

Developments of the Antibacterial Industry in the United States

11th Chinese Development Conference for Antimicrobial Industry (CDCAI-2017)

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Advances in the Testing of Antibacterial Treated Textiles

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B.S. Microbiology M.S. Molecular Biology Ph.D. Microbiology and Biochemistry Fellowship in Molecular Medicine

- 22 years experience with antimicrobial agents on textiles
- Technical Secretary for the IBRG Committee on Textiles
- Vice-Chairman of the ASTM E35.15 Committee
- Active member of AATCC RA31 Committee
- Consultant for the OECD Task Force on Biocides
- Co-Founder of the International Antimicrobial Council

What is the International Antimicrobial Council?

A not-for-profit organization dedicated to promoting the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial agents and to the development and global harmonization of test methods and procedures that measure antimicrobial activity.



Who are Members of the International Antimicrobial Council?

- Leading Brands and Retailers
- Antimicrobial Supply Companies
 - Third Party Testing Laboratories

What is the International Antimicrobial Council?

- Regulatory Claims and EPA Guidance
- Global Test Method Harmonization and Development
- Test Laboratory Training and Certification

Where is the International Antimicrobial Council?

Regulatory Office

1629 K Street, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20006

International Antimicrobial Council

Technology Center 7400 Bay Rd. Pioneer Hall 129 University Center, Mi 48710

Where are the International Antimicrobial Council Certified Laboratories?



Presentation Agenda

Advances in the Antibacterial Textile Industry

How has the industry changed over the past few years?

Marketing Odor Control to Consumers

What is the new understanding of the relationship between us and our clothes?

Understanding the "Clothing Microbiome"

What new technologies exist that were not available only a few years ago?

Current Antimicrobial Technologies on the Market

Presentation Agenda

Advances in the Antibacterial Textile Industry

How has the antimicrobial industry responded to these new challenges?

Guidance documents, Improved Testing Standards and Laboratory Certification and Proficiency Training Programs

What are the new developments that we should expect in the future?

Advances coming from the IAC include Certified and Proficient odor control test methods

How has the industry changed over the past few years?

Marketing Odor Control to Consumers

Antibacterial (anti-odor) treated textiles moves from being a "want" to a "requirement"

Odor has a long term impact on consumer behavior



Sight & Feel send sensory memos that are delivered straight to the thalamus, "the big switchboard of the brain and from there out to the primary sensory cortices. These memos have an immediate impact on first impressions.



Smell has the long term impact on perception

Our olfactory receptors are directly connected to the limbic system, the most ancient and primitive part of the brain, which is thought to be the seat of emotion. Smell sensations are relayed to the cortex, where 'cognitive' recognition occurs, only after the deepest parts of our brains have been stimulated. Thus, by the time we correctly name a particular odor as, for example, 'offensive', the odor has already activated the limbic system, triggering more deep-seated emotional responses.

Olfactory input winds its way through other brain regions, including the centers for memory and emotion, before reaching the thalamus. In neuroscience, they say a little bit nonchalantly that nothing reaches consciousness unless it has passed the thalamus, for olfaction, you have all this basic processing before you have conscious awareness of the odor triggering more memorable emotional responses.

Why is odor-control a consumer need?

An **odorant** is a substance capable of eliciting an olfactory response whereas **odor** is the sensation resulting from stimulation of the olfactory organs

Quick Facts:

- Odors illicit very emotional responses and provide immediate feedback
- Smell is the strongest sense tied to memory
 - We can distinguish > 10,000 odors
 - Some odorants detectable at ppt level
- Odor perception varies with culture and expectations
 - Odorants can have synergistic and masking effects
 - Odor analysis can be very challenging!

Consumers are spending over \$3 billion per year in post treatment odor-control products



- · Specialty Detergents
- Laundry Scent Boosters
- Fabric Refreshers & Odor Eliminators
- Shoe Inserts
- Candles & Wax Innovations









Consumer Ranking of Importance of Functional Performance Features



- 1. Fit
- 2. Controls Odor
- 3. Wicks Moisture
- 4. Dries Faster

Lifestyle Monitor, Cotton Inc. 2012



Consumers are loyal to the odor-control feature



 90% of current users of textiles with an odorcontrol feature want to purchase more apparel, footwear and home textile products treated with odor-control



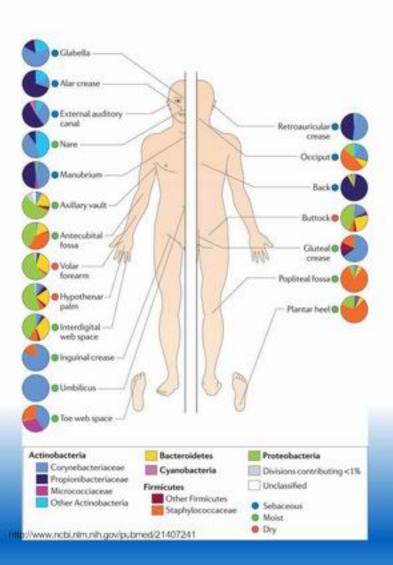
ANERCA 2013 Consumer Study

What is the new understanding of the relationship between us and our clothes?

Understanding the "Clothing Microbiome"

Development of a "Clothing Microbiome"

The Human Microbiome



Frequency of the best studied skin microbes[4]	
Organism	observations
Staphylococcus epidermidis	Common, occasionally pathogenic
Staphylococcus aureus	Infrequent, usually pathogenic
Staphylococcus warneri	Infrequent, occasionally pathogenic
Streptococcus pyogenes	Infrequent, usually pathogenic
Streptococcus mitis	Frequent, occasionally pathogenic
Propionibacterium acnes	Frequent, occasionally pathogenic
Corynebacterium spp.	Frequent, occasionally pathogenic
Acinetobacter johnsonii	Frequent, occasionally pathogenic
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Infrequent, occasionally pathogenic

Environment

Textiles as "Hospitable" surfaces for Biological Growth

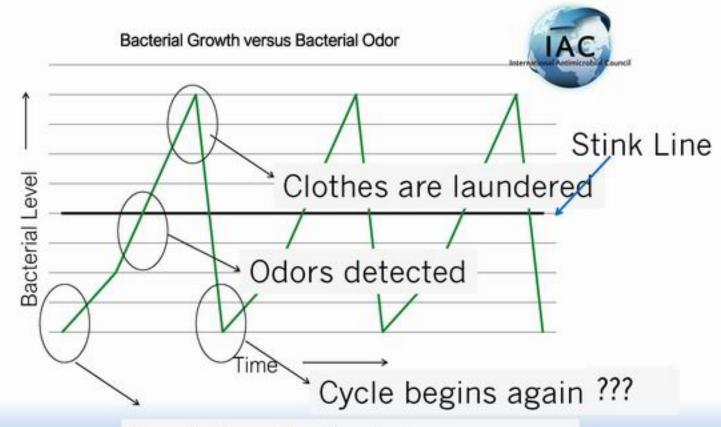
Clothing

Skin

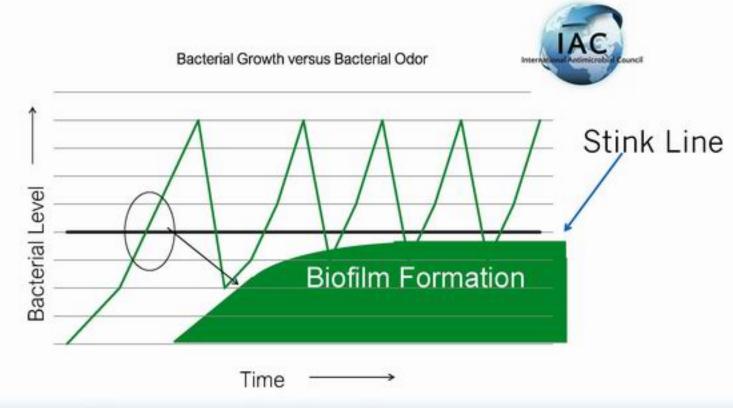
Textiles as Vectors for Biological Transfer

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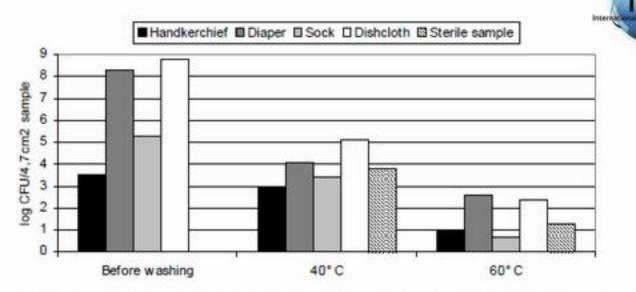
Fresh Smell, Fresh Appearance



Never quite fresh as new



Traditional washing methods no longer control bacteria



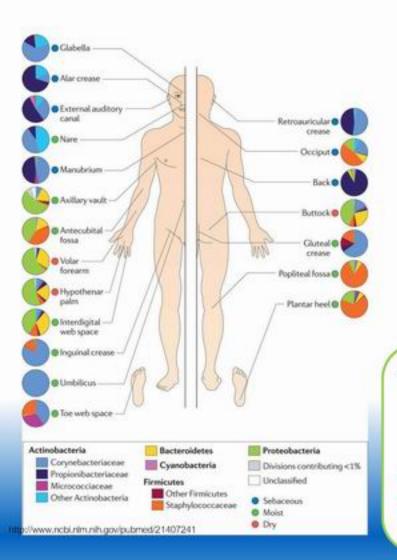
- Consumers are washing textiles at lower temperatures to save energy
- · Most technical fabrics require a low temperature wash
- Testing at Norway's National Institute for Consumer Research shows that higher levels of bacteria remain on untreated articles when washed at lower temperatures

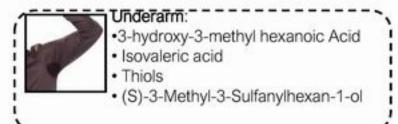
Articl, A. et al. "An Investigation of Domestic Laundry in Europe – Habits, Hygiene and Technical Performance." SEPO, Report No. E. 2003.

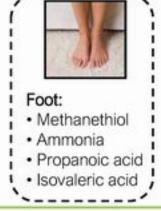
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The Human and Clothing Microbiome



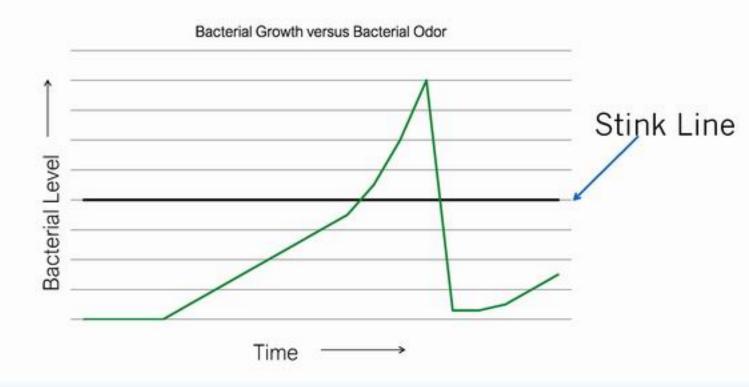




- 35 different odorants have been measured in textiles as a result of converting gland secretions to more volatile molecules by bacteria
- Bacteria vary by body region
- Broad spectrum antimicrobial required



How can antimicrobial treatments in textiles help?



Fresh Smell, Fresh Appearance
Use after Use

Biofilm Formation on Fabric

100% Polyester Fabric







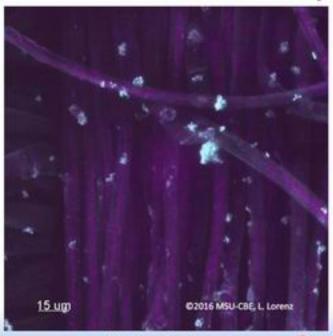
Untreated

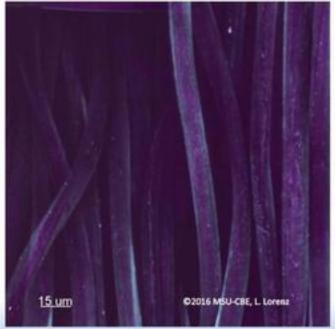
Courtesy of Dow Chemical Silvadur

Treated

Biofilm Formation on Fabric
100% Polyester Fabric







Untreated

Courtesy of Dow Chemical Silvadur

Treated

What new technologies exist that were not available only a few years ago?

Current Antimicrobial Technologies on the Market

New antimicrobial agents and delivery mechanisms make testing more challenging



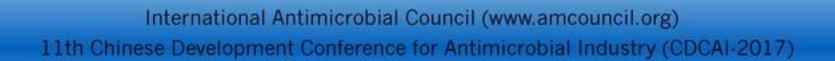
Types of Antimicrobial Agents Currently Available

How to choose the right odor-controlling product

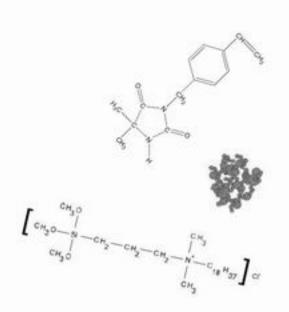
There are many choices for odor control.

Particle based
Nano-particle based
Chemical based
Polymer based
Organic based

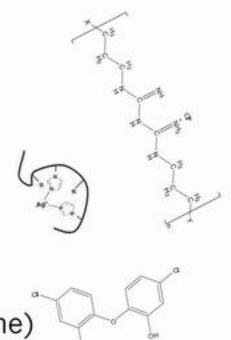




Types of Antimicrobial Agents



Silver particle
Silver polymer
Quat-Silane
Zinc Pyrithione
Biguanides
Chitosan
Copper
Triclosan
n-Halamines (Chlorine)







Types of Standard Antibacterial Test Methods

Standard Antimicrobial Test Methods



"Zone of Inhibition"

"Dynamic Shaking"

"Static Contact"





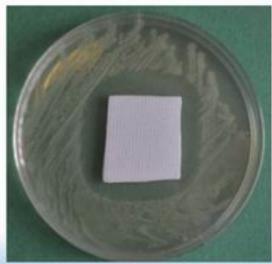
Standard Antimicrobial Test Methods

AATCC TM 147
Antibacterial Activity Assessment of Textile Materials:
Parallel Streak Method

Kirby-Bauer



Modified Kirby-Bauer

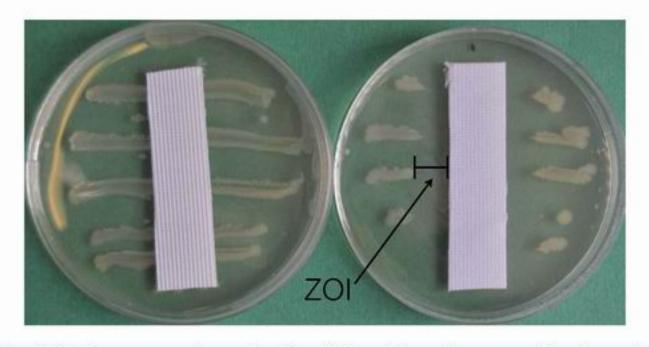


AATCC TM 147



Standard Antimicrobial Test Methods

AATCC TM 147 "Zone of Inhibition" (ZOI)



Both fabrics are treated with effective antimicrobial agents. Only one of these fabrics will show activity using this test method

ASTM E2149-13

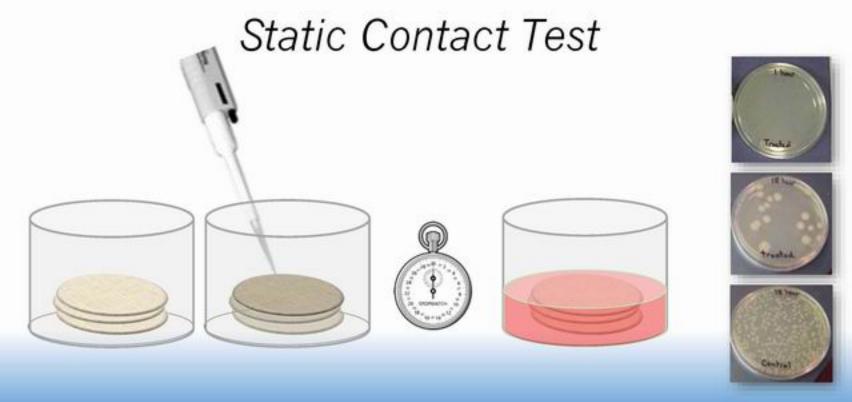
Standard Test Method for Determining the Antimicrobial Activity of Immobilized Antimicrobial Agents Under Dynamic Contact



International Antimicrobial Council (www.amcouncil.org)

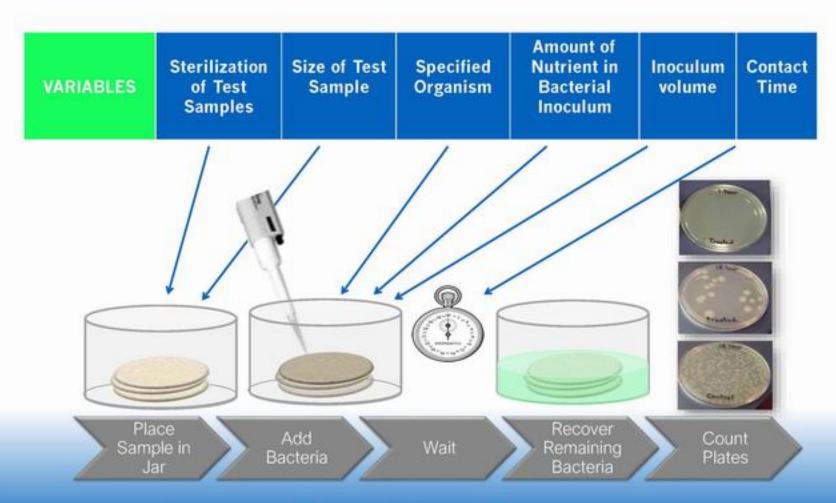
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AATCC TM 100, JIS L1902, ISO 20743, ASTM wk45351

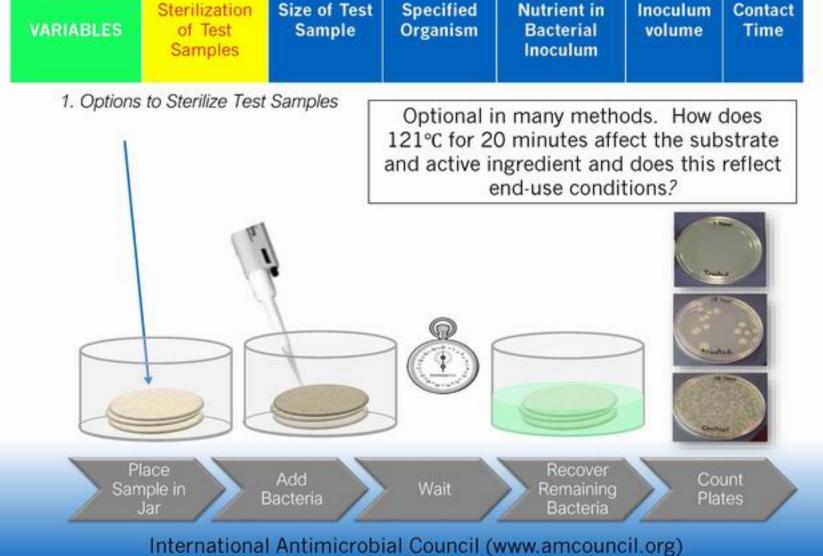


While test methods are all very similar, tremendous amounts of options/variability within these methods leads to problems with reproducibility both between and within Third Party Test Laboratories

VARIABLES	Sterilization of Test Samples	Size of Test Sample	Specified Organism	Amount of Nutrient in Bacterial Inoculum	Inoculum volume	Contact Time
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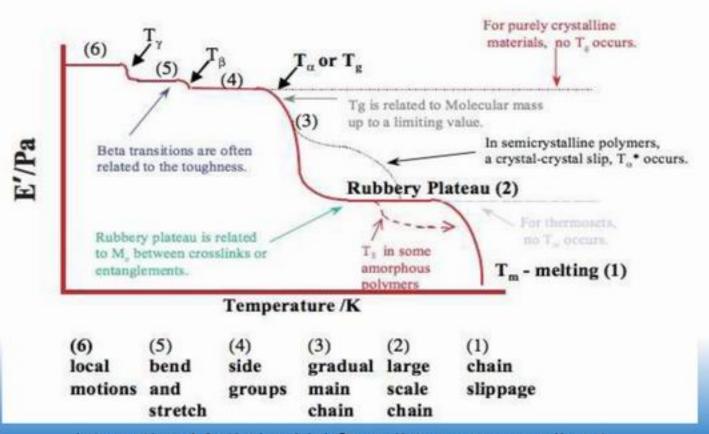
	Sterilization of Test Samples	Size of Test Sample	Specified Organism	Amount of Nutrient in Bacterial Inoculum	Inoculum volume	Contact Time
AATCC100	Optional	Variable depending on sample absorption	Staph, aureus K. pneumoniae	0% or 100%	1 ml	18-24 hours
ISO 20743/JIS L1902	Optional	0.4 gram	Staph. aureus K. pneumoniae	5% NB (1:20)	0.2 ml	18-24 hours
IBRG TEX13/OECD TFB BIBRG Textiles Group	Not recommended	0.4 gram	Staph. aureus Escherichia coli	0.2% NB (1:500)	0,2 ml	24 hour
ASTM E2149-13	None	1.0 gram	Escherichia coli	0%	50 ml	1-24 hours
(ASTM E35.15 wk #45351)	None	0.4 gram	Escherichia coli	0.2% NB (1:500)	0.2 ml	24 hour



Amount of

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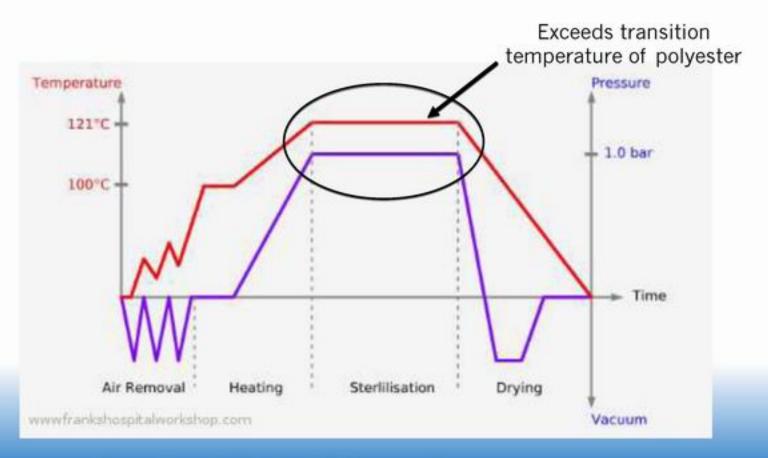
Transition Temperatures and Typical Processing of Polyester



International Antimicrobial Council (www.amcouncil.org)

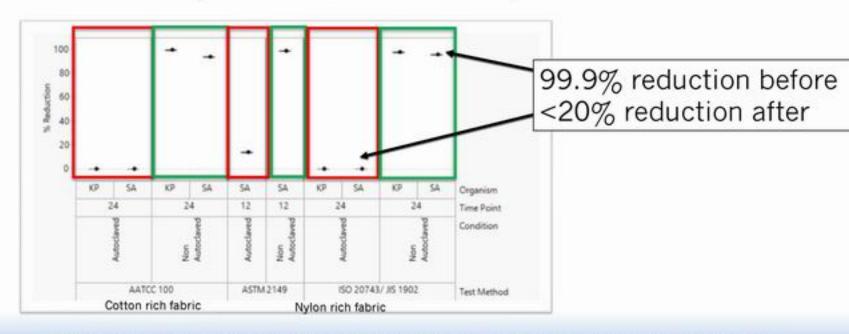
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Temperatures and Times for Sterilization during Autoclave

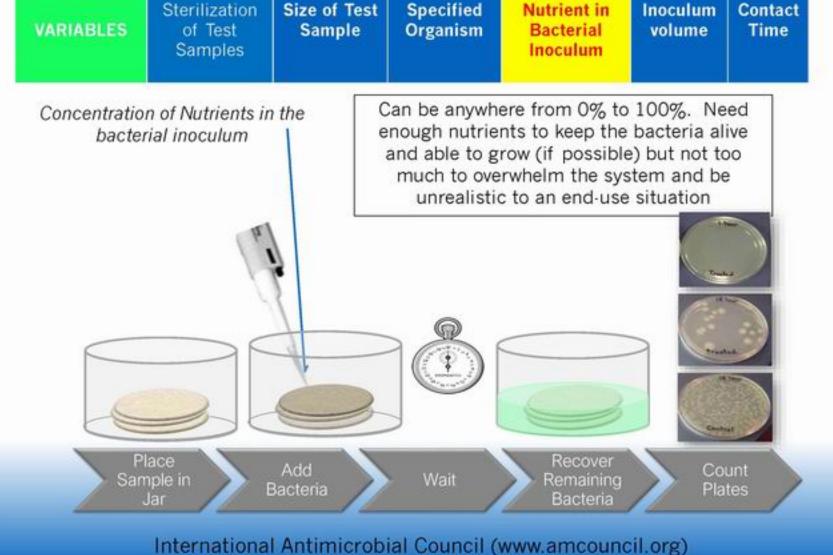




How does the pre-sterilization of the sample affect the test results?



Autoclaving textile fabrics prior to testing can completely destroy the ability to detect the antimicrobial performance

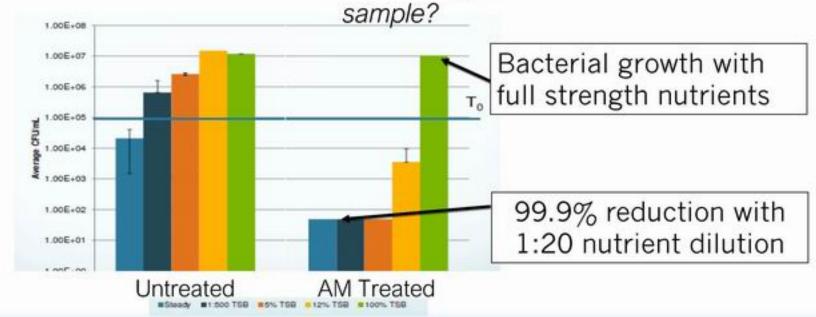


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How does the level of nutrients affect the growth of the bacteria on the



High nutrient levels during testing can completely block the ability to detect the antimicrobial performance

Antimicrobial technologies have significantly advanced over the past 10 years.

 Polymer technologies have greatly enhanced durability while lowering the required levels of added antimicrobial agent

The original design of the currently used test methods was based off technologies no longer used in the market.

 organotins, organomercurials, the sodium salts of chlorinated phenols (tri, tetra, penta chlorophenols), Zinc Chloride, Mercuric Chloride, Copper-8-quinoliolate, Copper Sulfate, organoarsenicals, hexachlorophene, and formaldehyde

Antimicrobial test methods have not been updated to compensate for these new and improved technologies

AATCC100, JIS L1902, ISO20743

Many Textile Test Laboratories are unfamiliar with performing complicated microbiological test methods.

Test Laboratories are running the test methods that are not capable of detecting the antimicrobial activity on some treated textiles.

AATCC147, ASTM E 2149

Current test methods must be modified in order to properly measure the antimicrobial activity of some treated textiles

The antimicrobial testing industry must provide guidance documents and develop new standards that match today's unique technologies

Microbiological laboratories must be screened and certified to run these new guidelines and standards

Ongoing testing must be continuously monitored and mentored as new methods and modifications are developed

How has the antimicrobial industry responded to these new challenges?

Guidance documents, Improved Testing Standards and Laboratory Certification and Proficiency Training Programs

New AATCC, ASTM, IAC Documents and Programs

New and Developing Test Methods for Antimicrobial Treated Textile Articles















New Developments at AATCC

AATCC Test Standards

AATCC Test Method 100: Antibacterial Finishes on Fabrics, Evaluation of.

AATCC has recognized that with the advancement of antimicrobial technologies in todays marketplace, there is a tremendous need to update and improve the current test methods



New Developments at AATCC

AATCC Test Method 100: Antibacterial Finishes on Fabrics, Evaluation of.

- Removal of AATCC147 test method as screening tool
- · Removal of pre-sterilization step (no autoclaving)
- Standardization of nutrient load in bacterial inoculums
- Standardization of exact sample weight (1 gram)



Standardization of exact bacterial inoculum volume

New Developments at AATCC

AATCC Test Method 100: Antibacterial Finishes on Fabrics, Evaluation of.

Discussion and possible ballot item vote on:

AATCC RA31 Committee on Antimicrobial Activity November 14, 2017



New Developments at ASTM

ASTM E2922-15 Standard Guide for The Use of Standard Test Methods and Practices for Evaluating Antibacterial Activity on Textiles



 Lists all typical antimicrobial test methods used for measuring the antibacterial activity on textiles

 Highlights the accepted modifications used by testing laboratories to demonstrate this activity

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New Developments at ASTM

ASTM wk45351 DRAFT Standard Test Method for Quantitative Evaluation of the Antibacterial Properties of Porous Antimicrobial Treated Articles



 Follows OECD Guidelines for measuring antimicrobial activity on textiles

 Defines each particular variable that has caused reproducibility in the past with other methods

New Developments at ASTM

ASTM wk56369 DRAFT Standard Test Method for Measuring the Durability of Antibacterial Agents of Porous Applied to Textiles

Designation Willy Local Measuring the Durability of Anotherwrist Agence Applied to Textiles' entral pel exemplos acces, reconstant element a "accia" or "accia positiva" or manye fishe isolateraji.

1.3 The melodi edition a scale positiva mand 44th administral agric or scalejes (instanted and accidentate) to entral periodici administrativa element. The periodici administrativa element. The periodici administrativa element. This signified may health forgottap arginistic operation; and applicate. This daught if the new papers is at all of the pages countries if pot, autorized with his pot. It is the responsibility of the part of this hashand or 37% Standard Festigional Brighting in Authorities and Authorities Agency THE Research Excels for the time of Mandard East Merbody and Physician for Evaluating Authorized Authorize on ACTOC TM to il terrisone in Lautering Acceptable
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 Accelerated method for duplicating home laundering conditions (similar to AATCC61)

Designed to reduce false
 positive or negative
 antimicrobial results often
 seen with other washing
 techniques (eq. AATCC135)

New Developments at IBRG and OECD

Other Common International Guides and Standards

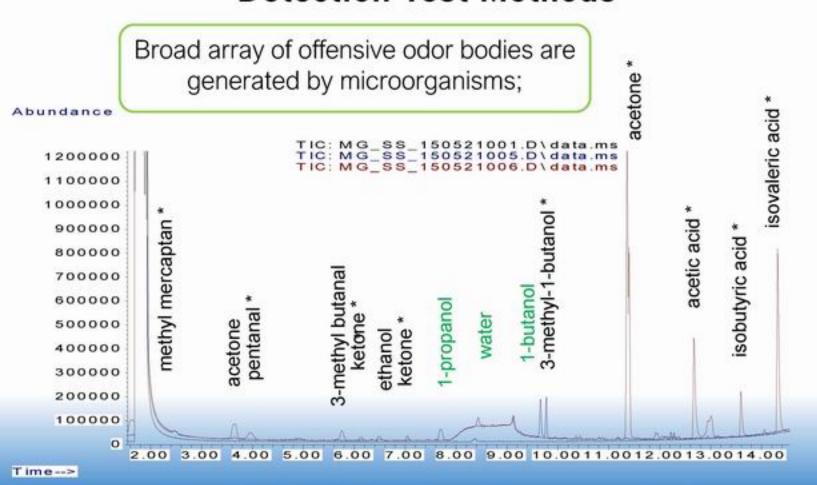
IBRG TEX13/005/1.0 – Quantitative Method for Evaluation Bactericidal Activity of Textiles and Porous Materials and Articles



OECD – Guidance Document for Quantitative Method for Evaluating Antibacterial Activity of Porous and Nonporous Antibacterial Treated Articles (ENV/JM/MOMO(2014)18)







International Antimicrobial Council (www.amcouncil.org)

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- Generation of foul odor as measured by human subjects
- Generation and Measurement of CO₂
 - Bioconversion of Urea to Ammonia
- Bioconversion of leucine to Isovaleric Acid

Sample Prep:

IAC Biofouling of Textiles from Pasteurized Cows' Milk:

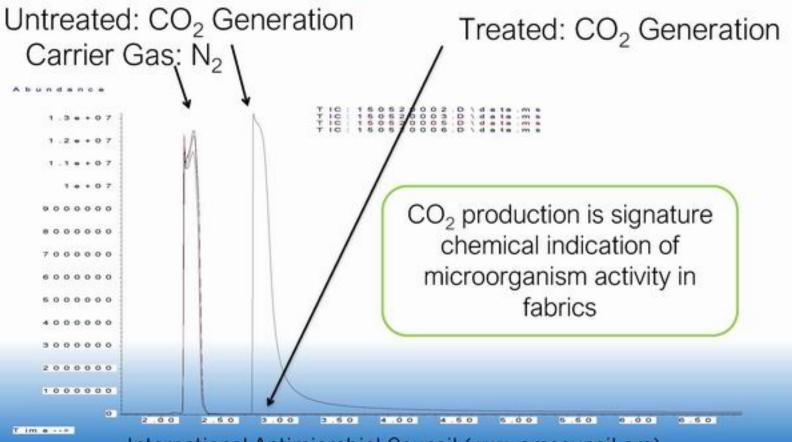
- Cut 1 gram of both treated and untreated fabric samples into 1.5 x 1.5 inch samples and layer in separate sealable containers as described in the IAC recommended antimicrobial test method.
- Apply 1 ml of Fat Free, Grade A, Pasteurized Cows' Milk (within expiration date) directly onto fabric sample making sure that all the milk gets absorbed into the fabric sample and NO milk gets deposited on the container.
- 3. Tightly seal containers and place in warm area, preferably in incubator set for 37C.
- 4. After 24-48 hours, carefully remove lid and smell for the presence of odor.

After designated time, samples were analyzed by GC-HS at elevated temperature and peaks were assigned. Samples also analyzed by Odor Panel

Objective: Demonstrate antimicrobial treated fabric odor control properties after 50 laundering cycles using Milk as food source and inoculum for bacterial catabolism.

Sample Description	# washes	Sensory evaluation Analyst 1	Sensory evaluation Analyst 2
Untreated	50	Rancid, vomit, feet	More sour and foot like
Treated	50	Slight detergent and milk	No smell

GC Headspace/ Milk Test



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Objective: Demonstrate antimicrobial treated fabric odor control properties after 50 laundering cycles using Milk as food source and inoculum for bacterial catabolism.

VOCs (100°C) Abridged	Untreated	Treated	Odor description/Threshold
methyl mercaptan	X		Decaying cabbage; 0.002 ppm (CDC)
isovaleric acid	Х		Unpleasant food odor; 0.12-0.7 ppm
hexanoic acid	X		Goat-like; 3 ppm (Leffingwell)
decanoic acid *	X		Strong, rancid, 10 ppm (Leffingwell)

AATCC Test Method XXX-2011

Evaluation of Antimicrobial Efficacy on the Reduction of Bacterial Odor Using a Simplified Surrogate Organism and Volatiles Detection System

Developed in 2011 by AATCC committee RA31

1. Purpose and Scope

1.1 This procedure establishes a detection method to evaluate the effect of antimicrobial textile treatments on the amount of odor generated through bacterial activity using simple, inexpensive Drager columns.



Effect of Treated Textiles on Bioconversion of Urea to Ammonia

INTERNATIONAL BIODETERIORATION RESEARCH GROUP

TEXTILES GROUP

Work Instruction IBRG TEX13-012

Effect of Treated Textiles on Bioconversion of Urea to Ammonia

1 Introduction

This protocol describes a method to intended to determine the odour inhibiting properties of textiles. The bioconversion of urea to ammonia is used as the test model.



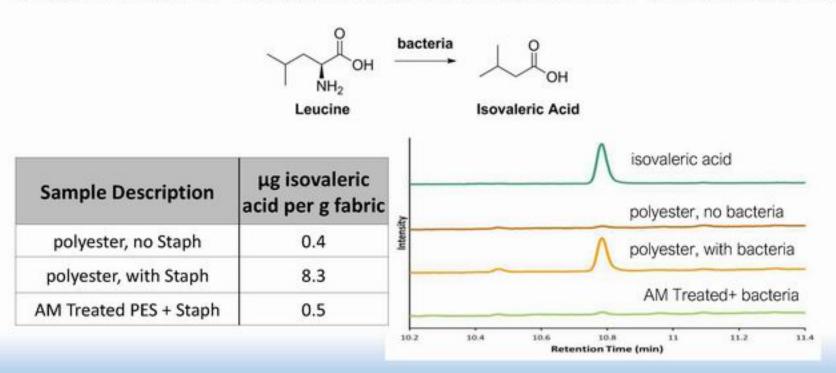
Bioconversion of Isovaleric acid on untreated and treated textiles

Bacterial Culture Preparation

Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538 was streaked for isolation on Tryptic Soy Agar and incubated overnight at 37°C. Post-incubation, the plate was examined to verify a pure culture. A sterile loop was used to pull one colony and inoculate 10 mL of Tryptic Soy Broth, which was then incubated overnight shaking at 30°C. The overnight culture was centrifuged and the supernatant was discarded. The cell pellet was re-suspended in synthetic sweat to a final concentration of 10° CFU/mL.



Bioconversion of Isovaleric acid on untreated and treated textiles



Bioconversion of Isovaleric acid on untreated and treated textiles

- We are developing a method for evaluating odor-controlling, antibacterial technologies by monitoring isovaleric acid, a bacterial odor in human sweat
- Isovaleric acid was not detected on antimicrobial treated fabric (green line) vs untreated (orange)
- This method will be developed in combination with the Dow Chemical Company and the IAC entirely on SVSU Campus

Conclusions

There have been great advances in antimicrobial technologies over the past few years.

Antimicrobial test methods need to be updated or modified in order to detect the antibacterial and antiodor activity on these treated textiles.

IAC provides guidelines and proficiency training programs that provide consistent, reliable test results using industry standard protocols.



Only use IAC Trained and Certified Test laboratories

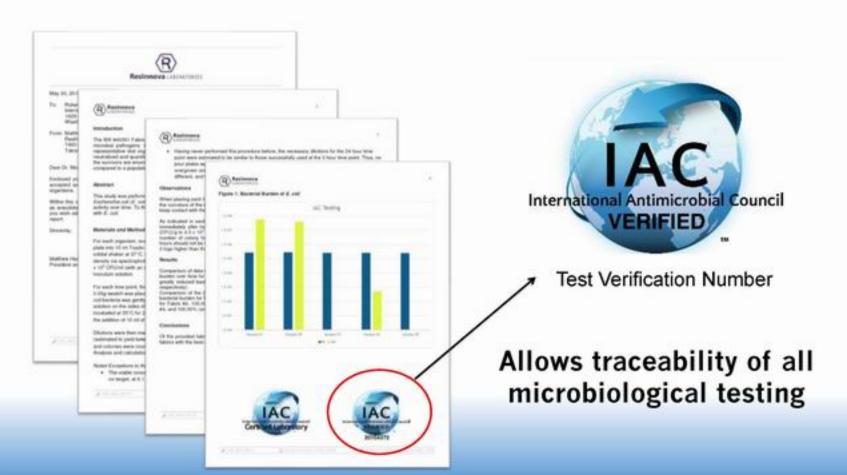
For a list of IAC Certified laboratories in your area, please contact the IAC (www.amcouncil.org)

Only accept test reports that contain a properly validated IAC Verification number





Allows traceability of all microbiological testing



Where are the International Antimicrobial Council Certified Laboratories?



Thank you for your attention *谢谢*

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