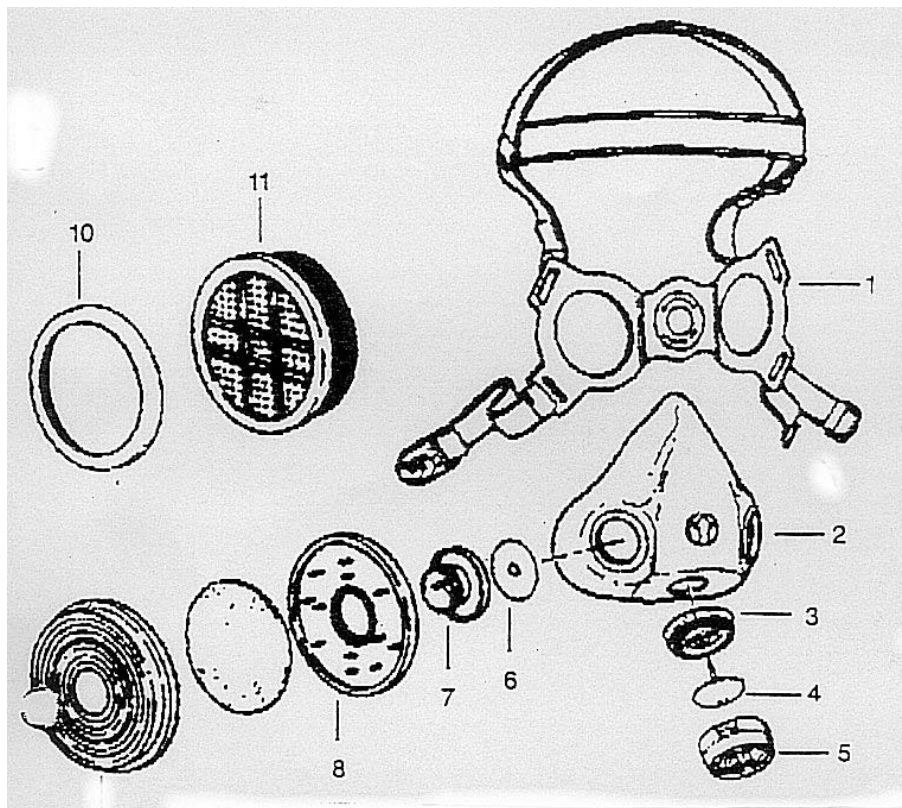




1. Respirator Components



- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Headband Assembly | 2. Facepiece Basic Med | 3. Exhalation Valve Set |
| 4. Exhalation Valve | 5. Exhalation Valve Cover | 6. Inhalation Valve |
| 7. Threaded Connector | 8. Filter Holder Male | 9. Filter Retainer Closed |
| 10. Filter Retainer Open | 11. Facepiece | |

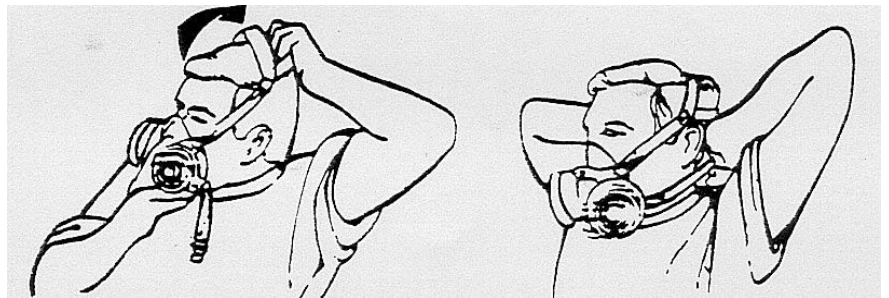
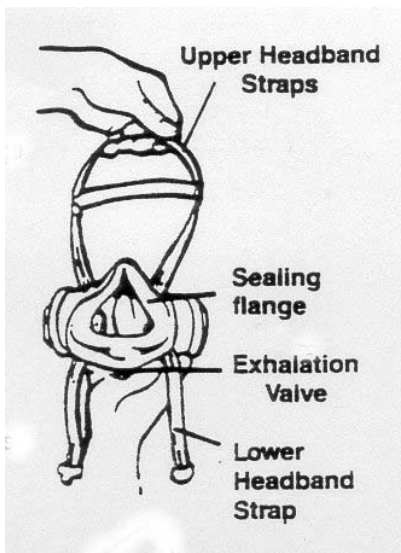
2. Respirator Assembly

- 2.00 Remove facepiece assembly and the air-purifying elements (filter, cartridges) from the carton.
- 2.01 Place the filters in the female filter retainers so that the outer edges of the filter are seated securely and evenly.
- 2.02 Snap the filter retainers with the filters, on to the filter holders or cartridges.
NEVER load filters into male holder
ALWAYS INSERT FILTERS SO THAT THE SIDE WITH THE PART NUMBER ON IT IS TOWARDS THE WEARERS FACE
- 2.03 Assemble respirator by screwing air-purifying elements onto the inhalation connectors mounted on the facepiece. Ensure each air-purifying element is tightly sealed against the facepiece. Ensure that the exhalation valve is correctly sealed.



3. Fitting The Respirator

- 3.00 Remove any protective eyewear.
- 3.01 Fit facepiece (narrow portion) on nasal bridge, then swing bottom (wide flange portion) under chin. Wearing as low as possible.
- 3.02 Place the cradle suspension system on the head so that the top strip rests across the top of the head and the bottom strip/rests above the ears, on the back of the head. (For a comfortable fit, the headband straps should be adjusted equally on both sides of the respirator).
- 3.03 Hook the bottom headband strap behind the neck, below the ears and adjust the position of the facepiece on the face for best fit and comfort.



4. Cartridge/Filter Life

Chemical Cartridges

The length of time a cartridge will provide protection depends on the conditions of use (type of contaminants and concentration, wearer's breathing rate and humidity). Chemical cartridges should be replaced at the first trace of contaminant odour or taste within the respirator.

Particulate Filters

The length of time a filter will provide protection depends on conditions of use (concentration, type of contaminant, wearer's breathing rate). The filter life is dependent on the loading characteristics of the particulate. When the filter becomes clogged, the resistance to breathing increases. Particulate filters should be replaced as soon as breathing becomes difficult.



5. Fit Testing

Before exposure to a contaminated atmosphere it is essential to check the effectiveness of the face seal. There are 2 methods for testing. If one of these methods works this indicates that a good fit has been achieved.

Negative Pressure Fit Check

- a) Place the palm of the hands over the openings in the filter retainer (if fitted) or unscrew the air-purifying elements from the respirator and place the palms of the hands over the inhalation connectors.
- b) Inhale and hold breath for about 5 seconds.
- c) If the facepiece collapses slightly and no air leaks between the facepiece and the face are detected, a good fit has been obtained.
- d) If air leaks are detected, reposition the facepiece on the face and/or re-adjust the tension of the elastic straps and repeat the negative pressure check until a tight seal is obtained.



Positive Pressure Fit Check

- a) Hold thumb or palm of hand over outlet of exhalation valve guard
- b) Create a slight positive pressure inside facepiece by exhaling gently
- c) If the facepiece bulges and no air leaks between the facepiece and face are detected, a tight fit has been obtained.
- d) If air is detected to be leaking out between the facepiece and the face, readjust the tension of the elastic straps to eliminate the leakage. This check must be repeated until a tight seal of the facepiece is obtained.





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6. Maintenance

- 6.00 Respirators should be cleaned after each day's use.
- 6.01 Disassemble respirator, removing cartridges, filters and headbands.
- 6.02 Cleanse the facepiece and parts with soap and water. Never use strong solvent cleaners.
- 6.03 Sanitise the facepiece by immersing in a suitable solution and immerse for 2 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all traces of sanitiser and allow to dry at ordinary room temperature in a non-contaminated atmosphere. Be careful not to damage the facepiece. Sanitising solutions can be made as follows:
- i) 2 tablespoons of chlorine bleach per gallon of water; or
 - ii) 1 teaspoon tincture of iodine per gallon of water.
- 6.04 Inspect the respirator for any worn or aging parts or damaged parts. Replace any defective parts immediately.
- 6.05 Carefully inspect valves and valve seats. They must be clean and free of cracks, nicks, and tears to prevent leakage.
- 6.06 Re-assemble the respirator taking care that the headbands are attached.

7. Storage

Seal complete facepiece assembly in a clean plastic bag and store in a cool, dry place away from contaminants.

Revision History	Version:	3
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