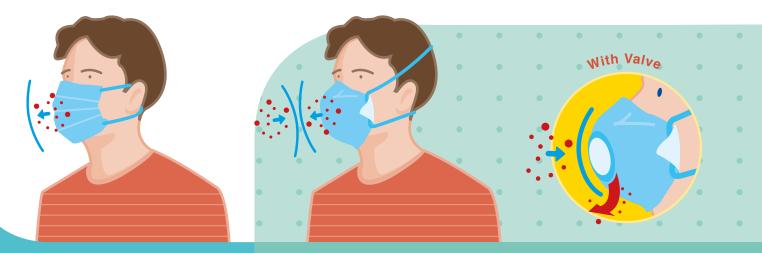
What is the difference between a surgical mask and an FFP Mask?



Surgical Mask

Primarily protects the environment of the wearer against exhaled droplets Medical device, tested according to EN 14683

FFP Masks

Primarily protects the wearer from particles such as dust and aerosols. Industrial safety products, tested according to EN 149

Without exhalation valve: also protects the wearer's surroundings. With exhalation valve: protects only the wearer himself/herself.

Types of FFP Masks

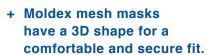
Foldable masks

- + Folded to save space
- Unfolding and correct adjustment can be complicated and lead to application errors

Mesh Masks

+ easy handling

+ in many cases more resistant to deformation than folding masks





Fit of FFP masks

FFP masks must fit tightly to reduce the risk of unfiltered air penetrating the face seal and therefore reaching the wearer. Moldex FFP masks do not require a metal nose clip. Thanks to the flexible ActivForm® 3D design they automatically adapt to the shapes and move-

ments of the wearer's face.

For many models, a metal nose clip has to be adjusted and regularly checked to ensure that it is still correctly positioned and therefore maintaining a secure fit.

Duramesh® structure Meltblown filter fleece Spunbond fabric

FFP mask structure

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FFP masks consist mainly of particle filtering meltblown fleece and supporting spunbond fabric.

Moldex FFP masks also have a protective shell made of Duramesh® material. This ensures a comfortable, secure fit, even after long periods of use. Other elements such as straps or valves are also included. Moldex manufactures almost all parts in-house.

Particulate filters

The Meltblown filter works like a sieve filtering out larger particles. The **electrostatically charged fabric** made of the finest fibres, filters out much smaller particles, even ones that are smaller than a thousandth of a millimetre.

Moldex manufactures all particle filters in-house in Germany. They have low breathing resistances for long-lasting easy breathing.



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FFP mask protection levels

FFP 1

FFP 2

of all particles are filtered

FFP2 masks protect against

from the air.

of all particles are filtered from the air.

FFP1 masks protect against non-hazardous dusts at concentrations of up to 4 times the workplace exposure limit.





FFP 3

99%

of all particles are filtered from the air.

FFP3 masks protect against harmful, carcinogenic and radioactive particles as well as against airborne biological agents of risk group 2+3 at pollutant concentrations up to 20 times the workplace exposure limit.



Coronavirus

UK Government and NHS leaders publish new guidance about PPE for NHS teams who are likely to come into contact with patients with COVID-19. This guidance states "WHO recommends the use of FFP2 masks but the UK has gone further and recommends the use of FFP3 masks."¹

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CE mark

FFP masks must meet the requirements of EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 and be certified according to EU Regulation (EU)2016/425. KN95 and N95 are not approved protection levels in Europe!



Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/ new-personal-protective-equipment-ppeguidance-for-nhs-teams





The valve on an FFP mask is an additional comfort feature. It opens when you breathe out and remains tightly closed when you breathe in. This way, warm and humid exhaled air is expelled from the mask. This ensures a more pleasant climate inside the FFP mask and exhalation is easier.

- + Pleasant climate in the FFP mask.
- + Easier exhalation.
- No protection for the environment.

The patented valves of Moldex FFP masks open even with relatively light exhalation.

Reuse FFP masks

FFP masks marked "R" for "reusable" can be reused beyond the duration of a working shift *



For FFP masks marked "NR" for "non reusable", use is limited to the duration of one working shift.

All Moldex FFP masks marked "R" have a face seal that can be cleaned and disinfected and AirWave® Longlife pleated filter for low breathing resistance and extra high absorption capacity.

* Usage time is subject to concentrations and breathing resistance, the respirator should be disposed of and replaced if breathing resistance becomes excessive. Please note that when handling airborne biological agents (e.g. Coronavirus), these FFP masks may only be used once or for a maximum of one working shift.

This information is not binding and does not replace personal advice or a risk assessment.

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