

Test report

T-25093573-11-R7



Verify Report

Overall result

Pass

Please refer to the following pages for test result summary and notes.

Client information

Client: Mid Ocean Brands B.V.
Address: 7/F, Kings Tower, 111 King Lam Street,
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong



Sample information

Description: MINI TOOL SET WITH LED LIGHT
SKU/style #: IT3874
Country of origin: -
Country of distribution: Europe
Material/composition: ABS,aluminum
Quantity submitted: 6 pcs
Labeled age grade: -
Tested age grade: -
Vendor code: 118518

General information

Sample receipt date: 13-Mar-2025
Testing period: 13-Mar-2025 to 26-Mar-2025

Report date: 31-Mar-2025

QIMA (Hangzhou) Testing Co., Ltd.

Ada Guo

Ada Guo

Physical Laboratory Leader



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QIMA (Hangzhou) Testing Co., Ltd.
Room 401 4-5/F, Building 1, No.1213 Huoju South Road,
Puyan Subdistrict, Binjiang District, Hangzhou, China



Result summary

At the request of the client, the following test were conducted:

Test(s) conducted	Conclusion
IEC 62471:2006 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems ^ϕ	Pass
EN 62471:2008 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems ^ϕ	Pass

Note:

Test marked with ' ^ϕ ' indicate tests performed in external laboratories.

Appendix I attached.

End of the report

The test result(s) and conclusion(s) in this report relate only to the sample(s) as received and the method /regulation section(s) tested as described herein. If it is not further specified in the report, the decision rule for stating conformity is based on the QIMA decision rule. (<https://www.qima.com/conditions-of-service#decisionRule>). This test report may not be reproduced in whole or in part, without the written approval of QIMA (Hangzhou) Testing Co., Ltd.



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Appendix I

Appendix I

The test was performed by QIMA Testing (Shanghai) Limited.
Test Report No. T-25143854-13-R1.



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QIMA (Hangzhou) Testing Co., Ltd.
Room 401 4-5/F, Building 1, No.1213 Huoju South Road,
Puyan Subdistrict, Binjiang District, Hangzhou, China

Test report

T-25143854-13-R1

Overall result

Pass

Please refer to the following pages for test result summary and notes.

Client information

Client: Mid Ocean Brands B.V.
Address: 7/F, Kings Tower, 111 King Lam Street, Cheung
Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong



Sample information

Description: MINI TOOL SET WITH LED LIGHT
SKU/style #: IT3874
Country of origin: -
Country of distribution: Europe
Material/Composition: ABS,aluminum
Quantity submitted: 2 pcs
Labeled age grade: -
Tested age grade: -

General information

Sample receipt date: 13-Mar-2025
Testing period: 13-Mar-2025 to 26-Mar-2025

Report date: 28-Mar-2025

QIMA Testing (Shanghai) Limited

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Leslie Zhu".

Leslie Zhu
Supervisor, Electrical & Electronic Laboratory



Verify Report

QIMA Testing (Shanghai) Limited
Building 11, No.55 Bixi Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, China

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Result summary

At the request of the client, the following test were conducted:

Test(s) conducted	Conclusion
IEC 62471:2006 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	Pass
EN 62471:2008 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems	Pass

Note:

This product is MINI TOOL SET WITH LED LIGHT. Class III. Use the 3 pcs LR41 battery, the LED is non-replaceable.

Lamp classification group: ☒ exempt ☐ risk 1 ☐ risk 2 ☐ risk 3

Test sample#:T-25143854-13-R-S01



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Detailed results

4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		P
4.1	General		P
	The exposure limits in this standard is not less than 0,01 ms and not more than any 8-hour period and should be used as guides in the control of exposure		P
	Detailed spectral data of a light source are generally required only if the luminance of the source exceeds $10^4 \text{ cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	see clause 4.3	P
4.3	Hazard exposure limits		P
4.3.1	Actinic UV hazard exposure limit for the skin and eye		P
	The exposure limit for effective radiant exposure is $30 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ within any 8-hour period		P
	To protect against injury of the eye or skin from ultraviolet radiation exposure produced by a broadband source, the effective integrated spectral irradiance, E_s , of the light source shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$E_s \cdot t = \sum_{200}^{400} \sum_t E_\lambda(\lambda, t) \cdot S_{UV}(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \leq 30 \quad \text{J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$		P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye or skin shall be computed by:		P
	$t_{\max} = \frac{30}{E_s} \quad \text{s}$		P
4.3.2	Near-UV hazard exposure limit for eye		P
	For the spectral region 315 nm to 400 nm (UV-A) the total radiant exposure to the eye shall not exceed $10000 \text{ J}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ for exposure times less than 1000 s. For exposure times greater than 1000 s (approximately 16 minutes) the UV-A irradiance for the unprotected eye, E_{UVA} , shall not exceed $10 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$.		P
	The permissible time for exposure to ultraviolet radiation incident upon the unprotected eye for time less than 1000 s, shall be computed by:		P
	$t_{\max} \leq \frac{10\,000}{E_{UVA}} \quad \text{s}$		P
4.3.3	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal photochemical injury from chronic blue-light exposure, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source weighted against the blue-light hazard function, $B(\lambda)$, i.e., the blue-light weighted radiance, L_B , shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_t L_\lambda(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta t \cdot \Delta \lambda \leq 10^6 \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	for $t \leq 10^4 \text{ s}$	$t_{\max} = \frac{10^6}{L_B}$ P
	$L_B = \sum_{300}^{700} L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta \lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	for $t > 10^4 \text{ s}$	P





4.3.4	Retinal blue light hazard exposure limit - small source		NA
	Thus the spectral irradiance at the eye E_λ , weighted against the blue-light hazard function $B(\lambda)$ shall not exceed the levels defined by:	Alpha = 0.0300rad	NA
	$E_B \cdot t = \sum_{300}^{700} \sum_t E_\lambda(\lambda, t) \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \cdot \Delta t \leq 100 \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	for $t \leq 100 \text{ s}$	NA
	$E_B = \sum_{300}^{700} E_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 1 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	for $t > 100 \text{ s}$	NA
4.3.5	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit		P
	To protect against retinal thermal injury, the integrated spectral radiance of the light source, L_λ , weighted by the burn hazard weighting function $R(\lambda)$ (from Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2), i.e., the burn hazard weighted radiance, shall not exceed the levels defined by:		P
	$L_R = \sum_{380}^{1400} L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{50\,000}{\alpha \cdot t^{0.25}} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	($10 \mu\text{s} \leq t \leq 10 \text{ s}$)	P
4.3.6	Retinal thermal hazard exposure limit – weak visual stimulus		NA
	For an infrared heat lamp or any near-infrared source where a weak visual stimulus is inadequate to activate the aversion response, the near infrared (780 nm to 1400 nm) radiance, L_{IR} , as viewed by the eye for exposure times greater than 10 s shall be limited to:		NA
	$L_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{1400} L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq \frac{6\,000}{\alpha} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$	$t > 10 \text{ s}$	NA
4.3.7	Infrared radiation hazard exposure limits for the eye		P
	The avoid thermal injury of the cornea and possible delayed effects upon the lens of the eye (cataractogenesis), ocular exposure to infrared radiation, E_{IR} , over the wavelength range 780 nm to 3000 nm, for times less than 1000 s, shall not exceed:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 18\,000 \cdot t^{-0.75} \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	$t \leq 1000 \text{ s}$	P
	For times greater than 1000 s the limit becomes:		P
	$E_{IR} = \sum_{780}^{3000} E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda \leq 100 \quad \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	$t > 1000 \text{ s}$	P
4.3.8	Thermal hazard exposure limit for the skin		P
	Visible and infrared radiant exposure (380 nm to 3000 nm) of the skin shall be limited to:		P
	$E_H \cdot t = \sum_{380}^{3000} \sum_t E_\lambda(\lambda, t) \cdot \Delta\lambda \cdot \Delta t \leq 20\,000 \cdot t^{0.25} \quad \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$		P
5	MEASUREMENT OF LAMPS AND LAMP SYSTEMS		P
5.1	Measurement conditions		P
	Measurement conditions shall be reported as part of the evaluation against the exposure limits and the assignment of risk classification.		P
5.1.1	Lamp ageing (seasoning)		NA





	Seasoning of lamps shall be done as stated in the appropriate IEC lamp standard.		NA
5.1.2	Test environment		P
	For specific test conditions, see the appropriate IEC lamp standard or in absence of such standards, the appropriate national standards or manufacturer's recommendations.		P
5.1.3	Extraneous radiation		P
	Careful checks should be made to ensure that extraneous sources of radiation and reflections do not add significantly to the measurement results.		P
5.1.4	Lamp operation		P
	Operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P
	the appropriate IEC lamp standard, or		NA
	the manufacturer's recommendation		P
5.1.5	Lamp system operation		P
	The power source for operation of the test lamp shall be provided in accordance with:		P
	the appropriate IEC standard, or		NA
	the manufacturer's recommendation		P
5.2	Measurement procedure		P
5.2.1	Irradiance measurements		P
	Minimum aperture diameter 7mm.		P
	Maximum aperture diameter 50 mm.		P
	The measurement shall be made in that position of the beam giving the maximum reading.		P
	The measurement instrument is adequate calibrated.		P
5.2.2	Radiance measurements		P
5.2.2.1	Standard method		P
	The measurements made with an optical system.		P
	The instrument shall be calibrated to read in absolute radiant power per unit receiving area and per unit solid angle to acceptance averaged over the field of view of the instrument.		P
5.2.2.2	Alternative method		NA
	Alternatively to an imaging radiance set-up, an irradiance measurement set-up with a circular field stop placed at the source can be used to perform radiance measurements.		NA
5.2.3	Measurement of source size		P
	The determination of α , the angle subtended by a source, requires the determination of the 50% emission points of the source.		P
5.2.4	Pulse width measurement for pulsed sources		NA





	The determination of Δt , the nominal pulse duration of a source, requires the determination of the time during which the emission is > 50% of its peak value.		NA
5.3	Analysis methods		P
5.3.1	Weighting curve interpolations		P
	To standardize interpolated values, use linear interpolation on the log of given values to obtain intermediate points at the wavelength intervals desired.	see table 4.1	P
5.3.2	Calculations		P
	The calculation of source hazard values shall be performed by weighting the spectral scan by the appropriate function and calculating the total weighted energy.		P
5.3.3	Measurement uncertainty		P
	The quality of all measurement results must be quantified by an analysis of the uncertainty.	see Annex C in the norm	P
6	LAMP CLASSIFICATION		P
	For the purposes of this standard it was decided that the values shall be reported as follows:	see table 6.1	P
	for lamps intended for general lighting service, the hazard values shall be reported as either irradiance or radiance values at a distance which produces an illuminance of 500 lux, but not at a distance less than 200 mm		NA
	for all other light sources, including pulsed lamp sources, the hazard values shall be reported at a distance of 200 mm	The distance between lighting surface and detector was 200 mm during the test	P
6.1	Continuous wave lamps		P
6.1.1	Exempt Group		P
	In the exempt group are lamps, which does not pose any photobiological hazard. The requirement is met by any lamp that does not pose:		P
	an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 8-hours exposure (30000 s), nor		P
	a near-UV hazard (E_{UVA}) within 1000 s, (about 16 min), nor		P
	a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 10000 s (about 2,8 h), nor		P
	a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor		P
	an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 1000 s		P
6.1.2	Risk Group 1 (Low-Risk)		NA
	In this group are lamps, which exceeds the limits for the except group but that does not pose:		NA
	an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 10000 s, nor		NA
	a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 300 s, nor		NA
	a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 100 s, nor		NA
	a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 10 s, nor		NA





	an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 100 s		NA
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 100 s are in Risk Group 1.		NA
6.1.3	Risk Group 2 (Moderate-Risk)		NA
	This requirement is met by any lamp that exceeds the limits for Risk Group 1, but that does not pose:		NA
	an actinic ultraviolet hazard (E_S) within 1000 s exposure, nor		NA
	a near ultraviolet hazard (E_{UVA}) within 100 s, nor		NA
	a retinal blue-light hazard (L_B) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		NA
	a retinal thermal hazard (L_R) within 0,25 s (aversion response), nor		NA
	an infrared radiation hazard for the eye (E_{IR}) within 10 s		NA
	Lamps that emit infrared radiation without a strong visual stimulus and do not pose a near-infrared retinal hazard (L_{IR}), within 10 s are in Risk Group 2.		NA
6.1.4	Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		NA
	Lamps which exceed the limits for Risk Group 2 are in Group 3.		NA
6.2	Pulsed lamps		NA
	Pulse lamp criteria shall apply to a single pulse and to any group of pulses within 0,25 s.		NA
	A pulsed lamp shall be evaluated at the highest nominal energy loading as specified by the manufacturer.		NA
	The risk group determination of the lamp being tested shall be made as follows:		NA
	a lamp that exceeds the exposure limit shall be classified as belonging to Risk Group 3 (High-Risk)		NA
	for single pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance does is below the EL shall be classified as belonging to the Exempt Group		NA
	for repetitively pulsed lamps, a lamp whose weighted radiant exposure or weighted radiance dose is below the EL, shall be evaluated using the continuous wave risk criteria discussed in clause 6.1, using time averaged values of the pulsed emission		NA





Detailed results

Table 4.1 Spectral weighting function for assessing ultraviolet hazards for skin and eye				P
Wavelength ¹ λ , nm	UV hazard function $S_{UV}(\lambda)$	Wavelength λ , nm	UV hazard function $S_{UV}(\lambda)$	
200	0,030	313*	0,006	
205	0,051	315	0,003	
210	0,075	316	0,0024	
215	0,095	317	0,0020	
220	0,120	318	0,0016	
225	0,150	319	0,0012	
230	0,190	320	0,0010	
235	0,240	322	0,00067	
240	0,300	323	0,00054	
245	0,360	325	0,00050	
250	0,430	328	0,00044	
254*	0,500	330	0,00041	
255	0,520	333*	0,00037	
260	0,650	335	0,00034	
265	0,810	340	0,00028	
270	1,000	345	0,00024	
275	0,960	350	0,00020	
280*	0,880	355	0,00016	
285	0,770	360	0,00013	
290	0,640	365*	0,00011	
295	0,540	370	0,000093	
297*	0,460	375	0,000077	
300	0,300	380	0,000064	
303*	0,120	385	0,000053	
305	0,060	390	0,000044	
308	0,026	395	0,000036	
310	0,015	400	0,000030	

¹ Wavelengths chosen are representative: other values should be obtained by logarithmic interpolation at intermediate wavelengths.

* Emission lines of a mercury discharge spectrum.





Detailed results

Table 4.2	Spectral weighting functions for assessing retinal hazards from broadband optical sources		P
Wavelength (nm)	Blue-light hazard function B (λ)	Burn hazard function R (λ)	
300	0,01		
305	0,01		
310	0,01		
315	0,01		
320	0,01		
325	0,01		
330	0,01		
335	0,01		
340	0,01		
345	0,01		
350	0,01		
355	0,01		
360	0,01		
365	0,01		
370	0,01		
375	0,01		
380	0,01	0,1	
385	0,013	0,13	
390	0,025	0,25	
395	0,05	0,5	
400	0,10	1,0	
405	0,20	2,0	
410	0,40	4,0	
415	0,80	8,0	
420	0,90	9,0	
425	0,95	9,5	
430	0,98	9,8	
435	1,00	10,0	
440	1,00	10,0	
445	0,97	9,7	
450	0,94	9,4	
455	0,90	9,0	
460	0,80	8,0	
465	0,70	7,0	
470	0,62	6,2	
475	0,55	5,5	
480	0,45	4,5	
485	0,40	4,0	
490	0,22	2,2	
495	0,16	1,6	
500-600	$10^{[(450-\lambda)/50]}$	1,0	
600-700	0,001	1,0	
700-1050		$10^{[(700-\lambda)/500]}$	
1050-1150		0,2	
1150-1200		$0,2 \cdot 10^{0,02(1150-\lambda)}$	
1200-1400		0,02	





Detailed results

Table 5.4 Summary of the ELs for the surface of the skin or cornea (irradiance based values)					P
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Limiting aperture rad (deg)	EL in terms of constant irradiance $W \cdot m^{-2}$
Actinic UV skin & eye	$E_S = \sum E_\lambda \cdot S(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	200 – 400	< 30000	1,4 (80)	30/t
Eye UV-A	$E_{UVA} = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	315 – 400	≤ 1000 > 1000	1,4 (80)	10000/t 10
Blue-light small source	$E_B = \sum E_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	300 – 700	≤ 100 > 100	< 0,011	100/t 1,0
Eye IR	$E_{IR} = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	780 – 3000	≤ 1000 > 1000	1,4 (80)	18000/t ^{0,75} 100
Skin thermal	$E_H = \sum E_\lambda \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 3000	< 10	2π sr	20000/t ^{0,75}

Table 5.5 Summary of the ELs for the retina (radiance based values)					P
Hazard Name	Relevant equation	Wavelength range nm	Exposure duration sec	Field of view radians	EL in terms of constant radiance $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$
Blue light	$L_B = \sum L_\lambda \cdot B(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	300 – 700	0,25 – 10 10-100 100-10000 ≥ 10000	0,011•v(t/10) 0,011 0,0011•vt 0,1	10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 10 ⁶ /t 100
Retinal thermal	$L_R = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	380 – 1400	< 0,25 0,25 – 10	0,0017 0,011•v(t/10)	50000/(α•t ^{0,25}) 50000/(α•t ^{0,25})
Retinal thermal (weak visual stimulus)	$L_{IR} = \sum L_\lambda \cdot R(\lambda) \cdot \Delta\lambda$	780 – 1400	> 10	0,011	6000/α





Detailed results

Table 6.1 Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps									P
Risk	Action spectrum	Symbol	Units	Emission Measurement					
				Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk	
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result
Actinic UV	$S_{UV}(\lambda)$	E_s	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,001	2.92e-07	0,003	NA	0,03	NA
Near UV		E_{UVA}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	10	1.76e-04	33	NA	100	NA
Blue light	$B(\lambda)$	L_B	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	100	4.88e-02	10000	NA	4000000	NA
Blue light, small source	$B(\lambda)$	E_B	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	1,0*	NA	1,0	NA	400	NA
Retinal thermal	$R(\lambda)$	L_R	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	28000/ α	2.01e+00	28000/ α	NA	71000/ α	NA
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	$R(\lambda)$	L_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	6000/ α	1.84e-04	6000/ α	NA	6000/ α	NA
IR radiation, eye		E_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	100	4.88e+00	570	NA	3200	NA
* Small source defined as one with $\alpha < 0.011$ radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0.1 radian.									
** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source.									





Detailed results

	CENELEC COMMON MODIFICATIONS (EN)		P
4	EXPOSURE LIMITS		P
	Contents of the whole Clause 4 of IEC 62471:2006 moved into a new informative Annex ZB		—
	Clause 4 replaced by the following:		P
	Limits of the Artificial Optical Radiation Directive (2006/25/EC) have been applied instead of those fixed in IEC 62471:2006	See appended Table 6.1	P
4.1	General		P
	First paragraph deleted		—





Detailed results

Table 6.1 Emission limits for risk groups of continuous wave lamps (based on EU Directive 2006/25/EC)									P
Risk	Action spectrum	Symbol	Units	Emission Measurement					
				Exempt		Low risk		Mod risk	
				Limit	Result	Limit	Result	Limit	Result
Actinic UV	$S_{UV}(\lambda)$	E_s	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,001	2.92e-07	-	-	-	-
Near UV		E_{UVA}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	0,33	1.76e-04	-	-	-	-
Blue light	$B(\lambda)$	L_B	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	100	4.88e-02	10000	NA	4000000	NA
Blue light, small source	$B(\lambda)$	E_B	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	1,0*	NA	1,0	NA	400	NA
Retinal thermal	$R(\lambda)$	L_R	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	28000/ α	2.01e+00	28000/ α	NA	71000/ α	NA
Retinal thermal, weak visual stimulus**	$R(\lambda)$	L_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot sr^{-1}$	545000 $0,0017 \leq \alpha \leq 0,011$	1.84e-04				
				6000/ α $0,011 \leq \alpha \leq 0,1$	NA				
IR radiation, eye		E_{IR}	$W \cdot m^{-2}$	100	4.88e+00	570	NA	3200	NA
* Small source defined as one with $\alpha < 0,011$ radian. Averaging field of view at 10000 s is 0,1 radian. ** Involves evaluation of non-GLS source The action functions: see Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 The applicable aperture diameters: see 4.2.1 The limitations for the angular subtenses: see 4.2.2 The related measurement condition 5.2.3 and the range of acceptance angles: see Table 5.5.									

Note: possible test case verdicts.

P: Pass, Complies with the requirements.

F: Fail, does not comply with the requirements.

NT: Not tested.

NA: Not applicable.

I: Informative.





Pictures

Sample photo:



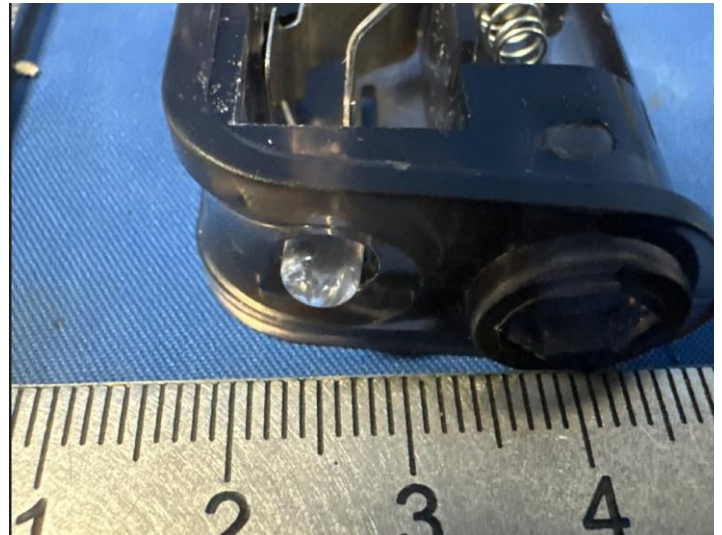
Overview of sample



Open view of sample



Overview of LR41



Overview of LED

End of the report

The test result(s) and conclusion(s) in this report relate only to the sample(s) as received and the method /regulation section(s) tested as described herein. If it is not further specified in the report, the decision rule for stating conformity is based on the QIMA decision rule. (<https://www.qima.com/conditions-of-service#decisionRule>). This test report may not be reproduced in whole or in part, without the written approval of QIMA Testing (Shanghai) Limited.



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