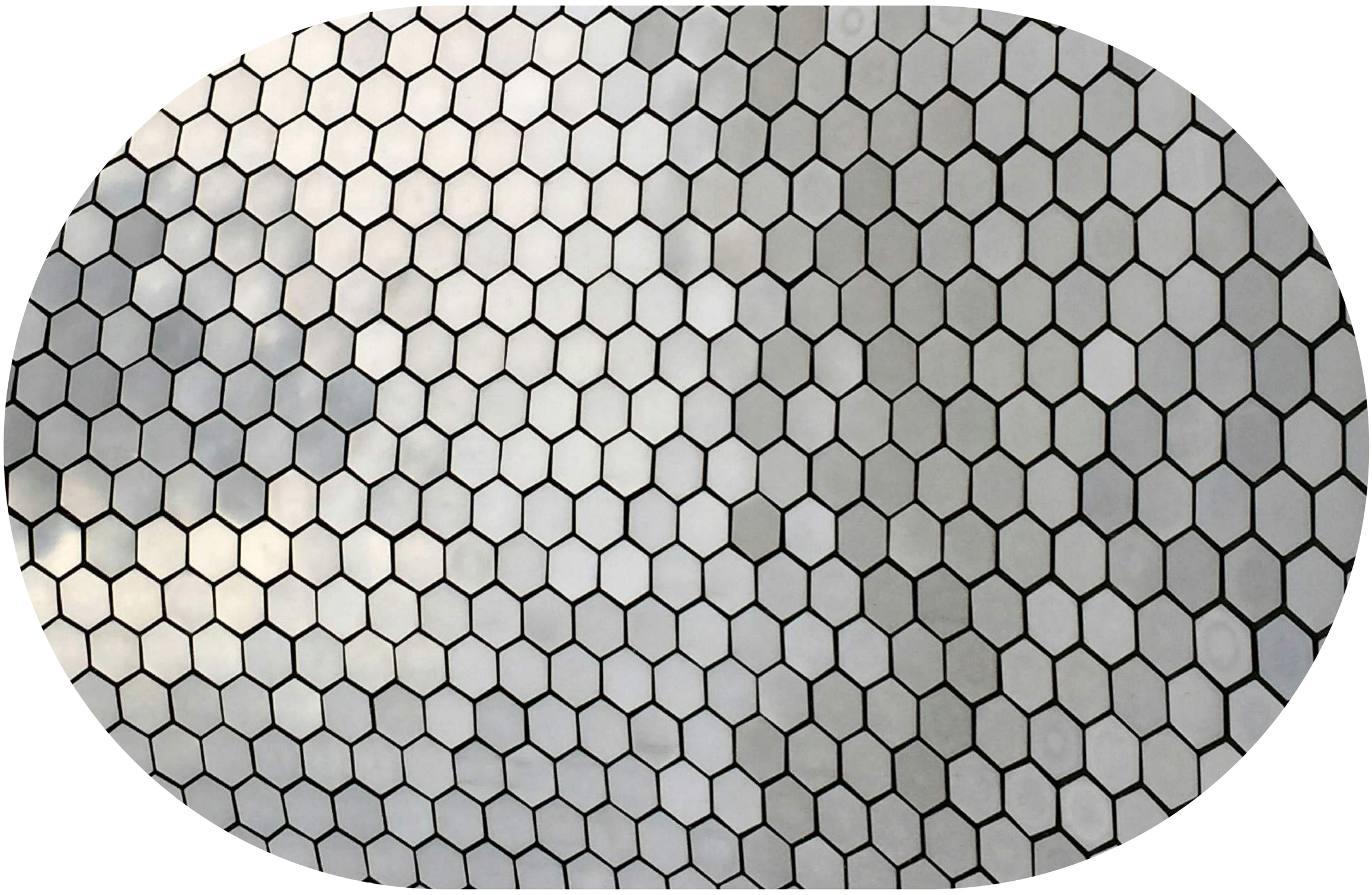
AIRSHIELD

breathing the future

The **AIR SHIELD** technology is a new **filtering system**, consisting of an antiviral, **bactericidal** and **anti-pollution**.



Indoor air management is essential to **prevent infection** by **viruses** and **bacteria** and the **removal** of **polluting gases** from outside.

In offices, hotels, public and private places, they must be effective and equipped with **advanced air treatment** technologies.

0.0 FABRIC TREATMENT

• **Coating AZM:** The air contact surface is treated with an innovate technology; the AZM coating allows the direct transfer of molecules towards the fabric, without environmental impact.

• **Positive Ion Plasma:** The process generates a positive Ion Plasma that, when accelerated, forces the antiviral atoms to transfer to the surface of the tissue.

The treatment gives the tissue virucidal characteristics such as to obtain an international certification virus abatement by up to 99,87% (ISO 18184:2019)

99,87%

VIRUS ABATEMENT

1.0 WHY CHOOSE AIR SHIELD

Can be combined with any filtration, simply by replacing or matching the inside of started filters with **Air Shield Technology**

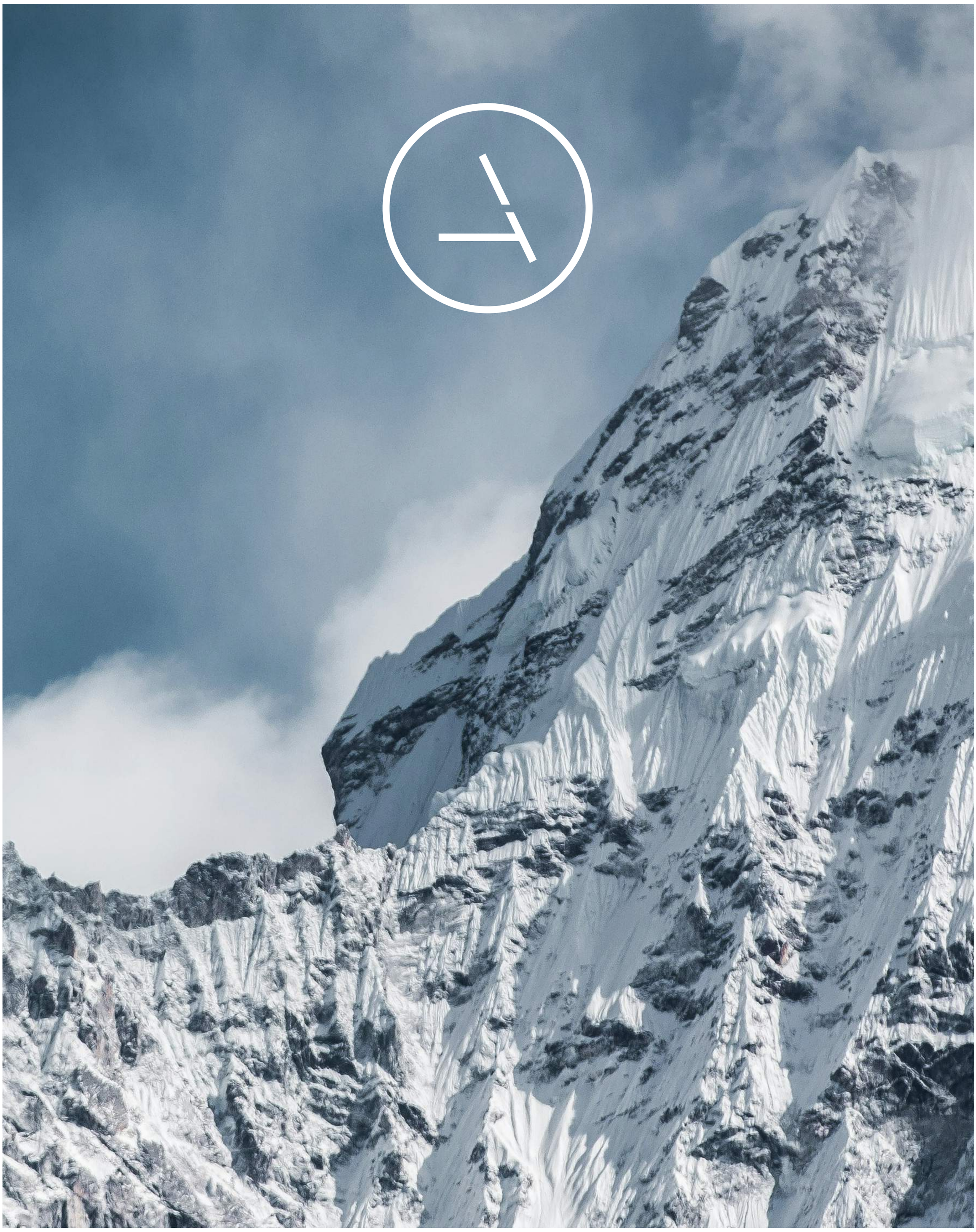
Reduces viruses on the surface treated by the AZM coating **within minutes after contamination**

The use of **Air Shield Technology** allows the elimination of viruses, bacteria and of most air pollutants that are very harmful to human health

The achievement of this technology is done in a completely sustainable and sustainable way. Green in line with international standards that promote the recyclability of the products used

STANDARD FILTER WITH INSIDE POLYPROPYLENE

FILTER WITH AIR SHIELD TECHNOLOGY



TEST REPORT

Sample description:

Air Shield panel, 12x12 cm.

Exposition time:

15 gg/days. **SAMPLE A - AIR SHIELD - SAMPLE B - polypropylene filter.**

TEST RESULTS

TEST RESULTS / HOTEL LOCATION

TEST	U.M	AIR SHIELD Sample A VALUE	POLYPROPYLENE FILTER TRADITIONAL Sample B VALUE
Chlorides	µg/cmq	3,3	< 0,2
Nitrites (NO2)	µg/cmq	< 0,2	< 0,2
Nitrates (NO3)	µg/cmq	0,6	< 0,2
Sulphates	µg/cmq	11,9	< 0,2
Formaldehyde	µg/cmq	0,67	< 0,05
Volatile organic compounds (VOC):			
Benzene	µg/cmq	0,07	< 0,2
Styrene	µg/cmq	0,58	< 0,2
Acetone	µg/cmq	1,03	< 0,03
Isopropylbenzene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,2
Toluene	µg/cmq	1,70	< 0,2
Ethylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,42	< 0,2
n-Butylbenzene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,2
m,p-Xylene	µg/cmq	1,54	< 0,2
o-Xylene	µg/cmq	0,70	< 0,2
n-Propylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,11	< 0,2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,32	< 0,2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,70	< 0,2
Dipentene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,2
4-Isopropyltoluene	µg/cmq	0,57	< 0,2
2-Chlorotoluene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,2

TEST RESULTS / OFFICE LOCATION

TEST	U.M	AIR SHIELD Sample A	POLYPROPYLENE FILTER TRADITIONAL Sample B
Chlorides	µg/cmq	16,5	1,2
Nitrites (NO2)	µg/cmq	< 0,2	< 0,2
Nitrates (NO3)	µg/cmq	50,9	4,4
Sulphates	µg/cmq	31,2	1,4
Volatile organic compounds (VOC):			
Benzene	µg/cmq	0,14	< 0,2
Styrene	µg/cmq	0,46	< 0,02
Acetone	µg/cmq	1,34	< 0,02
Isopropylbenzene	µg/cmq	1,15	< 0,02
Toluene	µg/cmq	3,99	< 0,02
Ethylbenzene	µg/cmq	1,81	< 0,02
n-Butylbenzene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,02
m,p-Xylene	µg/cmq	3,63	< 0,02
o-Xylene	µg/cmq	0,81	< 0,02
n-Propylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,21	< 0,02
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	µg/cmq	0,30	< 0,02
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	µg/cmq	1,44	< 0,02
Dipentene	µg/cmq	20,56	< 0,02
4-Isopropyltoluene	µg/cmq	0,42	< 0,02
2-Chlorotoluene	µg/cmq	< 0,02	< 0,02

All the pollutants removed are precursors to fine particulate matter. - AIR SHIELD by breaking down micro pollutants also dramatically reduces PM10/PM2.5

POLLUTION AND EFFECTS ON PEOPLE

INQUINANTE	CLASSIFICATION AIRC	WHERE IT IS FOUND	WHAT CAUSES VVPOLLUTION
FORMALDEIDE (CH2O)	1	Upholstery, carpeting, curtains, fittings, resins and etc.	Exposure to formaldehyde can cause irritation of the upper expiratory pathways, cough, rash and may be associated with the development of professional pathologies, such as nasopharynx cancer.
BENZENE (C2H2)	1	Paints, glue, solvents, cigarette smoke, gasoline, etc.	Causes toxicity to the system hematopoietic, with anemia aplastic and damage above all to white blood cells, a cancer gene for humans.
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNSD (COV)	1,3	Cleaning products, building materials, furnishings, cosmetics, deodorants, insecticides, heating devices, cigarette smoke, printers and photocopiers, glues, paints, adhesives, etc.	Their inhalation can cause from a simple irritation to the eyes nose, throat to more serious ailments such as migraines coordination, nausea, and damage to the liver, kidneys and nervous system central.
POLYCYCLIC HYDROCARBONS (IPA)	2	Combustion sources, such as boilers kerosene, wood-burning fireplaces and cigarettes smoke.	Lung cancers, tumors skin contact
NITROGEN OXIDES (NOX)	2A	Power plants, plants industrial vehicles, on-road vehicles and finally µpro/ccessof domestic combustion.	Eye, nasal or throat irritation and cough. Changes in function respiratory diseases can be used in sensitive individuals.
SULPHUR OXIDES (SOX)	2A	Exhaust fumes from vehicles, stoves, smoke.	Expiratory problems, lung damage, bronchoconstriction, dysponea in asthmatics, eye irritation.
OZONE (OX)	-	Fumes from cooking food, industrial plants, combustion, photocopiers, etc.	It can cause chest pain, burning eyes and irritation of the mocous membrane followed by magrain.

breathing the future