

Testing the virucidal properties of DYPHOX[®] Universal-Beschichtung against Influenza A Virus (H1N1)

Testing of the light-inducible photobiocide in the quantitative germ carrier test in accordance with the RKI guideline (1995) against the
Influenza A virus (H1N1; strain: New Caledonia)

- Excerpt from the test report S1 dated 19.04.2020 -

of

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Objective of testing and implementation

The product **DYPHOX[®] Universal-Beschichtung** should be tested for its ability to inactivate the Influenza A Virus under the influence of light.

To verify this property, stainless steel test surfaces were coated with the **DYPHOX[®] Universal-Beschichtung**, exposed to the *Influenza A Virus H1N1 (New Caledonia)* and exposed to visible light. Subsequently, the virus material was recovered from the test surfaces and the remaining amount of virus was quantified.

The underlying test was carried out in dry condition in accordance with the RKI guideline (1995) or ISO 21702 (modified) at room temperature and under the influence of visible light.

Test results

Testing of the **DYPHOX[®] Universal-Beschichtung** under the described test conditions and using *Influenza A Virus H1N1 (New Caledonia)* as test virus has shown that:

1. with the **DYPHOX[®] Universal-Beschichtung** and after irradiation with visible light, a significant reduction of virus is given. The reduction of the virus on the surface was more than 3.8 ten log levels, corresponding to an inactivation of more than 99.98%.
2. Without the samples being irradiated with light, the test samples had no virus-inactivating effect.

Evaluation

On the basis of the collected data it can therefore be stated that the described antiviral effect on the Influenza A Virus can be clearly attributed to the photocatalytic effect of the tested coating.

Luckenwalde, 21 April 2020



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