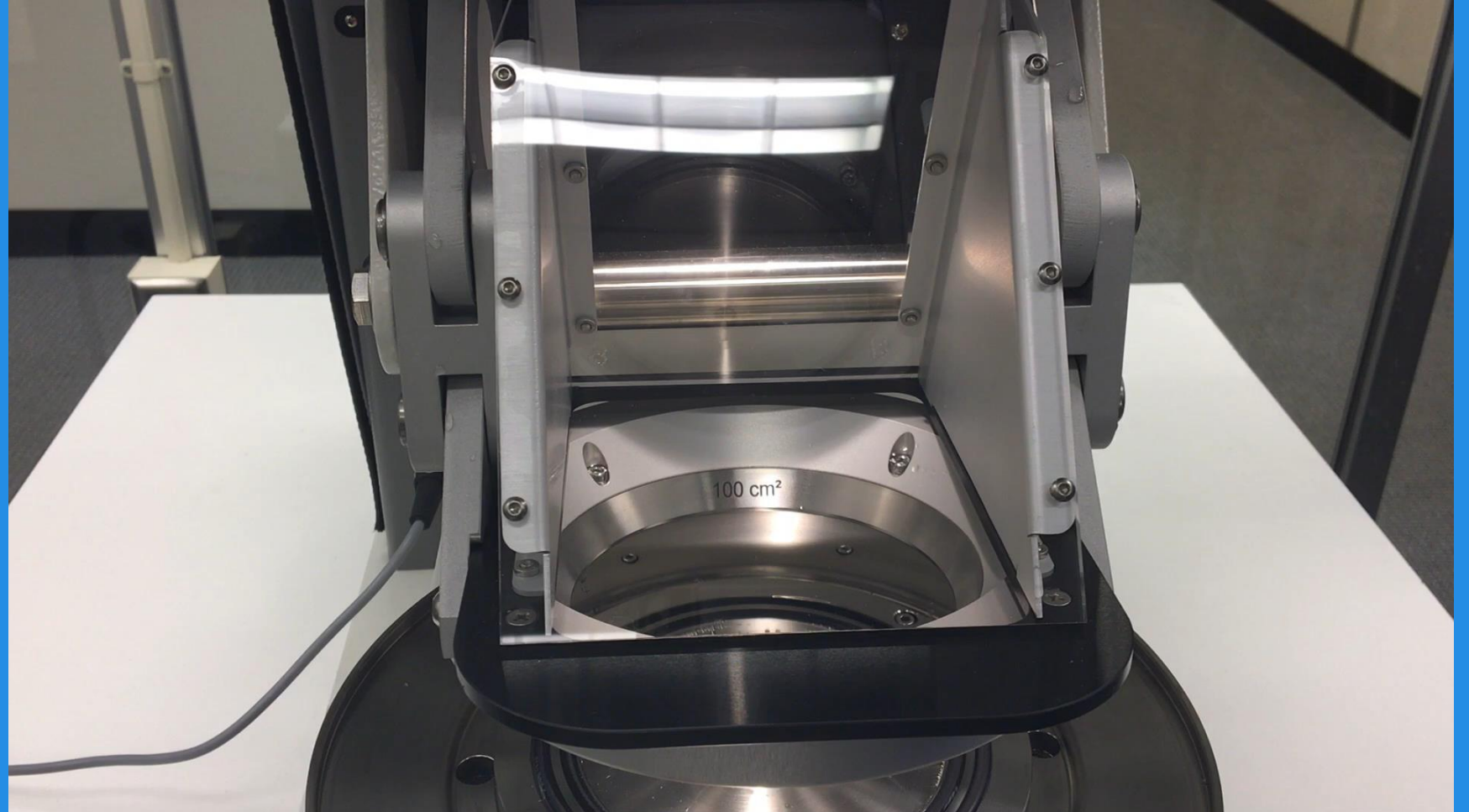
ANSI/AAMI PB70 barrier performance	Anticipated Risk Of Exposure			Examples of Procedures
	Fluid Amount	Fluid Spray or Splash	Pressure on Gown or Drape	
Level 1	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Simple excisional biopsies Excision of “Lumps and Bumps” Ophthalmological procedures Simple ear, nose and Throat procedures
Level 2	Low	Low	Low	Tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies Endoscopic gastrointestinal procedures Simple orthopedic procedures with tourniquets
Level 3	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Mastectomies Arthroscopic orthopedic procedures Endoscopic urological procedures Open gastrointestinal and genito-urinary procedures
Level 4	High	High	High	Any procedure where surgeons' hands and arms are in body

<https://www.aami.org/news-resources/covid-19-updates/coronavirus-resources-for-the-field>

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/medical-gowns>

# Testing of barrier properties

## Hydrohead



Courtesy AATCC, Join AATCC for webinars on  
details of test methods 5/28 and 6/3

<https://www.aatcc.org/events/online/webinars/>

# Testing of barrier properties

## Impact testing

Courtesy AATCC, Join AATCC for webinars on  
details of test methods 5/28 and 6/3  
<https://www.aatcc.org/events/online/webinars/>



# Face masks/respirators

- Not SMS per se
- 3-5 Layers, layered at assembly
- Spunbond top and bottom
- Meltblown in middle layer
- Sometime activated carbon layer
- Sometimes carded dirt holding layer
- Best masks have multiple layers that have decreasingly smaller fibers
- Electrostatics
- Surgical masks do not provide full protection from inhalation of airborne pathogens, such as viruses. Do have fluid resistance



# Face masks

- <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/pdfs/UnderstandDifferenceInfographic-508.pdf>
- <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/face-masks-and-surgical-masks-covid-19-manufacturing-purchasing-importing-and-donating-masks-during>

# Questions

- Join us next time for overview of filtration