

Zheng Zhao

Portfolio

2017-2020

Works from 2017 and earlier

Branding



Branding



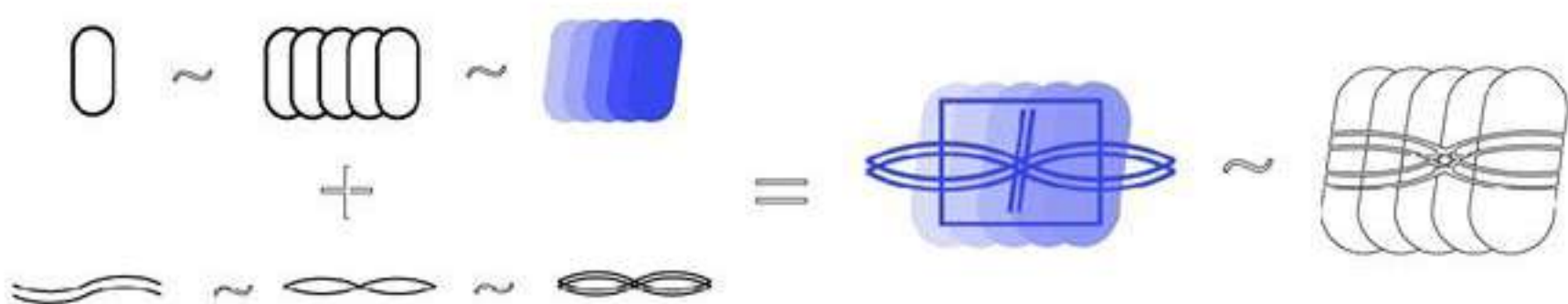
机龙

Apparel Graphic

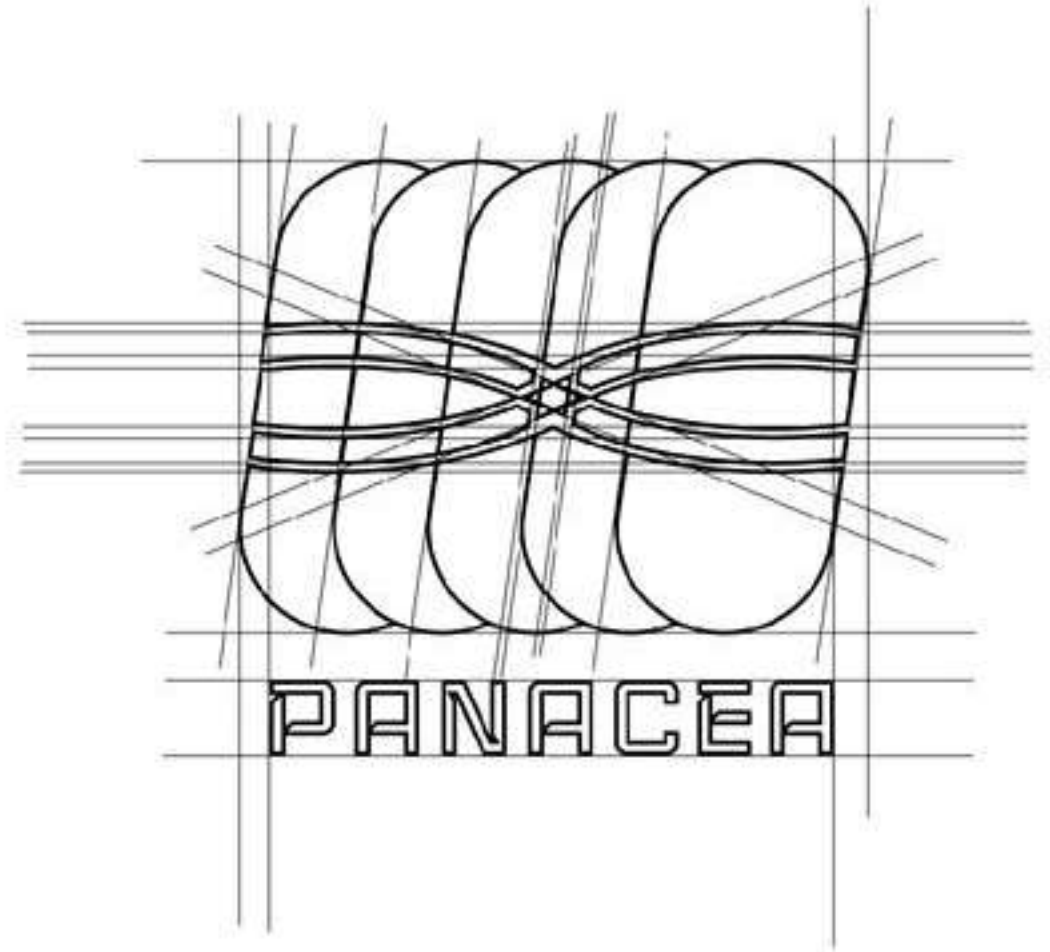


Branding

Logo Design



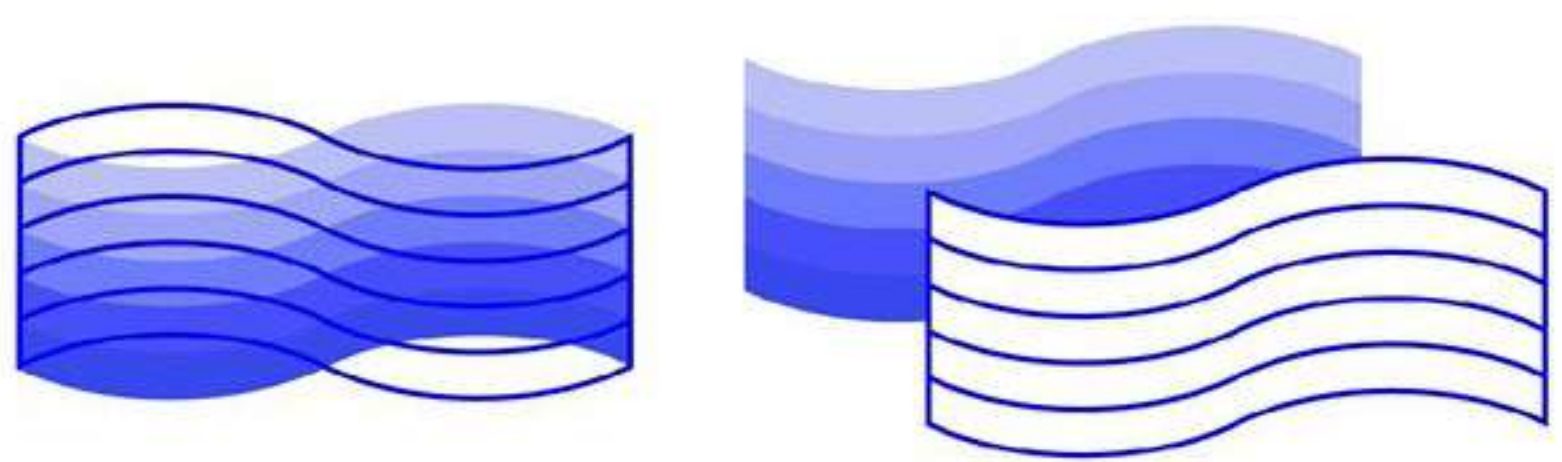
0						
#FFFFFF	#B6BFF7	#90B4F9	#6670FC	#464FF9	#3746E0	#662093
RGB [255,255,255]	[186,191,247]	[145,184,249]	[102,112,252]	[70,79,249]	[55,72,247]	[102,45,149]
CMYK [0,0,0,0]	[12,0,0,0]	[45,25,35,0,0]	[86,0,0,0]	[12,0,0,0]	[86,0,0,0]	[79,42,92,86,4,78,0]



Font

	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Iceland	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ! @ # \$ % ^ & * []

Supporting Graphs



WebDesign



Market Research Report for Li-Ning (2018)



1



2



3



4



5



6



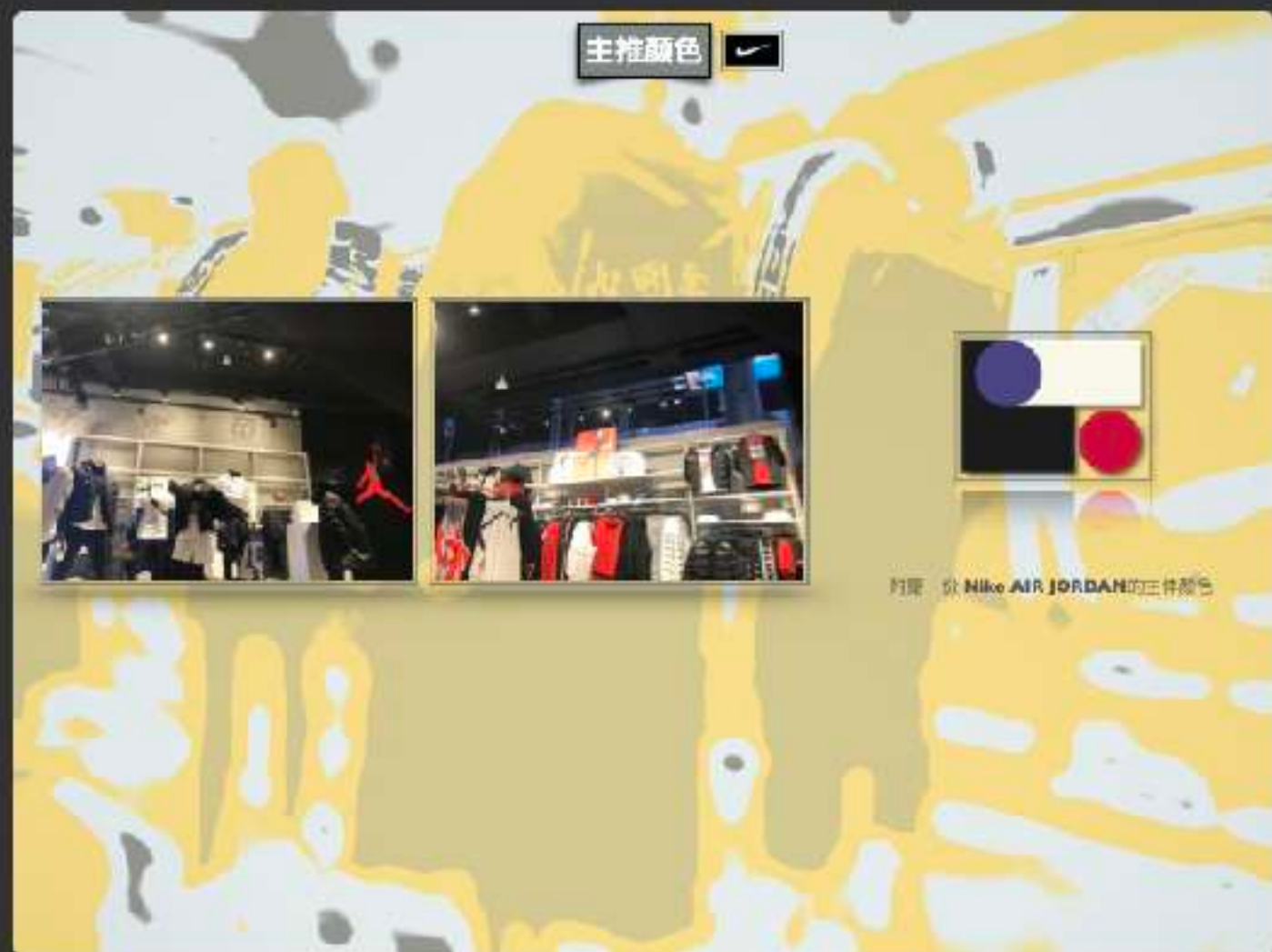
7



8



9



10



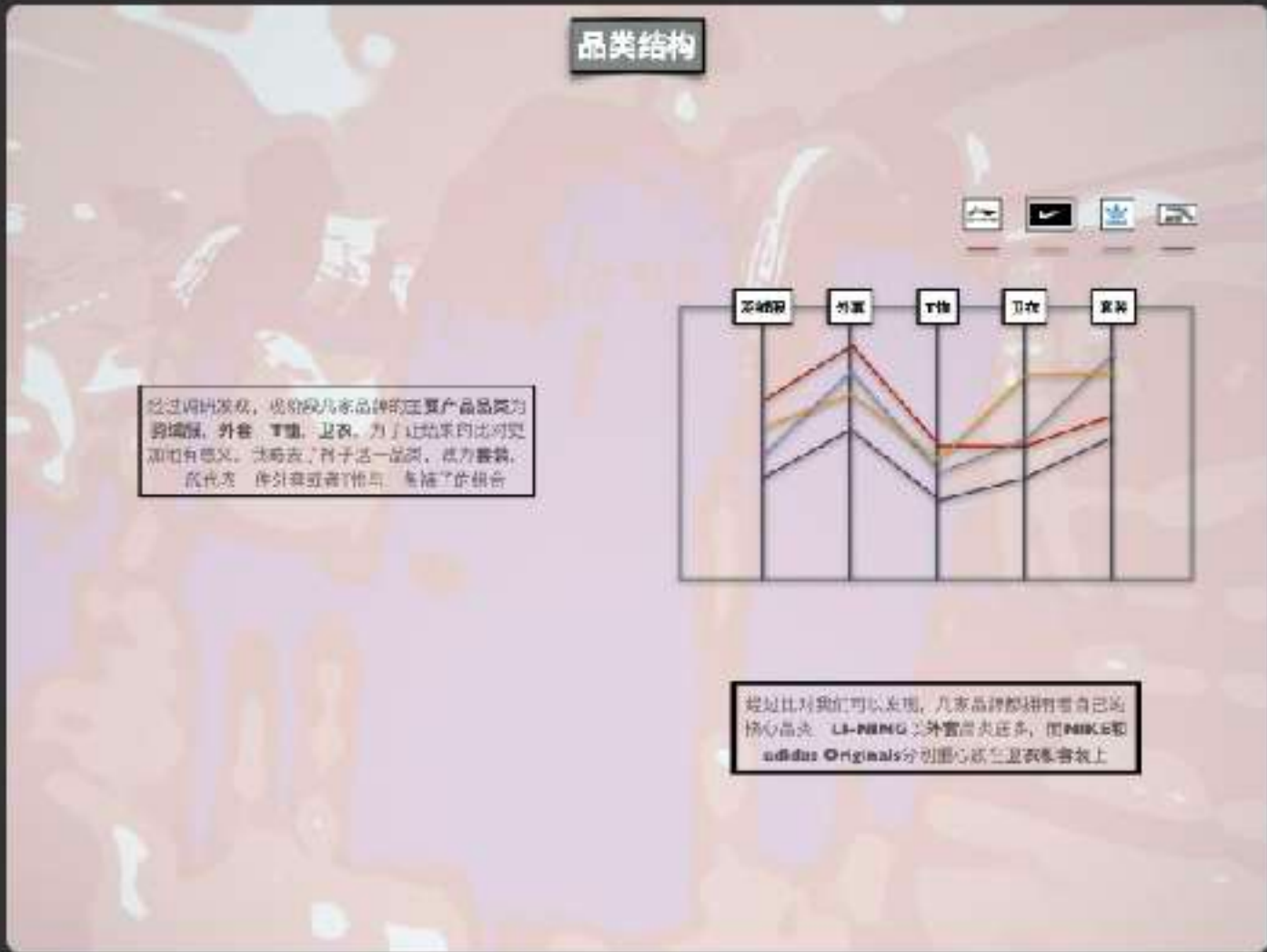
11



12



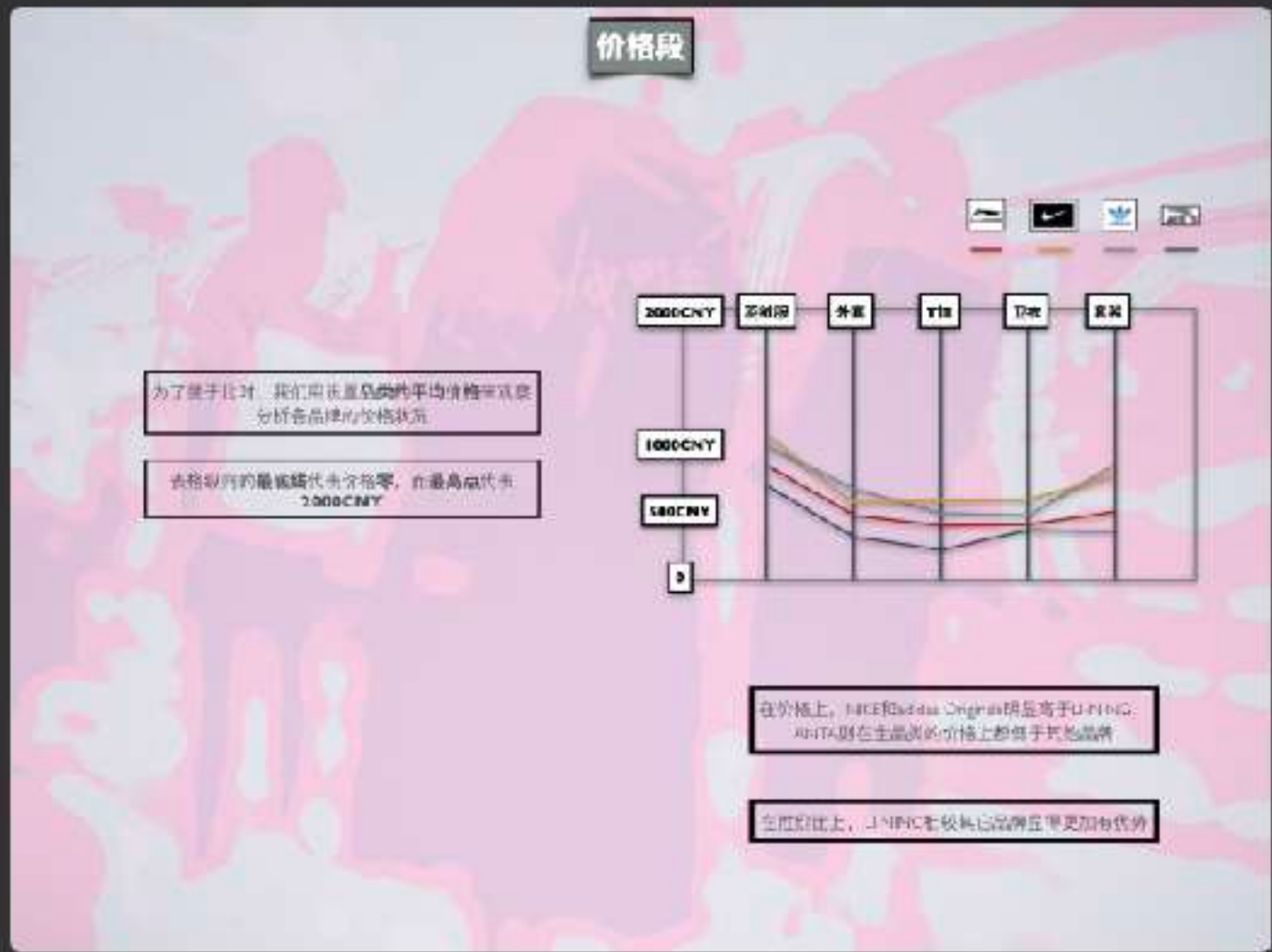
13



14



15



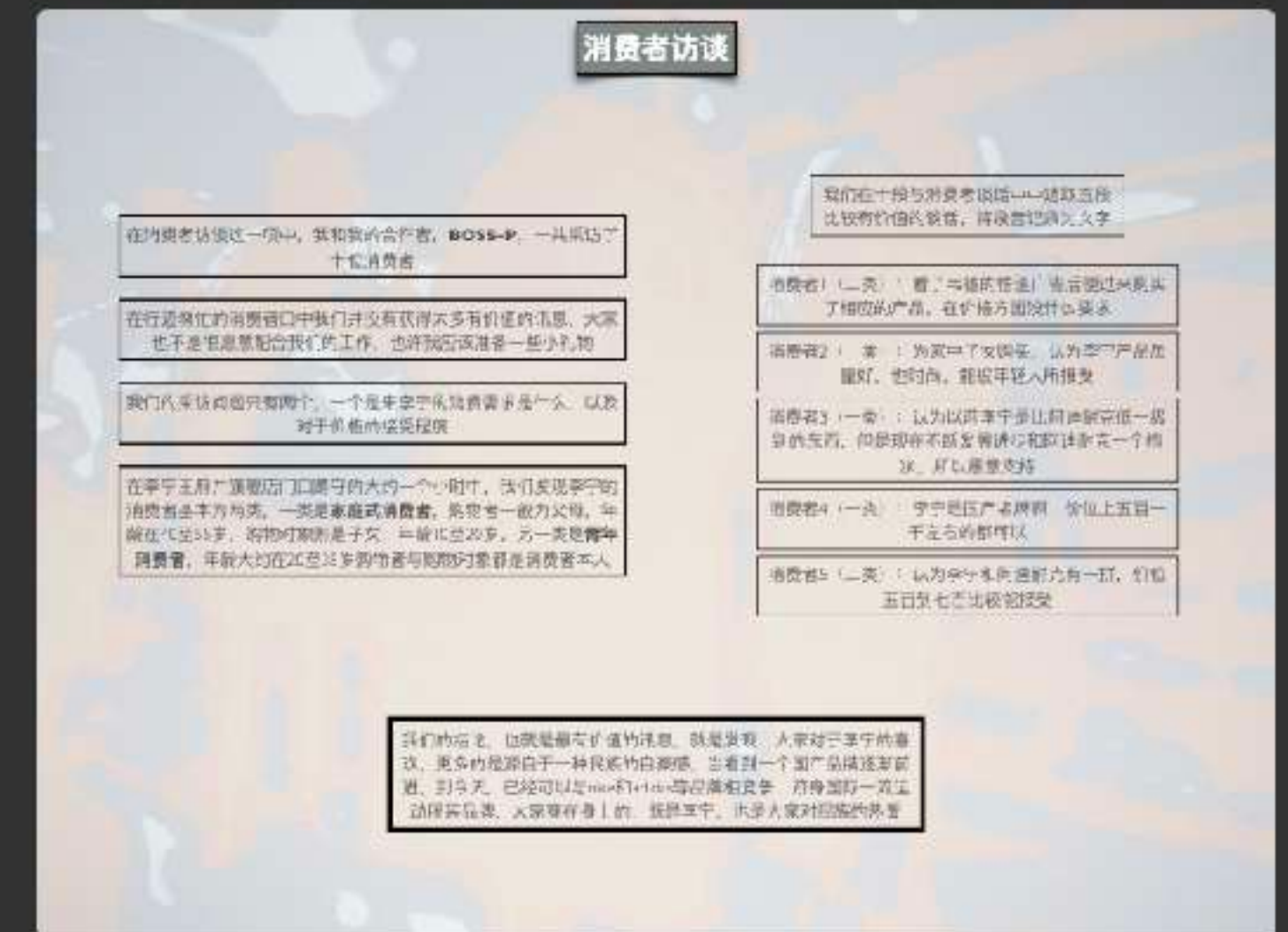
16



17

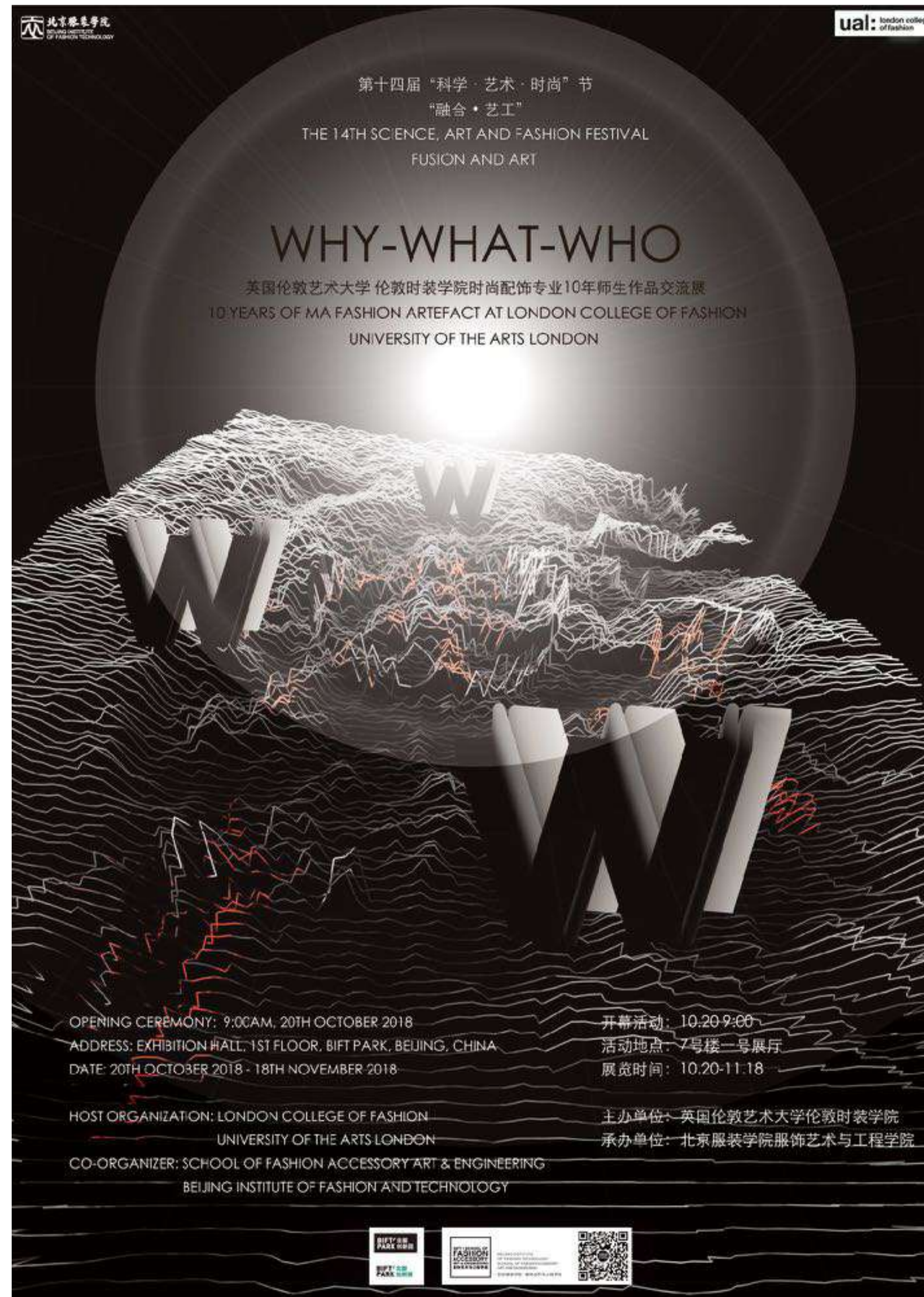


18

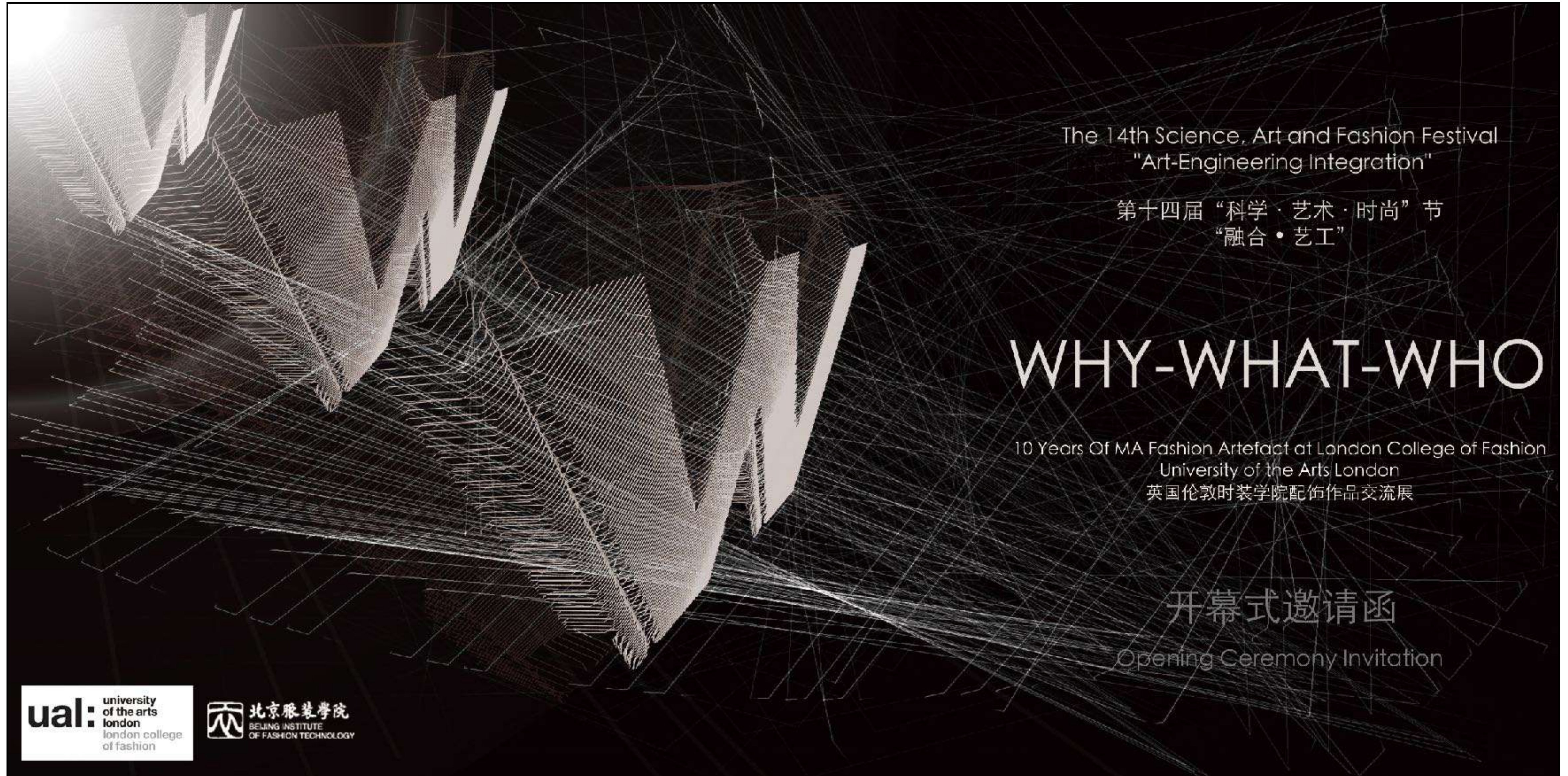


Works for “WWW” Exhibition (2018)

Poster



Ticket



Ticket

WHY-WHAT-WHO

10 Years Of MA Fashion Artefact at London College Of Fashion
University Of The Arts London

英国伦敦时装学院配饰作品交流展

The 14th Science, Art and Fashion Festival
"Art-Engineering Integration"

第十四届“科学·艺术·时尚”节
“融合·艺工”

Invitation

Dear _____,

We are honored to have an opportunity to organize the exhibition of "WHY-WHAT-WHO, 10 Years Of MA Fashion Artefact at London College of University of the Arts London" on the 20th October to the 18th November. It is our pleasure to invite you to this exhibition. The opening ceremony will be held on 20th October in 9:00, in Exhibition Hall, 1st floor, BIFT PARK.

Opening Event: 20 October 2018: 09:00 AM - 17:00PM
Address: Exhibition Hall, 1st floor, BIFT PARK, Beijing, China
Date: 20 October 2018 - 18 November 2018
Opening Hours: 8:00-17:00
Host: London College of Fashion, University of the Arts London
Co-host: Beijing Institute of Fashion and Technology,
School of Fashion Accessory Art & Engineering

We sincerely hope that you will be able to accept our invitation and I look forward very much to welcoming you in our campus.

Yours sincerely
Beijing Institute of Fashion and Technology
School of Fashion Accessory Art & Engineering



北京服装学院
BEIJING INSTITUTE
OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY

ual: university
of the arts
london
london college
of fashion

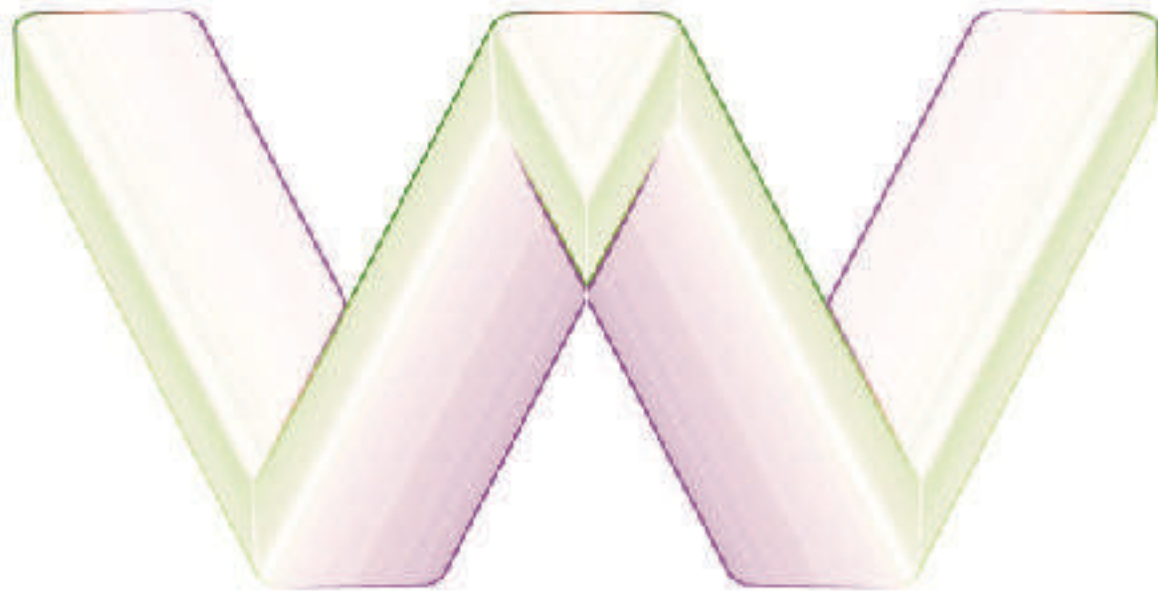
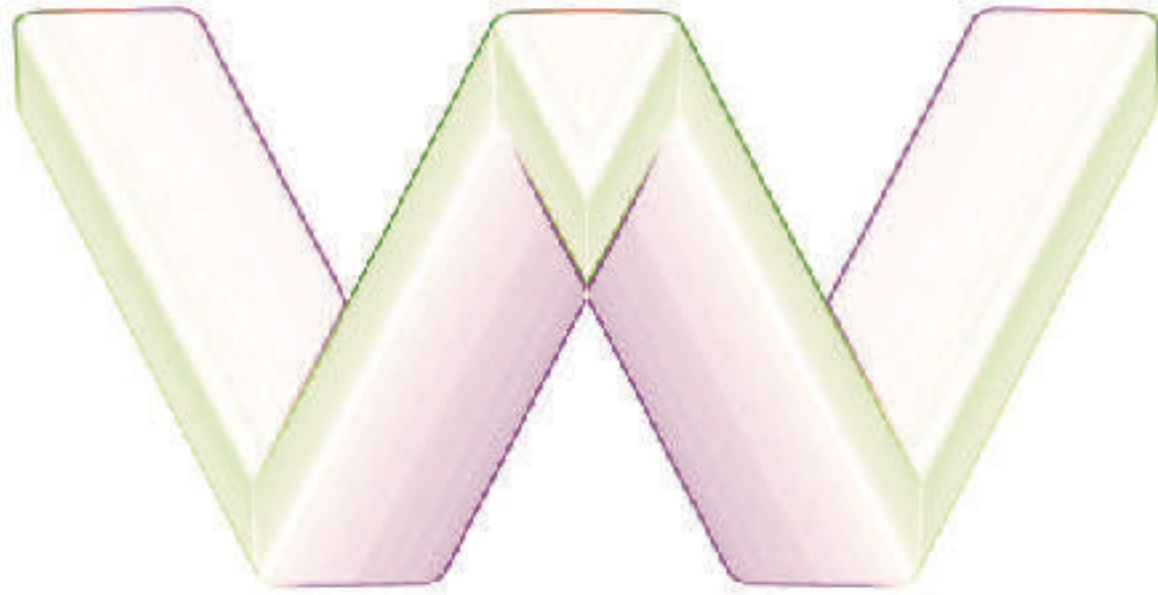
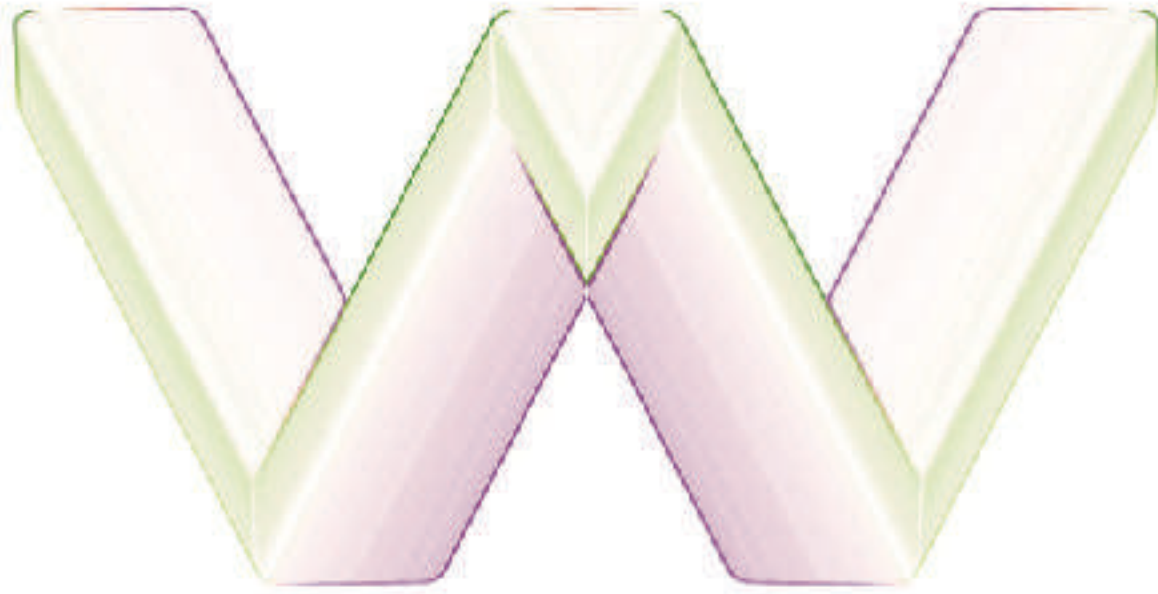
Ticket



Ticket



Ticket



Invitation

Dear_____

We are honored to have an opportunity to organize the welcoming private show of "WHY-WHAT-WHO, 10 Years Of MA Fashion Artefact at London College of Fashion, University of the Arts London" exhibition.

It is our pleasure to invite you to this banquet.
It will be held on 19th October from 18:00 to 21:00,
in Globetrekker, BIFT PARK.

Welcoming Private Show: 19 October 2018: 18:00 PM - 21:00PM
Address: Globetrekker, BIFT PARK, Beijing, China
Date: 19 October 2018
Host: London College of Fashion, University of the Arts London
Co-host: Beijing Institute of Fashion and Technology,
School of Fashion Accessory Art & Engineering

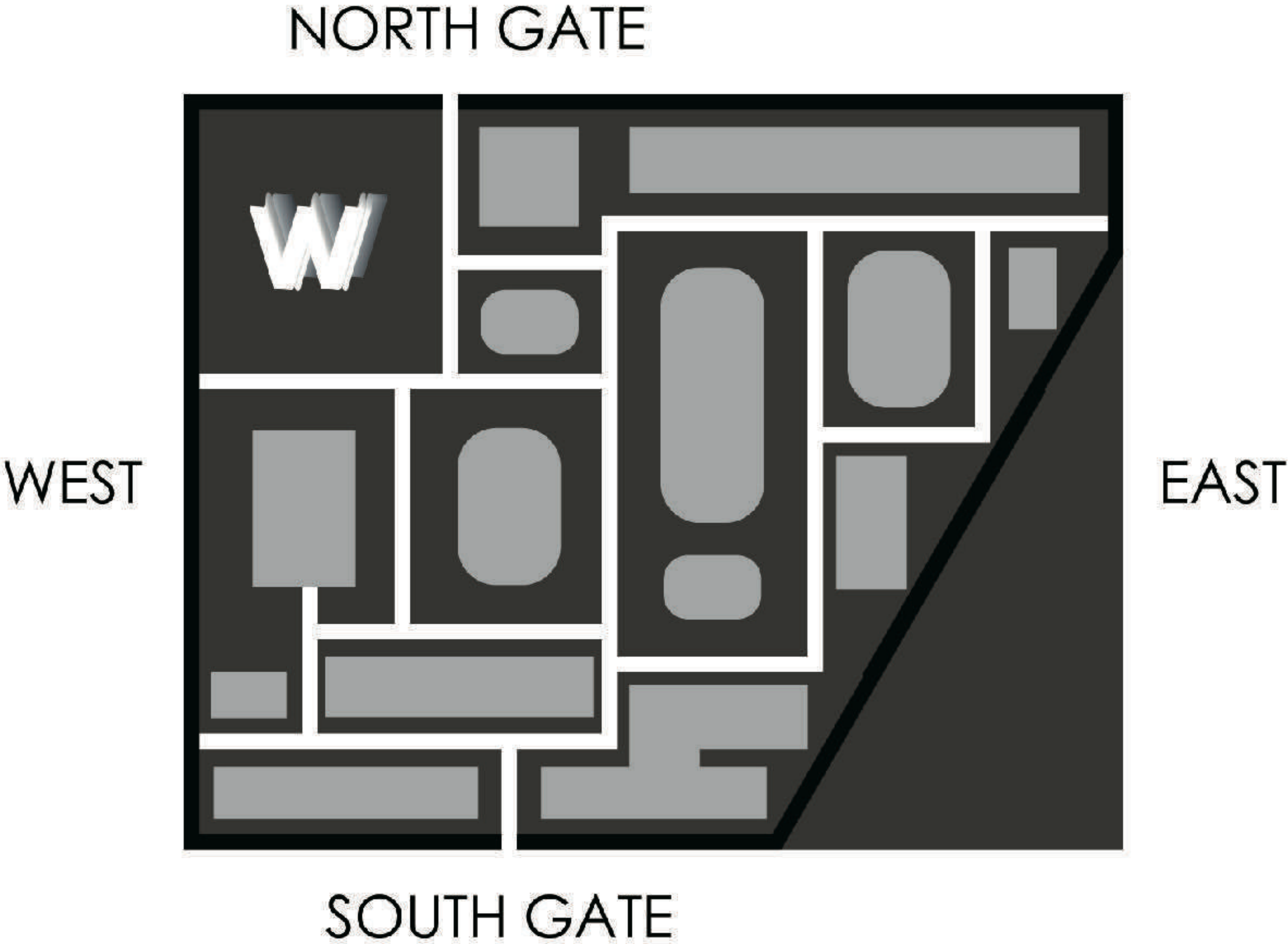
We sincerely hope that you will be able to accept our invitation
and look forward very much to welcoming you in our campus.

Yours sincerely

Beijing Institute of Fashion and Technology,
School of Fashion Accessory Art & Engineering



Map



Signage



In Use



第十四届“科学·艺术·时尚”节
“融合·艺工”
THE 14TH SCIENCE, ART AND FASHION FESTIVAL
FUSION AND ART

WHY-WHAT-WHO

英国伦敦艺术大学 伦敦时装学院时尚配饰专业10年师生作品文展
10 YEARS OF MA FASHION ARTEFACT AT LONDON COLLEGE OF FASHION
UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS LONDON



OPENING CEREMONY: 9:00AM, 20TH OCTOBER 2018
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION HALL, 1ST FLOOR, BIFT PARK, BEIJING, CHINA
DATE: 20TH OCTOBER 2018 - 18TH NOVEMBER 2018

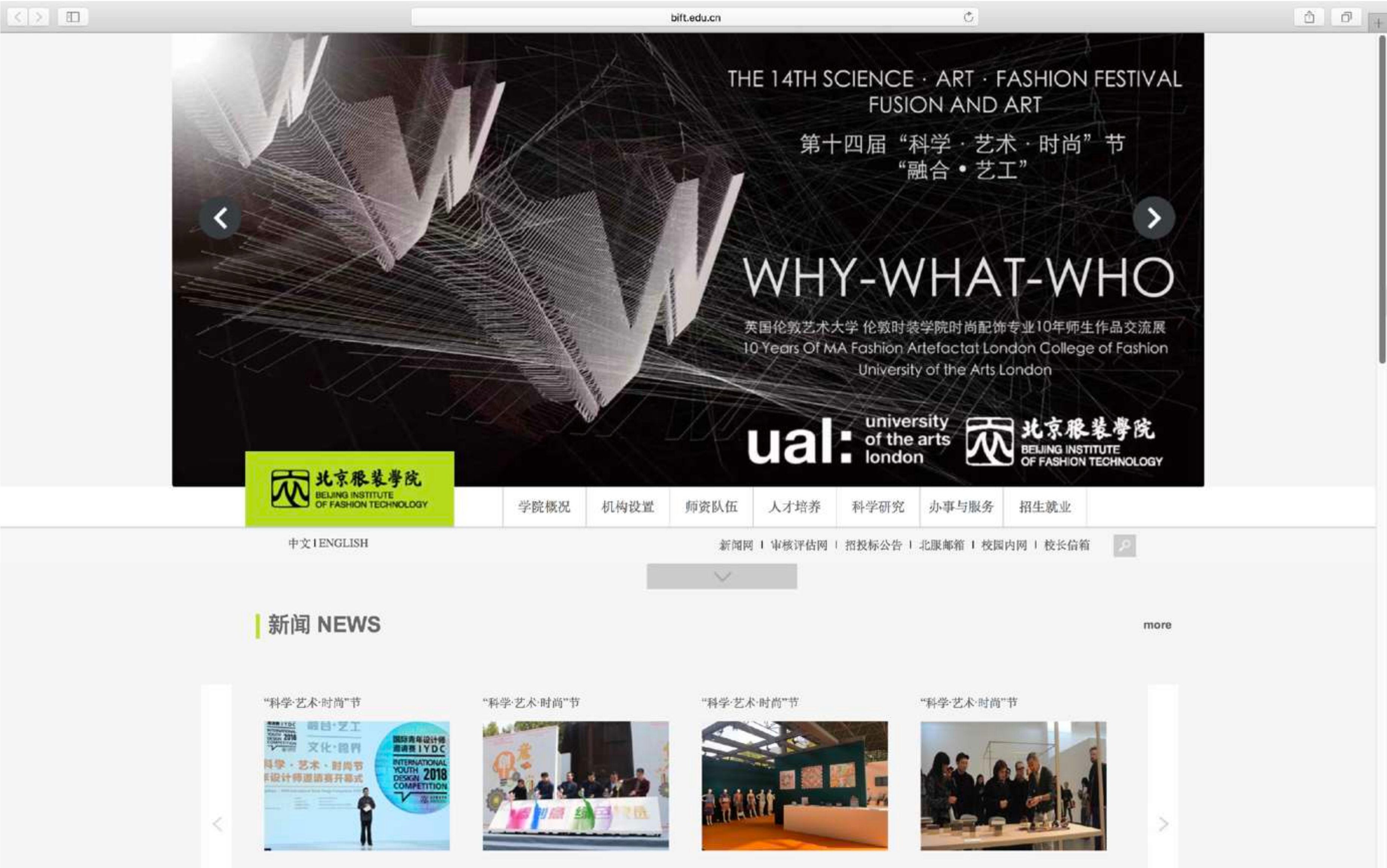
开幕活动: 10.20 9:00
活动地点: Z号楼一号展厅
展览时间: 10.20-11.18

HOST ORGANIZATION: LONDON COLLEGE OF FASHION
UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS LONDON
CO-ORGANIZER: SCHOOL OF FASHION ACCESSORY ART & ENGINEERING
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF FASHION AND TECHNOLOGY

主办单位: 英国伦敦艺术大学伦敦时装学院
承办单位: 北京服装学院服饰艺术与工程学院

ual: London College of Fashion

In Use

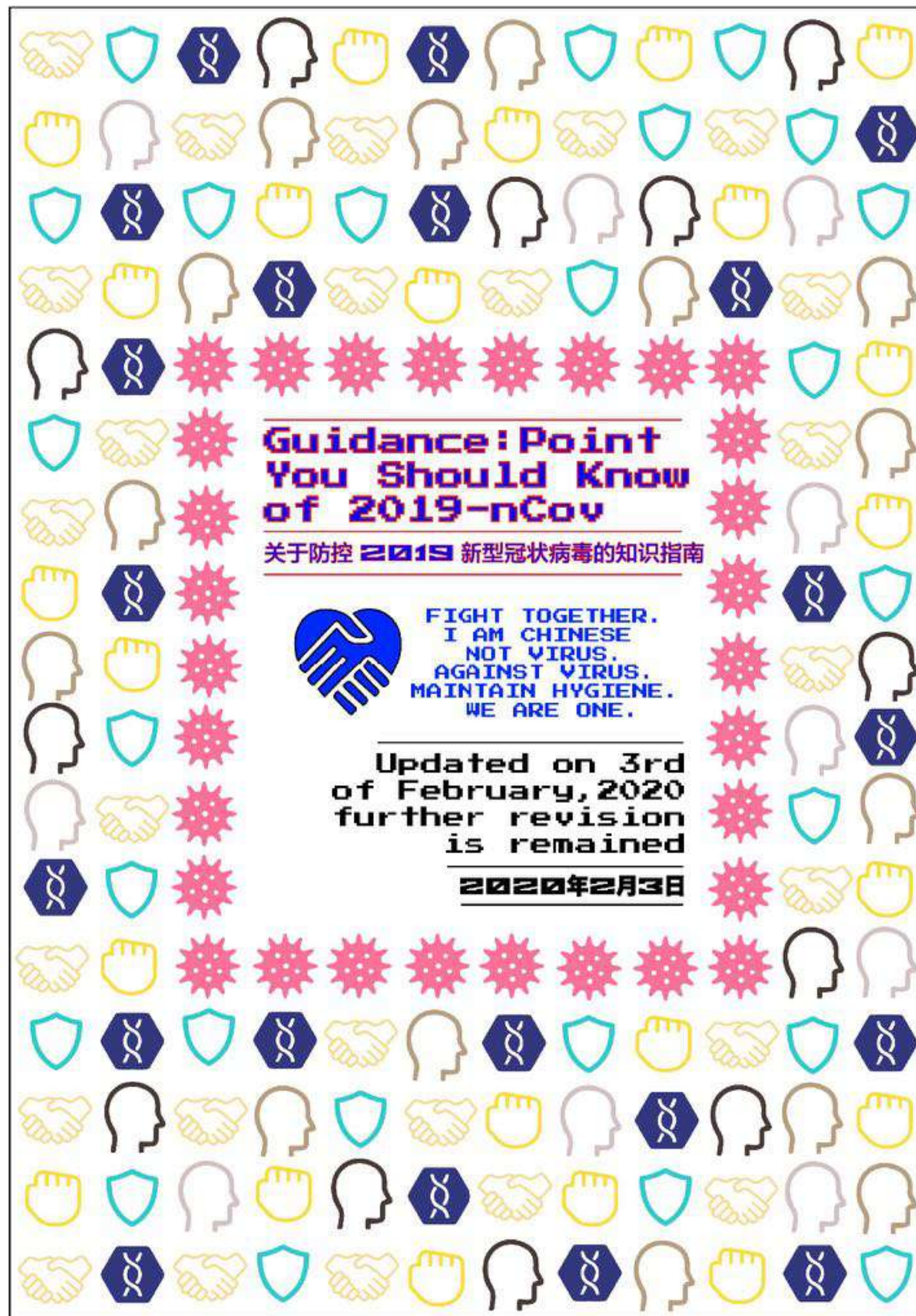


**Anti-Discrimination Campaign
during
the Early COVID-19 Outbreak
(2020)**

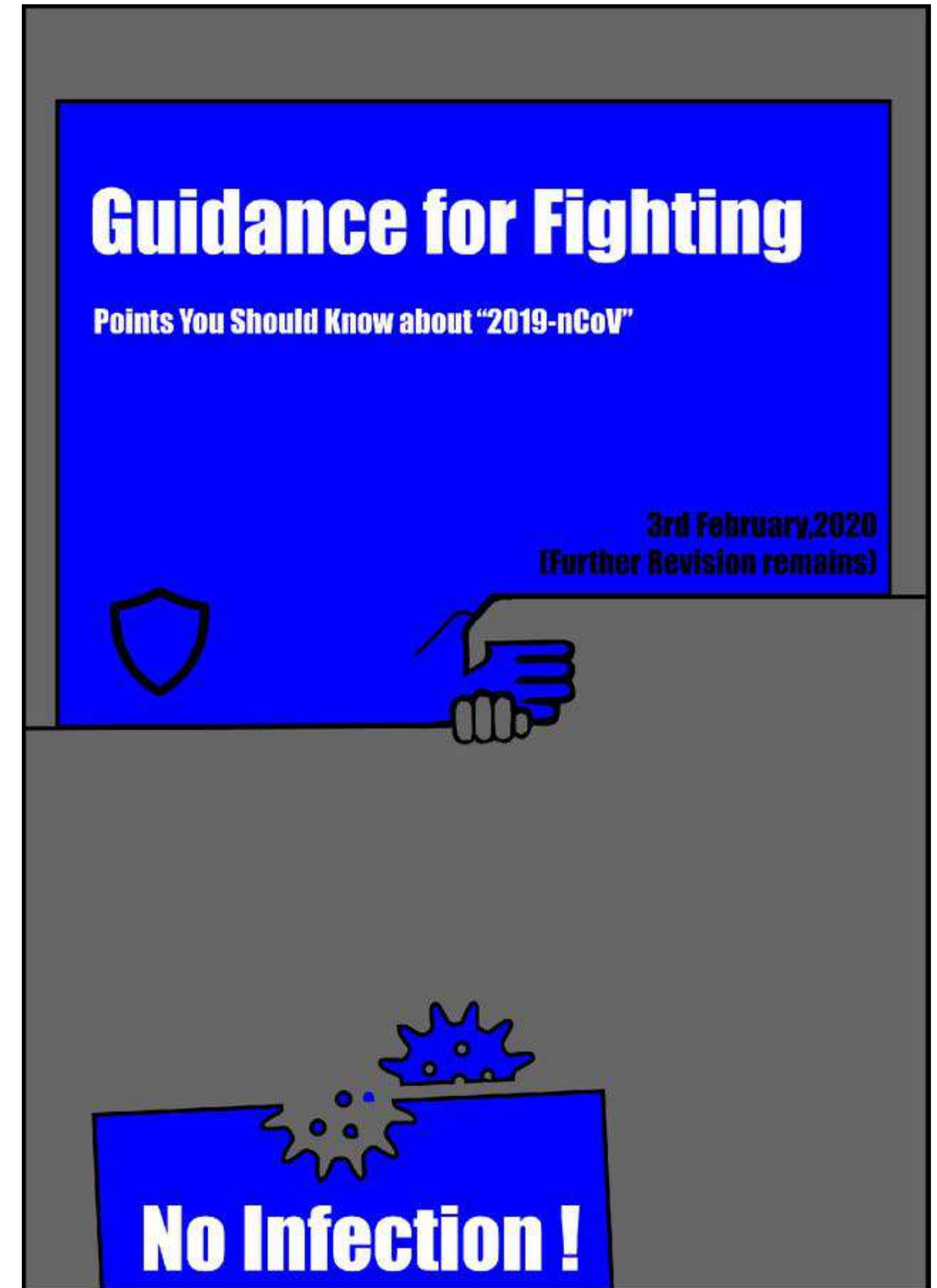
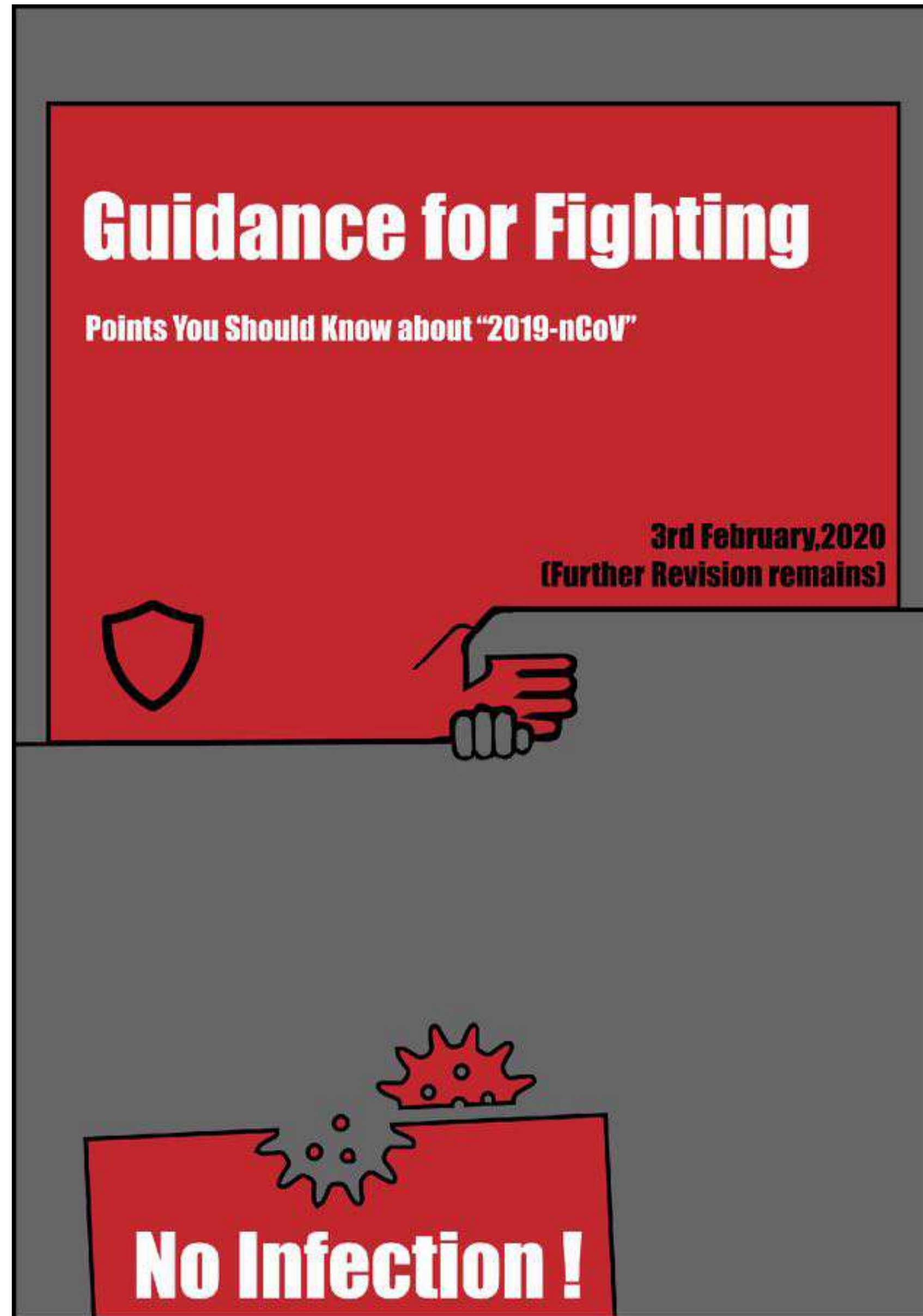
Poster



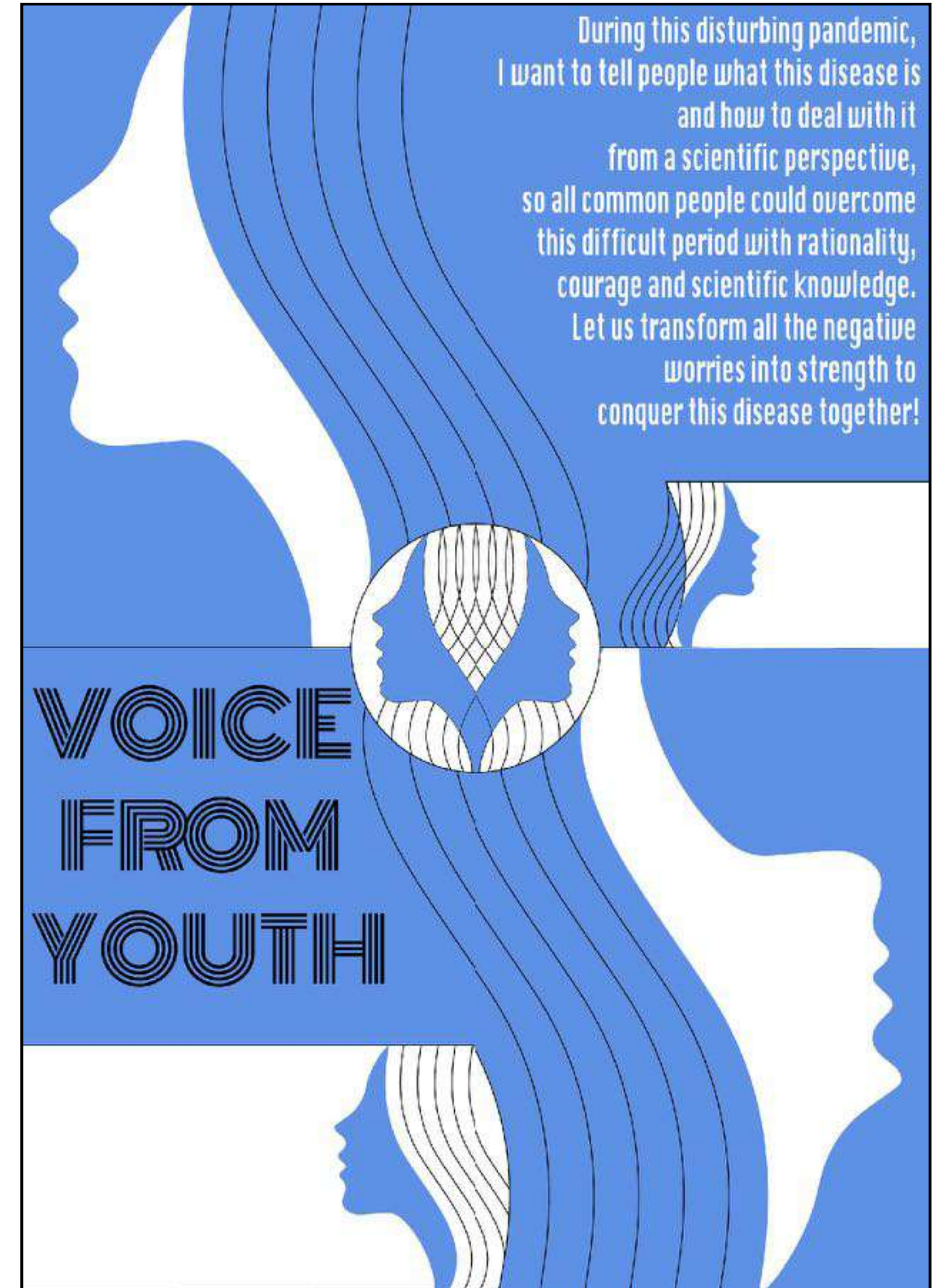
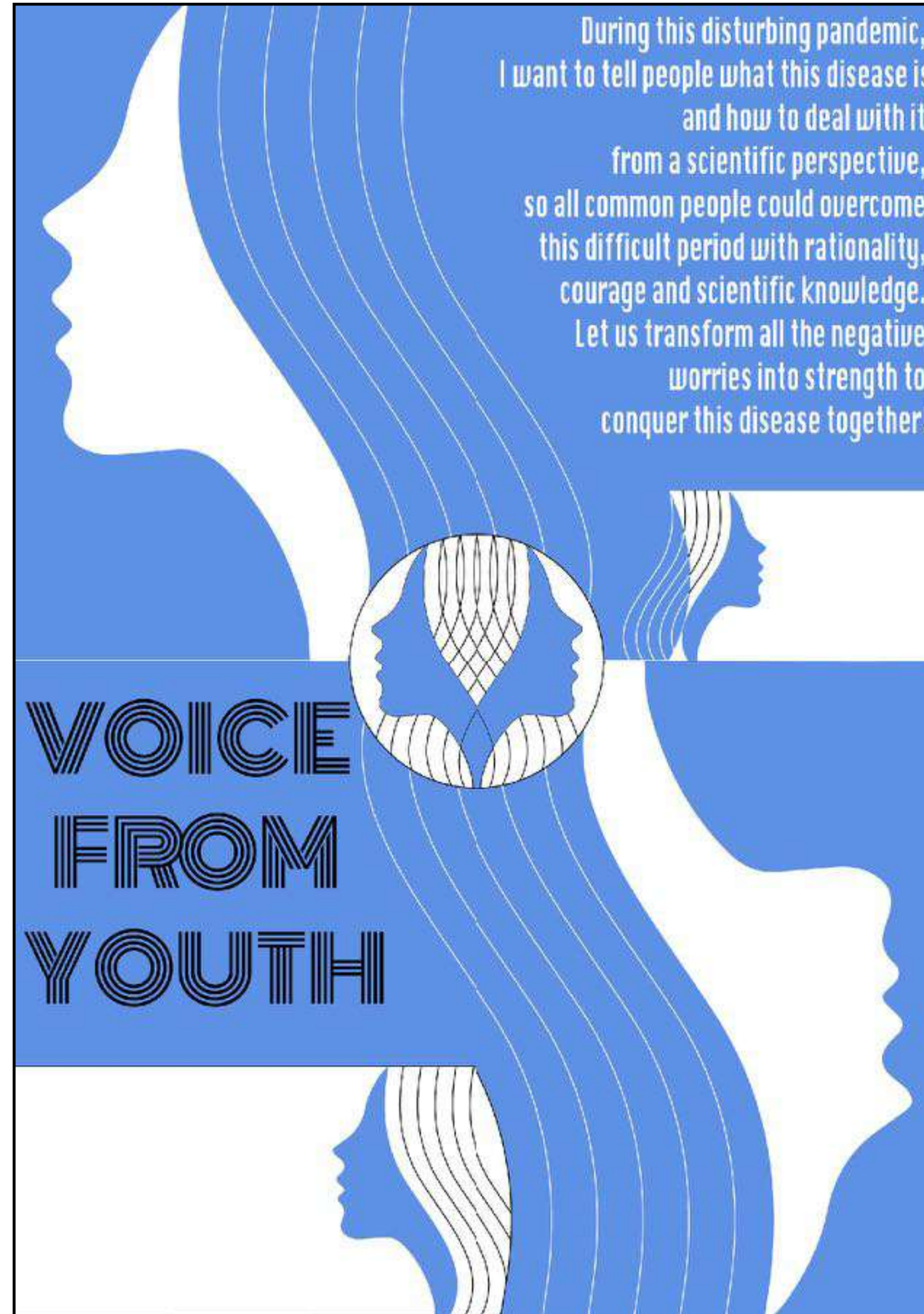
Poster



Poster

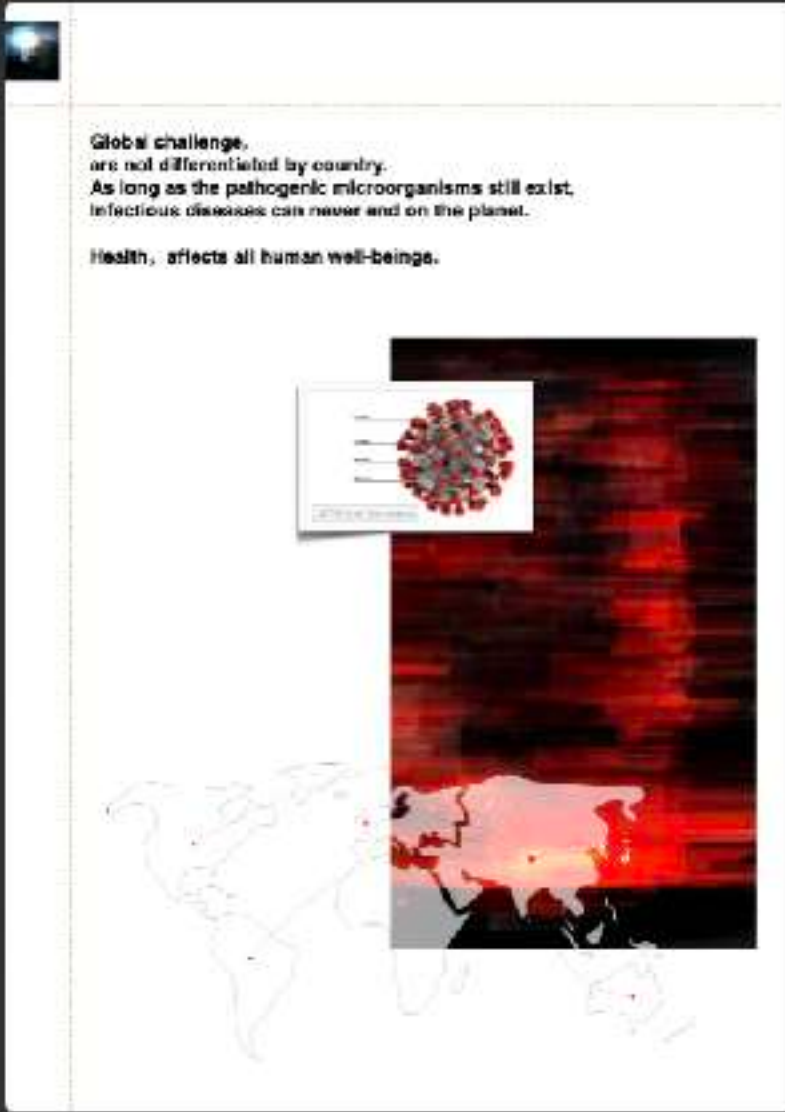


Poster





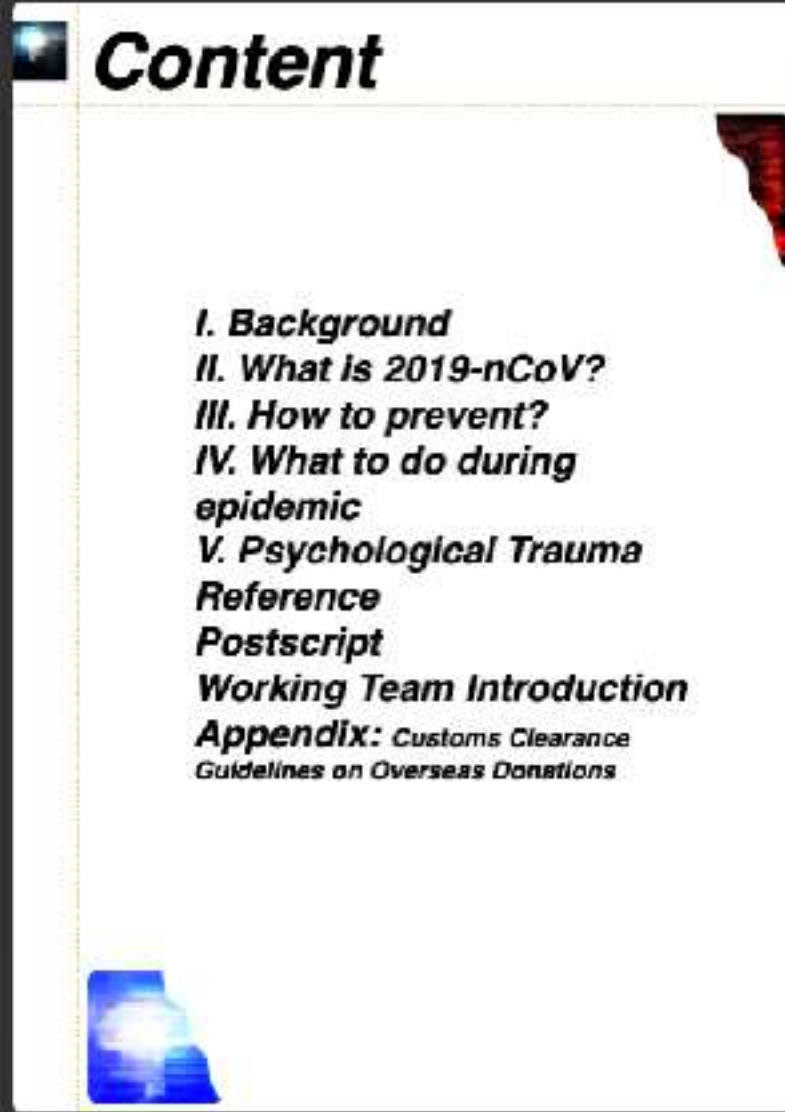
1



2



3



4



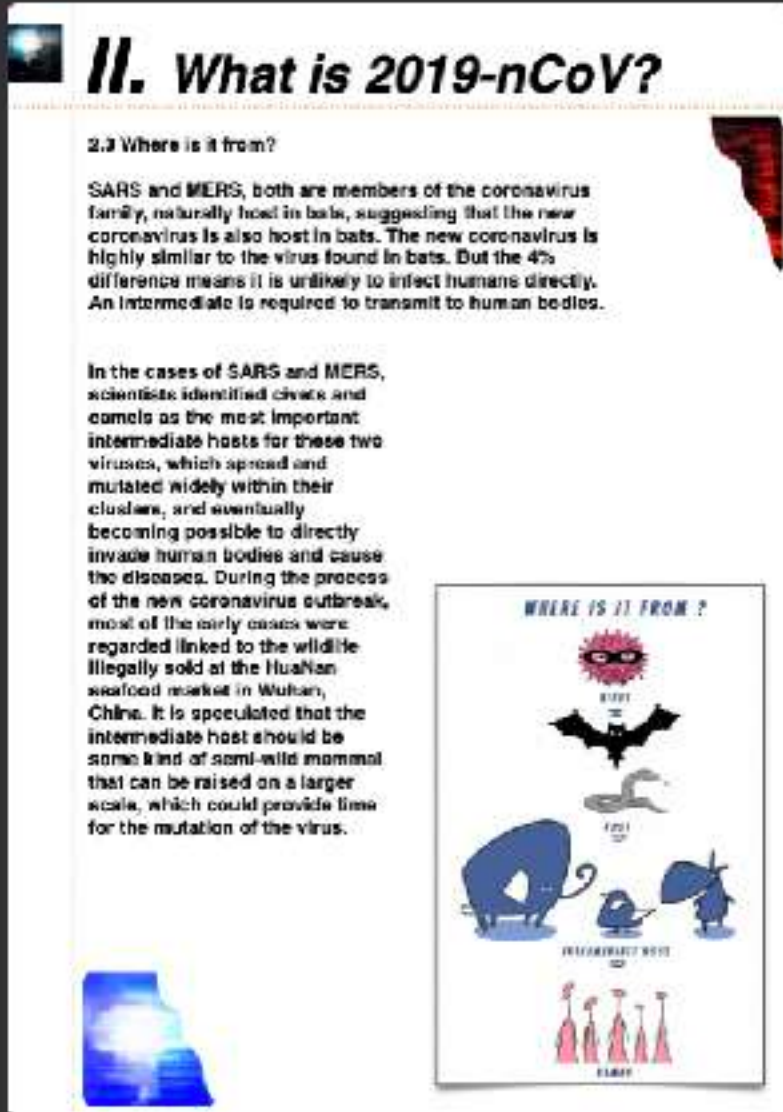
5



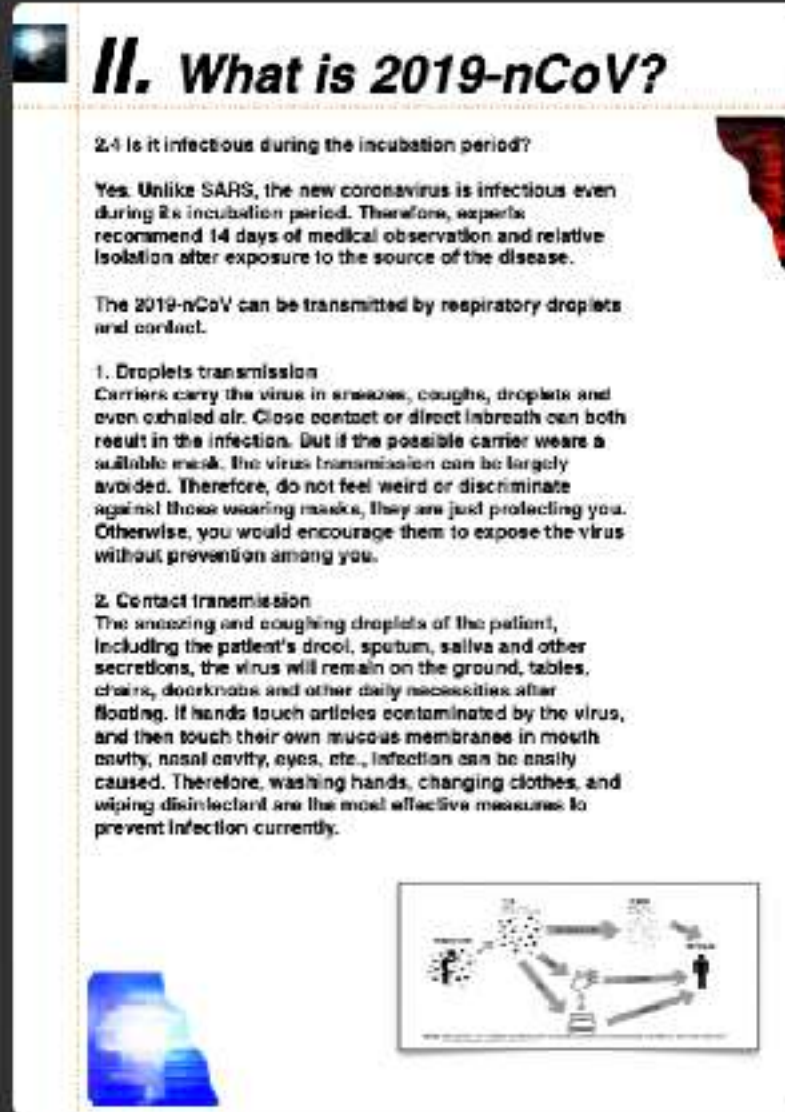
6



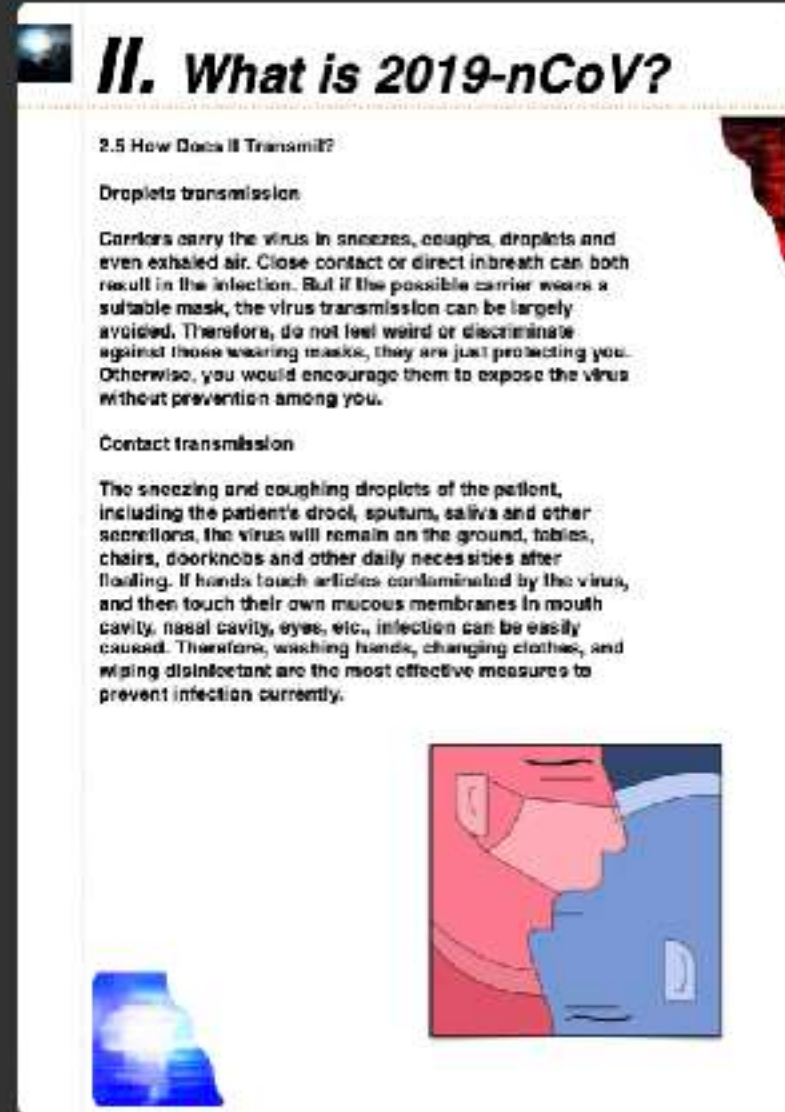
7



8



9



10

II. What is 2019-nCoV?

2.6 Clinical manifestations

According to the current epidemic disease investigation, the incubation period of the 2019-nCoV is usually within 3-7 days. The maximum is no more than 14 days. The main manifestation of having 2019-nCoV is getting fever, as well as slightly dry cough, feeble strength (hypodynamia). Few patients also have nasal obstruction, running nose, diarrhea. Severe cases will have difficulty in breathing (dyspnea) after one week of infection. In severe situation, acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, irreversible metabolic acidosis and coagulation dysfunction would follow rapidly. Attention that severe and critical patients may only have middle-low level of fever, some of them even don't have obvious fever condition. Part only have low fever and slight feeling of feeble strength (hypodynamia), normally they will recover in a week.

III. How to prevent?

3.1 How to prevent?

(1) Wear a mask to protect yourself as well as others. Especially those like confirmed patients, suspected infections, close contacts, people under self-quarantine, people with the early symptoms like cough, fever, disturbance in respiration, and so on. When you are among crowd or going to hospitals, please wear a correct mask.



(2) Wash hands often with soap and running water, and then scrub them for at least 20 seconds. If there's no access to water or soap, a hand sanitizer containing 70-80% of alcohol is workable.



(3) Keep the room with appropriate ventilation. Avoid the public place which is closed, airless and crowded, and avoid close contact with anyone with flu symptoms.



(4) Cover your mouth and nose with tissue or flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing. Instead of with your hands directly. Make sure throw the tissues into hazardous waste bin immediately and then wash your hands thoroughly.

III. How to prevent?

(5) Keep good dietary habits. Use the chopping boards and props for raw and cooked food separately. Eat thoroughly cooked meat and eggs.



(6) Keep protection with when touching with wild animals or farmed livestock. Do not hunt, slaughter, or illegally consume the wild animals.

(7) Be alert to abnormal symptoms and seek for medical advice in time. If you have any of the following symptoms, please seek medical diagnosis immediately: 1. Cough, expectoration; 2. Fever (temperature > 38°C); 3. Difficulty in breathing during daily activities or rest; 4. Fastening pain when you breathe deeply; 5. Rapid heartbeats; 6. A cold or flu suddenly worsens after it got better; 7. Having chills.



(8) Don't rush to stock up on drugs and medical supplies because of panic, the most needy people in the medical front line should get the sufficient provision. Improving the medical care of forefront is to increase the baseline of your life safety since it's the best way to control the epidemic and protect you if unfortunately getting infected.

III. How to prevent?

3.2 How to use masks correctly?

Wearing masks could help prevent the droplet infection. People who are potentially infected should wear a mask, such as those who recently visited epidemic areas, show up early symptoms as mentioned before, who are close contacts, suspected infections, confirmed patients, and vice. Ordinary people can wear masks according to the situation, especially when who are planning to the crowded places during the epidemic. The mask is only effective when you actually wear it properly.

- (1) Attention which side of the mask is the front. Ensure the coloured side of the mask faces outward, while the white side touches your face.
- (2) Attention which side of the mask is the top. The side of the mask that has a stiff bendable edge is the top (some masks may have a metal strip in head).
- (3) Clean your hands before touching the mask. Hold the mask by the ear loops and place a loop around each ear. Surgical masks may have ties instead of ear loops. Bring the mask to your nose and mouth level, and have the ties around your head and secure the mask with a bow.
- (4) Fold or pinch the bottom edge (or the metallic strip) to the shape of your nose, and pull the bottom of the mask over your mouth and chin to achieve full coverage.
- (5) Refrain to replace the mask after continuously wearing for 3-4 hours.
- (6) Remove the mask by untying the ear loops and avoid touching the front side (contaminated). Throw the mask into the prepared garbage bag, spray two or three pumps into the bag with disinfectant alcohol, then fasten and discard it into the "hazardous waste bin". After that, clean your hands immediately.



III. How to prevent?

3.3 How to wash hands correctly?

Human skin is a natural barrier against viruses and bacteria. To prevent the virus from entering the nasal or eye mucosal system through hand touching ("Contact Transmission"), hand hygiene is one of the most effective ways to prevent respiratory and gastrointestinal associated infections. Hand hygiene can be performed by using alcohol-based handrub or soap and water. Hand sanitizer is considered as effective at killing germs, unless hands are visibly soiled.

- (1) rub hands palm to palm 5 times;
- (2) Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa, rub together 5 times each;
- (3) Palm to palm with fingers interlaced, rub together 5 times.
- (4) Foul in one hand and scrubbed by the other, and exchange each in five scrubs.
- (5) Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa.
- (6) Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked and then rub together.
- (7) Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm, or to rub the wrist with clasped fingers, and vice versa.
- (8) Clean hands by clean towel or tissue.



III. How to prevent?

3.4 Daily disinfection to prevent the possible infection

When you come back home, first properly dispose the mask as mentioned before. Disinfect objects that have exposed among people by wiping with 75% alcohol. Change the cloth and take a shower immediately. Use chlorine-based disinfectant of concentration 500mg/L to disinfect the surface area that are frequently touched (i.e. door handles, elevator buttons, chairs, desk surfaces, water tap), twice or three times a week. Disinfectant should not be used on wall or ground surfaces. Good ventilation equals to basic disinfection. It is not suggested to increase the concentration of disinfectants and frequency of disinfection arbitrarily. The outdoor space does not need disinfection. High temperature could also kill the virus. The virus will be inactivated in half an hour when exposed to temperature higher than 56 Celsius Degree. For exposed clothing or other items with resistance to water and high temperature, 60-80 Celsius degree water immersion can be adopted. Keep good ventilation of the room.

3.5 Daily disinfection under self-quarantine

Bedroom furniture surfaces: disinfect everyday with diluted disinfectants with 5% chloride disinfectant : water = 1:99). Bathroom furniture surfaces: disinfect everyday with diluted disinfectants with 5% chloride disinfectant : water = 1:99). Bed sheets, clothes and quilt cover should be washed in water of 60 to 90 Celsius Degree and dried thoroughly. UV light could inactivate the virus as well. The ultraviolet germicidal lamp could be used twice a day to consolidate the effect.



IV. What to do during epidemic

4.1 What to do during epidemic

Self-quarantine and home-based medical observation are the most effective way to control the spread of the epidemic.

4.2 If I have return from Wuhan China recently?

After returning to your place, it is encouraged to conduct self-quarantine for two weeks. Stay calm, avoid going to work or staying among people. Beware of your health condition, and conduct home-based medical observation and regularly receive follow-up visits from doctors. If you felt worried or boring, call a friend or psychological counseling to relieve your anxiety.

4.3 Does it mean that I got infected when showing with early clinical manifestation?

Symptoms of fever, fatigue, or dry cough does not mean that you got infected. However, if symptoms of acute respiratory infections such as fever (underarm temperature > 37.3°C), cough, tachypnea occurred, and you have a recent traveling or residence history in Wuhan, or contacted with patients with fever or respiratory symptoms from Wuhan within past 14 days, or a clustered outbreak happened among the people around you, please go to the nearby medical institution first for diagnosis and treatment. Please wear mask carefully and take appropriate isolation measures when visiting hospitals or doctors, avoid expanding the infections. If someone around you has the above symptoms, please remind him/her to seek medical treatment ASAP.



IV. What to do during epidemic

4.4 As a close contact, what should I do?

Conduct self-quarantine and home-based medical observation. Do not be fearful, calm down, avoid going to work or staying among people. If necessary, be aware that the follow number of psychological counseling is always for you to relieve your anxiety. Pay attention to personal health condition and receive regular follow-up visits from doctors. If symptoms of fever and cough were discovered, report to the local Center of Disease Control and Prevention immediately, and follow its guide to visit the designated medical institutions for investigation, diagnosis and treatment.

4.5 What are close contacts?

Close contacts are defined as persons within approximately 6 feet (2 meters) or within the room or care area of a confirmed or suspected 2019-nCoV case patient for a prolonged period of time, or with direct contact with infectious secretions while the case patient was likely to be infectious (beginning from incubation period prior to illness onset and continuing until resolution of illness). People who had contact with incident cases (including suspected and confirmed cases) with the following situations are close contacts: (1) Private living, studying, working or having any other close contacts with the incident cases; (2) Medical staff, family members who have not taken effective protective measures when diagnosing, nursing or visiting incident cases or anyone else who have similar close contacts with incident cases; (3) Patients and their companions staying the hospital room with the incident cases; (4) Passengers who have taken the same vehicle and had close contacts with the incident cases; (5) Others have the related symptoms in consultation with the incident cases after investigation and evaluation.

4.6 Why do close contacts need medical observation for 14 days?

The incubation period of the new coronavirus pneumonia is about 7 days on average, no shorter as 2-3 days, as long as 10-12 days, and the maximum is no more than 14 days. Therefore, the possibility of infection can be ruled out if close contacts do not show any symptoms within 14 days.



IV. What to do during epidemic

4.7 Important things to do in the hospital?

Elaborate your illness status and medical treatments you have taken accurately to the medical staffs, especially (i) the recent traveling and residence history related to Wuhan and other infected cities, (ii) contact history with confirmed or suspected cases, (iii) contact history with animals. Of particular note is to ensure wearing surgical mask during the diagnosis and treatment process.



V. Psychological Trauma

5.1 What is Secondary Traumatic Stress ("STS")?

Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS) is a reaction exhibited by individuals who indirectly witness or are exposed to a traumatic event, are impacted, and exhibit symptoms similar to that of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or other trauma disorders.

5.2 Why is it related to people in the 2019-nCoV outbreak?

Through the increasing reach of the media, both through traditional news/radio broadcasts and the rapid explosion of social media, STS can affect the general population as well. With increased and repeated exposure to such catastrophes, symptoms of secondary trauma impact the general population in various ways.

Some experience grief, some anger, some fear, some persistent anxiety, and conversely, some experience numbness.

Here are some signs that the anxiety is getting to be too much: Thinking about the event or issue all the time; Getting upset about what will happen; Trouble keeping up with daily tasks; Snapping at loved ones; Feeling more tired than usual, yet having trouble sleeping; There is no right or wrong gut reaction to an event or issue, but how you or your loved one responds is key.



V. Psychological Trauma

5.3 When a large amount of traumatic or disturbing events happen, how do I stay informed without spinning in an endless cycle of fear and worries?

1. Learn about the event or issue. Look for trusted news sources for info, and stick with only one or two of them to get updates.
2. Keep on task. Try to read or listen to the news when it is not in the way of your daily routine. Skip catching up on events right before bed.
3. Talk with a trusted peer about the event or issue. Family members or friends may make you feel less alone in your concerns. Even if you don't see eye-to-eye, listen to what they have to say and why.

5.4 How should I prevent my child from STS?

Kids are curious by nature and will ask about distressing news. Don't brush the topic off or make it taboo. Kids need to know they have adults to talk with safely about many topics.

1. Learn what you can about the matter so you feel comfortable talking about it with your child. This will help you put it in perspective for him or her.
2. Talk about plans that are in place to help keep your child safe. Learn about "active shooter," fire, and other safety drills at your child's school so you will be prepared to discuss them before drills occur.
3. Look at it from a community standpoint, together. Talk about issues like safety measures at school and why they are vital. Talk about recent neighborhood crime and why it happens. Don't assume the issues aren't going to hit close to home.



21

V. Psychological Trauma

5.5 How can I relieve myself when I have developed the signs of STS?

The silver lining is that we can find the good that comes out of many awful events. When you're watching bad situations unfold, look for:

1. The volunteers who are helping with the cleanup
 2. How communities come together
 3. How people find ways to talk about issues and create positive change
 4. The proactive groups who is advocating for change
 5. The grassroots efforts to give aid to those in need
- Point these bright spots out to your family, friends, and mostly, kids. Pity is where you can.



22

Reference

- [1] 国家卫生健康委“新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗方案”（试行第四版）01/27/2020.
- [2] 新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗方案A Handbook of 2019-nCoV Pneumonia Control and Prevention, 01/26/20.
- [3] 中国疾控中心新型冠状病毒肺炎预防宣传，01/24/2020.
- [4] 权威医学专家回应疫情科普七大焦点，新华社北京，01/27/2020.
- [5] 预防2019年新型冠状病毒（2019-nCoV）传播给家庭和社区中其他人的可行指南，美国疾病控制与预防中心，01/29/2020.
- [6] 关于新型冠状病毒肺炎中国医学科学院专家组成员解读，中国医学科学院特设中国医学科学院微生物研究所所长金奇，中国医学科学院基础医学研究所流行病学与卫生统计学系李广民，中国医学科学院肿瘤医院常务副院长、中日医院副院长、呼吸中心常务副主任曹彬，中国医学科学院肿瘤医院放疗科、中日医院放疗中心主任段逸元等权威专家，01/28/2020.
- [7] Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected, WHO, 01/23/2020.
- [8] Stamm, B. H. (Ed.). (1995). Secondary traumatic stress: Self-care issues for clinicians, researchers, and educators. The Sidran Press.
- [9] Interim Guidance for Preventing 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) from Spreading to Others in Homes and Communities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 01/29/2020.
- [10] Interim Guidance on Follow-up of Close Contacts of Persons Infected with Novel Influenza A Virus: Associated with Severe Human Disease and on the Use of Antiviral Medications for Chemoprophylaxis, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 04/07/2015.
- [11] Oliver, Jonathan A. et al. "Transmission of SARS and MERS coronaviruses and influenza virus in healthcare settings: the possible role of dry surface contamination,"
- [12] CDC (Center of Disease Control) NIOSH-Approved N95 Mask List: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npr/topics/respirators/disp_part1/index.html.
- [13] Dr. Brent Stephens, Ph.D.'s lecture about "Airborne infectious disease transmission", November 24, 2015.

23

Postscript

Since 20th of January, 2020, a newly identified coronavirus called 2019-nCoV has been largely spreading in China, and now has reached multiple other countries.

During the pandemic of an unknown virus, it is human nature to feel daunted and pessimistic even for the most optimistic among us. However, we should treat this negativity with trepidation and not indulge in selfishness, panic, cynicism and vindictiveness because there is no way back once we open a Pandora's box of human evil.

The right thing to do in an emergency as such, however, is to understand the science of the virus, possible consequences of infection, and protection measures. Under urgency, we need to have even greater faith in science and positive thinking. The only way to set us free from lingering fears is to acquire authentic information and knowledge.

What has always been true in any disaster is that solidarity makes us strong. Nothing is hard to overcome when we stand together and work together. There is nothing more daunting than death, but also nothing more valuable than humanity. The Chinese government has taken strong actions against the virus to protect its citizens. Let us come together and fight against racism, prejudice and hatred toward each other. We are one on the planet!

24

Working Team

Director&Coordinator: Tingyu YUAN
Draft and Translation: Tingyu YUAN, Yanu REN, Jinyue XU, Fanqy LIU, Qi ZHANG, Qinhui Ji, Yuqi ZHA, Xin ZHANG, Qinhui Ji, Xinshen TANG, Chenzhe MA, Chunwu LIU, Jamie Yu Qi, Kalyue WU, Yu ZOU, Shixi, Jinquan FEI, Heng JIE, Richie ZHANG, WIN Shen, Vanessa Lin, Mengli, Zoro Qi, Xiaoying MA, Jie ZHU, Yukun LI.
Research and Correction: Zhongshu ZHAO, Yuqi ZHA, Richie ZHANG, Xinshen TANG, Jinyue XU.
Illustration Creation: Quan SU, Yanjie WANG, Luqi ZHUANG.
Layout Design: Ziheng ZHAO, Dongyang CHEN, Luchen PAN.
Special Thanks: Junrui GUO, Yuzheng HONG, Libo HU.

25

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

序号	品名	规格	备注
1	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
2	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
3	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
4	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
5	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
6	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
7	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
8	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
9	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
10	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
11	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
12	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
13	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
14	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
15	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
16	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
17	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
18	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
19	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
20	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

21	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
22	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
23	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
24	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
25	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
26	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
27	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
28	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
29	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
30	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
31	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
32	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
33	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
34	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
35	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
36	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
37	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
38	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
39	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
40	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

26

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

41	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
42	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
43	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
44	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
45	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
46	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
47	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
48	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
49	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
50	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
51	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
52	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
53	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
54	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
55	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
56	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
57	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
58	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
59	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
60	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

61	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
62	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
63	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
64	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
65	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
66	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
67	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
68	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
69	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
70	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
71	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
72	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
73	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
74	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
75	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
76	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
77	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
78	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
79	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
80	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

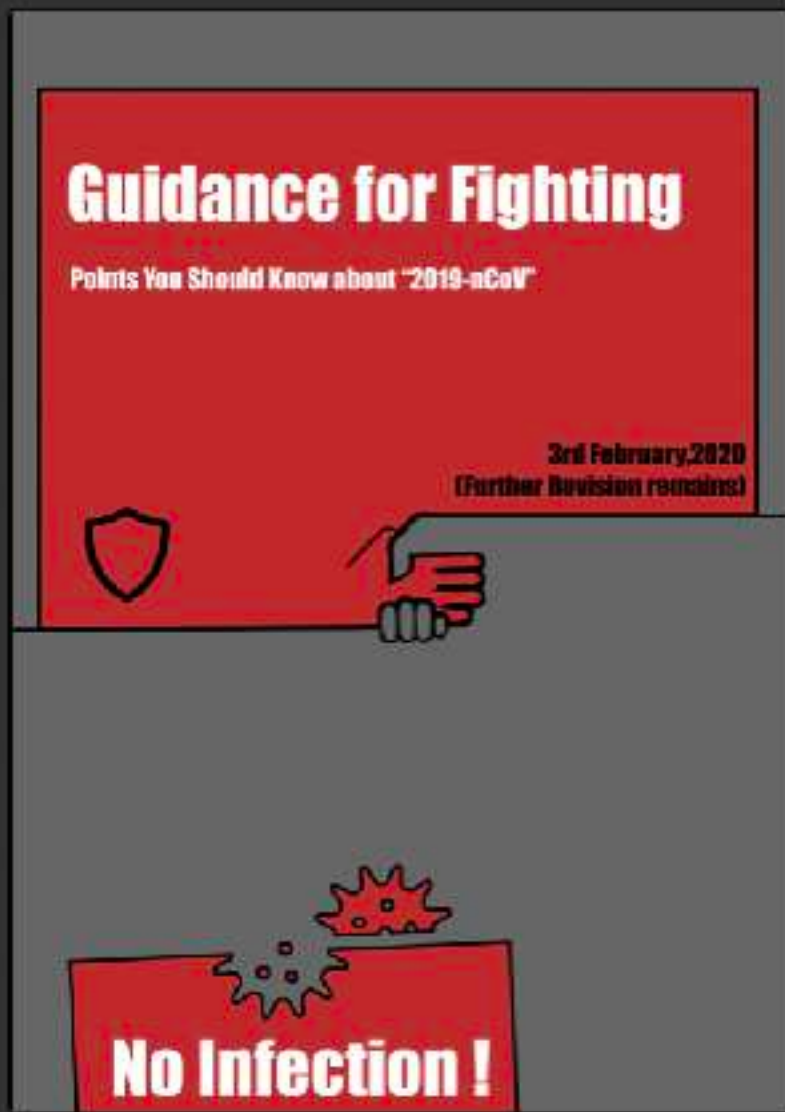
27

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

81	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
82	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
83	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
84	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
85	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
86	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
87	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
88	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
89	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
90	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
91	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
92	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
93	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
94	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
95	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
96	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
97	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
98	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
99	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
100	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

101	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
102	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
103	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
104	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
105	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
106	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
107	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
108	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
109	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
110	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
111	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
112	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
113	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
114	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
115	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
116	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
117	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
118	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
119	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000
120	医用口罩	医用外科口罩	1000000

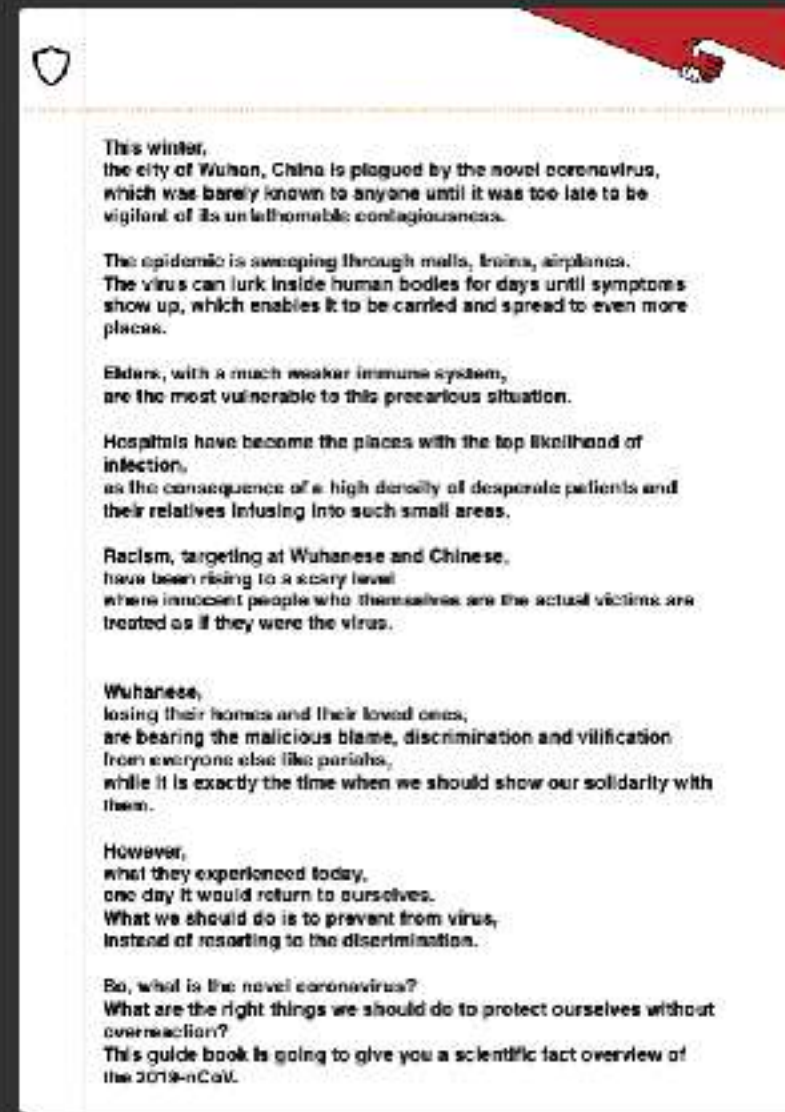
28



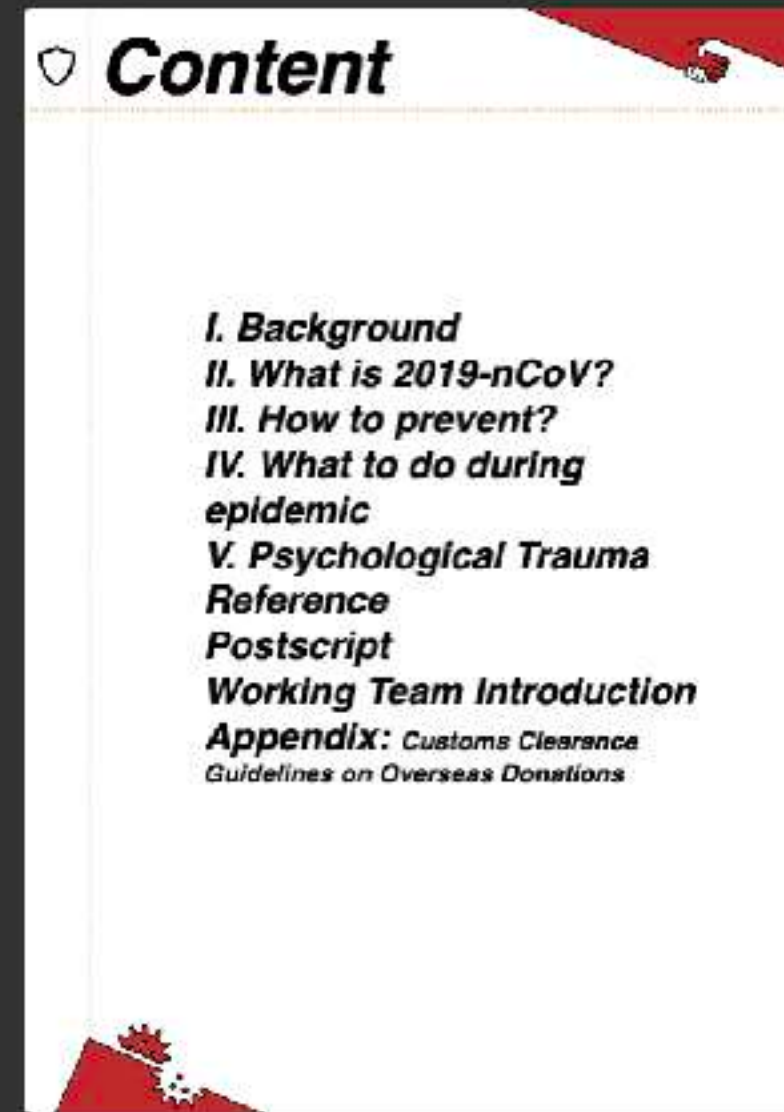
1



2



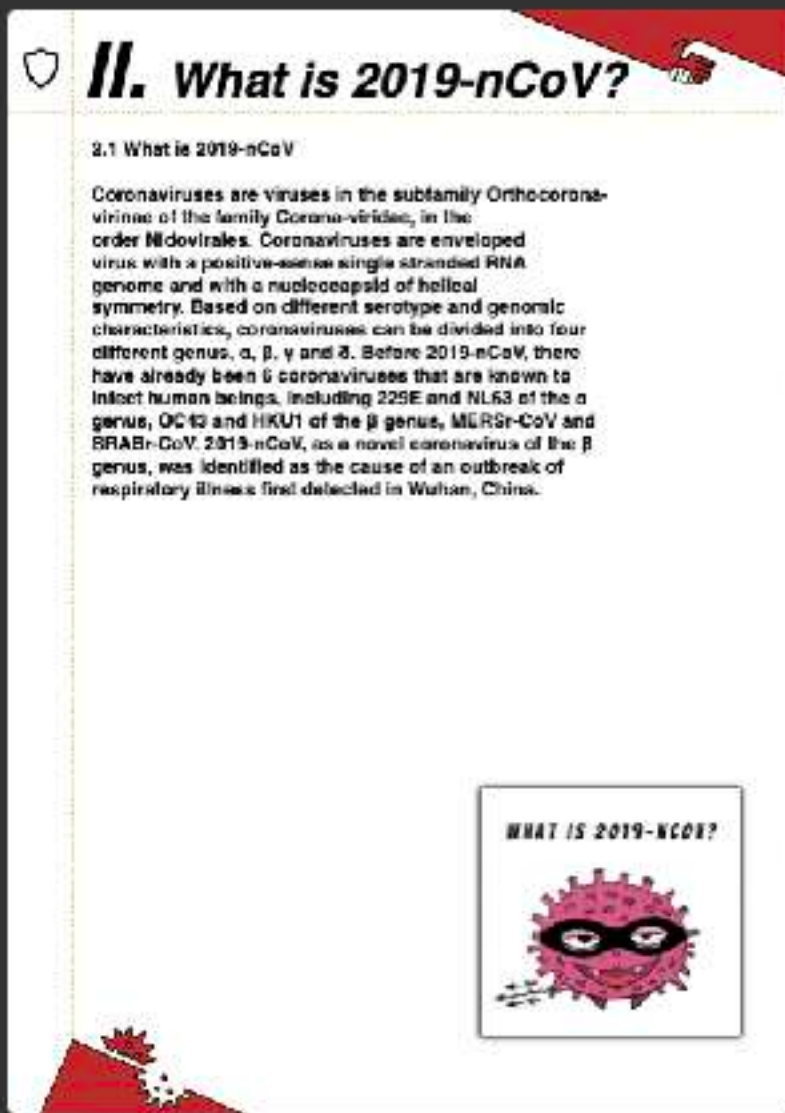
3



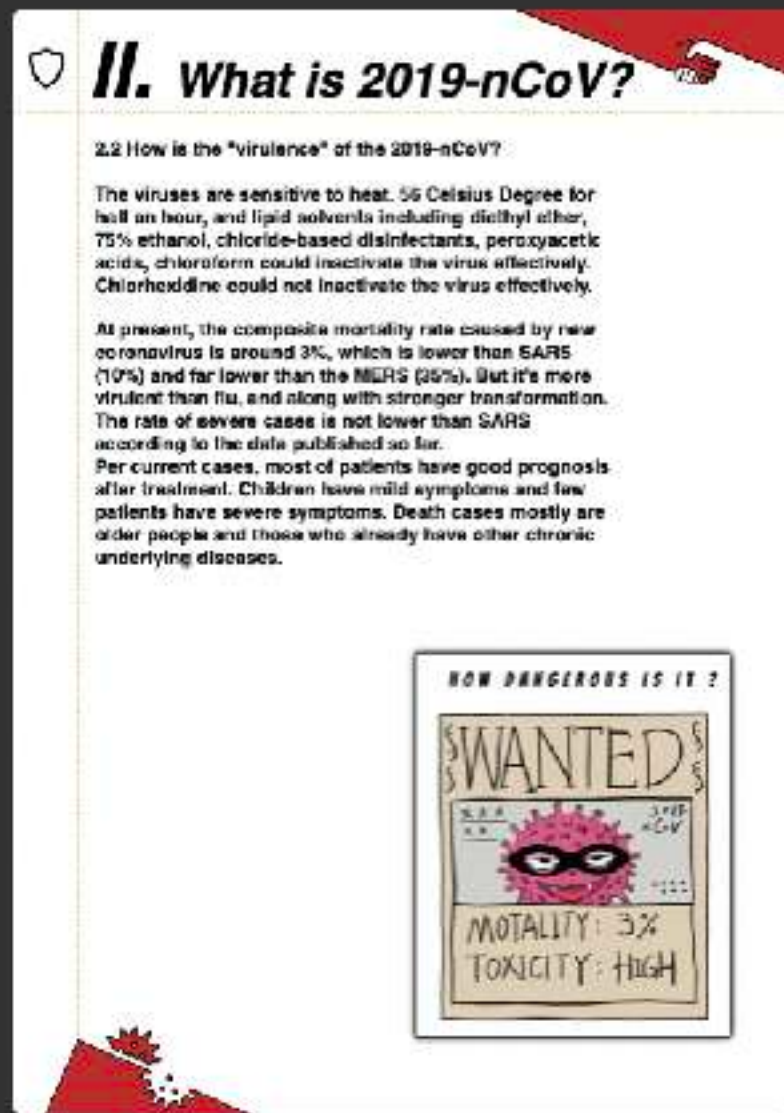
4



5



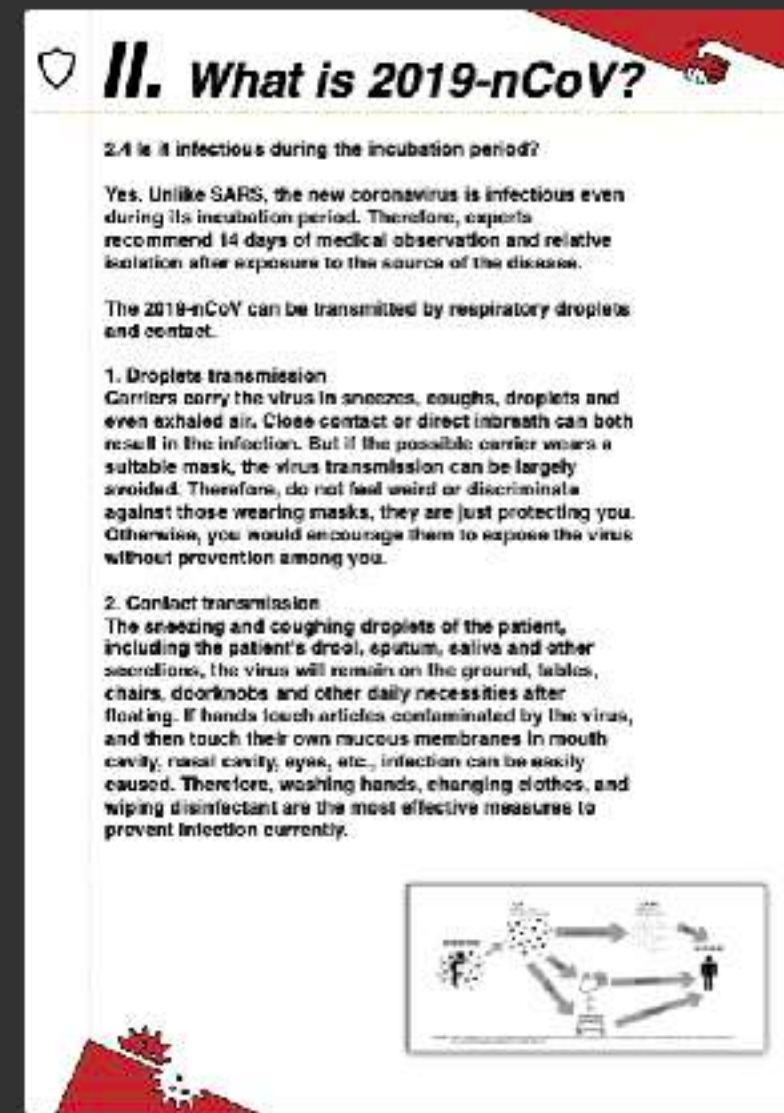
6



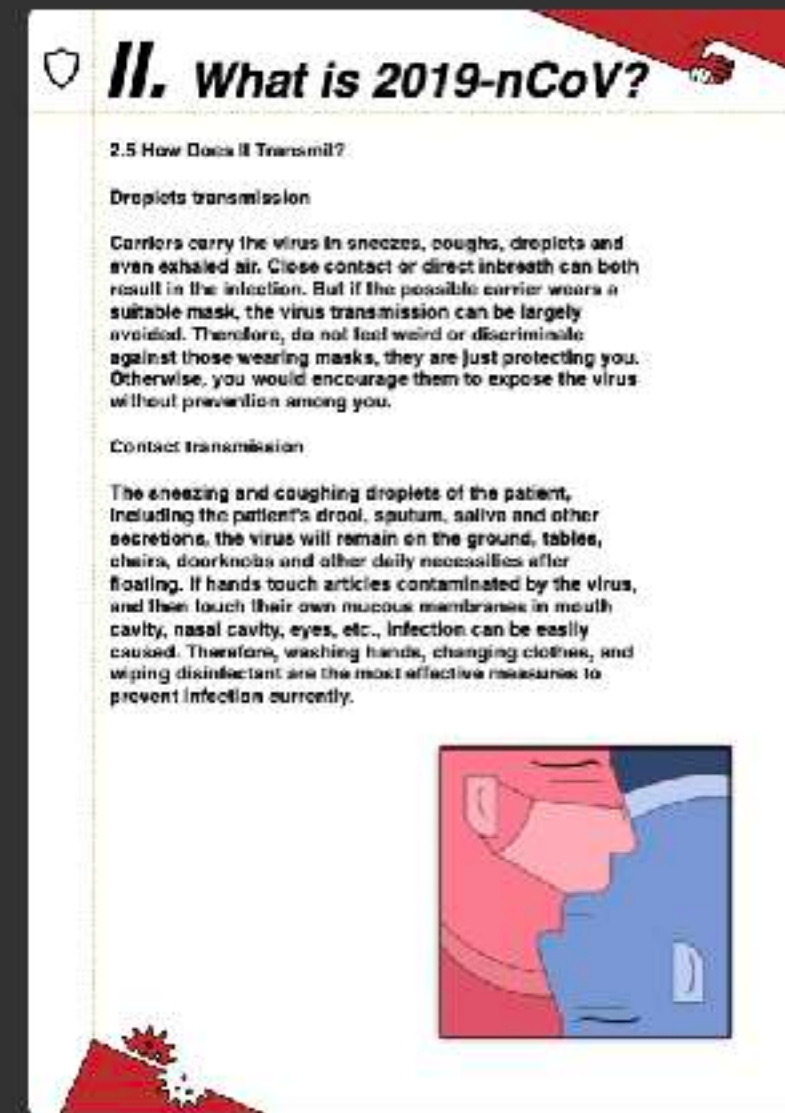
7



8



9



10

II. What is 2019-nCoV?

2.6 Clinical manifestations

According to the current epidemic disease investigation, the incubation period of the 2019-nCoV is usually within 3-7 days. The maximum is no more than 14 days. The main manifestation of having 2019-nCoV is getting fever, as well as slightly dry cough, feeble strength (hypodynamia). Few patients also have nasal obstruction, running nose, diarrhea. Severe cases will have difficulty in breathing (dyspnea) after one week of infection. In severe situation, acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, irreversible metabolic acidosis and coagulation dysfunction would follow rapidly. Attention that severe and critical patients may only have middle-low level of fever, some of them even don't have obvious fever condition. Part only have low fever and slight feeling of feeble strength (hypodynamia), normally they will recover in a week.

11

III. How to prevent?

3.1 How to prevent?

(1) Wear a mask to protect yourself as well as others. Especially those like confirmed patients, suspected infectors, close contacts, people under self-quarantine, people with the early symptoms like cough, fever, disturbance in respiration, and so on. When you are among crowd or going to hospitals, please wear a correct mask.



(2) Wash hands often with soap and running water, and then scrub them for at least 20 seconds. If there's no access to water or soap, a hand sanitizer containing 70-80% of alcohol is workable.

(3) Keep the room with appropriate ventilation. Avoid the public place which is closed, airless and crowded, and avoid close contact with anyone with flu symptoms.



(4) Cover your mouth and nose with tissue or flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing. Instead of with your hands directly. Make sure throw the tissues into hazardous waste bin immediately and then wash your hands thoroughly.

12

III. How to prevent?

(5) Keep good dietary habits. Use the chopping boards and props for raw and cooked food separately. Eat thoroughly cooked meat and eggs.



(6) Keep protection with when touching with wild animals or farmed livestock. Do not hunt, slaughter, or illegally consume the wild animals.

(7) Be alert to abnormal symptoms and seek for medical advice in time. If you have any of the following symptoms, please seek medical diagnosis immediately: 1. Cough, expectoration; 2. Fever (temperature > 38°C); 3. Difficulty in breathing during daily activities or rest; 4. Feeling pain when you breathe deeply; 5. Rapid heartbeats; 6. A cold or flu suddenly worsens after it got better; 7. Having chills.



(8) Don't rush to stock up on drugs and medical supplies because of panic. The most needy people in the medical front line should get the sufficient provision. Improving the medical care of forefront is to increase the baseline of your life safety since it's the best way to control the epidemic and protect you if unfortunately getting infected.

13

III. How to prevent?

3.2 How to use masks correctly?

Wearing masks could help prevent the droplet infection. People who are potentially infected should wear masks, such as those who recently visited epidemic areas, show up early symptoms as mentioned before, who are close contacts, suspected infectors, confirmed patients, and etc. Ordinary people can wear masks according to the situation, especially when who are planning to the crowded places during the epidemic. The mask is only effective when you actually wear it properly.

(1) Attention which side of the mask is the front. Ensure the colored side of the mask faces outdoors, while the white side touches your face.

(2) Attention which side of the mask is the top. The side of the mask that has a stiff bendable edge is the top (some masks may have a moldable strip instead).

(3) Close your hands before touching the mask. Hold the masks by the ear loops and place a loop around each ear. Surgical masks may have ties instead of ear loops. Using the mask to your nose and mouth level, and have the ties around your head and secure the mask with a bow.

(4) Make sure place the stiff edge (or the moldable strip) to the shape of your nose, and pull the bottom of the mask over your mouth and chin to utilize full coverage.

(5) Better to replace the mask after continuously wearing for 3-4 hours.

(6) Remove the mask by untying the ear loops and avoid touching the front side (contaminated). Throw the mask into the prepared garbage bag. Scrub two or three pumps into the bag with disinfectant alcohol, then better and discard it into the "hazardous waste bin". After that, clean your hands immediately.



14

III. How to prevent?

3.3 How to wash hands correctly?

Human skin is a natural barrier against viruses and bacteria. To prevent the virus from entering the nasal or eye mucosal system through hand touching ("Contact Transmission"), hand hygiene is one of the most effective ways to prevent respiratory and gastrointestinal associated infections. Hand hygiene can be performed by using alcohol-based handrub or soap and water. Hand sanitizer is considered as effective at killing germs, unless hands are visibly soiled.

(1) rub hands palm to palm 5 times;

(2) Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa, rub together 5 times each;

(3) Palm to palm with fingers interlaced, rub together 5 times.

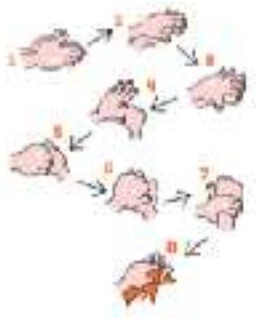
(4) Fist in one hand and scrubbed by the other, and exchange each in five scrubs.

(5) Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa.

(6) Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked and then rub together.

(7) Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm, or to rub the wrist with clasped fingers, and vice versa.

(8) Clean hands by clean towel or tissues.



15

III. How to prevent?

3.4 Daily disinfection to prevent the possible infection

When you come back home, first properly dispose the mask as mentioned before. Disinfect objects that have exposed among people by wiping with 75% alcohol. Change the clothes and take a shower immediately. Use chlorine-based disinfectant of concentration 500mg/L to disinfect the surface area that are frequently touched (i.e. door handles, elevator buttons, chairs, desk surfaces, water-tap), twice or three times a week. Disinfectant should not be used on wall or ground surface. Good sanitation equals to basic disinfection. It is not suggested to increase the concentration of disinfectants and frequency of disinfection arbitrarily. The outdoor space does not need disinfection. High temperature could also kill the virus. The virus will be inactivated in half an hour when exposed to temperature higher than 56 Celsius Degree. For exposed clothing or other items with resistance to water and high temperature, 59-90 Celsius Degree water immersion can be adopted. Keep good ventilation of the room.

3.5 Daily disinfection under self-quarantine

Bedroom furniture surfaces: disinfect everyday with diluted disinfectants with 5% chloride (disinfectant : water = 1:89). Bathroom furniture surfaces: disinfect everyday with diluted disinfectants with 5% chloride (disinfectant : water = 1:59). Bed sheets, clothes and quilt cover should be washed in water of 50 to 90 Celsius Degree and dried thoroughly. UV light could inactivate the virus as well. The ultraviolet germicidal lamp could be used twice a day to consolidate the effect.



16

IV. What to do during epidemic

4.1 What to do during epidemic

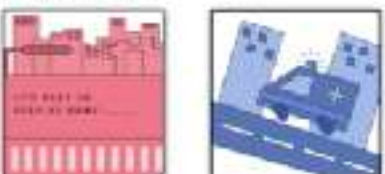
Self-quarantine and home-based medical observation are the most effective way to control the spread of the epidemic.

4.2 If I have return from Wuhan China recently?

After returning to your place, it is encouraged to conduct self-quarantine for two weeks. Stay calm, avoid going to work or staying among people. Beware of your health condition, and conduct home-based medical observation and regularly receive follow-up visits from doctors. If you feel worried or boring, call a friend or psychological counseling to relieve your anxiety.

4.3 Does it mean that I got infected when showing with early clinical manifestation?

Symptoms of fever, fatigue, or dry cough does not mean that you got infected. However, if symptoms of acute respiratory infections such as fever (underarm temperature > 37.3°C), cough, tachypnea occurred, and you have a recent traveling or residence history in Wuhan, or contacted with patients with fever or respiratory symptoms from Wuhan within past 14 days, or a clustered outbreak happened among the people around you, please go to the nearby medical institution first for diagnosis and treatment. Please wear mask carefully and take appropriate isolation measures when visiting hospitals or doctors, avoid expanding the infections. If someone around you has the above symptoms, please remind him/her to seek medical treatment ASAP.



17

IV. What to do during epidemic

4.4 As a close contact, what should I do?

Conduct self quarantine and home-based medical observation. Do not go to school, work, or public places. Stay calm, avoid going to work or staying among people. If necessary, go to the 120 free number at psychological counseling is always for you to relieve your anxiety. Pay attention to personal health condition and receive regular follow-up visits from doctors. If symptoms of fever and cough occur, report to the local Center for Disease Control and Prevention immediately, and follow its rules to visit the designated medical institutions for investigation, diagnosis and treatment.

4.5 What are close contacts?

Close contacts are defined as persons within approximately 2 meters (2 meters) of area in the place or area of a confirmed or suspected COVID-19 case person for a prolonged period of time, or with direct contact with infectious secretions while the case person was likely to be infectious (beginning from 72 hours prior to illness onset and continuing until resolution of illness). People who had contact with incident cases (including suspected and confirmed cases) with the following situations are close contacts:

- (1) People living, studying, working or having any other close contacts with the incident cases;
- (2) Medical staff, family members who have not taken effective protective measures when diagnosis, nursing or visiting incident cases or anyone else who have similar close contacts with incident cases;
- (3) Patients and their companions staying the hospital room with the incident cases;
- (4) Passengers who have taken the same vehicle and had close contacts with the incident cases;
- (5) Others have the related symptoms in contact with the incident cases after investigation and evaluation.

4.6 Why do close contacts need medical observation for 14 days?

The incubation period of the new coronavirus pneumonia is about 7 days on average, no shorter as 2-3 days, no longer as 10-12 days, and the maximum is no more than 14 days. Therefore, the possibility of infection can be ruled out if close contacts do not show any symptoms within 14 days.



18

IV. What to do during epidemic

4.7 Important things to do in the hospital?

Elaborate your illness status and medical treatments you have taken accurately to the medical staffs, especially (i) the recent traveling and residence history related to Wuhan and other infected cities, (ii) contact history with confirmed or suspected cases, (iii) contact history with animals. Of particular note is to ensure wearing surgical mask during the diagnosis and treatment process.



19

V. Psychological Trauma

5.1 What is Secondary Traumatic Stress ("STS")?

Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS) is a reaction exhibited by individuals who indirectly witness or are exposed to a traumatic event, are impacted, and exhibit symptoms similar to that of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or other trauma disorders.

5.2 Why is it related to people in the 2019-nCoV outbreak?

Through the increasing reach of the media, both through traditional news/radio broadcasts and the rapid explosion of social media, STS can affect the general population as well. With increased and repeated exposure to such catastrophes, symptoms of secondary trauma impact the general population in various ways.

Some experience grief, some anger, some fear, some persistent anxiety, and conversely, some experience numbness.

Here are some signs that the anxiety is getting to be too much:

- Thinking about the event or issue all the time
- Getting upset about what will happen
- Trouble keeping up with daily tasks
- Snapping at loved ones
- Feeling more tired than usual, yet having trouble sleeping
- There is no right or wrong gut reaction to an event or issue, but how you or your loved one responds is key.



20

V. Psychological Trauma

5.3 When a large amount of traumatic or disturbing events happen, how do I stay informed without spinning in an endless cycle of fear and worries?

1. Learn about the event or issue. Look for trusted news sources for info, and stick with only one or two of them to get updates.
2. Keep on task. Try to read or listen to the news when it's not in the way of your daily routine. Skip catching up on events right before bed.
3. Talk with a trusted peer about the event or issue. Family members or friends may make you feel less alone in your concerns. Even if you don't see eye-to-eye, listen to what they have to say and why.

5.4 How should I prevent my child from STB?

Kids are curious by nature and will ask about distressing news. Don't brush the topic off or make it taboo. Kids need to know they have adults to talk with safely about many topics.

1. Learn what you can about the matter so you feel comfortable talking about it with your child. This will help you put it in perspective for her or him.
2. Talk about plans that are in place to help keep your child safe. Learn about "active shooter," fire, and other safety drills at your child's school so you will be prepared to discuss them before drills occur.
3. Look at it from a community standpoint, together. Talk about issues like safety measures at school and why they are vital. Talk about nearby neighborhood crime and why it happens. Don't assume the issues aren't going to hit close to home.



21

V. Psychological Trauma

5.5 How can I relieve myself when I have developed the signs of ETS?

The silver lining is that we can find the good that comes out of many awful events. When you're watching bad situations unfold, look for:

1. The volunteers who are helping with the cleanup.
 2. How communities come together
 3. How people find ways to talk about issues and create positive change
 4. The proactive groups who is advocating for change
 5. The grassroots efforts to give aid to those in need
- Point these bright spots out to your family, friends, and mostly, kids. Pitch in where you can.



22

Reference

- [1]国家卫生健康委.“新型冠状病毒肺炎诊疗方案”（试行第四版）[EB/OL].6/27/2020.
- [2]新型冠状病毒感染预防手册A Handbook of 2019-nCoV Pneumonia Control and Prevention, 01/28/2020.
- [3]中国疾病预防控制中心.冠状病毒病风险预防提示，01/24/2020.
- [4]权威发布：新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情最新情况，新华社北京，01/27/2020.
- [5]初旭东等.2019年新冠病毒疫情 [2019-NCov].《传染病通报》杂志中到余人的“警灯频闪”，美国疾控中心应予以警示，01/28/2020.
- [6]关于武汉地区新型冠状病毒肺炎临床病例和实验室专家组经验总结。中国科学院基础医学与中国医药科学院微生物研究所所长会议、中国医科大学基础医学研究所流行病学与卫生统计学系高峰论坛，中国医学科学院病毒学研究所常务副所长、中日医院副院长、呼吸中心常务副主任曹彬，中国科学院科技政策研究中心、中日医院呼吸中心主任任建元等成员发表，01/28/2020。
- [7] Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected, WHO, 01/25/2020.
- [8] Stömm, B. H. (Ed.). (1995). Secondary infectious disease: Six case issues for clinicians, researchers, and educators. The Sideron Press.
- [9] Interim Guidance for Preventing 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) from Spreading to Others in Homes and Communities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC), 6/12/2020
- [10] Interim Guidance on Follow-up of Close Contacts of Persons Infected with Novel Influenza A Viruses Associated with Severe Human Disease and on the Use of Antiviral Medications for Contact Prophylaxis, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC), 04/07/2015.
- [11] Otter, Jonathan A. et al., “Transmission of SARS and MERS coronaviruses and influenza virus in healthcare settings: the possible role of dry surface contamination.”
- [12] CDC (Center of Disease Control) NIOSH-Approved N95 Mask List:[https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hpptto/cpsc/respirators/disp_psnv/r.n55k1.html](#).
- [13] Dr. Brent Stephens, Ph.D.'s lecture about "Airborne Infectious Disease Transmission", November 26, 2015,

23

Postscript

Since 20th of January, 2020, a newly identified coronavirus called 2019-nCoV has been largely spreading in China, and now has reached multiple other countries.

During the pandemic of an unknown virus, it is human nature to feel daunted and pessimistic even for the most optimistic among us. However, we should treat this negativity with trepidation and not indulge in selfishness, panic, cynicism and vindictiveness because there is no way back once we open a Pandora's box of human evil.

The right thing to do in an emergency as such, however, is to understand the science of the virus, possible consequences of infection, and protection measures. Under urgency, we need to have even greater faith in science and positive thinking. The only way to set us free from lingering fears is to acquire authentic information and knowledge.

What has always been true in any disaster is that solidarity makes us strong. Nothing is hard to overcome when we stand together and work together. There is nothing more daunting than death, but also nothing more valuable than humanity. The Chinese government has taken strong actions against the virus to protect its citizens. Let us come together and fight against racism, prejudice and hatred toward each other. We are one on the planet!

24

Working Team

Director & Coordinator: Tingyu YUAN
Draft and Translation: Tingyu YUAN, Yaru REN, Jinyue XU,
 Fency LIU, ZI ZHANG, Guihui XU, Yuzi ZHAO, Xin ZHANG, Guihui XU,
 Xingshi TANG, Chenshi MA, Chuan LIU, Jinyue XU, Zhi QI, Yanyue
 WU, Yu ZOU, Sika JINJIAN, FEI HENG JIA, Richie ZHANG, WUYI
 SHEN, Wenxiao Lin, Mengdi Zou, Xi Xinying MA, Jia ZHU, Yutian
 LI.
Research and Correction: Zhongyao ZHAO, Yuzi ZHAO,
 Richie ZHANG, Jiahong TANG, Jinyue XU.
Illustration Creation: Guan SU, Yanjie WANG, Luqi
 ZHANG.
Layout Design: Ziheng ZHAO, Hongyong CHEN, Lichen PAN.
Special Thanks: Junru QIU, Yuzheng HONG, Liao HU.

25

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

[illegible]

26

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

41	WY-ETB	Weyco Electronics Company	Spokane Business Center 2500	81-71
42	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd. #3	1225 9th St.	81-72
43	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd. #2	1501 9th St.	81-73
44	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd. #1	1501 9th St.	81-74
45	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd. #1	1627 9th St.	81-75
46	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1400 S. 11th St.	81-76
47	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	13000 W. 32nd	81-77
48	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-78
49	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-79
50	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-80
51	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-81
52	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-82
53	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-83
54	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-84
55	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-85
56	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-86
57	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-87
58	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-88
59	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-89
60	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-90
61	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-91
62	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-92
63	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-93
64	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-94
65	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-95
66	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-96
67	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-97
68	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-98
69	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-99
70	WY-ETB	Weyco, Ltd.	1900 S. 12th	81-100

27

Customs Clearance Guidelines for Wuhan Accepting Overseas Donations of Medical Supplies

12	9001 C 700	United Medical Products (TM)	US 3,280,572 (A)	20
13	9001 C 700	Vascular Architect	EP 0,900,075 (A)	20
14	9001 C 1,000	Orange Instruments	US 6,444,441 (A) (S)	20
15	9001 C 700	Orange Instruments	EP 0,900,072 (A)	20
16	9001 C 1,000	Orange Instruments	US 6,444,440 (A)	20
17	9001 C 700	Orbotech Industrial Products (TM)	US 5,995,074 (A)	20
18	9001 C 700	Orbotech Industrial Products (TM)	US 5,995,073 (A)	20
19	9001 C 1,000	Opticon Technology (TM)	US 6,444,443 (A)	20
100	9001 C 1,000	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,440 (A) (S)	20
101	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,441 (A)	20
102	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,442 (A)	20
103	9001 C 1,000	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,443 (A)	20
104	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,444 (A)	20
105	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,445 (A)	20
106	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,446 (A)	20
107	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,447 (A)	20
108	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,448 (A)	20
109	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,449 (A)	20
110	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,450 (A)	20
111	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,451 (A)	20
112	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,452 (A)	20
113	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,453 (A)	20
114	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,454 (A)	20
115	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,455 (A)	20
116	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,456 (A)	20
117	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,457 (A)	20
118	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,458 (A)	20
119	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,459 (A)	20
120	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,460 (A)	20
121	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,461 (A)	20
122	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,462 (A)	20
123	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,463 (A)	20
124	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,464 (A)	20
125	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,465 (A)	20
126	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,466 (A)	20
127	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,467 (A)	20
128	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,468 (A)	20
129	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,469 (A)	20
130	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,470 (A)	20
131	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,471 (A)	20
132	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,472 (A)	20
133	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,473 (A)	20
134	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,474 (A)	20
135	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,475 (A)	20
136	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,476 (A)	20
137	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,477 (A)	20
138	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,478 (A)	20
139	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,479 (A)	20
140	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,480 (A)	20
141	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,481 (A)	20
142	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,482 (A)	20
143	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,483 (A)	20
144	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,484 (A)	20
145	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,485 (A)	20
146	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,486 (A)	20
147	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,487 (A)	20
148	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,488 (A)	20
149	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,489 (A)	20
150	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,490 (A)	20
151	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,491 (A)	20
152	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,492 (A)	20
153	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,493 (A)	20
154	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,494 (A)	20
155	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,495 (A)	20
156	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,496 (A)	20
157	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,497 (A)	20
158	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,498 (A)	20
159	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,499 (A)	20
160	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,500 (A)	20
161	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,501 (A)	20
162	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,502 (A)	20
163	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,503 (A)	20
164	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,504 (A)	20
165	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,505 (A)	20
166	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,506 (A)	20
167	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,507 (A)	20
168	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,508 (A)	20
169	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,509 (A)	20
170	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,510 (A)	20
171	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,511 (A)	20
172	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,512 (A)	20
173	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,513 (A)	20
174	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,514 (A)	20
175	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,515 (A)	20
176	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,516 (A)	20
177	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,517 (A)	20
178	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,518 (A)	20
179	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,519 (A)	20
180	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,520 (A)	20
181	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,521 (A)	20
182	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,522 (A)	20
183	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,523 (A)	20
184	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,524 (A)	20
185	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,525 (A)	20
186	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,526 (A)	20
187	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,527 (A)	20
188	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,528 (A)	20
189	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,529 (A)	20
190	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,530 (A)	20
191	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,531 (A)	20
192	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,532 (A)	20
193	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,533 (A)	20
194	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,534 (A)	20
195	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,535 (A)	20
196	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,536 (A)	20
197	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,537 (A)	20
198	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,538 (A)	20
199	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,539 (A)	20
200	9001 C 700	Ortel Systems, LLC (TM)	US 6,444,540 (A)	20

28

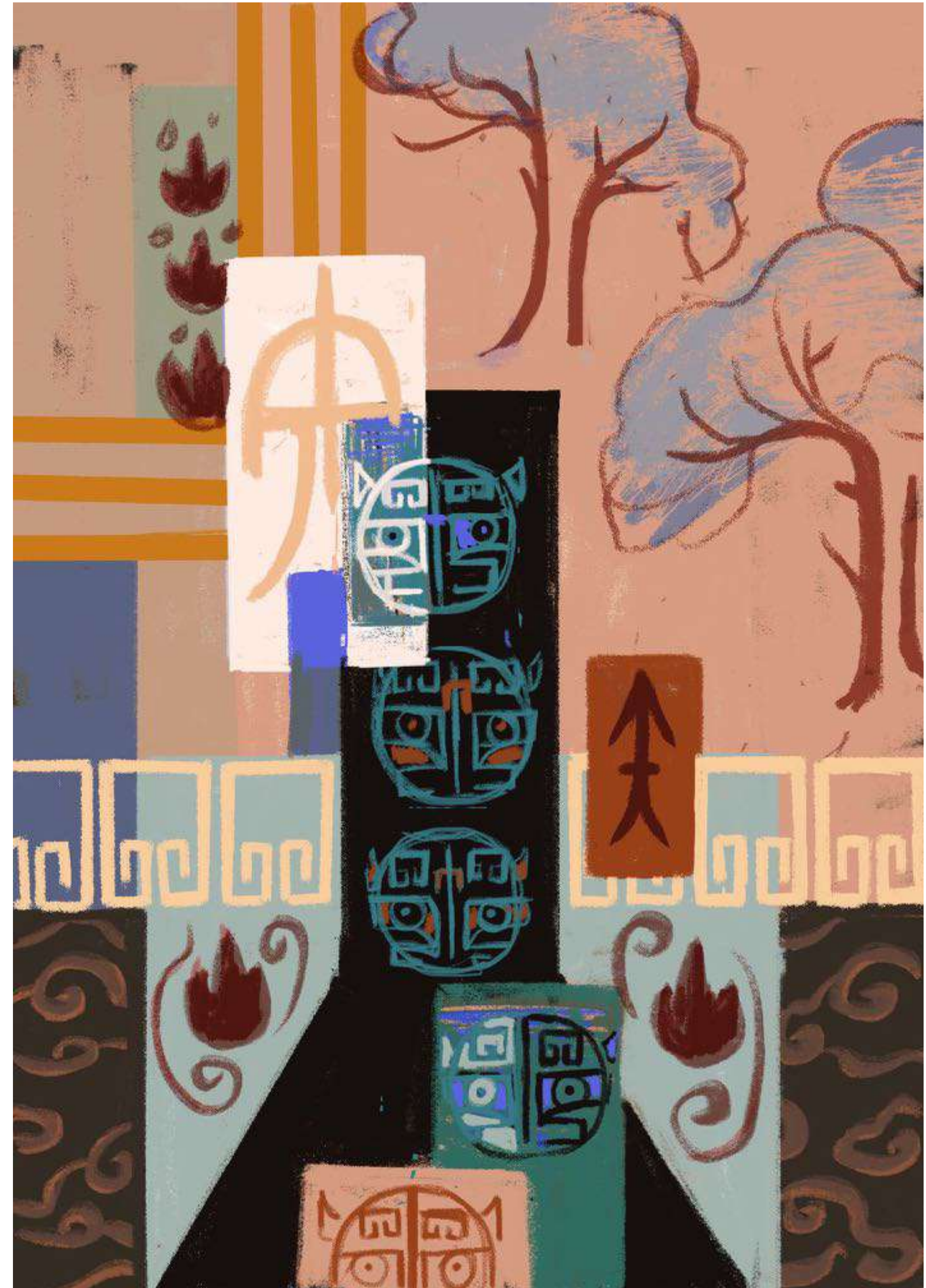
Public Information Booklet

**Selected Commercial Works
from Zhongheng (Hangzhou)
Cultural & Creative Co., Ltd.**

Apparel Graphic



Apparel Graphic



Apparel Graphic



Apparel Graphic



Thanks.