

## SEA Threaded Filter

EC Type-examined by INSPEC Certification, 56 Leslie Hough Way, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6AJ, United Kingdom, ID:0194.

### 1. General

The filtering device consists of a facepiece (full face mask, half mask, hood or mouthpiece), a filter (gas filter, particle filter or combined filter) and an optional blower unit. Filtering devices clean the inhaled air of any detrimental gases, vapours, dusts or mists provided that the limitations of use listed in user's instructions and accident prevention regulations are observed. Each filter carries a specification concerning the scope of protection, and is also marked with the permitted storage period. Only trained and suitable persons may use respiratory protective devices.

### 2. Limitations of use

**2.1** The filtering device must not be used if the environment and contamination is unknown or if the composition of the atmosphere is likely to change disadvantageously. In case of doubt, isolating respirators (air supply) which function independently of the atmosphere must be used.

**2.2** The filtering device must not be used in confined spaces (e.g. cisterns, tunnels) because of the risk of oxygen deficiency or presence of heavy oxygen-displacing gases (e.g. carbon dioxide).

**2.3** The filtering device may be used only if the oxygen content of the air is 18 - 23 vol.%.

**2.4** Gas filters do not protect against particles. Similarly, particle filters do not provide protection against gases or vapours. In case of doubt, use combined filters.

**2.5** Normal filtering devices do not protect against certain gases such as CO (carbon monoxide), CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) and N<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen).

**2.6** Particle filters are only allowed for single use if they are applied against radioactive agents or micro-organisms (virus, bacteria, fungi and spores).

**2.7** When using AX filters against low boiling compounds, one must observe limitations for using gas filters against organic compounds with a boiling point below 65 °C (instructions for use enclosed with the SEA AX filters).

**2.8** Do not confuse the filter markings of EN 12941/12942 (protection class with a blower device) with markings related to other standards.

### 3. Selection of filter

See also Instructions for Use of the relevant facepiece and eventual national guidelines.

The filter is selected according to the type of hazard present.

Filter type	Colour	Main area of application
P2	white	Particles, excluding radioactive substances, bacteria, fungi, viruses and enzymes.
P3	white	Particles.
R	reusable	"R" marking means that the particle filters and particle filter elements of combined filters are suitable for reuse against aerosols (several work shifts).
P4	white	Particles
A	brown	Organic gases and vapours, e.g. from solvents with boiling point >65 °C
AX	brown	Gases and vapours from organic compounds, with low boiling point <65 °C
B	grey	Inorganic gases and vapours, e.g. chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid)
E	yellow	Acid gases and vapours, e.g. sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride
K	green	Ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives
Hg-P3	red-white	Mercury (vapour)
Reactor-P3	orange-white	Radioactive iodine, including methyl iodide

A combination of different gas filter types is possible according to European standard 14387. Information on available combinations is available on request.

Gas filter class	Maximum permissible detrimental gas concentration
1. Absorption capacity: small (mainly insert filter)	max 0,1 % by volume
2. Absorption capacity: medium (mainly screw-in filter)	max 0,5 % by volume
3. Absorption capacity: large (mainly filter canister)	max 1,0 % by volume

### 4. Use of filter

- Before use, check filter condition and intactness. Shake the filter to ensure that there are no loose components/contents. The filter shall be replaced if it has been exposed to strong pressure or impact. It may be damaged.
- Check that the filter is correct for the intended use. Filter type and class are evident from the marking.
- Check the storage period! For filters in the manufacturer's packing, the storage period under normal conditions is marked on the filter.
- Connect the filter(s) tightly to the facepiece or blower device.
- Don the respirator. Check that the facepiece sits air-tight on the face.
- Observe the Instructions for Use of the facepiece/blower device.
- In a blower device: You must always use filters of the same type and class. All filters must be replaced at the same time.

### 5. Duration of use

- The duration of use of a filter depends on its load, e.g. type and concentration of contaminant, wearer's breathing rhythm and other factors.
- The presence of odour, taste and irritation indicate that the gas filter no longer works.

- Filters used against detrimental gases that do not display any significant indications (odour, taste, irritation) require special regulations for the duration of use and correct usage.
- For filters of the Hg-P3 type, the maximum duration of use is 50 hours.
- Particle and combined filters must be replaced at the latest when breathing resistance becomes too high.

#### 6. Information on relevant regulations

- European standards EN 12941, EN 12942, EN 148-1, EN 14387.
- Australian Standards AS/NZS 1716:2003, AS 1715.

**Note:** In Australia only, the following limitations apply:  
 P3 filters provide P3 protection only with a full face respirator  
 P3 filters only provide P2 protection with a half face negative pressure respirator.

#### 7. Storage and maintenance

- After use, an opened filter must be sealed tightly if it is to be reused, but it must be replaced within 6 months.
- The storage period (month and year) for filters is marked on the filter tape.
- Do not try to regenerate the filters. Never clean the filters with compressed air or compressed water.
- The filters are sealed in plastic bags by the manufacturer. Storage at -10...+50 °C and relative humidity (RH) under 75 % (sealed filters RH max. 95 %).
- Filters must be disposed of in accordance with local waste treatment regulations. Filters P,A, and AX constitute normal waste (can be, for example, incinerated). But they are considered hazardous waste if hazardous substances have been filtered through them. All other gas and combined filters are always classed as hazardous waste, even if unused.

#### 8. SEA range of filters

	Respirator type, Model No	SEA Masks: FS, FC, FP, FN	FPBR: SE400AT	SEA Masks: FS, FC, FP, FN Military Mask: S10	FPBR: SE400AT
Filter type	Filter Model No.	Filter classification			
		EN141/EN143	89/686/EEC	AS/NZS 1716	AS/NZS 1716
Particle filter	<b>P3-T</b>	P3	P3 SL	P3	PAPR-P3
Particle filter	<b>P4-T</b>	P3	P4 SL	P3	PAPR-P3
Combined filter	<b>A3P4-T</b>	A2P3	A3P4 SL	A2P3	PAPR-A2P3
Combined filter	<b>A3P4-T32</b>	A2P3	A3P4 SL	A2P3	PAPR-A2P3
Combined filter	<b>AB3P4-T</b>			AB2P3	PAPR-AB2P3
Combined filter	<b>ABEK3P4-T</b>	ABEK2P3	ABEK3P4 SL	ABEK2P3	PAPR-ABEK2P3
Combined filter	<b>ABEK3P4-DP-T</b>	ABEK2P3	ABEK3P4 SL	ABEK2P3	PAPR-ABEK2P3

**Note:** This table lists filter model numbers. Refer to the filter label for actual filter type and class for your country and respirator.

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