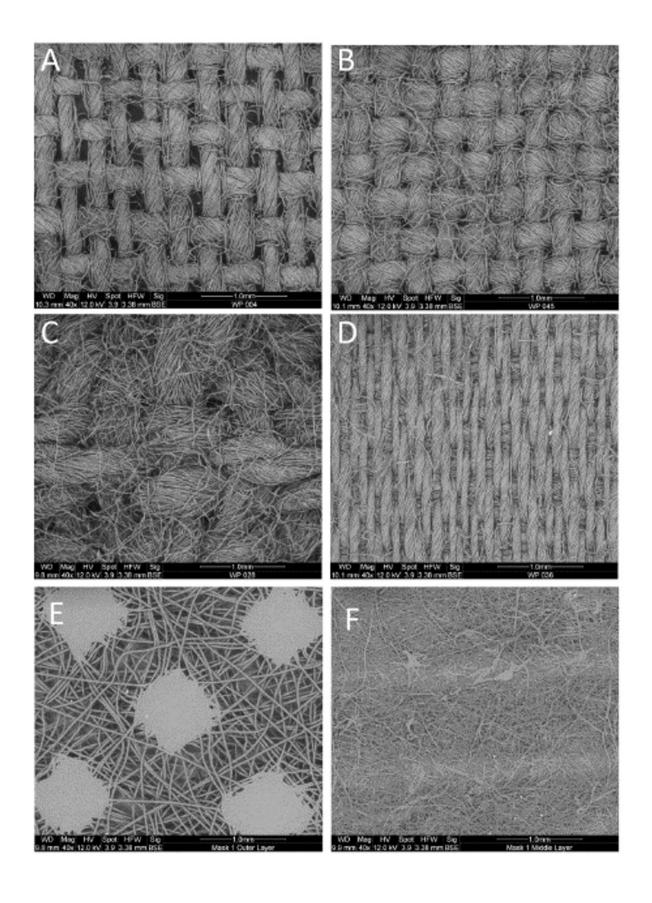


What's next with face masks? Keep wearing them in public, wear the best mask available and pay attention to fit

March 30 2022, by Catherine Clase, Charles-Francois de Lannoy, Ken G. Drouillard and Scott Laengert







Some examples of the variations in fabric structure seen with scanning electron microscopy: A) Bandana, B) High quality quilting fabric, C) Tea towel, D) Bed sheet, E) Outer layer L1 nonwoven medical mask, F) Middle layer of L1 nonwoven medical mask. We found that pore diameter (the size of the gaps) and fabric weight predicted filtration, however consumers would not know the pore diameter for retail or wholesale cloth. For this reason, we focus on the categories used when cloth is sold, and recommend 100 per cent cotton quilters' fabric, fashion fabric and T-shirt fabric. Credit: Drouillard et. al., PLOS

Early in the pandemic, mask-wearing policies were <u>consistently</u> <u>associated</u> with decreased transmission of SARS-CoV-2. At that time, the masks worn were generally made of cloth and often improvised.

The highly transmissible omicron variant <u>focused attention on mask</u> <u>performance</u>.

Although most provinces are lifting official mask mandates, we agree with <u>public health authorities</u> in recommending that people <u>wear the best mask available</u>. We have been working to improve and test reusable masks for community use.

We are an interdisciplinary group of engineers, scientists, a doctor and a community mask-maker. We test novel personal protective equipment (PPE), advocate for mask use and summarize the best available evidence at <u>clothmasks.org</u>.

Hierarchy of mask performance

There is an accepted <u>hierarchy of mask performance</u> based on mask materials, certification standards and use, confirmed by a <u>2022</u>

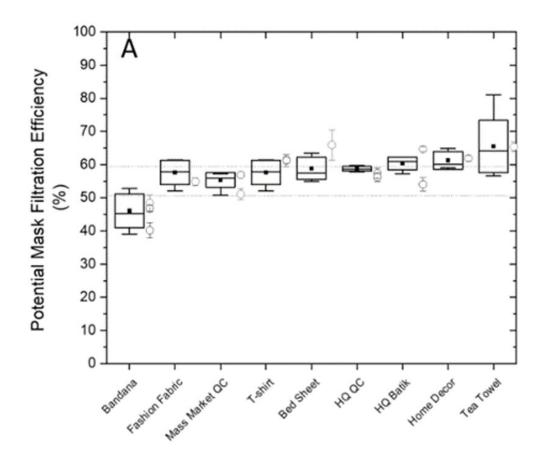


California population health study. The best protection is obtained by wearing a respirator such as an N95, CAN95 or CAN99, or in Europe, an FFP2 or FFP3. Performance is typically lower for KN95s, KF94s and certified medical masks meeting ASTM levels 1 to 3. (ASTM is an international standards organization.)

The materials used in all these masks offer similar, excellent, aerosol filtration, but the masks differ in their fit and seal on the face, with KN95s and KF94s fitting better than certified medical masks.

Cloth masks are typically ranked lower in their performance and may or may not be certified (for example, meeting <u>ASTM-F3502 standard</u>). However, <u>we recently showed</u> that well-fitted cloth masks comprising high quality two-ply cotton material can perform as well as Level 1 medical masks.





This graph shows the filtration of two-layer masks, all the same design, worn by a human volunteer. All except bandana cotton showed filtration equivalent to a medical mask. Mass market QC = mass market quilting cotton, HQ QC = high quality quilting cotton, HQ Batik = high quality batik quilting fabric. The medical masks we tested are represented by dotted lines showing their 50 to 60% filtration. Credit: Drouillard et. al., *PLOS*

Fabric types

When health-care professionals are issued N95s or other certified respirators, they are fit tested to verify mask performance on the wearer. But fit testing is typically not an option for the public.



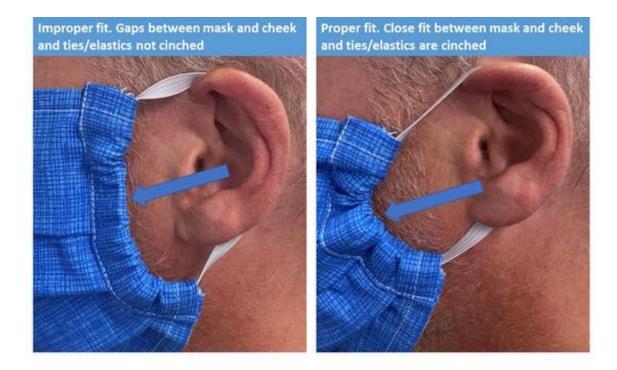
Our research, explained in plain language here, underscores that fit can be achieved by good design and is as important as mask materials. For our research, we adapted the same method used in quantitative mask fit testing: a PortaCount fit tester that counts particles inside and outside the mask.

We tested 16 different cottons from nine recognizable categories. All except bandana cotton showed filtration equivalent to a medical mask. These findings apply to the carefully designed two-layer cloth mask with ties we used—other masks that fit less well will not provide the same protection.

Our results show that two-layer cotton masks made from quilters' cotton, fashion fabric and T-shirt fabric filtered 55 to 60 percent of aerosol particles measuring one micron or smaller, the size relevant for infectious aerosol particles. This was similar to the performance of a Level 1 medical mask. The breathability of the two-layer cotton masks was also acceptable as per medical mask standards.

Filtration in the same range was provided by batiks, home décor fabric and bed-sheet fabric, but some examples of these materials failed the breathability testing. Tea towel fabrics also filtered well, but some were too thick to sew. Bandana fabrics performed worst at 46 percent filtration.





A close fit at the ear prevents unfiltered air from entering the mask at the sides. Credit: Windsor Essex Sewing Force, Author provided

Fit and design

Our research showed that cloth masks performed similarly to medical masks because they fit better, were <u>designed thoughtfully</u> and had overhead ties. Although medical masks are composed of materials with better filtration performance, they exhibit greater leakage, with completely unfiltered air passing around the mask.

The cloth masks included in past studies may have been haphazardly selected: their filtration, using the same methods that we used, was found to be <u>between 23</u> and <u>52 percent</u>. A thoughtfully designed two-layer T-shirt mask with overhead ties, tested on human volunteers, filtered <u>50 percent of aerosols</u>, in keeping with our study, and again highlighting the



importance of fit.

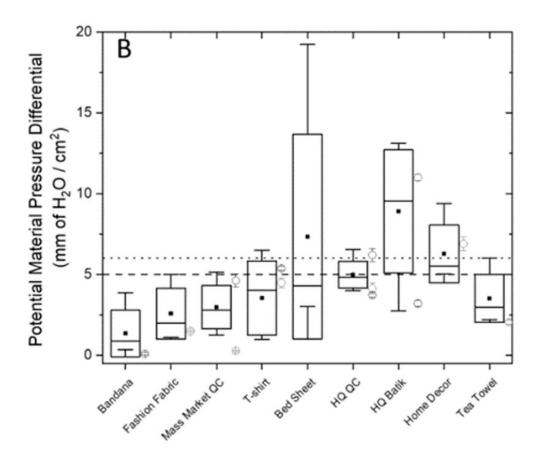
To compare like with like, when we looked at other studies, the filtration percentages that we quote above were taken from studies using a similar design: protection of a human wearer, using particles <u>0.02 to 3 microns</u>, <u>0.02 to 1 microns and 0.02 to 0.1 microns</u>. Other studies examining source control, using <u>mannikins</u> and using <u>larger particles</u> come to similar conclusions.

Good masks fit well, with minimal obvious leaking at the edges.

Nosewires, overhead ties or earloop adjusters all contribute to fit. Two layers or more, and a middle layer of non-woven polypropylene improve overall filtration.

Masks meeting the new U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention standard for community masks, <u>ASTM-F3502</u>, are likely to filter well, though generally not as well as respirators.





As a test of breathability, we measured the pressure across fabrics using the same methods that are used for testing certified medical masks. The threshold for medical masks is shown with dotted lines. Credit: <u>Drouillard et. al. *PLOS*</u>

N95 masks

Hospitals report that the current supply of N95-type masks meets but doesn't exceed demand, and supply of these masks is insufficient for the general population. Access and cost issues require public health and economic solutions along with consideration of <u>environmental impact</u> of disposable PPE.



If <u>buying respirators</u> for personal use, we recommend buying only what you need and practising <u>extended reuse</u>. If buying KN95s and equivalent certified medical masks, we advise paying close attention to the fit of the mask. We recommend <u>double masking</u> medical masks or using minor modifications or <u>mask hacks</u> that enhance fit and reduce leakage.

<u>Carefully designed</u>, <u>well-fitting</u>, multilayer reusable cloth masks still have an important ongoing role in reducing transmission of SARS-CoV-2, especially in lower risk settings.

Protection is highest and transmission is lowest when <u>everyone wears</u> <u>masks</u>, because <u>masks</u> both protect the wearer while also <u>reducing the</u> <u>number of contaminated particles reaching the environment</u> (source control). There are important reductions to individual risk from wearing any mask, which have been <u>observed in the community</u> and <u>quantified in the lab</u>. We can protect ourselves, others and vulnerable people. Let's all wear the best mask available.

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