



**SUBJECT** Physical Test

**TEST LOCATION** TÜV SÜD China

TÜV SÜD Products Testing (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.  
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Shanghai 201108, P.R. China

**CLIENT NAME** Wanxinda(Guangzhou)Technology Product Co., Ltd

**CLIENT ADDRESS** Ling Xi Road, Automobile Zone, Huadu District, Guangzhou

**TEST PERIOD** 18-Mar-2020~15-Apr-2020

**Prepared By**

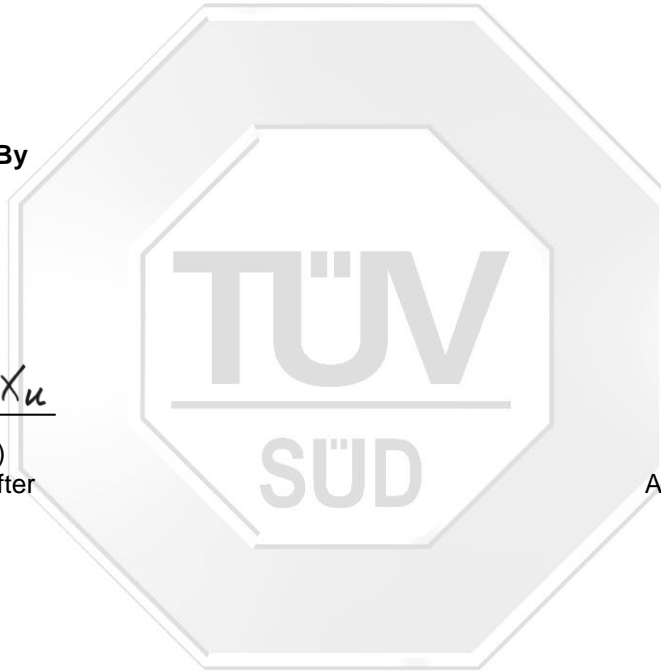
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**Note:** (1) General Terms & Conditions as mentioned overleaf. (2) The results relate only to the items tested.(3) The test report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the laboratory.(4) Without the agreement of the laboratory, the client is not authorized to use the test results for unapproved propaganda.

## Synthetic Blood Penetration Test for Masks

### 1. Purpose

For evaluating the resistance of medical face masks to penetration by a fixed volume of synthetic blood at a high velocity.

### 2. Sample description was given by the client

Single-use medical face mask (non-sterile)

Type: WXDKZ0001

Lot: M20201201

Manufacture: Wanxinda(Guangzhou)Technology Product Co., Ltd.

### 3. References

EN 14683:2019

ISO 22609:2004

### 4. Apparatus and materials

- 4.1 Synthetic blood
- 4.2 Tensiometer
- 4.3 Synthetic blood penetration test apparatus
- 4.4 Targeting plate
- 4.5 Air pressure source
- 4.6 Ruler
- 4.7 Balance
- 4.8 Controlled temperature and humidity chamber

### 5. Test specimen

- 5.1 As requested by client, take a total of 13 test specimens.
- 5.2 Prior to testing, condition all test specimens for a minimum of 4h at  $(21\pm 5)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $(85\pm 5)\%$  relative humidity.

### 6. Procedure

- 6.1 Prepare the synthetic blood (40~44 mN/m) for the test.
- 6.2 Determine the density of the synthetic blood.
- 6.3 Fill the reservoir with new synthetic blood.
- 6.4 Position the test specimen 30.5 cm (12 in.) from the exit of the canula.
- 6.5 Set the reservoir pressure to the approximate pressure.
- 6.6 Place the targeting plate approximately 1 cm away from the mask.
- 6.7 Set the valve timer to 0.5 s. Collect and weigh the amount of fluid delivered (before the targeting

- hole).
- 6.8 Set the valve timer to 1.5 s. Collect and weigh the amount of fluid delivered (before the targeting hole).
- 6.9 Calculate the difference in weight of the two spurts. For a test fluid with a density of 1.003, Table 1 gives the target difference in weight plus lower and upper limits for a velocity range within 2% of the target.
- 6.10 Adjust the reservoir pressure and repeat steps 6.7 to 6.9 until the weight difference is within the target range.

Table 1 Target weight differences

Fluid Pressure (mmHg)	Weight difference for 1 s difference in spurt duration (g)		
	Min.	Target	Max.
80	2.456	2.506	2.556
120	3.002	3.063	3.124
160	3.466	3.537	3.607

- 6.11 Record the weight difference for the spurts exiting the nozzle.
- 6.12 Record the pressure in the reservoir.
- 6.13 Set the valve time to 0.5 s. Collect and weigh the amount of fluid passing through the targeting hole.
- 6.14 Set the valve time to 1.5 s. Collect and weigh the amount of fluid passing through the targeting hole.
- 6.15 The difference in weight between the 0.5 s and 1.5 s spurts through the targeting plate shall be within +2 %, -5 % of the difference in weight from the nozzle.
- 6.16 If the differential weight is less than 95 % of the weight difference exiting the nozzle, check the aim of the stream to make sure it is passing cleanly through the targeting hole.
- 6.17 If the differential weight is more than 102 % of the weight difference exiting the nozzle, repeat the weight measurements exiting the nozzle (steps 6.7 to 6.11).
- 6.18 For standard synthetic blood, the timer duration can be estimated using the formula:  
( $\rho$  is the density of the test fluid.)  $t = 0.5 + (2 \times \rho - g \text{ at } 0.5 \text{ s}) / (g \text{ at } 1.5 \text{ s} - g \text{ at } 0.5 \text{ s})$ .
- 6.19 Record the timer setting to use as the starting point for subsequent testing.
- 6.20 Mount a test specimen on the specimen holding fixture. If the mask contains pleats, spread the pleats out when mounting the mask onto the fixture to present a single layer of material as the target area.
- 6.21 Squirt the synthetic blood onto the test specimen for the calculated time. Ensure that the synthetic blood hits the target area of mask.
- 6.22 Inspect the inside surface for synthetic blood penetration within 10 s of squirting the synthetic blood against the target area.
- 6.23 Report the results (none / penetration) for each test specimen at the test pressure.





## 7. Test results

Test Items*		Test Results	Test Methods
Penetration of Synthetic Blood Pressure: 120 mmHg (16.0 kPa)	1	None Seen	EN 14683:2019 ISO 22609:2004
	2	None Seen	
	3	None Seen	
	4	Penetration	
	5	None Seen	
	6	None Seen	
	7	None Seen	
	8	None Seen	
	9	None Seen	
	10	None Seen	
	11	None Seen	
	12	None Seen	
	13	None Seen	

**Note:**

- 1.The test results issued by the testing institution as requested by the consignor, it shall not determine the legitimacy of the product.
- 2.\*denotes this test was carried out by external laboratory assessed as competent.
- 3.This report is for internal use only such as internal scientific research ,education, quality control, product R&D.

-END OF THE TEST REPORT-