

1 Safety Regulations

1.1 Correct Use
Respiratory protective filters (gas filters, particle filters, combined filters) are used together with a face mask or respirator. MSA as filter devices for respiratory protection if the ambient atmosphere contains hazardous materials, i.e. hazardous gases and vapors (toxic gases) as well as particles (dusts, mists, mists, sprays).

The product fulfills in its operating manual requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC. The prototype test report is available from Institut für Arbeitsschutz der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung, D A 53737 St. Augustin, Ref-ID: 01212.

It is imperative that this operating manual is observed. It contains important information on the use of the device. In particular the following information is given: the indication for the use and operation of the device, must be carefully read and observed. Furthermore, the national regulations applicable to the user's country must be taken into account for a safe use.

Alternative use, or use outside the scope of application, must be considered as non-compliance.

Use of the device is limited to the product to which the product is not used and serviced in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Choice and use of filter devices must be beyond the control of MSA as the responsibility of the user. Therefore, the liability of MSA cannot be accepted.

The above does not state differences regarding the warranties and conditions of sale and delivery.

1.2 Safety Instructions

Oxygen content and toxic material concentration
Filtering devices do not supply oxygen.

The permitted minimum oxygen concentration of ambient air is governed by national regulations. The minimum oxygen concentration of ambient air must be taken into account for use type (in the range 17% to 19%).

Type and concentration of the hazard in the ambient atmosphere must be known to the extent that the user can derive a potential risk.

Caution must be taken in oxygen enriched atmospheres (ignition) or possibly explosive atmospheres (e.g. through solvents).

Hazardous substances are area of concern: you may have a higher concentration near the ground.

Always use a respirator if you smell or taste it. If there is any doubt about the concentration of the toxic gases, a supplied air breathing apparatus must be used.

Before use

When using gas filters, ensure that no particle-type toxic substances are present, and, when using particle filters, that there are no toxic gases present. If this is not the case, combination filters must be used.

The filter must be sealed and intact.

Application conditions

Filters designed for use in confined spaces (containers, canals, pits, etc.).

For some applications, an additional protection for eyes and body should be considered.

After use, check the respirator and if necessary, clean, disinfect and use new filters.

Always use only a complete and undamaged respirator. The use of a filtering device must be qualified and trained in use. The selected filter and particle face piece must be in faultless condition and trained in use.

If the efficiency of the particle filter deteriorates in the presence of substances, such as oil mist, commonly encountered in the workplace.

Additional information for Australian and New Zealand Users:
Additional information AS/NZS 1755 to guidance regarding selection, use and maintenance of respiratory products.

Information for users according to EN 204-105: If the efficiency of the particle filter deteriorates in the presence of substances, such as oil mist, commonly encountered in the workplace.

Open flames, metal drops

The use of filtering devices, during work with open flames and metal droplets (e.g. welding), may cause serious risks due to ignition of the filter media, which may generate acute levels of toxic substances.

2 Filter selection

Applicable National Regulations must be observed. For guidance see EN 89/686/EEC (Respiratory protective equipment for protection against dusts, fumes and mists).

For the selection of filters for specific compounds see "Gas compounds" in German. There are special regulations concerning the limitation of use of certain filters for specific compounds.

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Appropriate filters must be chosen.

For the gas filters, the filter class to be used depends on the possible maximum concentration of the hazardous gas and the required service time.

Against the low boiling compounds of group 1 and 2 (see table) gas filters AX according to EN 14387 shall be used. The following maximum concentrations and uses times apply:

Low boiling compounds group	Maximum concentration (m/m%)	Maximum UTR(max) (min)
1	100	40
1	500	20
2	1000	60
2	5000	20

According to their separation safety on gas filters, their marking according to the ordinance on Hazardous Substances and their classification according to MAX (maximum concentrations at the workplace) and TRK (technical concentration limits) value, low boiling compounds are divided into four groups:

Group 1: Low boiling compounds with a limit value (MAX), maximum concentrations as per the workplace technical concentration limits of < 10 m/m%, resp. a symbol of danger T + or T in connection with specific risks (R-phrases) R23 or R26, resp. classified in the German T list section II "carcinogen", A1, A2 and B2.

Group 2: 2-bromo-2-chloro-1,1-

1,2-dibromoethane, 2-chloropropane

1,3-dicyanopropene, 1,3-dimethylbenzene

1,1-dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane, chlorofluoromethane

1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane

1,1-dichloroethane, diethyl ether

dichloromethane, dimethylpropane

1,3-dioxepane, 1,3-dioxolane

1,2-diphenyl-1-phenylethane, ethylene imine

1,2-difluoroethane, chlorofluoromethane

1,2-difluoroethene, trans-1,2-difluoro-1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane

1,1-difluoroethane, dichloromethane

1,1-difluoroethene, ketene

1,1-difluoroethane, methyl methacrylate

1,1-difluoroethene, methyl isocyanate

1,1-difluoroethane, oxad (diethyl, diogenen)

1,1-difluoroethane, vinyl chloride

1,1-difluoroethene, vinyl chloride

1,1-difluoroethane, vinylidene chloride

1,1-difluoroethene, vinylidene chloride

1,1-difluoroethane, vinylidene fluoride

1,1-difluoroethene, vinylidene fluoride

