

Why Tevel's MX Galaxy Q-AIR air quality monitoring system?

The MX Galaxy system is a comprehensive system for automatic monitoring and control of physical air parameters (temperature, humidity, CO₂ ...), which, through sensors, enables the detection of deviations of measured physical quantities from the permissible values. It consists of several devices that can be connected into an integrated system.

- Enables monitoring of indoor and outdoor air quality
- Compares measured and recommended values
- Creating a healthy living and working environment by implementing measures
- Measurement results help in obtaining additional funds from the local government or the owner
- Increases awareness of the importance of air quality
- Rich experience and user support
- Made in Slovenia

MX Galaxy Q-AIR system consists of:

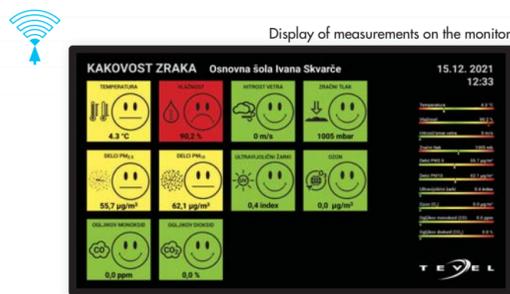
- Outdoor measuring unit
- Indoor measuring unit with a signal light
- Indoor control unit for automatic ventilation control
- Local display of the external unit; color change according to the permissible values of individual measured parameters and recording of the history of individual measurements

Wi-Fi network is used for connectivity and data transfer.

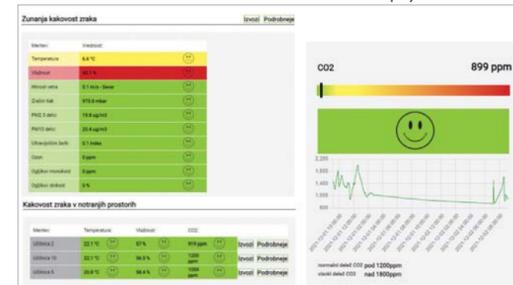


Measured outdoor parameters

- Temperature (°C)
- Humidity (%)
- Wind speed/direction
- Air pressure
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- PM2.5 particles
- PM10 particles
- UV radiation
- Ozone



Tevel weather station interface - online display of measurements



Measured indoor parameters

- Temperature (°C)
- Relative humidity (%)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

OUR QUALITY – YOUR SAFETY



TEVEL, d. o. o.
Borovniško naselje 7
1412 Kisovec
Slovenia

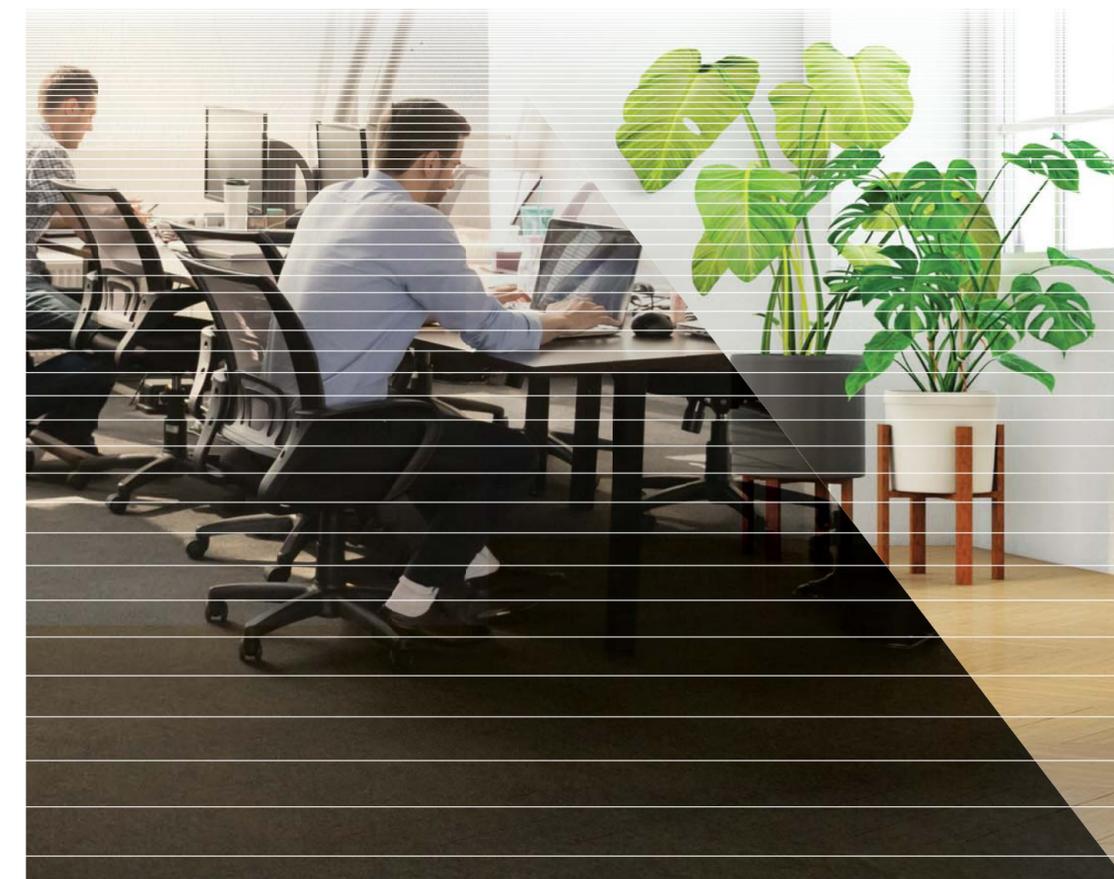
Telefon +386 3 5672050
Telefaks +386 3 5671119
E-naslov info@tevel.si

www.tevel.si



GALAXY

MX GALAXY Q-AIR Air quality monitoring system



DISPLAY OF MONITORING SYSTEM



IMPROVED AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH WITH MX GALAXY Q-AIR

This system is recommended in indoor environments where people spend the majority of their time. The end user can be an institution or an individual.

Offices

Public institutions

Shopping centers

Schools

Kindergartens

Homes

Why monitor indoor air quality**

- A modern lifestyle, due to which a person spends up to 90% of his time in closed indoor spaces (e.g. homes, offices, schools, etc.).
- Children are a particularly vulnerable population group, due to differences in anatomy, physiology and maturity of the immune system.
- The "Healthy Air, Healthy Children" study showed that quality planning of the school environment is important for children's health as well as regular measurement and monitoring of indoor air quality parameters.
- Excessively polluted indoor air increases the possibility of allergic reactions, and is also associated with adverse effects on the productivity and performance and absenteeism of building users (students, employees, etc.).
- An indicator of indoor air quality is carbon dioxide (CO₂). High CO₂ values indicate poor ventilation of the room and the consequent accumulation of pollutants in the room. High CO₂ levels are associated with fatigue, concentration and attention difficulties and headaches.
- Improving results by choosing the right time for adequate ventilation of the rooms according to the results obtained in a time unit and space. Performing frequent cleaning and precise dust removal, slowing down traffic in the area, requesting additional funds from the local government or the owner, based on the results.
- Based on an evidence-based assessment of parameters in school environments, public health and architectural measures should be planned and implemented in the future that will help improve the well-being and health of users (in existing buildings).



Pollution sources

The main indoor air pollutants include:

- tobacco smoke,
- particles of various sizes (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}),
- carbon monoxide (CO) and dioxide (CO₂),
- volatile organic compounds (VOC),
- biological allergens,
- radon.

Outdoor air pollution*

- Outdoor air pollution is a pressing issue, as we are faced with excessive levels of PM₁₀ particles in the cold half of the year and high ozone concentrations in the summer months.
- Elevated particle levels are a result of local emissions and meteorological conditions, while the ozone issue has a distinct regional character with the impact of cross-border transport.

* ** Taken from the proceedings "Indoor Air Quality in School Buildings: Training Materials developed into InAirQ Project", prepared as part of the Interreg project "Transnational Adaption Actions for Integrated Indoor Air Quality Management (InAirQ)". The project outcomes are the result of interdisciplinary cooperation between nine project partners from five countries. More about the research is available at www.nijz.si/sl/inairq