

Respirator N95/FFP2 without valve

Art. Nr.: A10831.0

Certification: EN 149:2001+A1:2009

Respirators have been developed to relieve the wearer by reducing airborne articles. They are designed seal on the face, and can be used for most applications against airborne particles not containing oil particles.



What is the difference between approvals for respirators in different countries? (N95 vs. FFP2 vs. KN95)

Most legal standards for filtering masks have similar but not identical test methods and protection classes. The term filter effectiveness is most commonly used to determine the protection class of a respirator. This means the ability of a respirator to filter a certain particle in a controlled laboratory test. Due to similar standard requirements, the following protection classes for respirators from different countries and regions all have a filter effectiveness of approximately 94–95%. They are also designed to seal the face and can be considered functionally comparable for most applications against non-oil-containing airborne particles.

- China – KN95, KP95
- Europe – FFP2
- US NIOSH – N95, R95, P95

How long can a respirator be worn?

For longer periods of wear (over 30 minutes a day), occupational medical check-ups are suggested. Wearing time limits according to most guidelines for filtering mask without outlet valve are 120 min wearing time / 30 min break.

It is recommended to change the masks every day. However, given the lack of available masks during the COVID-19 crisis, it is permissible for one person to use the same mask for two or three days. Please make sure that masks are not shared by different people!

Surgical Masks

Art. Nr.: A10832.0

Certification: EN 14683:2019

Surgical masks have the primary goal of preventing the spread of microorganisms (e.g. bacteria and viruses) through the mask wearer into the environment. Surgical masks are not necessarily designed to ensure a tight fit between the face and mask. This can cause air to escape around the edges of the mask.



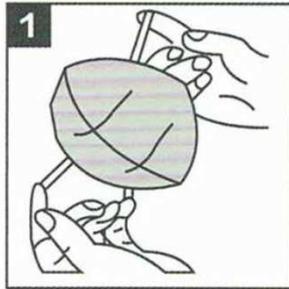
Surgical masks and their area of application:

Many surgical masks are water-tight and therefore effective against splashes of blood or other bodily fluids. Surgical masks are mainly used in primary medical care, outpatient treatment, hospital care and nursing and are not a medical device. Proper surgical masks will satisfy the requirements of DIN EN 14683.

What is the value of an operating mask?

The use of surgical masks protects third parties against (potentially infectious) droplets of saliva / mucus that may be released from the practitioner through the mouth or nose. Surgical masks also protect the wearer's mouth and nose from touching contaminated hands.

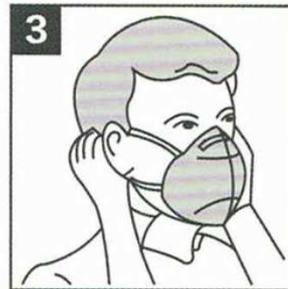
Instruction for use of ADENSYS masks



Align the mask so that the nose clip is on top.



Hold the mask on your face and against your chin.



Pull the straps on both sides and hang them on your ears. Adjust until it feels comfortable.



Place two fingers from each hand in the middle of the metal nose clip and press down on both sides until the nose clip is pressed into the shape of your nose.

Further Information

- Product composition: This product is laminated from thin layers of fabric
- Date of manufacture: see packaging
- Shelf life of the product: 3 years after manufacture
- Storage: Store in a ventilated place, in a safe environment (clean air), away from direct sunlight and in an air-conditioned area



These products are disposable and not sterile packaged.



FFP2/N95 Masks (A10831.0)

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