

Mascarilla FFP2 - Embolsadas individualmente caja de 10 unidades







Caracterízticaz técnicaz:

- Cumple con la normativa EN 149:2001+A1:2009
- Eficiencia de filtrado >95%
- Certificado CE 2163. Las mascarillas cuentan con certificado CE para los productos de la categoría III. Las mascarillas han superado con éxito los tests que se han llevado a cabo y cumple con los requisitos establecidos en el Reglamento sobre equipos de protección personal (UE) 2016/425 y normas garantizadas por evaluaciones basadas en el anexo 7 (módulo C) o el anexo 8 (módulo d).
- Diseño de cinco capas: Agradable para la piel. El exterior está elaborado con tela no tejida, dos capas de tela fundida envuelta con capa de relleno
- Filtro medio de mayor eficiencia para la más alta protección contra partículas por encima de los requisitos estándar
- Elástico de sujeción que ofrece un plus de durabilidad a la mascarilla.
- Permite la comunicación.
- Puente nasal interior de alta estabilidad.
- Probada su eficacia en laboratorios. Este certificado de cumplimiento se ha otorgado en función de los resultados de las pruebas realizadas por la empresa Guangdong YiDao Medical Technology Co.,
- Medios filtrantes de alto rendimiento con baja resistencia a la respiración.
- Excepcional comodidad y ajuste de la mascarilla para los usuarios.







RESPIRATORY HEALTH FFP2 Mask

广东医道医疗科技有限公司

Guangdong Yidao Medical Technology Co., Ltd

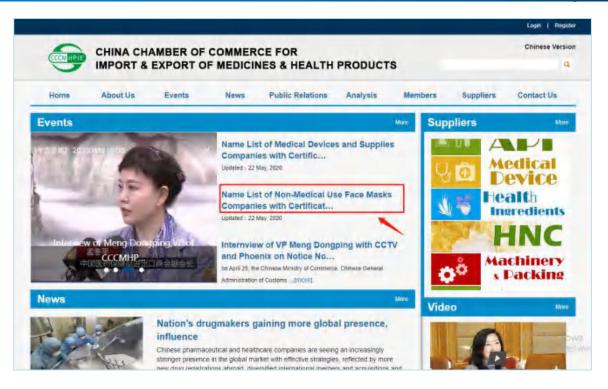
公司简介 Company Profile

Guangdong YiDao Medical Technology Co., Ltd, our main products: Why choose us?

- 1: Real Europe CE with UNIVERSAL Certificate NB2163, test report EN149:2001+A1:2009, which include intact Module B and Module C2.
- 2: Qualified products made by factory which is authorized to export by China's Ministry of Commerce.
- 3: Output 3 million per day, delivery time very fast.
- 4: Door to door service is availble for us.

White List in CCCM

China Non Medical Mask White List, http://en.cccmhpie.org.cn



70	广东医道医疗科技有限公司	91441900MA54DTP095	CE
	Guangdong Yidao Medical Technology Co.,		
	Ltd.		

CE证书

CE Certificate NB2163





CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE

Certificate Nr: 2163-PPE-639/01

Respiratory protective devices, filtering half masks to protect against particles manufactured by

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

at the following manufacturing site

Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P. R. CHINA

Continues to fulfil the requirements of

EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 Respiratory Protective Devices -Filtering Half Masks to Protect Against Particles -Requirements, Testing, Marking

Based on the evaluation of test reports and internsi quality control undit reports according to EN 149+A1:2009 and Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex VII (Module: C2). This certificate implies that the manufectured products show below are in conformance with the approved EU Type Examination stoodcl and meets the requirements of the regulation. The details of compliance is given in technical report rembered 2615-PPE-464001

Product	Definitio

-			rooner Denninon		-	
	Model	Class	EU Type I	Examinati	o Certifi	ntc -
	Model	Class	Serial Nr.	Parte	- Kale	NE NE
	YD-002	FFP2	EU Type I Serial Nr. 2163-PPE-639	28/ 4/	020	2163

Here by the manufacturer is allowed to use notified body number (4163) and can fix CE mark, a shown below, on the Category IIII produce models given above, with:

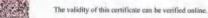
- Issuing an appropriate EU Declaration of Confermor according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 April 9.
- Taking all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure the homogeneity of production and conformity of the manufactured PPE with the type described in the EU type examination certificate.

This certificate is issued on 28/04/2020 and will be valid for one year, until 27/04/2021 if the manufacturer makes no major charge is the product designs and manufacturing processes affecting the product performance on the sessinial health and safety reguleriement.



Conflict 3

Sust KACMAZ UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION Director



UNIVERSAL CERT.COM



EU TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Certificate Nr: 2163-PPE-639

Respiratory projective devices, filtering half masks to protect against particles manufactured by

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

Rosin 92, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Donggum City, Guangdong Province, P. R. CHINA

are tested and evaluated according to

E. 5149:2001+A1:2009 Respiratory Protective Devices - Filtering Half Masks To Protect Against Particles - Requirements, Testing, Marking

Based on the type examination conducted with the evaluation of test reports, technical file according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex S, it is approved that the product meets the requirements of the regulation. The details of essential requirement compliance is given in technical report numbered 2163-PPE-640.

Product Definition

Brand Name: YPHD Model: YD-002

Filtering half mask

Total Inwards Leakage: Class - FFP2

Here by the manufacturer is allowed to use notified body number (2163) and can fix CE mark, as shown below, on the Category III product models given above, with;

- Issuing an appropriate EU Declaration of Conformity according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 9.
- Ongoing successful performance in fulfillment of the requirements set out in Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and harmonised standards, ensured by assessments based on Annex 7 (Module C2) or Annex 8 (Module D) of the regulation no later than 1 year from the beginning of serial production

This certificate is initially issued on 28/04/2020 and will be valid for 5 years if there is no change in the relevant harmonised standard affecting the essential health and safety





UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION Director



The validity of this certificate can be verified online.

Noting Paral Basiners Keyap Salesi EZ Blade Not 44/01 Valuas Davidia Germanya - ESTANBELL - TURKEN - Ti-490 216 455 80 30

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NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-5:2001 Conditioning of Samples

Reference no:

Simulated wearing treatment

Conditioning by simulated wearing treatment has been carried out by the following process. A breathing machine is asjusted to 25 cycles/nsn and 2,0 listroke. The particle littering half mask was mounted on a Sheffeld durwny head. For testing, a saturator is incorporated in the exhalation line between the breathing machine and the dummy head, the saturator being set at a temperature in excess of 37 °C to allow for the cooling of the air before it reaches the mouth of the dummy head. The nir has been saturated at (37 ± 2) °C at the mouth of the dummy head.

in order to prevent excess water spilling out of the dummy's mouth and contaminating the particle filtering helf mask the head has been inclinid so that the water runs away from the mouth and its collected in a trap. The breathing machine was brought lide operation, the saturator switched on and the apparatus allowed to stabilize. The particle filtering half mask under sets operation, the operation eventures out and the appearance assessed to statistics. The particle intering half mask under set has then been may may in the during head to Unright the bast time at approximately 20 min intervals the particle fibering half mask has been completely removed from the during head and refitted such that during the test period it is fiber from the proximate of the during the test.

the an plant temperature for testing has been between 16 °C and 32 °C and the temperature in sub, of to an accuracy of ±1 °C.

that there is no thermal shock during the conditioning of the specimens, the temperature gradient has been as a than 2 "Cimin between phases at different temperatures, or between the beginning and the end of a thermal

Expose the particle filtering half masks to the following thermal cycle:

 a) for 24 h to a dry atmosphere of (70 ± 3) *C;
 b) for 24 h to a temperature of (-30 ± 3) *C; and allow to return to room temperature for at least 4 h between exposures and prior to subsequent teating. The conditioning has been carried out in a manner which ensures that no thermal shock

Mechanical strength

The apparatus consists of a steel case (K) which is fixed on a vertically moving piston (S), capable of being lifted up 20 mm by a rotating cern (N) and dropping down noto a steel plate (P) under its cern mass as the cern rotate. The mass is the select case shall be more than 10 kg. The weight of the steel case shall be more than 10 kg. The weight of the steel case. This map be achieved by bolling the base plate to a head of sold feor.

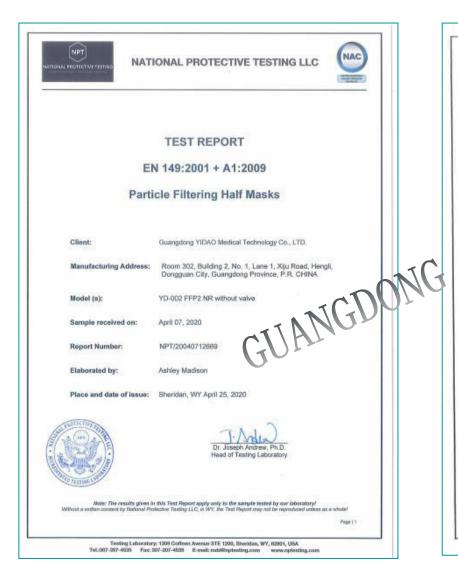
The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

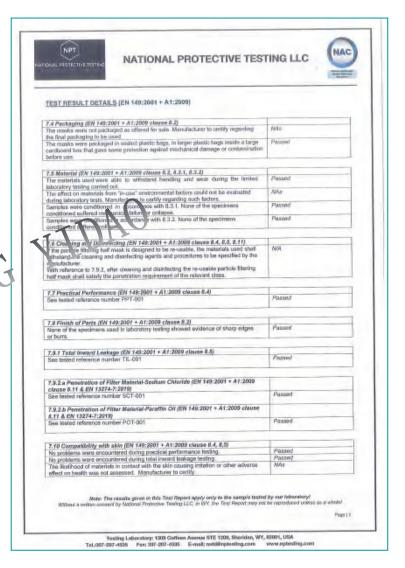
No	Conditioning Area	Samples Number
1	Simulated wearing treatment	1-2-3-4-5-6 (As Received)
2	Temperature conditioning	7-8-9-10-11-12 (Sample after test of Mechanical Strength)
) oligonasis accidental	13-14-15-16-17-15-19-20-21-22 (As Received)
3	Mechanical strength	7-8-9-10-11-12 (As Received)

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Test Standard: Name of tests: Reference no:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-2:2001

Practical Performance Testing

PPT-001

This sect method is used to determine practical performance when its purpose is fitted by subjects during use in the simulated application, it subjectively evaluates certain features, characteristics and functions of the device that cannot be evaluated by experiments described in other standards.

Sampling method:

A total of two particle filtering half masks have been tested: two in the state as received.

Testing methods used:

A last method for determining practical performance in accordance with standard EN 13274-2:2001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 dause 7.7/8.4

The test has been carried out in a normally fit area with a temperature of 16 ° C to 32 ° C and a relative humidity of 30%. to 80%. The actual temperature and humidity conditions and noise level have been recorded.

Test Principle:

A total of 2 particle filtering half masks have been lested, both as received. All tests have been carried out by two test subjects at ambient temperature and the test temperature and humiday have been recorded. Prior to the test there has been an examination to assure that the particle filtering half mask is in good working condition and that it can be used without hazard. For the test, persons have been selected who are familiar with using such or similar equipment.

Test Equipment:

A small basket (approximate volume = 8 f) with chippings or other suitable material from a hopper

General: During the tests the particle filtering half mask shall be subjectively assessed by the wears comments on the following shall be recorded: a) head harness comfort; b) security of fastering of their comments regorated by the weater on request.

Walking test: The subjects weering normal working clothes and wearing the partie. The hot had walk at a regular rate of 6 km/h on a level course. The test shall be continuous, with at removal of the policie linearing half mask. for a period of 10 min.

Work simulation test: The particle filtering half mask shall be tested under conditions which can be expected during normal use. During this test the following activities shall be carried out in simulation of the practical use of the particle filtering half mask. The last shall be completed within a total working time of 20 min. The sequence of activities is at the discretion of the test house. The individual activities shall be arranged so that sufficient time is left for the comments. prescribed.

a) walking on the level with headroom of (1,3 ± 0,2) m for 5 mir; b) crawling on the level with headroom of (0,70 ± 0,05) m for 5 min;

c) filling a small basket (see Figure 1, approximate volume = 8 l) with chippings or other suitable material from a hopper which stands 1,5 m high and has an opening at the bottom to allow the contents to be shovelied out and a further opening of the top where the basket full of chippings is returned. The subject shall stoop or kneet as he wishes and fill the basket with chippings. He shall then lift the basket and empty the contents back into the hopper. This shall be done 20 times in 10 min.

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The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

Number of sample: 39 (A.R), 40 (A.R)

Assessed statests	Positive Assessment	Magative Assessment	Requirements in accordance with EW 149-2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Reput! Conformity / Nation formity
The face peace fitting	2	0		Filluring half masks
2. Head harness comfort	2	.0	Section of the second	Tuffill requirements of the
Security of fastenings	2	0	Filtering half masks should not have	standard EN 149:2001 +
4. Speech cleaned	2	0	imperfections related to wearer's acceptance	A1:2009 given in 7.
and others	2	0		200.00
6 Malernia oz rpa bility with skin	2	0		No imperfections

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NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: Reference no:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-1:2001

Total Inward Leakage Testing

This test method is used to determine the total inward leakage in respiratory protective devices.

A total of lan particle filtering half masks have been tested; five in the state as received and five after temperature

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining total inward leakage in accordance with standard EN 13274-1:2001 + EN 149:2001 +

A1:2009 dause 7.9.1/8.5.

Test conditions:

The five test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning.

The total inward leakage has been tasted using sodium chloride aerosol. Prior to the feet there has been an examination to ensure that the particle litering half mask is in good working condition and that it can be used without hexard.
For the test, persons has been selected who are familiar with using such or similar equipment. A panel of ten cleanshaven persons (without beards or sideburns) has been selected covering the spectrum of facial characteristics of typical users (excluding significant abnormalities). It is to be expected that exceptionally some persons cannot be satisfactorily titled with a particle filtering half mask. Such exceptional subjects has not been used for testing particle filtering half

Test Equipment:
The lost almosphere shall preferably enter the top of the enclosure through a flow distributor, and be directed downwardover the head of the test subject at a minimum flow rate of 0,12 m/s. The concentration of the test againt income of
effective working volume shall be checked to be homogeneous. The flow rate should be measured close to be subject is head. A level treadmill is required capable of working at 6 km/h.

Test Procedure:

Test Procedure.

Ask the test subjects to read the manufacturer's fitting information and if more than on eize is manufactured, ask the test subject to select the size deemed by him to be the most a principle. is manuscrized, see any was suspect to below the state parties filtering half miss corner. A accorded no wint the filting information, inform the test subjects have in it the parties filtering half miss corner. A accorded no wint the filting information, inform the test subjects that if they was to say adjust the parties filter in the many of the test that the parties of the test subjects that if they was to say of the test, he may also will be parties of the test and the parties of the partie subjects shall have no indication of the results as the test proceeds.

After fitting the particle filtering half mask, ask each test subject 'Does the mask fit?' If the answer is 'Yas', continue the test. If the answer is "No", take the test subject off the panel, report the fact and replace with another test subject.

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Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows:

Test Subject	No of sample	Cond.	1. Wark (%)	Head side/ aide (%)	Head up/down (%)	Talk (%)	.2. We/N (%)	Moan (%)
1	32	AR.	4,93	5,21	4,88	5,10	4,77	4,98
2	33	A.R.	4,96	5,32	4,89	5,41	4,79	5,07
3	34	A.R.	4,85	5,62	4,95	5,68	4,91	5,20
4	35	A.R.	4,77	5,56	4,75	5,30	4,66	5,01
5	36	A.R.	4.82	5.52	4,77	5,86	4,72	5,10
6	16	T.C.	5,11	5,41	5,11	5,34	5,10	5,21
7	17	T.C	5,25	5,49	5,25	5,49	5.15	5,33
8	18	T.d	5,29	4,32	5.16	5.34	5,16	5,05
0	-49	TE	5,34	5.22	5,35	5,42	5,21	5,31
10-	20	C.	5.24	5.32	5,37	5,38	5,26	5,31
Vic				ndividual exercis	se results were	not greater than	11 %	Not greater than 8%

Requirements in accordance with EN	Assessment of Test Result
149:2001+A1:2009	Conformity / Nonconformity
al least 45 out of the 50 individual results shall be not greater than 25 % for FFP1 11 % for FFP2 11 % for FFP3 at least 8 out of the 10 individual weater means shall be not greater than 22 % for FFP1 8 % for FFP2 2 % for FFP3	Passed Filtering half masks fulfil requirements of the standard EN 149:2001 + At 2009 given in 7.9.1 in sange of the first, the second and the third protection disas (FEP1, FEP2, FEP3)

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NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: Reference no:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-7:2019 Penetration of filter material Sodium Chloride Testing

SCT-004

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that the penetration of the filter of the perticle filtering half mask shall meet the requirements of Table 1 in 7.9.2.

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been treated. three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning.

A test method for determining penetration of filter material codum chloride testing in accordance with standard EN

13274-7:2019 / EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7:9:2

Test conditions:

The six test samples were conditioned in accordance with mechanical shangth test and temperature conditioning, simulated wearing treatment.

Test Principle:

The Sodium Chloride Aerosol Chinlings test is able to determine filtration afficiency measurements up to 59:599% I. The sample is placed into the filter holder. Cone or molded masks and respirators are mounted to a lest future and sealed into a cylinder litter holder to ensure that the mask is properly sealed.

Samples are subjected to aerosolized NaCl. The concentration of NaCl is measured before and after impact with the sample. The amount of NaCl that passes through the sample is used to calculate the filtration officiency of the sample.

Test Equipment:

The test equipment consists four modules sodium chloride semaol generator flow control, filter test chamber, flame photometer aerosol detector. Sodium chloride aerosol is detected before and after the filtering device under test by flame photometry.

Test Procedure The device shall be mounted in a leak tight manner on a suitable adaptor and subjected to the test(s), ensuring components of the device that could affect filter penetration values such as valves and harness attachment of

exposed to the challenge aerosol. In order to carry out tests on the fibration efficiency of the filter material against particulates, a on demineralized water is used.

From the above solution using a Collison atomizer, an aerosol is generated with

average concentration of 8 mg / m3 average concentration of 8 mg / m3.
The serosol is passed through the tested complete filtering half mask, seeled in the dist chan The serood is passed through the tested compare training has me and after the 95 i / min. The test serood concentration is determined before and after the ing flame photometry. Comperson of determined concentrations allows to determine the filtration cy 6 the tested sample in the range

from 0.00001% to 100%.

Took results: The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows:

No. of SAMpre	Canalitas	Penetration of Sodium Chronide in accordance with EM 13278-7:2019 (%) Flow rate 95 kinds	Requirements in accordance with EN 143:2001-A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity		
23		3.82		Passed		
24	As received	3,76	FFP1 5 20 %			
26		3.90		Filtering half masks fulfill the requirements of the standard EN 149:2001+A1:2009 given in 7.9.2 in range of the first.		
1	40.000	4,14				
2	Simulated wearing treatment	4,16	PFP2 5 6 %			
1	SHATTER.	4,20	2000			
7	Meditanical strength +	4,45	FFP3 5 1 %			
- 8	Temperature	4.78		and the second protection		
-9	conditioned	4,00		class (FFP1, FFP2)		

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NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: Reference no:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-7:2019 Penetration of filter material Paraffin Oil Testing:

POT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that the penetration of the filter of the particle filtering helf mask shall meet the requirements of Table 1 in 7.9.2.

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been tested: three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning.

A test method for determining penetration of filter material sodium chloride teating in accordance with standard EN 13274-7:2019 / EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.9.2

Test conditions:

tions in accordance with mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning. The six test samples were consimulated wearing treatmo

Test Principle rated by atomising paraffin oil. The concentration of this aerosol is measured ndo tast by means of a light scattering acrosol photometer. Determinations have been % to 100% filter penetration.

t Equipm set

The test equipment consists four modules parallin oil mist aerosol generator flow control, filter test chamber, scattered light aerosol detector. The ecrosol mass concentration and particle size distribution has been measured within the filter test chamber.

Test Properhire:

Tests on the efficiency of filtration against liquid particles are carried out using a paraffin oil mist generated using a CP 27 DAB paraffin oil atomizer heated to 1000C. The liquid aerosol thus generated has an average concentration of 20 mg / m3 and an average particle clameter of 400 nm. The aerosol thus generated is passed through the feeted complete Ritering half mask, sealed in the test chember, with an air flow rate of 951/min.

The concentration of the test serosol before and after the sample is determined by means of laser photometry. Comparison of determined concentrations allows to determine the filtration efficiency test sample for liquid serosols in the concentration range from 0.0001% to 100%.

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows:

No of Sample	Condition	Penetration of Parattin CN Mart in accordance with EN 13274-7:2019 [54] Flore rate 05 Onlin	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Text Result Conformity / Mandonformity		
26		4.27		Passed		
27	As received	4.20				
28		4,16	FFP1 ≤ 20 %	Filtering half masks fulfil		
4	*******	3,94		the requirements of the		
5	Simulated wearing	3,83	FFP2 ± 6 %	standard EN		
6	O'earmers.	3,76		149:2001+A1:2009 given		
10	Mechanical strength +	4,26 4,27	PFP3 ≤ 1 %	in 7.9.2 in range of the first		
11	Temperature	4,27		and the second protection.		
12	conditioned	4,36		class (FFP1, FFP2)		

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NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: Reference no:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-4:2001

Flammability Testing FT-001

This test method is used to measure that the materials used in the device are not dangerous for the person using the device and do not possess highly flammable nature.

Sampling method:

A total of four particle filtering half masks have been lested, but in the state as received and two other temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining Flammability in accordance with standard EN 13274-42001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.11/8.6.

Test conditions:

The two test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning.

Test Principle:

The filtering face pieces subjected to the test, are passed one by one through a flame with a temperature of 800°C +/-50°C and at a speed of 8 cm/s. The respirators must not go on burning for more than 5 s after removal from the flame.

The test rig consists mainly of a propone cylinder with flow control device, pressure gauge, flash back arrester, specimen support, rotation motor with speed controller, and burner. The burner has been either be in accordance with 6.2 or with ISO 6941. The purity of the propane has been a minimum of 95 %.

Test Procedure:

The face piece is put on a metallic dummy head which is motorized such that it describes a horizontal circle with a linear speed, measured at the tip of the nose, of (60 ± 5) mm/s. The head is arranged to pass over a propone burner the position of which can be adjusted. By means of a suitable gauge, the distance between the top of the burner, and the lowest part of the face piece (when positioned directly over the burner) shall be set to (20 ± 2) mm.

With the head turned away from the area adjacent to the burner, the propone gas is turned on, the pres between 0.2 bar and 0,3 bar and the gas ignited. By means of a needle valve and fine adjustment pressure, the flame height had been set to (40 ± 4) mm. This is measured with a suitable garge

The temperature of the flame measured at a height of (20 \pm 2) mm above the burst tip mineral insulated thermocouple probe, shall be (800 ± 50) °C. Faiture to meet the temperature regular ec. indicates that a fault such as a partially blocked burner exists. This had been rectified before ed is ear in motion and the effect of passing the face piece once through the flame has been noted.

The test has been repeated to anable an assessment to be made of all materials on the exterior of the device. Any one component has been passed through the flame once only

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No. of Sample	Constition	Visual Inspection	Regardance with EN 749;2003+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity	
32		1,4	Filtering half mask	Passed	
33	As received	1,3	1,3 shall not burn or not		
21	Temperature 1,2 conditioned 1,1	continue to burn for more than 5 s after	requirements of the standard EN 149:2001 +		
22		1,1	removal from the fame	A1:2009 given in 7.1	

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Tentino Laboratory: 1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sheridan, WY, 82601, USA Tol.:307-207-4535 Fax: 307-207-4535 E-mail: middlingtesting.com www.rpterling.com



NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-6:2001

Carbon dioxide content of the inhalation air Testing

Reference no: **CDT-001**

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to determine carbon dioxide content of the inhalation air.

Sampling method:

A total of three particle filtering half masks have been fested, all three in the state as received.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining carbon dicinice content of the inhalation air in accordance with standard CN 13274-6:2001.

+ EN 149.2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.12/8.7

Test conditions The atmosphere where the temperature is from 16 ° C to 32 ° C and the relative humidity is 20% to 80%.

Total Principle:

I mannequin head / body as described in the device standard; in the case of The device is attached to the Sha The device is alluctual to the Str. is manneque need 7 body as electrone in the control surposed, in the case of complete handware besting an in surply is operated under the manufacture? Severel conditions, refers otherwise operated in the relation surplied found of one ining carbon disorder at a certain occreamation is supplied from the respirator to the manneque rest. (I begin it is here the medical is analysed for the carbon disorder content.) The inhalted at its analysed for the carbon disorder content.

The mean and displacement control is allowed as information on the assessment of the "dead volume" of the facility protective.

er ont of the carbon dioxide level in the inhalled air.

lest rig as sets Breathing apparatus, Auxiliary lung, Solenoid valve, Sheffeld Mannequin head. Non-return Valva. sting prior for broathing air, Flow meter, Carbon dioxide absorber, Balancer, Carbon dioxide supply, Carbon dioxide

Test Procedure

The apparatus subjects the particle filtering half mask to a respiration cycle by the breathing machine. For this test the particle filtering half mask has been lifted securely in a least-light manner but without determation to a Sheffield dummy bead. At has been supplied to it from a breathing machine adjusted to 25 cycles/min and 2.0 listroke and the exhaled air has a carbon dioxide content of 5 % by volume. If the design of the test equipment causes a CO2 build-up it CO2 absorber has been used in the inhalation branch between solenoid valve and breathing machine. The CO2 is fad into the breathing machine via a control valve, a flowmeter, a compensating big and two non-valum valves. Immediately before the solenoid valve a small quantity of exhaled air is preferably continuously withdrawn through a sampling line and then fed into the exhaled air via a CO2 analyser.

To measure the CO2 content of the inhaled air, 5 % of the stroke volume of the inhalation phase of the breathing machine is drawn off at the marked place by an auxiliary lung and fed to a CO2 analyser. The total dead space of the gas path (excluding the breathing machine) of the test installation should not exceed 2000 ml. Measure the carbon dioxide content of the inhaled air and record continuously. Test conditions are ambient atmospheric conditions. The ambient carbon dioxide level is massured 1 m in front of and level with the tips of the nose of the dummy head. The ambient level is measured once a stabilized level for carbon dioxide in the inhalation air has been attained. Alternatively, the ambient level of carbon dioxide may be measured at the sampling tube with the cerbon dioxide supply turned off. Results are deemed acceptable only if the measured value of the ambient level of carbon dicolds is less than 0.1 %

Tours may dis-

No. of Sample	Condition	CO ₂ content of the inharmion air (%) by volume	An average CO, costent of the inbalation air (%) by volume	Requirements in pocordance with EN 149/2501+A1 2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nanconformity	
-41	41 0.8	0.91		CCL content of the	Passed	
42		0.83	0.89	inhalation air shall not exceed an average of	Filtering half masks fulfill requirements of the	
43		0.302		1,0% by volume	standard EN 149-2001 4 A1-2009 given in 7.12	

Note: The results given in this Test Report apply only to the sample tested by our laboratory! Without a unities consent by National Protective Testing U.C. in WY, the Test Report may not be reproduced unless as a vetolal

Page (17)

Testing Laboratory: 1209 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sharidan, WY, 82801, USA. Tel 307-207-4535 Fax: 307-207-4535 E-mai: middinabesting.com www.notesting.com



NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



Test Standard: Name of tests: EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-3:2001

Breathing Resistance Testing-Inhalation/Exhalation Resistance Reference no:

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that inhalation and exhalation resistance values.

Samoling method:

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been tested: three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining inhalation and exhalation resistance testing is accordance with standard EN 13274-3:2001 JEN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7:16

The six test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning and simulated wearing treatment.

Test Principle:

The device is placed on a support as specified in the relevant device standard and connected to the respirator adjusted to the respiratory volume at the specified minute.

While respiratory resistance is reported; If the pressure inside the facial part is negative compared to atmospheric pressure during the inhalation resistance test, no sign is put in front of the result, and when the relative pressure inside the face protector is positive, a "+" sign is placed in front of the result.

Test Equipment:

A sinus-shaped breathing apparatus. Device support as described in the relevant device standard, for example, Shoffield A satus-shapeo undermity apportunist creates adoption and additionation in the mannequin head with allactiments or mannequin body with attachments. Calibrated within the appropriate range and the accuracy of the breathing resistance limit specified in the misrvant device standard greatesing square which is better than 10% of its value.

The respirator is adjusted in accordance with its shape to deliver the respiratory volume in the minute specified in relevant device standard.

One mouth of the pressure meter is connected to the pressure mouth of the support of the device and the other

the environment. The pressure gauge is connected to the recorder device.

The device is leakproofly mounted on the support without any deformity. For headers that see the relevant fitting should be used. The "zero" reading of the pressure gauge is noted. The appeared and the device is operated as described in the relevant device standard and the pairs, in

Note: The results given in this Test Report apply only to the sample hasted by our laboratory! Without a milton consent by National Protective Testing LLC, in WY, the Test Report only not be reproduced onless as a whole

Testing Laboratory: 1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sheridan, WY, 82801, USA Tel:307-207-4535 Fax: 307-207-4535 E-mail: mdd@nptesting.com www.nptesting.com



NATIONAL PROTECTIVE TESTING LLC



The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No. of	Condition	e (mbur)				
Sample		Flow rists 30 Whitn	Requirements in accordance with EN 143:2001+A1:2009	Flow rade 95 Um/n	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2591+A1:2009	Assessment of Fest Result Conformity / Nonconformity
29	As received	0,5		1,6	FFP1 ≤ 2.10	Passed
30		0.4	FFP1 S 0.80	1,3		Passed
31		0,5		1,6		Passed
1	Simulated	0,5	FFF150,00	1,4	FFF1 3 2,19	Passed
2	wearing	0,6	FFP2 ≤ 0,70	1,5	FFP2 ≤ 2,40	Pessed
3	treatment	2		1,4	PPR 2 02	Pessed
13		0,5	FFP2 S 1,0	1,6	FFP3 ≤ 3,00	Pessed
14	Temperature	7,5		1,7		Passed
15	conditioned	5		1.7		Pasted

No. of Sample	Condition	Flow	Facing streetly	Facing vertically apwards	Facing vertically dosessar dis	Lying on the left side	Lying on the right slave	Requirements in accordance with EW 149:2001+A1:2 003	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
29			2,2	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,0	PFP1 ≤ 3.0	Passed
30	As received		2,0	2,0	2,1	2.0	2.4		Passed
31	1		2,2	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,0		Passed
1	Simulated	3.72	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,4	1111200	Passed
2	wearing	160V	2.0	2,3	2,0	2.0	2.2	FFP2 ≤ 3,0	Passed
3	treatment	min	2.1	2.3	2,0	2,1	2,1		Pessed
13			2.0	2,4	2,4	2,2	2.3	FFP3 5 3,0	Pessed
14	Temperature		2.1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2.1		Passed
15	conditioned	1 3	2.0	2.1	1,9	2,0	2,0	P	Pessed

Note: The results given in this Test Report apply only to the sample tested by our laboratory? Without a written consent by National Protective Testing LLC, in WY, the Test Report may not be reproduced unless as a whole!

Testing Laboratory: 1309 Coffeen Avenue STE 1200, Sheridan, WY, 82801, USA Tel.:387-297-4535 Face 307-207-4535 E-mail: midd@nptesting.com www.nptesting.com



TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

REPORT DATE / NO. 28.04.2020 / 2161-PPU-640

Cheut; Guangkong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.
Address: Room 302. Building Z. No. 1. Lant I. Xiju Road. Hough. Douggton City, Gamplong Province, P.B. CHINA

This report is for the, given above, manufacturer gregared according to the text results obtained for the product dated 25.04.2020 with 03.04.2020 T-053. based on EN 149: 2001 - A1 2009 wanderd. The technical file of the manufacture, and risk evaluation against the executal health safety requirements and the test report evaluated for their relation with Executed Requirements of Personal Protective Equipment Regulation and found to be appropriate

This report is an orner, and an integral part of the EU Type Essentration Certificate No. 2163 - PPE - 609 issued to the manufacturer. The not results and insued certificate belongs only to the tested model. The technical report consists of a total of 7 pages.

Product Description : Particle Filtering Half Mark.

Total Invari Leskage: Classification - FFP2

Tradenack: YPSID Model + VD-062





THE CLAUSES OF EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 STANDARD RELATED TO EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVE EU 2016/425 REQUIREMENTS

1.1. Design principles

PPE must be so designed and manufactured that in the forescenble conditions of nor for which it is intended the user can perform the risk related activity normally whilst enjoying appropriate protection of the highest prossible level.

1.1.2. Levels and classes of protection

1.1.2.1. Highest level of protection possible

The optionan level of protection to be taken into account in the design is that beyond which the constraints by the wearing of the PPE would prevent its effective use during the period of exposure to the risk or reemal performance of the activity

1.1.2.2. Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk

Where differing foreseeable conducted use are such that several levels of the same risk can be distinguished, appropriate classes of protection must he taken into account in the design

erest naisance factors dischared as to preclude risks and other existance factors under fore seeable conditions of use.

als of which the PPE is made, including my of their possible decomposition products, must not adversely affect the health or safety of men.

1.2.1.2. Satisfactory surface condition of all PPE parts in contact with the mer

Any part of the PPE that is in contact or is liable to come into contact with the user when the PPE is worn must be free of rough surfaces, sharp edges, sharp goints and the like which could cause excessive irritation or injuries

1.2.1.3. Maximum permessible user impediment

Ary inpediment caused by PPE to movements to be made, postures to be adopted and sensory perception must be minimized; nor must PPE cause movements which endanger the user or other persons.

1.3 Comfort and effectiveness

1.3.1. Adaptation of PPE to user morphology

PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to facilitate its correct positioning on the user and to sumain in place for the forescenble period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, the actions to be carried out and the postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to adapt the PPE to fit the morphology of the user by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate range of sizes.

1.3.2. Lightness and design strength

PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing design strength and efficiency.

Agent from the specific additional requirements which they must satisfy in order to provide adequate protection against the risks in question (see 3), PPE must be capable of withstanding the effects of ambient phonomena inherent under the foreseeable conditions of use

L.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

The notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on.

- a) In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer and/or his authorized representative established in the Community
- b) Storage, me, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection, cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant protection recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions:
- c) Performance as recorded during technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE in guestion.
- d) Suitable PPE accessories and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts:
- e) The classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use;
- f) The obsolescence deadlineor period of obsolescence of PPEor certain of its components;
- g) The type of packaging suitable for transport.
- h) The significance of any markings(see 2.12)
- i) Where appropriate the references of the Directives applied inaccordance with Article5(6) (b):
- j) The name, address and identification somber of the notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE

These notes, which must be precise and comprehensible, must be provided at least in the official language(s) of the member state of destination





2. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS COMMON TO SEVERAL CLASSES OR TYPES OF PPE

2.1, PPE incorporating adjustment systems

If PPE incorporates adjustment systems, the latter must be designed and movetacured so that, after adjustment, they do not become makeur printentionally in the forescentle conditions of use.

2.3. PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory system

Any restriction of the user's face, eyes, field of vision or respiratory system by the PPE shall be minimised.

The screens for those types of PPE must have a degree of optical neutrality that is compatible with the degree of precision and the duration of the activities of the user

If necessary, such PPE must be treated or provided with means to prevent misting-up.

Models of PPE intended for users requiring sight correction must be competible with the wearing of speciacles or contact lemes

If it is leason that the design performance of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the month and year of manufacture audior, if peruble, the month and year of obsolescence must be indebbly and uttarbiguously marked on each than of PPU placed on the market and on its packaging.

If the musufacturer is upable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of the PPE, his instructions must provide all the information recess on enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence month and year, taking into account the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance.

Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by agoing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter state, if possible, affix a marking to each item of PPE placed on the market indicating the minima manher of cleaning operations that may be carried out before the equipment needs to be inspected or diseased. Where such a marking is not affected, the controllecturer must give that information in his instructions.

2.6. PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

PPE intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it cannot be the source of an electric, eleptrostatic or impact-induced are or spark likely to cause an explosive missaire to ignite

2.8. PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations

The instructions supplied by the manufacturer with PPI, for intervention in very dangeness situations must include, in particular, competent, trained persons who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the aser.

The instructions must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functing Where PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the obsence of the level of protection normally provided, the so that it can be perceived by the user in the formerable conditions of use.

2.9. PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user Where PPE incorporates components which can be attached, adjusted or revisived by the

designed and manufactured so that they can be easily attached, adjusted and removed wit

2.12. PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating

The identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety. They no these types of classes of ment preferably take the form of harmonized pictograms or ideograms and must rem aim perfectly legible throughout the foresemblemental life of the PPE. In addition, these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misunerpretation; in particular, where such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter most appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used.

If PPE (or a PPE component) is too small to allow all for part of the necessary marking to be affixed, the relevant information mast be mentioned on the pucking and in the manufacturer's notes.

3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO PARTICULAR RISKS

3.19.2. Protection against entineous and ocular contact

PPF, intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with substances and mixtures which are bazardous to health or with barrelled biological agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or permeation of such substances and mixtures and agents through the protective integranent under the forescenble conditions of use for which the PPE is intended.

To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure, as far as possible, complete leak-tightness, which will allow where necessary prolonged duty me or, fulling this, limited leak-tightness necessitating a restriction of the period of wear.

Where, by virtue of their nature and the forescentile conditions of their use, certain substances and miretures which are herardous to health or humiful biological agents passess high penetrative power which limits the duration of the protection provided by the PPE in quiestion, the latter must be subjected to standard tests with a view to their classification on the basis of their performance. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a marking indicating, in particular, the numes or, in the absence of the numes, the codes of the valstances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's instructions must also contain, in porticular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foresceable conditions of use.

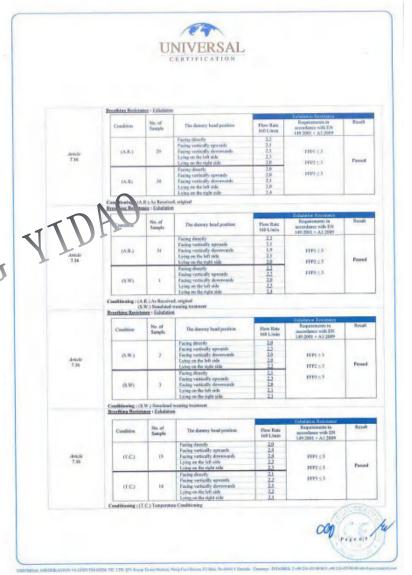




Technical Assessment of EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 Standard and other Standards it refers to, Clauses Corresponding to the

				to EN 149		2009 Standi		irements			
Article	Clanification	er (Parti	de Filtering	Half Mask	and the same						
5		Ten	t feward Le	skage Cheif	leation - FFP2						
Jetisch:			tering half	reasks are po	schaged to pro	set then from	contracts	ation before one	and with	cardbox	ad bases to pre-
7.4	machinical d	fomage.					-	-			AND THE PERSON NAMED IN
	Materiali M	laterial's s	used in port	ide filtering h	df masks, acco	ding to the site	ulated we	he word	historing reports:		
drittle	anderstood s	withsten	banding a	end over over	the period for	when the part	d by the r	ng builf must in designed to be aved, softe air flow through the filter has not consid-			occinto a home
7.5	failure of the			s, any excess	HOR DE HAS	and an october		at their Entrage i	in law i		
eres.le											
16	Cleaning	Disinf	lections: Part	ide filtering h	alf mak n net	designed to be a	K so-arrana				
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7.8											
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	- 21	abject	sample.	AR	4.55	5.21	4,6			437	4,95
		2	33	A.R.	4,96	5,32	4,8			4.79	5.97
		3	34	A.R.	4,35	5.62	4,8			4.66	5.81
		4	35	A.R	4,77	5,56	4,7	5 5,64		4.72	3.10
		6	16	T.C.	5,11	3.41	5.0			5,10	5.21
Associa		T	17	T.C.	5,25	3,49	5,2			3,15	5,33
7.9.1		8		T/C	5,29	5.22	5.2		-	5,16	5,05
		10	19	TC.	5.34	3,32	1 10		_	5.26	531
		-	25	-	2,00	7,77	ALC: U	- 10			
	A	vetage			5,96	5,30	4.5			4,91	5,16
		Min			4.77	4,32	4,6 3,3			5,26	5.33
	Cartesia	Max	TA As Baco	Instruction food	5,34	5,62		du P (%) Leskap	Value	2000	-
	Conditioning 1 (A, R.) As Received, original Rendo P (%) Lestings Velor (T.C.) Temperature conditioning										
	Results must with FFP2 requirements										
	Penetration	s of filte	r material:	Sedien Chlor	ide Testing						
			No	4	Sediem Chlor			Requirements in accordance with			Result
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		10.1	24		3,76		-	terri de la			g half masks fulfi
		R)	25		3,00			FFP1 ≤ 20.%		ENTE	ments of the stan (149:2001 + A12
dende		W.)	2		4,16			FFF2 5 8 %		giveni	e 7,9.2 le range e
7.9.3		W.)	3		4,20					fnts	nd second protest
	IMS	T.C.)	7		4,45			FFP) 51%			(FFP1, FFP2)
		T(C)	8	3	4,79		-				411111111111111111111111111111111111111
	OMS	TCS	SIMode	ical Strength	4,60		-			95 E/es	in = 1,6 dm' sn'
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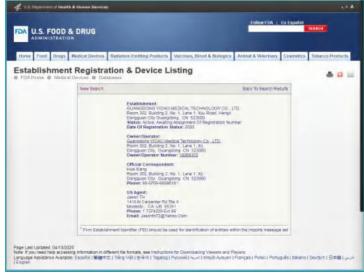




We are under the examine and approve for the USA EUA / WHITE LIST







公司实景

The company live









公司实景

The Company Live





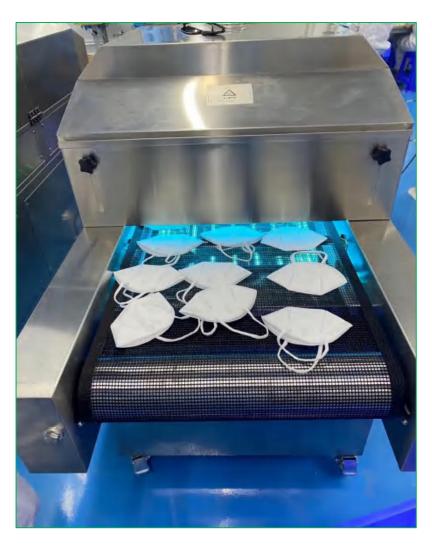




公司实景

The Company Live

UV Disinfection and Sterilization



Factory's Testing Laboratory



产品细节 Products Details

Inside stable nose bridge



Durable elastic lanyard Fully automatic embossing

Five-layer design: Inner and outer skin-friendly non-woven fabric, two layers of melt-blown cloth wrapped with filling layer

产品细节

Products Details







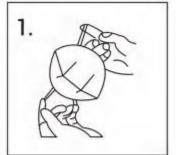


产品实物图

Product Photo













- 1. With the nose clip facing outwards, pull the ear straps with each hand.
- 2. Cover your nose, mouth and chin with a protecitve mask.
- 3. Pull the ear strap behind your ear and adjust the ear strap to comfort.
- 4.Place your fingers in the middle of the nose clip and press inward as you move along the clip to the sides until the clip is fully attached to the bridge of nose.



NB 2163

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE

Certificate Nr: 2163-PPE-639/01

Respiratory protective devices, filtering half masks to protect against particles manufactured by

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

at the following manufacturing site

Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P. R. CHINA

Continues to fulfil the requirements of

EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 Respiratory Protective Devices -Filtering Half Masks to Protect Against Particles -Requirements, Testing, Marking

Based on the evaluation of test reports and internal quality control audit reports according to EN 149+A1:2009 and Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex VII (Module C2). This certificate implies that the manufactured products show below are in conformance with the approved EU Type Examination model and meets the requirements of the regulation. The details of compliance is given in technical report numbered 2163-PPE-640/01

Product Definition

Model	Class	EU Type Examination Certificate				
Wiodei	Class	Serial Nr.	Date	Issuing NB Nr.		
YD-002	FFP2	2163-PPE-639	28/04/2020	2163		

Here by the manufacturer is allowed to use notified body number (2163) and can fix CE mark, as shown below, on the Category III product models given above, with;

- Issuing an appropriate EU Declaration of Conformity according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 9.
- Taking all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring
 ensure the homogeneity of production and conformity of the manufactured PPE with the
 type described in the EU type examination certificate.

This certificate is issued on 28/04/2020 and will be valid for one year, until 27/04/2021 if the manufacturer makes no major change in the product designs and manufacturing processes affecting the product performance on the essential health and safety requirement.



Colossian 3

Suat KAÇMAZ
UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION
Director

The validity of this certificate can be verified online.





NB 2163

EU TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Certificate Nr: 2163-PPE-639

Respiratory protective devices, filtering half masks to protect against particles manufactured by

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P. R. CHINA

are tested and evaluated according to

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 Respiratory Protective Devices - Filtering Half Masks To Protect Against Particles - Requirements, Testing, Marking

Based on the type examination conducted with the evaluation of test reports, technical file according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 5, it is approved that the product meets the requirements of the regulation. The details of essential requirement compliance is given in technical report numbered **2163-PPE-640**.

Product Definition

Brand Name: YPHD Model: YD-002

Filtering half mask

Total Inwards Leakage: Class - FFP2

Here by the manufacturer is allowed to use notified body number (2163) and can fix CE mark, as shown below, on the Category III product models given above, with;

- Issuing an appropriate EU Declaration of Conformity according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 9.
- Ongoing successful performance in fulfilment of the requirements set out in Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and harmonised standards, ensured by assessments based on Annex 7 (Module C2) or Annex 8 (Module D) of the regulation no later than 1 year from the beginning of serial production

This certificate is initially issued on 28/04/2020 and will be valid for 5 years if there is no change in the relevant harmonised standard affecting the essential health and safety requirements.



Suat KAÇMAZ
UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION
Director



The validity of this certificate can be verified online.





TEST REPORT

EN 149:2001 + A1:2009

Particle Filtering Half Masks

Client:

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

Manufacturing Address:

Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli,

Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. CHINA

Model (s):

YD-002 FFP2 NR without valve

Sample received on:

April 07, 2020

Report Number:

NPT/20040712669

Elaborated by:

Ashley Madison

Place and date of issue:

Sheridan, WY April 25, 2020



Dr. Joseph Andrew, Ph.D. Head of Testing Laboratory





TEST RESULT DETAILS (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009)

7.4 Packaging (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2)	
The masks were not packaged as offered for sale. Manufacturer to certify regarding the final packaging to be used.	NAs
The masks were packaged in sealed plastic bags, in larger plastic bags inside a large	Passed
cardboard box that gave some protection against mechanical damage or contamination	
before use.	
7.5 Material (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2, 8.3.1, 8.3.2)	
The materials used were able to withstand handling and wear during the limited	Passed
laboratory testing carried out.	100,000
The effect on materials from "in-use" environmental factors could not be evaluated	NAs
during Jaboratory tests. Manufacturer to certify regarding such factors.	
Samples were conditioned in accordance with 8.3.1. None of the specimens	Passed
conditioned suffered mechanical failure or collapse.	
Samples were conditioned in accordance with 8.3.2. None of the specimens	Passed
conditioned suffered collapse.	
7.6 Cleaning and Disinfecting (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4, 8.5, 8.11)	
If the particle filtering half mask is designed to be re-usable, the materials used shall	N/A
withstand the cleaning and disinfecting agents and procedures to be specified by the	Wester Et al.
manufacturer.	
With reference to 7.9.2, after cleaning and disinfecting the re-usable particle filtering	
half mask shall satisfy the penetration requirement of the relevant class.	
7.7 Decetical Performance (EN 140-2004 ± 44-2000 eleuco 8.4)	
7.7 Practical Performance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4)	Passed
7.7 Practical Performance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4) See tested reference number PPT-001	Passed
7.7 Practical Performance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4) See tested reference number PPT-001	Passed
See tested reference number PPT-001	Passed
See tested reference number PPT-001 7.8 Finish of Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2)	
7.8 Finish of Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) None of the specimens used in laboratory testing showed evidence of sharp edges	Passed Passed
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See tested reference number TIL-001 7.9.2.a Penetration of Filter Material-Sodium Chloride (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Passed Passed
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7.8 Finish of Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) None of the specimens used in laboratory testing showed evidence of sharp edges or burrs. 7.9.1 Total Inward Leakage (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.5) See tested reference number TIL-001 7.9.2.a Penetration of Filter Material-Sodium Chloride (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.11 & EN 13274-7:2019) See tested reference number SCT-001 7.9.2.b Penetration of Filter Material-Paraffin Oil (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause	Passed Passed
7.8 Finish of Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) None of the specimens used in laboratory testing showed evidence of sharp edges or burrs. 7.9.1 Total Inward Leakage (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.5) See tested reference number TIL-001 7.9.2.a Penetration of Filter Material-Sodium Chloride (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.11 & EN 13274-7:2019) See tested reference number SCT-001 7.9.2.b Penetration of Filter Material-Paraffin Oil (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.11 & EN 13274-7:2019)	Passed Passed
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ee tested ti	ability (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.6) eference number FT-001	Passed
ice tested i	Cicion named 11, 551	
7 40 C	n dioxide content of the inhalation air (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause	
7.12 Carbor 8.7)	a dioxide content of the limatation all (EN 143.2001) A1.2000 olduso	
	eference number CDT-001	Passed
7.13 Head h	parness (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4, 8.5)	
The head ha	erness was designed to allow the particle filtering half-mask to be donned	Passed
and remove	d easily during limited practical performance and total inward leakage	
testing		
The head ha	arness was adjustable and there were no adverse comments regarding	Passed
security follo	owing limited practical performance and total inward leakage testing.	Passed
The product	satisfied the total inward leakage requirements.	rasseu
7.14 Field o	f vision (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.4)	
There were	no adverse comments following practical performance tests.	Passed
7 15 Evhala	tion Valve (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2, 8.3.4, 8.8, 8.9.1)	
Not applicat		N/A
HOL UPPHOUN		
the land of the la		
7.16 Breath	ning Resistance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9)	Passed
7.16 Breath		Passed
7.16 Breath See tested r	ning Resistance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9) reference number BRT-001	Passed
7.16 Breath See tested (reference number BRT-001 ing (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9)	
7.16 Breath See tested i	ning Resistance (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9) reference number BRT-001	Passed NAs
7.16 Breath See tested i 7.17 Cloggi This is optio	reference number BRT-001 ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring test and not desired by client.	
7.16 Breath See tested r 7.17 Cloggi This is optio	reference number BRT-001 ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring test and not desired by client.	NAs
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7.16 Breath See tested i 7.17 Cloggi This is optio 7.18 Demoi	reference number BRT-001 ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) rinal test and not desired by client. runtable Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) table parts reference number CS-001 Requirement satisfied.	N/A N/A Passed
7.16 Breath See tested in 7.17 Cloggia This is option 7.18 Demon	reference number BRT-001 ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) rinal test and not desired by client. runtable Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) table parts reference number CS-001	N/A N/A Passed
7.16 Breath See tested in 7.17 Cloggi This is option 7.18 Demoi	reference number BRT-001 ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) ring (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.9, 8.10) rinal test and not desired by client. runtable Parts (EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 8.2) table parts reference number CS-001 Requirement satisfied.	N/A N/A Passed

Conclusion:

Model	Recommendation Level
YD-002	FFP2 NR





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-5:2001

Name of tests:

Conditioning of Samples

Reference no:

CS-001

Simulated wearing treatment

Conditioning by simulated wearing treatment has been carried out by the following process. A breathing machine is adjusted to 25 cycles/min and 2,0 l/stroke. The particle filtering half mask was mounted on a Sheffield dummy head. For testing, a saturator is incorporated in the exhalation line between the breathing machine and the dummy head, the saturator being set at a temperature in excess of 37 °C to allow for the cooling of the air before it reaches the mouth of the dummy head. The air has been saturated at (37 ± 2) °C at the mouth of the dummy head.

In order to prevent excess water spilling out of the dummy's mouth and contaminating the particle filtering half mask the head has been inclined so that the water runs away from the mouth and is collected in a trap. The breathing machine was brought into operation, the saturator switched on and the apparatus allowed to stabilize. The particle filtering half mask under test has then been mounted on the dummy head. During the test time at approximately 20 min intervals the particle filtering half mask has been completely removed from the dummy head and refitted such that during the test period it is fitted ten times to the dummy head.

Temperature conditioning

Unless otherwise specified, the ambient temperature for testing has been between 16 °C and 32 °C and the temperature limits has been subject to an accuracy of ±1 °C.

In order to ensure that there is no thermal shock during the conditioning of the specimens, the temperature gradient has been less than 2 °C/min between phases at different temperatures, or between the beginning and the end of a thermal cycle.

Expose the particle filtering half masks to the following thermal cycle:

a) for 24 h to a dry atmosphere of (70 ± 3) °C;

b) for 24 h to a temperature of (-30 ± 3) °C; and allow to return to room temperature for at least 4 h between exposures and prior to subsequent testing. The conditioning has been carried out in a manner which ensures that no thermal shock occurs

Mechanical strength

The apparatus consists of a steel case (K) which is fixed on a vertically moving piston (S), capable of being lifted up 20 mm by a rotating cam (N) and dropping down onto a steel plate (P) under its own mass as the cam rotates. The mass of the steel case shall be more than 10 kg. The weight of the steel plate onto which the steel case falls should be (at least) 10 times the weight of the steel case. This may be achieved by bolting the base plate to a hard solid floor.

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No	Conditioning Area	Samples Number
1	Simulated wearing treatment	1-2-3-4-5-6 (As Received)
2 Temperature conditioning	7-8-9-10-11-12 (Sample after test of Mechanical Strength)	
	Temperature contamorning	13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22 (As Received)
3	Mechanical strength	7-8-9-10-11-12 (As Received)





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-2:2001

Name of tests:

Practical Performance Testing

Reference no:

PPT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to determine practical performance when its purpose is fitted by subjects during use in the simulated application, it subjectively evaluates certain features, characteristics and functions of the device that cannot be evaluated by experiments described in other standards.

Sampling method:

A total of two particle filtering half masks have been tested: two in the state as received.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining practical performance in accordance with standard EN 13274-2:2001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.7/8.4

Test conditions:

The test has been carried out in a normally lit area with a temperature of 16 ° C to 32 ° C and a relative humidity of 30% to 80%. The actual temperature and humidity conditions and noise level have been recorded.

Test Principle:

A total of 2 particle filtering half masks have been tested: both as received. All tests have been carried out by two test subjects at ambient temperature and the test temperature and humidity have been recorded. Prior to the test there has been an examination to assure that the particle filtering half mask is in good working condition and that it can be used without hazard. For the test, persons have been selected who are familiar with using such or similar equipment.

Test Equipment:

A small basket (approximate volume = 8 l) with chippings or other suitable material from a hopper

Test Procedure:

General: During the tests the particle filtering half mask shall be subjectively assessed by the wearer and after the test, comments on the following shall be recorded: a) head harness comfort; b) security of fastenings; c) field of vision; d) any other comments reported by the wearer on request.

Walking test: The subjects wearing normal working clothes and wearing the particle filtering half mask shall walk at a regular rate of 6 km/h on a level course. The test shall be continuous, without removal of the particle filtering half mask, for a period of 10 min.

Work simulation test: The particle filtering half mask shall be tested under conditions which can be expected during normal use. During this test the following activities shall be carried out in simulation of the practical use of the particle filtering half mask. The test shall be completed within a total working time of 20 min. The sequence of activities is at the discretion of the test house. The individual activities shall be arranged so that sufficient time is left for the comments prescribed.

a) walking on the level with headroom of (1,3 ± 0,2) m for 5 min;

b) crawling on the level with headroom of (0,70 ± 0,05) m for 5 min;

c) filling a small basket (see Figure 1, approximate volume = 8 l) with chippings or other suitable material from a hopper which stands 1,5 m high and has an opening at the bottom to allow the contents to be shovelled out and a further opening at the top where the basket full of chippings is returned. The subject shall stoop or kneel as he wishes and fill the basket with chippings. He shall then lift the basket and empty the contents back into the hopper. This shall be done 20 times in 10 min.





Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

Number of sample: 39 (A.R), 40 (A.R)

Assessed e	lements	Positive Assessment	Negative Assessment	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Tes Result Conformity / Nonconformity
The face piece	. The face piece fitting		O		Filtering half masks
2. Head harness of	comfort	2	0		fulfill- requirements of the
Security of faste	Security of fastenings	2	0	Filtering half masks should not have	standard EN 149:2001 +
4. Speech clearne	SS	2	0	imperfections related to wearer's acceptance	A1:2009 given in 7,3
5. Field of vision		2	0		
6. Materials comp	Materials compatibility with skin		0		No imperfections





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-1:2001

Name of tests:

Total Inward Leakage Testing

Reference no:

TIL-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to determine the total inward leakage in respiratory protective devices.

A total of ten particle filtering half masks have been tested: five in the state as received and five after temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining total inward leakage in accordance with standard EN 13274-1:2001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.9.1/8.5.

Test conditions:

The five test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning.

Test Principle:

The total inward leakage has been tested using sodium chloride aerosol. Prior to the test there has been an examination to ensure that the particle filtering half mask is in good working condition and that it can be used without hazard. For the test, persons has been selected who are familiar with using such or similar equipment. A panel of ten cleanshaven persons (without beards or sideburns) has been selected covering the spectrum of facial characteristics of typical users (excluding significant abnormalities). It is to be expected that exceptionally some persons cannot be satisfactorily fitted with a particle filtering half mask. Such exceptional subjects has not been used for testing particle filtering half masks.

Test Equipment:

The test atmosphere shall preferably enter the top of the enclosure through a flow distributor, and be directed downwards over the head of the test subject at a minimum flow rate of 0,12 m/s. The concentration of the test agent inside the effective working volume shall be checked to be homogeneous. The flow rate should be measured close to the subject's head. A level treadmill is required capable of working at 6 km/h.

Test Procedure:

Ask the test subjects to read the manufacturer's fitting information and if more than one size of particle filtering half mask is manufactured, ask the test subject to select the size deemed by him to be the most appropriate. If necessary the test supervisor shall show the test subjects how to fit the particle filtering half mask correctly in accordance with the fitting information. Inform the test subjects that if they wish to adjust the particle filtering half mask during the test they may do so. However if this is done, repeat the relevant section of the test, having allowed the system to resettle. The test subjects shall have no indication of the results as the test proceeds.

After fitting the particle filtering half mask, ask each test subject 'Does the mask fit?' If the answer is 'Yes', continue the test. If the answer is 'No', take the test subject off the panel, report the fact and replace with another test subject.





Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

Test Subject	No of sample	Cond.	1. Walk (%)	Head side/ side (%)	Head up/down (%)	Talk (%)	2. Walk (%)	Mean (%)
1	32	A.R.	4,93	5,21	4,88	5,10	4,77	4,98
2	33	A.R.	4,96	5,32	4,89	5,41	4,79	5,07
3	34	A.R.	4,85	5,62	4,95	5,68	4,91	5,20
4	35	A.R.	4,77	5,56	4,75	5,30	4,66	5,01
5	36	A.R.	4,82	5,52	4,77	5,66	4,72	5,10
6	16	T.C.	5,11	5,41	5,11	5,34	5,10	5,21
7	17	T.C.	5,25	5,49	5,25	5,49	5,15	5,33
8	18	T.C.	5,29	4,32	5,16	5,34	5,16	5,05
9	19	T.C.	5,34	5,22	5,35	5,42	5,21	5,31
10	20	T.C.	5,24	5,32	5,37	5,38	5,26	5,31
Maximum permitted				ndividual exercis	se results were	not greater than	11 %	Not greater tha

Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
at least 46 out of the 50 individual results shall be not greater than 25 % for FFP1 11 % for FFP2 5 % for FFP3 and at least 8 out of the 10 individual wearer means shall be not greater than 22 % for FFP1 8 % for FFP2 2 % for FFP3	Passed Filtering half masks fulfil requirements of the standard EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 given in 7.9.1 in range of the first, the second and the third protection class (FFP1, FFP2, FFP3)





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-7:2019

Name of tests:

Penetration of filter material Sodium Chloride Testing

Reference no:

SCT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that the penetration of the filter of the particle filtering half mask shall meet the requirements of Table 1 in 7.9.2.

Sampling method:

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been tested: three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining penetration of filter material sodium chloride testing in accordance with standard EN 13274-7:2019 / EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.9.2

Test conditions:

The six test samples were conditioned in accordance with mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning, simulated wearing treatment.

Test Principle:

The Sodium Chloride Aerosol Challenge test is able to determine filtration efficiency measurements up to 99.999% I. The sample is placed into the filter holder. Cone or molded masks and respirators are mounted to a test fixture and sealed into a cylinder filter holder to ensure that the mask is properly sealed.

Samples are subjected to aerosolized NaCl. The concentration of NaCl is measured before and after impact with the sample. The amount of NaCl that passes through the sample is used to calculate the filtration efficiency of the sample.

Test Equipment:

The test equipment consists four modules sodium chloride aerosol generator flow control, filter test chamber, flame photometer aerosol detector. Sodium chloride aerosol is detected before and after the filtering device under test by flame photometry.

Test Procedure:

The device shall be mounted in a leak tight manner on a suitable adaptor and subjected to the test(s), ensuring that components of the device that could affect filter penetration values such as valves and harness attachment points are exposed to the challenge aerosol.

In order to carry out tests on the filtration efficiency of the filter material against particulates, a 1.0% NaCl solution based on demineralized water is used.

From the above solution using a Collison atomizer, an aerosol is generated with a particle diameter of 600 nm and an average concentration of 8 mg / m3

The aerosol is passed through the tested complete filtering half mask, sealed in the test chamber, with an air flow rate of 95 I / min. The test aerosol concentration is determined before and after the test sample using flame photometry. Comparison of determined concentrations allows to determine the filtration efficiency of the tested sample in the range from 0.00001% to 100%.

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No. of Sample	Condition	Penetration of Sodium Chloride in accordance with EN 13274-7:2019 [%] Flow rate 95 l/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
23		3,82		Passed
24	As received	3,76		
25		3,90	FFP1 ≤ 20 %	Filtering half masks fulfil
1	Parameter V average and a second	4,14		Filtering half masks fulfil the requirements of the
2	Simulated wearing	4,16	FFP2 ≤ 6 %	standard EN
3	treatment	4,20		149:2001+A1:2009 given
7	Mechanical strength +	4,45	FFP3 ≤ 1 %	in 7.9.2 in range of the first
8	Temperature	4,78		and the second protection
9	conditioned	4,69		class (FFP1, FFP2)





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-7:2019

Name of tests:

Penetration of filter material Paraffin Oil Testing:

Reference no:

POT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that the penetration of the filter of the particle filtering half mask shall meet the requirements of Table 1 in 7.9.2.

Sampling method:

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been tested: three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining penetration of filter material sodium chloride testing in accordance with standard EN 13274-7:2019 / EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.9.2

Test conditions:

The six test samples were conditioned in accordance with mechanical strength test and temperature conditioning, simulated wearing treatment.

Test Principle:

An aerosol of paraffin oil droplets is generated by atomising paraffin oil. The concentration of this aerosol is measured before and after the filter under test by means of a light scattering aerosol photometer. Determinations have been possible in the range < 0.001% to 100% filter penetration.

Test Equipment:

The test equipment consists four modules paraffin oil mist aerosol generator flow control, filter test chamber, scattered light aerosol detector. The aerosol mass concentration and particle size distribution has been measured within the filter test chamber.

Test Procedure:

Tests on the efficiency of filtration against liquid particles are carried out using a paraffin oil mist generated using a CP 27 DAB paraffin oil atomizer heated to 1000C. The liquid aerosol thus generated has an average concentration of 20 mg / m3 and an average particle diameter of 400 nm. The aerosol thus generated is passed through the tested complete filtering half mask, sealed in the test chamber, with an air flow rate of 95 I / min.

The concentration of the test aerosol before and after the sample is determined by means of laser photometry. Comparison of determined concentrations allows to determine the filtration efficiency test sample for liquid aerosols in the concentration range from 0.0001% to 100%.

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No. of Sample	Condition	Penetration of Paraffin Oil Mist in accordance with EN 13274-7:2019 [%] Flow rate 95 I/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
26		4,27		Passed
27	As received	4,20		
28		4,16	FFP1 ≤ 20 %	Fills de a half accolo falfil
4		3,94		Filtering half masks fulfil the requirements of the
5	Simulated wearing	3,88	FFP2 ≤ 6 %	standard EN
6	treatment	3,76	100	149:2001+A1:2009 given
10	Mechanical strength +	4,26	FFP3 ≤ 1 %	in 7.9.2 in range of the first
11	Temperature	4,27		and the second protection
12	conditioned	4,36		class (FFP1, FFP2)





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-4:2001

Name of tests:

Flammability Testing

Reference no:

FT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that the materials used in the device are not dangerous for the person using the device and do not possess highly flammable nature.

Sampling method:

A total of four particle filtering half masks have been tested: two in the state as received and two after temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining Flammability in accordance with standard EN 13274-4:2001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.11/8.6.

Test conditions:

The two test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning.

Test Principle:

The filtering face pieces subjected to the test, are passed one by one through a flame with a temperature of 800°C +/-50°C and at a speed of 6 cm/s. The respirators must not go on burning for more than 5 s after removal from the flame.

Test Equipment:

The test rig consists mainly of a propane cylinder with flow control device, pressure gauge, flash back arrester, specimen support, rotation motor with speed controller, and burner. The burner has been either be in accordance with 6.2 or with ISO 6941. The purity of the propane has been a minimum of 95 %.

Test Procedure:

The face piece is put on a metallic dummy head which is motorized such that it describes a horizontal circle with a linear speed, measured at the tip of the nose, of (60 ± 5) mm/s. The head is arranged to pass over a propane burner the position of which can be adjusted. By means of a suitable gauge, the distance between the top of the burner, and the lowest part of the face piece (when positioned directly over the burner) shall be set to (20 ± 2) mm.

With the head turned away from the area adjacent to the burner, the propane gas is turned on, the pressure adjusted to between 0,2 bar and 0,3 bar and the gas ignited. By means of a needle valve and fine adjustments to the supply pressure, the flame height had been set to (40 ± 4) mm. This is measured with a suitable gauge.

The temperature of the flame measured at a height of (20 ± 2) mm above the burner tip by means of a 1,5 mm diameter mineral insulated thermocouple probe, shall be (800 ± 50) °C. Failure to meet the temperature requirement indicates that a fault such as a partially blocked burner exists. This had been rectified before testing. The head is set in motion and the effect of passing the face piece once through the flame has been noted.

The test has been repeated to enable an assessment to be made of all materials on the exterior of the device. Any one component has been passed through the flame once only

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

No. of Sample	Condition	Visual inspection	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity		
32		1,4	Filtering half mask	Passed		
33	As received	1,3	shall not burn or not	Filtering half masks fulfill		
21	Temperature	1,2	continue to burn for more than 5 s after	requirements of the		
22	conditioned	1,1	removal from the flame	standard EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 given in 7.1		





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-6:2001

Name of tests:

Carbon dioxide content of the inhalation air Testing

Reference no:

CDT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to determine carbon dioxide content of the inhalation air.

Sampling method:

A total of three particle filtering half masks have been tested: all three in the state as received.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining carbon dioxide content of the inhalation air in accordance with standard EN 13274-6:2001 + EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.12/8.7.

Test conditions:

The atmosphere where the temperature is from 16 ° C to 32 ° C and the relative humidity is 20% to 80%.

Test Principle:

The device is attached to the Sheffield mannequin head / body as described in the device standard; In the case of complete hardware testing, an air supply is operated under the manufacturer's lowest conditions, unless otherwise specified in the relevant standard. Air containing carbon dioxide at a certain concentration is supplied from the respirator to the mannequin head / body at a given flow rate. The inhaled air is analysed for its carbon dioxide content. The measured carbon dioxide level provides information on the assessment of the "dead volume" of the facial protective part rather than a "real" measurement of the carbon dioxide level in the inhaled air.

Test Equipment:

The test rig consists Breathing apparatus, Auxiliary lung, Solenoid valve, Sheffield Mannequin head, Non-return valve, Sampling pipe for breathing air, Flow meter, Carbon dioxide absorber, Balancer, Carbon dioxide supply, Carbon dioxide analyzer

Test Procedure:

The apparatus subjects the particle filtering half mask to a respiration cycle by the breathing machine. For this test the particle filtering half mask has been fitted securely in a leak-tight manner but without deformation to a Sheffield dummy head. Air has been supplied to it from a breathing machine adjusted to 25 cycles/min and 2,0 l/stroke and the exhaled air has a carbon dioxide content of 5 % by volume. If the design of the test equipment causes a CO2 build-up a CO2 absorber has been used in the inhalation branch between solenoid valve and breathing machine. The CO2 is fed into the breathing machine via a control valve, a flowmeter, a compensating bag and two non-return valves. Immediately before the solenoid valve a small quantity of exhaled air is preferably continuously withdrawn through a sampling line and then fed into the exhaled air via a CO2 analyser.

To measure the CO2 content of the inhaled air, 5 % of the stroke volume of the inhalation phase of the breathing machine is drawn off at the marked place by an auxiliary lung and fed to a CO2 analyser. The total dead space of the gas path (excluding the breathing machine) of the test installation should not exceed 2000 ml. Measure the carbon dioxide content of the inhaled air and record continuously. Test conditions are ambient atmospheric conditions. The ambient carbon dioxide level is measured 1 m in front of and level with the tips of the nose of the dummy head. The ambient level is measured once a stabilized level for carbon dioxide in the inhalation air has been attained. Alternatively, the ambient level of carbon dioxide may be measured at the sampling tube with the carbon dioxide supply turned off. Results are deemed acceptable only if the measured value of the ambient level of carbon dioxide is less than 0,1 %

Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows;

No. of Sample	Condition	CO ₂ content of the inhalation air [%] by volume	An average CO₂ content of the inhalation air [%] by volume	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
41		0,91		CO content of the	Passed
42	As received	0,83	0,89	CO ₂ content of the inhalation air shall not exceed an average of	Filtering half masks fulfill requirements of the
43		0,92		1,0% by volume	standard EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 given in 7.12





Test Standard:

EN 149:2001+A1:2009 / EN 13274-3:2001

Name of tests:

Breathing Resistance Testing-Inhalation/Exhalation Resistance

Reference no:

BRT-001

Test Purpose:

This test method is used to measure that inhalation and exhalation resistance values.

Sampling method:

A total of nine particle filtering half masks have been tested: three in the state as received, three the simulated wearing treatment and three samples after the temperature conditioning.

Testing methods used:

A test method for determining inhalation and exhalation resistance testing in accordance with standard EN 13274-3:2001 / EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 clause 7.16

Test conditions:

The six test samples were conditioned in accordance with temperature conditioning and simulated wearing treatment.

Test Principle:

The device is placed on a support as specified in the relevant device standard and connected to the respirator adjusted

to the respiratory volume at the specified minute.

While respiratory resistance is reported; If the pressure inside the facial part is negative compared to atmospheric pressure during the inhalation resistance test, no sign is put in front of the result, and when the relative pressure inside the face protector is positive, a "+" sign is placed in front of the result.

Test Equipment:

A sinus-shaped breathing apparatus. Device support as described in the relevant device standard, for example, Sheffield

mannequin head with attachments or mannequin body with attachments.

Calibrated within the appropriate range and the accuracy of the breathing resistance limit specified in the relevant device standard pressure gauge which is better than 10% of its value.

Test Procedure:

The respirator is adjusted in accordance with its shape to deliver the respiratory volume in the minute specified in the relevant device standard.

One mouth of the pressure meter is connected to the pressure mouth of the support of the device and the other mouth to the environment. The pressure gauge is connected to the recorder device.

The device is leakproofly mounted on the support without any deformity. For headers that seal the neck circumference, the relevant fitting should be used. The "zero" reading of the pressure gauge is noted. The breathing machine switch is opened and the device is operated as described in the relevant device standard and the peak pressure is recorded.





Test results:

The test results obtained are given in the tables as follows

Inhalation Resistance

No. of	Condition	Inhalation Resistance (mbar)								
Sample		Flow rate 30 l/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Flow rate 95 I/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity				
29		0,5		1,5		Passed				
30	As received	0,4		1,3		Passed				
31	300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	0,5	FED4 < 0.00	1,6	FFP1 ≤ 2,10 FFP2 ≤ 2,40 FFP3 ≤ 3,00	Passed				
1	Simulated	0,5	FFP1 ≤ 0,60	1,4		Passed				
2	wearing	0,6	FFP2 ≤ 0,70	1,5		Passed				
3	treatment	0,6	FERRALIA	1,4		Passed				
13	Temperature 0,5	0,5	FFP3 ≤ 1,0	1,6		Passed				
14		0,5		1,7		Passed				
15	conditioned	0,5		1,7		Passed				

Exhalation Resistance

No. of Sample	Condition	Flow rate	Facing directly	Facing vertically upwards	Facing vertically downwar ds	Lying on the left side	Lying on the right side	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+A1:2 009	Assessment of Test Result Conformity / Nonconformity
29			2,2	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,0		Passed
30	As received		2,0	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,4		Passed
31			2,2	2,1	1,9	2,1	2,0	FFP1 ≤ 3,0	Passed
1	Simulated	97.000000	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,4	FFF133,0	Passed
2	wearing	1601/	2,0	2,3	2,0	2,0	2,2	FFP2 ≤ 3,0	Passed
3	treatment	min	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,1	EED0 400	Passed
13	Temperature		2,0	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,3	FFP3 ≤ 3,0	Passed
14			2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,1		Passed
15	conditioned		2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0		Passed



TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

REPORT DATE / NO: 28.04.2020 / 2163-PPE-640

Client: Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.
Address: Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. CHINA

This report is for the, given above, manufacturer prepared according to the test results obtained for the product dated 25.04.2020 with ID 04-2020-T-053 based on EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 standard, The technical file of the manufacturer, and risk evaluation against the essential health safety requirements and the test report evaluated for their relation with Essential Requirements of Personel Protective Equipment Regulation and found to be appropriate.

This report is an annex and an integral part of the EU Type Examination Certificate No. 2163 - PPE - 639 issued to the manufacturer. The test results and issued certificate belongs only to the tested model. The technical report consists of a total of 7 pages.

Product Description: Particle Filtering Half Mask

Total Inward Leakage: Classification - FFP2

Trademark: YPHD Model: YD-002







THE CLAUSES OF EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 STANDARD RELATED TO EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVE EU 2016/425 REQUIREMENTS

1.1. Design principles

1.1.1. Ergonomics

PPE must be so designed and manufactured that in the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended the user can perform the risk related activity normally whilst enjoying appropriate protection of the highest prossible level.

1.1.2. Levels and classes of protection

1.1.2.1. Highest level of protection possible

The optimum level of protection to be taken into account in the design is that beyond which the constraints by the wearing of the PPE would prevent its effective use during the period of exposure to the risk or normal performance of the activity.

1.1.2.2. Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk

Where differing foreseeable conditions of use are such that several levels of the same risk can be distinguished, appropriate classes of protection must be taken into account in the design of the PPE.

1.2. Innocuousness of PPE

1.2.1. Absence of risks and other inherent nuisance factors

PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to preclude risks and other nuisance factors under fore seeable conditions of use.

1.2.1.1. Suitable constituent materials

The materials of which the PPE is made, including any of their possible decomposition products, must not adversely affect the health or safety of users.

1.2.1.2. Satisfactory surface condition of all PPE parts in contact with the user

Any part of the PPE that is in contact or is liable to come into contact with the user when the PPE is worn must be free of rough surfaces, sharp edges, sharp points and the like which could cause excessive irritation or injuries

1.2.1.3. Maximum permessible user impediment

Any inpediment caused by PPE to movements to be made, postures to be adopted and sensory perception must be minimized; nor must PPE cause movements which endanger the user or other persons.

1.3 Comfort and effectiveness

1.3.1. Adaptation of PPE to user morphology

PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to facilitate its correct positioning on the user and to remain in place for the foreseeable period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, the actions to be carried out and the postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to adapt the PPE to fit the morphology of the user by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate range of sizes.

1.3.2. Lightness and design strength

PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing design strength and efficiency.

Apart from the specific additional requirements which they must satisfy in order to provide adequate protection against the risks in question (see 3), PPE must be capable of withstanding the effects of ambient phenomena inherent under the foreseeable conditions of use

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

The notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

- a) In addition to the name and addressof the manufacturer and/or his authorized representative established in the Community
- b) Storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection, cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant protection recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions;
- c) Performance as recorded during technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE in guestion;
- d) Suitable PPE accessories and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts;
- e) The classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits of use;
- f) The obsolescence deadlineor period of obsolescence of PPEor certain of its components;
- g) The type of packaging suitable for transport;
- h) The significance of any markings(see 2.12)
- i) Where appropriate the references of the Directives applied inaccordance with Article5(6) (b);
- j) The name, address and identification number of the notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE

These notes, which must be precise and comprehensible, must be provided at least in the official language(s) of the member state of destination





2. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS COMMON TO SEVERAL CLASSES OR TYPES OF PPE

2.1. PPE incorporating adjustment systems

If PPE incorporates adjustment systems, the latter must be designed and manufactured so that, after adjustment, they do not become undone unintentionally in the foreseeable conditions of use.

2.3. PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory system

Any restriction of the user's face, eyes, field of vision or respiratory system by the PPE shall be minimised.

The screens for those types of PPE must have a degree of optical neutrality that is compatible with the degree of precision and the duration of the activities of the user.

If necessary, such PPE must be treated or provided with means to prevent misting-up.

Models of PPE intended for users requiring sight correction must be compatible with the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses.

2.4. PPE subject to ageing

If it is known that the design performance of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the month and year of manufacture and/or, if possible, the month and year of obsolescence must be indelibly and unambiguously marked on each item of PPE placed on the market and on its packaging.

If the manufacturer is unable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of the PPE, his instructions must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence month and year, taking into account the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance.

Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by ageing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a marking to each item of PPE placed on the market indicating the maximum number of cleaning operations that may be carried out before the equipment needs to be inspected or discarded. Where such a marking is not affixed, the manufacturer must give that information in his instructions.

2.6. PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

PPE intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it cannot be the source of an electric, electrostatic or impact-induced arc or spark likely to cause an explosive mixture to ignite.

2.8. PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations

The instructions supplied by the manufacturer with PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations must include, in particular, data intended for competent, trained persons who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the user.

The instructions must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user. Where PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the absence of the level of protection normally provided, the alarm must be designed and placed so that it can be perceived by the user in the foreseeable conditions of use.

2.9. PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user

Where PPE incorporates components which can be attached, adjusted or removed by the user for replacement purposes, such components must be designed and manufactured so that they can be easily attached, adjusted and removed without tools.

2.12. PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety

The identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety affixed to these types or classes of must preferably take the form of harmonized pictograms or ideograms and must rem ain perfectly legible throughout the foreseeableuseful life of the PPE. In addition, these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misinterpretation; in particular, where such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used.

If PPE (or a PPE component) is too small to allow all or part of the necessary marking to be affixed, the relevant information must be mentioned on the packing and in the manufacturer's notes.

3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO PARTICULAR RISKS

3.10.2. Protection against cutaneous and ocular contact

PPE intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or with harmful biological agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or permeation of such substances and mixtures and agents through the protective integument under the foreseeable conditions of use for which the PPE is intended.

To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure, as far as possible, complete leak-tightness, which will allow where necessary prolonged daily use or, failing this, limited leak-tightness necessitating a restriction of the period of wear.

Where, by virtue of their nature and the foreseeable conditions of their use, certain substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or harmful biological agents possess high penetrative power which limits the duration of the protection provided by the PPE in question, the latter must be subjected to standard tests with a view to their classification on the basis of their performance. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a marking indicating, in particular, the names or, in the absence of the names, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's instructions must also contain, in particular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foreseeable conditions of use.



Technical Assessment of EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 Standard and other Standards it refers to, Clauses Corresponding to the (EU) 2016/425 Directive

			-) 2016/425							
tot side.	C	onforming	to EN 149:	2001 + A1	:2009 Standa	ırd Requiren	nents		Hall Hall		
Article	Classification : Par										
	To	tal Inward Lea	akage: Classifi	cation - FFP2							
rticle	Packing: Particle	filtering half	masks are pa	ckaged to pro	tect them from	contamination	before use and	l with cardbo	ard boxes to pre		
.4	mechanical damage										
.4	Material: Material		ata filtaning bo	If mosks nose	ording to the cim	ulated wearing	treatment and te	mperature con	ditioning reports:		
	Material: Material	used in parti	cie intering na	ili masks, acco	ording to the sun	ala filtaring hal	f mack is design	ed to be used	suffered mecha		
Article	understood withsta	understood withstand handling and wear over the period for which the particle filtering half mask is designed to be used, suffered me failure of the facepiece or straps, any material from the filter media released by the air flow through the filter has not constitute a leased by the air flow through the filter has not constitute and the flow through the filter has not constitute a leased by the air flow through the filter has not constitute a leased by the air flow through the filter has not constitute and the flow through the filter has not constitute and the flow through the filter has not constitute and the flow through the flow throu									
7.5	failure of the facer	iece or straps	s, any material	from the filte	er media release	d by the air fle	w through the	miter has not	constitute a naza		
	nuisance for the we	arer.									
Article	Cleaning and Disi	Cartiana Dant	ala filtaring be	If mask is not	designed to be s	s re-usable					
7.6	Cleaning and Disi	ntection: Part	icle intering na	III IIIdSK IS IIOU	designed to be a	is re-usuote.					
	Practical Perform	ance :									
	Tractical Terroria						Requirements in	accordance v	vith EN		
	1	Assessed Elem	ents	Positive	Nega	ative		1:2009 and R			
	1.77	Caraltan Cu		2	()	117.2001				
		face piece fitt		2			sitive results sho	uld be obtaine	ed from the		
Irticle		harness com		2)		tests related to			
1.7		rity of fasteni ch clearness	iiga	2			implementation				
		of vision		2							
			hility	2			No im	perfections			
	6.Mat with s	erials compati	omity	2	(0					
	Conditioning : (A	R) As Receiv	ed original								
						1000					
Article	Finish of Parts: P	article filterin	g half masks,	which are like	ely to come into	contact with the	ne user, do not l	nave sharp edg	ges and do not co		
7.8	burrs.										
	T	lia mai									
	Total Inward Lea										
	Test	No.of	Condition	1.Walk	Head	Head	Speech	2. Walk	Average		
	Subject	sample		020000000000000000000000000000000000000	left /right	up /down		1.77	4,98		
	1	32	A.R	4,93	5,21	4,68	5,16	4,77	5,07		
	2	33	A.R	4,96	5,32	4,81	5,65	4,91	5,20		
	3	34	A.R	4,85	5,62	4,82	5,49	4,66	5,01		
	4	35	A.R	4,77	5,56		5,64	4,72	5,10		
	5	36	A,R	4,82	5,52	4,65 5,02	5,32	5,10	5,21		
	6	16	T.C.	5,11	5,41	5,26	5,46	5,15	5,33		
Article	7	17	T.C.	5,25	5,49	5,23	5,36	5,16	5,05		
7.9.1	8	18	T.C.	5,29	4,32		5,49	5,21	5,31		
	9	19	T.C.	5,34	5,22	5,30 5,19	5,46	5,26	5,31		
	10	20	T.C.	5,24	5,32	3,19	5,40	3,20	3,31		
	Alexander			5.06	5,30	4,97	5,45	4,97	5,16		
	Average			5,06	4,32	4,65	5,16	4,66	4,98		
	Min			5,34	5,62	5,30	5,51	5,26	5,33		
	Conditioning : (A	D \ As Dasai	ved original	3,34	3,02		(%) Leakage Va		1		
				na		Leonito I	, .,				
	(1	.c.) Temperat	ure conditioning		meet with FFP	? requirement					
			c 1:		meet with PPT	- requirement					
	Penetration of fil	ter material:	Sodium Chlori	ue resting							
				Sodium Chlo	ride Testing	Requirem	ents in accordance	ce with	Dagult		
	Condition	No.	100	95 L/min			9:2001 + A1:20		Result		
	(1.0)	Sam	pie	3,8	Control of the Contro						
	(A.R.)	23		3,76				Eilteri	ng half masks fulf		
	(A.R.)	24					EED1 < 20.0%		ements of the star		
	(A.R.)	25		3,9			FFP1 ≤ 20 %		N 149:2001 + A1:		
Article	(S.W.)	1		4,1			FFP2 ≤ 6 %		in 7.9.2 in range		
7.9.2	(S.W.)	2		4,1			1112 20 70	0	and second protect		
1.7.2	(S.W.)	3		4,2			FFP3 ≤ 1 %	IIISt	class		
	(M.S. T.C.)	7		4,4			1112 = 1 70		(FFP1, FFP2)		
	(M.S. T.C.)	8		4,7					, , , , , , , ,		
	(M.S. T.C.)	9	1.0	4,6	9			951/	$min = 1,6 \text{ dm}^3.\text{sn}^{-1}$		
	Conditioning: (N			• 400				73 L/I	1,0 4111 .311		
			ture Condition	ing							
		A.R.) As Rece									
		W Simulate									

(S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment



	Penetration of filte	lition	No. of	Paraffin Oil Te		uirements in accordance EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	R	esult	
			Sample	- Contract of the Contract of	(1.0)	21 5 10			
	3.4	(A.R.) 26 4,27			and the second s				
	(A	R.)	27	4,20				f masks fulfi	
	(A	.R.)	28	4,16		FFP1 ≤ 20 %	requiremen	ts of the stan	dard
	(S	.W.)	4	3,94			EN EN 149	:2001 + A1:	2009
rticle		W.)	5	3,88		FFP2 ≤ 6 %	given in 7.9	2.2 in range o	of the
9.2		.W.)	6	3,76			first and se	econd protect	tion
		. T.C.)	10	4,26		FFP3 ≤ 1 %		class	
	Contract Contract		11	4,27			(FF	P1, FFP2)	
		. T.C.)							
		. T.C.)	12	4,36					
	Conditioning : (M								
	(T.	C.) Temperat	ure Conditioning						
	(A	R.) As Recei	ved, original						
			d wearing treatme	ent					
	10.00					TO THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE			
nicle 10	Compatibility wit adverse effect on h			ce report, the likeli	hood of mask ma	nterials in contact with the	skin causin	g irritation or	rother
	Flammability:								
	Condition	No. of Sample		sual inspection	1	nents in accordance with I 49:2001 + A1:2009	EN	Result	
	(A.R.)	32		1,4		Filtering half mask		Passed	
ticle	(A.R.)	33		1,3		shall not burn or not	The second second		
11	(T.C.)	21		1,2		continue to burn for		ng half mask	s fulfill
		22				more than 5 s after		quirements of	fthe
	(T.C.)	22		1,1	re	moval from the flame		standard	
	Conditioning: (A								
	Carbon dioxide co		ture Conditioning inhalation air:	-	10 10 10				
			CHAPPE IN SHIPLE - WASHINGTON		An avarage			-	
		N. C	00	at a fact of a fact and a fact	An average	Dequirements in accor	dance with		
	Condition	No. of		the inhalation air	CO ₂ content of the inhalation	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009		Res	ult
		Sample	[%] by	volume		EN 149,2001 + A	1.2005		
rticle			0.01		air				sed
.12	(A.R.)	41	0,9					1 43.	seu
	(A.R.)	(A.R.) 42		0,83		CO2 content of the inl	alation air	Filtering h	alf mas
		3.2	0,92		0,89	shall not exceed an a	verage of	rage of fulfil	
	(A.R.)	43				1,0% by volur	ne requirements		
	(, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,								
	Continue (A	D \ A a Daga	ivad original					standard	
	Conditioning: (A			N	ata bassa basa wa	anastad for holding the p	anch of the	head harnes	e firmly
	100 1000	Practical Pe	erformance report	, No adverse effe	cts have been re	eported for nording the n	lask of the	nead names.	s illiniy
	Head harness: In position, for total i	nward leakag	e properties.						
Article 1.13 Article	position, for total i	nward leakag	e properties.	No adverse effect		or the field of vision featu	ires.		
.13	position, for total i	nward leakag	rformance report,	No adverse effects		or the field of vision featu	ires.		-
.13	position, for total i	nward leakag	rformance report,		s were reported f		ires.		
.13	position, for total i	nward leakag	rformance report,		s were reported f			nents in	Result
.13	position, for total i	nward leakag n Practical Pe unce: Inhalati	rformance report,	Requ	s were reported to the state of	ance (mbar)	Requirer		Result
13	position, for total i	nward leakag Practical Pe Ince: Inhalati No. of	rformance report,	Requ accords	Inhalation Resist	ance (mbar) Flow Rate	Requirer	ice with	Result
13	position, for total i	nward leakag n Practical Pe unce: Inhalati	rformance report,	Requ accords	s were reported to the state of	ance (mbar)	Requirer accordar EN 149:	2001 +	Result
13	position, for total i	nward leakag n Practical Pe unce: Inhalati No. of Sample	rformance report, on Flow Rate 30 L/min	Requ accords	Inhalation Resist	ance (mbar) Flow Rate 95 L/min	Requirer	2001 +	Result
13	position, for total i Field of vision : In Breathing Resista Condition (A.R.)	nward leakagen Practical Periods Inhalati	rformance report, on Flow Rate 30 L/min	Requ accords	Inhalation Resist	Flow Rate 95 L/min	Requirer accordar EN 149:	2001 +	Result
13 rticle 14	position, for total i	No. of Sample	rformance report, on Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4	Requ accord: 149:200	Inhalation Resist	Flow Rate 95 L/min 1,5 1,3	Requirer accordar EN 149:	2001 + 2009	Result
13 rticle 14	position, for total i	No. of Sample	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5	Requ accord: 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in the with EN 01 + A1:2009	Flow Rate 95 L/min 1,5 1,3 1,6	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	2001 + 2009	Result
13	position, for total i	No. of Sample	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,5	Requ accords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN 01 + A1:2009	ance (mbar) Flow Rate 95 L/min 1,5 1,3 1,6 1,4	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	example 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1	
13 rticle 14	position, for total i	No. of Sample 29 30 31 1 2	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,5 0,6	Requ accords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in the with EN 01 + A1:2009	ance (mbar) Flow Rate 95 L/min 1,5 1,3 1,6 1,4 1,5	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	example 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1	
113 rticle 114	position, for total i	No. of Sample	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,5	Requiaccords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN $21 \le 0.6$ $22 \le 0.7$	In the second se	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	see with 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1 ≤ 2,4	
13 rticle 14	position, for total i	No. of Sample 29 30 31 1 2 3	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,6 0,6 0,6	Requiaccords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN 01 + A1:2009	ance (mbar) Flow Rate 95 L/min 1,5 1,3 1,6 1,4 1,5	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	example 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1	
13 rticle 14	position, for total i Field of vision : In Breathing Resista Condition (A.R.) (A.R.) (A.R.) (S.W.) (S.W.) (S.W.) (T.C.)	No. of Sample 29 30 31 1 2 3 13	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,6 0,5 0,5	Requiaccords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN $21 \le 0.6$ $22 \le 0.7$	In the second se	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	ce with 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1 ≤ 2,4	
13 rticle 14	position, for total i	No. of Sample 29 30 31 1 2 3 13	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,6 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5	Requiaccords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN $21 \le 0.6$ $22 \le 0.7$	In the second se	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	ce with 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1 ≤ 2,4	
13 Hicle 14	position, for total i Field of vision: In Breathing Resista Condition (A.R.) (A.R.) (A.R.) (S.W.) (S.W.) (S.W.) (T.C.)	No. of Sample 29 30 31 1 2 3 13 14	Flow Rate 30 L/min 0,5 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,6 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5 0,5	Requiaccords 149:200	Inhalation Resistivements in since with EN $21 \le 0.6$ $22 \le 0.7$	In the second se	Requirer accordar EN 149: A1:2	ce with 2001 + 0009 ≤ 2,1 ≤ 2,4	Result





Breathing Resistance: Exhalation Result Requirements in accordance with EN No. of Flow Rate The dummy head position Condition Sample 160 L/min 149:2001 + A1:2009 2,2 Facing directly 2,1 2,1 2,3 2,0 Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards FFP1 ≤ 3 (A.R.) 29 Article Lying on the left side 7.16 Passed FFP2≤3 Lying on the right side Facing directly 2,0 FFP3 ≤ 3 Facing vertically upwards
Facing vertically downwards 2,0 30 2,1 (A.R) Lying on the left side 2,0 Lying on the right side Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original Breathing Resistance : Exhalation **Exhalation Resistanc** Requirements in Result No. of Condition The dummy head position Flow Rate accordance with EN Sample 160 L/min 149:2001 + A1:2009 2,2 Facing directly Facing vertically upwards
Facing vertically downwards
Lying on the left side 2,1 1,9 31 FFP1 ≤ 3 (A.R.) Article 2,1 Passed 7.16 Lying on the right side FFP2 ≤ 3 2,2 2,2 2,0 2,3

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

(S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

Facing directly

Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards

Lying on the left side Lying on the right side

Breathing Resistance : Exhalation

(S.W)

Article 7.16

Article 7.16

			ALTER AND SHOW	Exhalation Resistance		
Condition No. of Sample	The dummy head position	Flow Rate 160 L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Result		
		Facing directly	2.0			
		Facing vertically upwards	2,3			
(S.W.)	2	Facing vertically downwards	2,0 2,0	$FFP1 \leq 3$	Percel	
		Lying on the left side				
		Lying on the right side	2,2	$FFP2 \leq 3$	Passed	
		Facing directly	2,1		N/	
		Facing vertically upwards	2,3	$FFP3 \leq 3$		
(S.W)	3	Facing vertically downwards	2,0			
		Lying on the left side	2,1			
		Lying on the right side	2,1			

Conditioning: (S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

Breathing Resistance : Exhalation

			Exhalation Resistance				
Condition No. of Sample	The dummy head position	Flow Rate 160 L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Result			
		Facing directly	2,0				
		Facing vertically upwards	2.4				
(T.C.)	13	Facing vertically downwards	2.4	FFP1 ≤ 3	Description		
		Lying on the left side	2,2				
		Lying on the right side	2.3	$FFP2 \leq 3$	Passed		
		Facing directly	2,1				
		Facing vertically upwards	2.2	$FFP3 \leq 3$			
(T.C.)	14	Facing vertically downwards	2.1				
		Lying on the left side	2,2				
		Lying on the right side	2,1				

FFP3 ≤ 3



	Breathing Resista	nce : Exnaratio	<u>n</u>	Exhalation Resistance						
	Condition No. of Sample		The dimmy head position		Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Result				
Article			Facing directly	2,0	FFP1 ≤ 3					
7.16			Facing vertically upwards	2,1	FFP2 ≤ 3	Passed				
	(T.C.)	15	Facing vertically downwards	1,9	1112 23					
	1		Lying on the left side	2,0	FFP3 ≤ 3					
			Lying on the right side	2.0						
	Conditioning : (T	Conditioning: (T.C.) Temperature Conditioning								
Article 7.17.2 Article 7.17.3			ing test is optional test. For re-usable devi							
Article 7.18	Demountable Pa	rts: There are n	o demountable parts on the product.							
Article 9	Marking – Packa	nging: Necessar	y markings are available on the prod	uct and its packag	ing.					
Article	Information to b	e supplied by t	he manufacturer: In each of the sm controls, warning and usage limitation	nallest commercia	lly available packaging of the producations of symbols / pictograms are	ect, implementation				

PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY
Mert TÜKENMEZ PPE Expert	Suat KAÇMAZ General Manager

