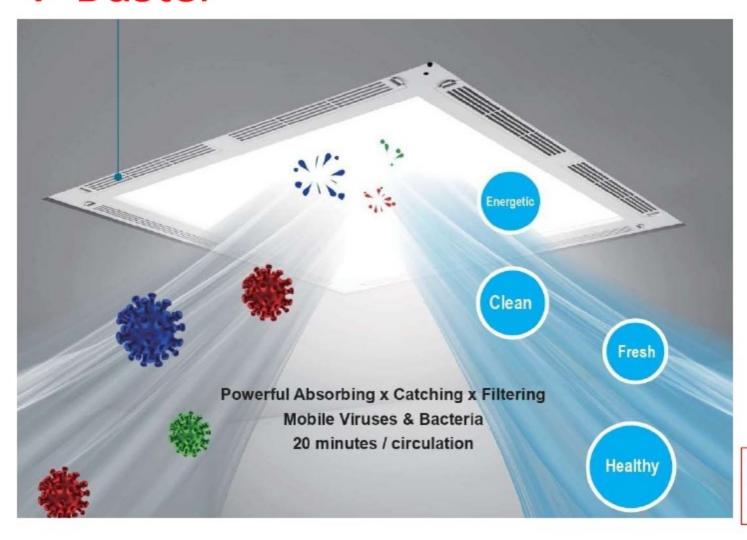


How It Works?

V-Buster



Catching

Filtering

Absorbing Decomposing

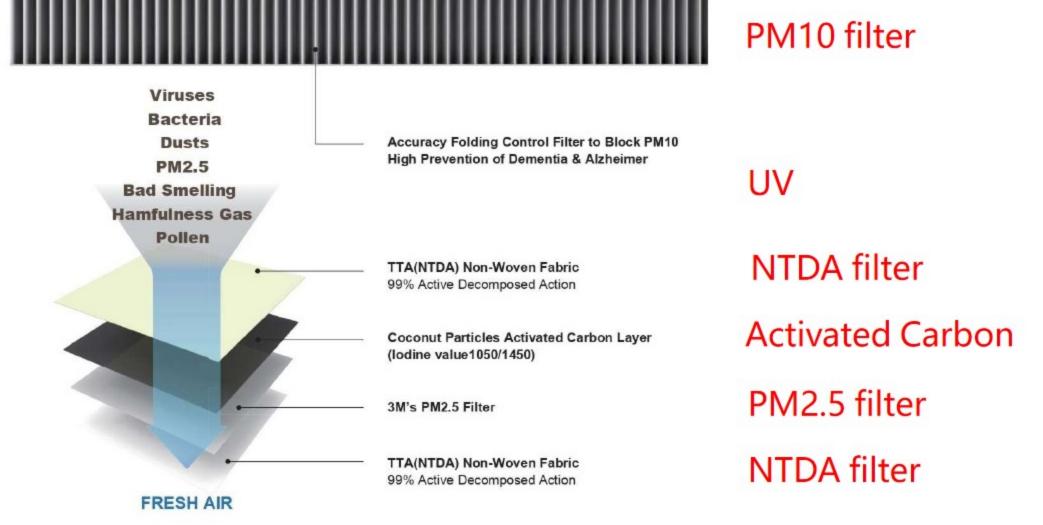
Harmless by-products CO₂ & H₂0

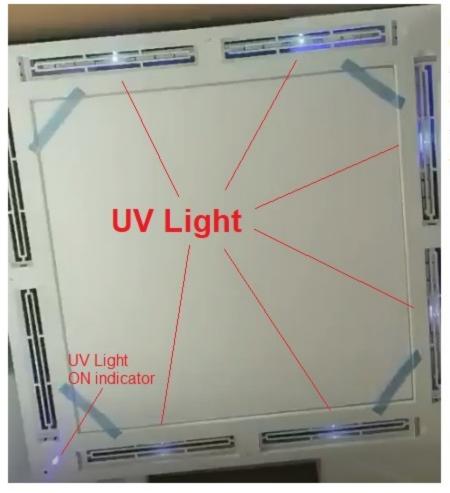


Air Purification – 4 Combined Technologies

- *HEPA Standard Filters
- *Activated Carbon Technology
- *TTA / NTDA *Pattented* Technology
- *UV Technology

Filters inside V-Buster





Photocatalyst must be exposed to ultraviolet light to function.

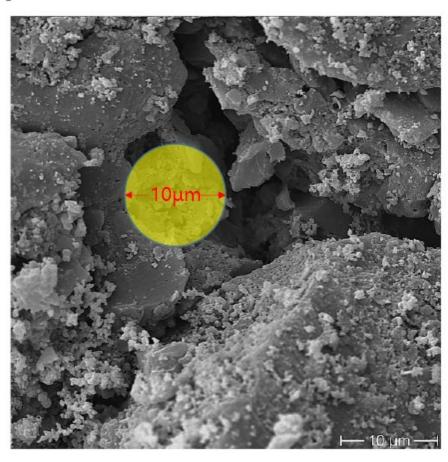
The choice of UV lamp should be 254nm or 365nm.

The V buster use the UVA - long wave

Air Purification

*Activated Carbon Technology

- Many molecular sized pores
- Capture VOCs, gases, tobacco smoke and odors etc.
- Not for dust and pollen etc.
- Not for bateria and viruses etc.
- Low efficiency

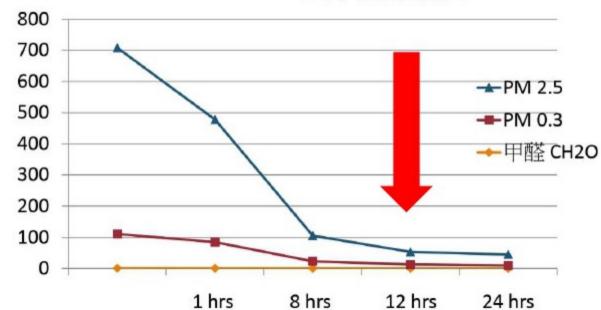


V-Buster

Simulation at factory for 24 hours









82.4% 90.9-95.5% 94.1-96.5%

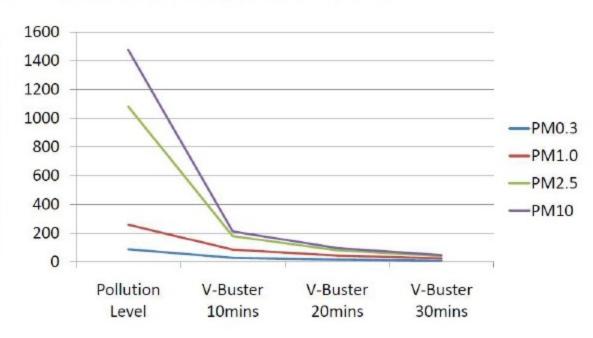
V-Buster

PM Level Testing as per SGS Testing Lab

30 Minutes After V-Buster is Running (Full Mode)
The Pollution Level has Dropped Significantly Again

Starting V-Buster	Before	10mins After	20mins After	30mins After
PM 0.3	86	27	14	7
PM 1.0	259	84	43	23
PM 2.5	1083	179	79	39
PM 10	1477	212	95	46

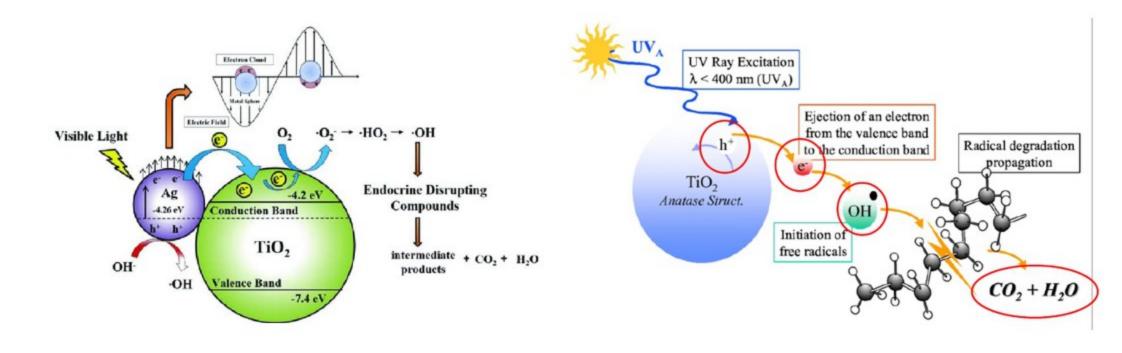
The Data Shows that V-Buster can Efficiently Blocks PM03-PM10



NTDA

Nano Titanium Dioxide doped with Ag+ (Patented)

*NTDA Photocatalysis



LAB TESTs

MICROBAC"

MicroBioTest Division

FINAL REPORT

VIRUCIDAL SUSPENSION EFFICACY TEST Influenza A Virus (H1N1)

TEST AGENT Nanocomposite Material

> Author Zheng Chen, M.S.

Performing Laboratory
MicroBioTest
Division of Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

105 Carpenter Drive Sterling, Virginia 20164

<u>Laboratory Project Identification Number</u> 852-101

Sponsor

JM Material Technology Inc

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Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Page 1 of 9

MicroBioTest, Division of Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

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FINAL REPORT: VIRUCIDAL SUSPENSION EFFICACY TEST – Influenza A Virus (H1N1)
Project No. 852-101

Page 9 of 9

RESULTS (continued)

Table 2
Neutralizer Effectiveness/Viral Interference and Cytotoxicity Controls

Dilution of the Neutralized Sample	Neutralizer Effectiveness/Viral Interference Control (with UV-A) *	Cytotoxicity with Control (with UV-A) ^a
10^-1	virus detected in 4 out of 4 wells	no cytotoxicity observed
10^-2	virus detected in 4 out of 4 wells	no cytotoxicity observed
10^-3	virus detected in 4 out of 4 wells	no cytotoxicity observed

^{*} Sample was processed by Sephacryl column,

Table 3 Reduction Factor

Test Agent	Contact Time	Initial Viral Load (Log ₁₀ TCID ₁₀)	Output Viral Load (Log ₁₀ TCID ₁₀)	Log ₁₀ Reduction	Percent Reduction (%)
Nanocomposite Material	20 minutes	5.78	s 1.61	≥ 4,17	≥ 99,99

CONCLUSIONS

MicroBioTest personnel performed the inactivation procedure using Influenza A Virus (H1N1) (A/California/04/09) to spike the test agent solution. Samples were taken and titrated by 50% tissue culture infectious dose (TCID₅₀) endpoint assay using MDCK cells.

Table 3 reports the individual Log₁₀ virus reduction factor for the test article treatment procedure. All of the controls met the criteria for a valid test. These conclusions were based on observed data.

LAB TESTs

Lab	Bacterium / Virus	Results (Inhibitation)
Hospital / Lab in U.S.A	Influenza A virus H1N1 A型流感病毒	98.74% >99.99% Reduction
Hospital	Enterovirus 腸病毒	99.68%
Hospital	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 結核菌	80.8%
Hospital	Respiratory syncytial viruses 呼吸道融合病毒	90.00%
Independ ent Lab	Streptococcus pneumoniae 肺炎鏈球菌	99.88%



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Cathes General Hospital
No 285, Jan. A. Ren di Road,
Separ 16531, Novem, A.D.C.
Ter. 65 (2768)(2)

Test results

Influenza A virus (H1N1)

Group	Viral load (Log ₁₀ TCID ₅₀)		
- 3	1"	2 nd	3 rd
Virus strains	4.0	5.7	5.7
Virus strains +JM	2.5	3.2	4.0
Cell strains	None	None	None
Cell strains +JM	None	None	None

Calculation of viral inhibitory efficacy:

Substituting the mean of the three test results obtained the following results:

Influenza virus inhibition percentage = [1-10^ (- (5.1-3.2))] x 100 = 98.74

Conclusion

The experiment results show that a 0.625% concentration of the JM nanomaterials inhibit cellular infection of influenza A virus. The percentage of viral inhibition was 98.74%.



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Test Results

Enterovirus

Group	Viral load (Log ₁₀ TCID ₅₀)		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Virus strains	6.7	7.5	6.7
Virus strains+JM	4.5	4.3	4.7
Cell strains	None	None	None

Calculation of viral inhibitory efficacy:

Substituting the mean of the three test results obtained the following results: Enterovirus inhibition percentage = $[1-10^{\circ}(-(7.0-4.5))] \times 100 = 99.68$

Conclusion

The experiment results show that a 0.625% concentration of the JM nanomaterials inhibit cellular infection of enterovirus. The percentage of viral inhibition was 99.68%.



ESCHARTS

TRATEGORY ESCHERIS

Califay Cervarial Hoppi
No. 200, Sec. A. Spr. A. No.
No. 400, Text. A. Spr. A. No.
No. 400, Text. A. Spr. A. No.
No. 400, Text. California

No. 400, Text

Test Results

Respiratory Syncytial Virus

	Viral lead (LogoTCIDse)		
Group			
	14	2 nd	3**
Virus strains	3.0	4.5	4.7
Virus strains + JM	2.5	4.0	3.7
Cell strains	None	None	None
Cell strains + JM	None	None	None

Calculation of viral inhibitory efficacy:

Substituting the values of the third test into the formula obtained the following results:

Respiratory syncytial virus inhibition percentage

= [1 - 10^ (- (4.7 - 3.7)] × 100 = 90.00

Conclusion

The experiment results show that a 0.625% concentration of the JM nanomaterials inhibit cellular infection of respiratory syncytial viruses. The percentage of viral inhibition was 90.00%.



Control of Control of

Conclusion

The experiment results show that the JM nanomaterial is able to inhibit tuberculosis when the Alycobacterium noberculosis is diluted 10'-fold. The percentage of Alycobacterium inherculosis inhibition was 80.8%.

LAB TESTs ... cont'd

Lab	Bacterium / Virus	Results (Inhibitation)
Independent Lab	Staphy lococcus aureus 金黃色葡萄菌	99.71%
Independent Lab	Escherichia coli BCRC 11634 大腸桿菌	99.52%
Independent Lab	Legionella pneumophila 退伍軍人桿菌	99.92%











財團法人 食品工業發展研究所

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委託試驗報告 TEST REPORT

委託者: Applicant	京程科技股份有限公司	報告書號碼:2014CT050 Report No.
取 様 者: 京程科技股份有限公司 Sampler		收件日期: 2014/02/25 Date Received
物品名稱: Name of Articl	奈米斯型複合材料(散裝) c	簽發日期: 2014/03/11 Date Issued
	試 驗 項 目 (Items)	结果 (Results)
抗菌試驗		依據「TN-050 奈米銀抗菌衛生陶瓷器驗證規 範」之評估標準,奈米新型複合材料(數聚)樣 品對金黃色葡萄球菌(Staphylococcus aureus BCRC 10451)之抗菌率為 99,71%,樣品對大腸 桿菌(Escherichia coli BCRC 11634)抗菌率

Authorized Representative :

A 99.52% ·

以下空白

试验内容,详如附件。





1. 本分析结果,僅對委託者所送樣品負責。

The results in this report are valid only to the sample sent by the applicant.

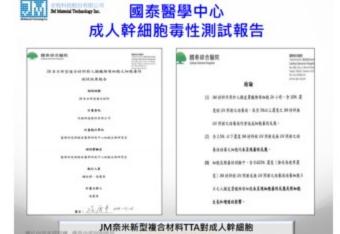
2. 委託者所送樣品是否適用於人體(接觸、吸入、食用等),非本試驗之範圍。

Whether the sample sent by the applicant can be applied to human in any way (contact, inhalation, ingestion, etc.) is beyond the scope of this test.

3. 本報告所載事項,僅做參考資料,若貴公司/單位擬做為廣告、公證或商業推銷用途,應經本所同意。 This report is for reference only, if it is used for advertisement, sales promotion, or notarial use, please consult FIRDI first.

T-CS-011

More Lab Tests









國泰醫學中心 新生兒幹細胞毒性測試報告





MARK SAN

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