

PROCEDURES FOR RESPIRATOR CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Respiratory protection equipment must always be inspected prior to use. The following inspection table highlights the key components of a respirator and the conditions that would require repair before use:

INSPECTION TABLE	
<i>IF ANY OF THE DEFECTS LISTED BELOW ARE FOUND, HAVE THE RESPIRATOR REPAIRED BEFORE USE.</i>	
COMPONENT	LOOK FOR
For Filtering Facepieces:	
FACEPIECE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuts, gouges, punctures, 2. Distortions of the sealing flange. 3. Tears or nicks in the sealing area. 4. Deterioration from age, heat, or contamination. 5. If applicable, exhalation valve flaps are not in place, in poor condition, and not secure.
For Half-Face Assemblies:	
FACEPIECE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuts, gouges, punctures, 2. Distortions of the sealing flange. 3. Tears or nicks in the sealing area. 4. Deterioration from age, heat, or contamination. 5. Exhalation valve flaps are not in place, in poor condition, and not secure.
For Full-Face Assemblies:	
FACEPIECE LENS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nicks, scratches, or abrasions which could impair visibility. 2. Deep gouges or cracks which could reduce impact resistance. 3. Anti-fog coating in need of replacement.
FACEPIECE RIMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deformed, cracked, or broken 2. Loose screws. Do not overtighten.
FACEPIECE SKIRT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuts, gouges, or punctures. 2. Tears or nicks in the sealing area. 3. Deterioration from age, heat, or contamination
FACEPIECE HEADSTRAP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abrasions or nicks. 2. Deterioration from age, heat, or contamination.
FACEPIECE BUCKLES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crushed, bent, or corroded. 2. Damaged or loose rivets.
FACEPIECE INLET NOZZLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose cover screws. 2. Heat or impact damage. 3. Nicks, cracks, or dents in the exhalation valve seat. 4. Nicks, cracks, tears, or creases in the exhalation valve. 5. Sticking exhalation valve. Exhale a few times to test. The valve must be close after each exhalation. Valves that fail to close must be replaced.
SPEAKING DIAPHRAGM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holes or tears. Do not remove to inspect

PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING RESPIRATORS

A. Remove filters, cartridges, or canisters. Disassemble facepieces by removing speaking diaphragms, demand and pressure-demand valve assemblies, hoses, or any components recommended by the manufacturer. Discard or repair any defective parts.

B. Wash components in warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum) water with a mild detergent or with a cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff bristle (not wire) brush may be used to facilitate the removal of dirt.

C. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain.