

## 3m papr manual

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### 3m papr manual

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- **3m papr manual, 3m 6200 respirator manual, 3m 6800 respirator manual, 3m respirator manual, 3m papr instruction manual, 3m adflo papr manual, 3m jupiter papr manual, 3m papr user manual, 3m gvp papr manual, 3m versaflo papr manual, 3m papr manual, 3m papr manual, 3m papr manual pdf, 3m papr manual download, 3m papr manual instructions, 3m papr manual online, 3m papr manual, 3m papr versaflo manual, 3m powerflow papr manual.**

Absent such evidence, PAPRs with loosefitting helmets or hoods have an APF of 25. When used properly, PAPRs provide increased protection and decrease the likelihood of infection transmission to the wearer as compared to FFRs and half face reusable elastomeric respirators. Examples include those with tightfitting facepieces and loosefitting hoods or helmets, blower styles, battery types e.g., Lithium ion, NickelMetal hydride, Nickel Cadmium or overthecounter disposable batteries, and high efficiency HE filters or filter cartridges. The substantial PAPR product diversity provides flexibility to customize protection needed in a healthcare setting. Caution should be used when using the filter for a live virus, and a practical replacement cycle should be implemented until more is known. The manufacturer's PAPR instructions are specific to a respirator model's materials and specifications. Instructions are generally provided with the PAPR facepiece, blower, and battery packaging. All instructions must be carefully followed. Because they provide higher APFs than N95 FFRs and reusable elastomeric half facepiece respirators, PAPRs are suitable for use when aerosolgenerating procedures are performed, by hospital first receivers, or when the respirator user is not able to wear a tightfitting respirator. For effective use, PAPR manufacturer instructions must be followed. Manufacturers' cleaning and disinfection solutions and procedures also vary. These important maintenance activities can cause damage or deteriorate PAPR facepieces, headgear components

hoods, helmets, breathing tubes hoses, and batteries. If cleaning and disinfection solutions and procedures are ineffective, HCP may be at risk of contact transmission. For these reasons, manufacturers generally recommend that the filter component be discarded.[http://gcituae.com/bf/userfiles/comcash-8\\_0-manual.xml](http://gcituae.com/bf/userfiles/comcash-8_0-manual.xml)

Some employers may be able to follow manufacturer-specific instructions for conventional use, but the cost of doing so may make PAPRs a less desirable solution to achieve the necessary protection. Filter cartridges can be reused until they become so clogged that they reduce airflow or become visibly soiled or damaged. Clogging is not expected to be a factor in nondusty environments such as healthcare settings. The outside of the filter cartridge can have surface cleaning and decontamination while the rest of the unit is being serviced. Viruses and bacteria causing acute respiratory infections can survive on respirator components for variable periods of time, from hours to weeks. Consequently, contaminated respirators must be handled, cleaned, and disinfected properly to reduce the possibility of the device serving as a fomite and contributing to disease transmission. 7 According to OSHA, the employer may use other commercially available cleansers of equivalent disinfection quality if their use is recommended or approved by the respirator manufacturer. It is important to follow all steps set forth in the manufacturer's instructions. Cleaning is recommended after each use, but the PAPR must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent them from becoming unsanitary. Unlike reusable elastomeric respirators, PAPRs use only HE filters. These filters can differ in their appearance and their attachment on, or fit into, the blower assembly. Care must be taken during cleaning and disinfection to ensure the cleaning staff does not self-infect or injure themselves performing this work. Centralizing this activity can ensure it is properly done. Whereas conventional practice is to discard the filters after each use, contingency or crisis practices may necessitate cleaning and disinfecting the filter. The performance of some filter media can be degraded by contact with the disinfectant.

However, interim alternate procedures could increase the risk of contact transmission or damage to the filter media if not done properly. Alternate procedures and risks must be considered to protect HCP and meet healthcare needs. They rely upon the user to augment their general cleaning and disinfection instructions. Therefore, healthcare facilities need to establish procedures that will be effective to render targeted pathogens inviable and not damage PAPR components intended to be reused. PAPRs use only HE filters or filter cartridges. These can be very different in size, shape, and appearance. These may have openings in the cartridge housing that expose the filter media, or they may be substantially protective enclosing the filter media that cannot be seen externally. These may be inserted into the blower assembly preventing filter media from outside exposures including cleaning and disinfectant wipes. Additional protective equipment such as gowns and face shields, as well as ventilation, may be required during cleaning and disinfection procedures. Cleaning solution contact with the filter media must be avoided. Carefully avoid contact with the filter media. Any component exposed to moisture during the cleaning process needs to be carefully and thoroughly dried. Other PAPR components may generally be cleaned using the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Any remaining fugitive moisture could promote the growth or sustainability of certain pathogens. If available, these PAPRs should be used in the contingency or crisis capacity strategy approaches. These PAPR designs provide added assurance that the filter media will not be contacted with the cleaning and disinfection solutions. These filter cartridges, as well as PAPR blowers may be wiped down repeatedly. Caution should be used when using the filter for a live virus, and a practical replacement cycle should be implemented until more is known.

<http://www.drupalitalia.org/node/68092>

This must be balanced against other available HCP protection options to sustain effective HCP protection and patient care. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted. Adjust the ratio of bleach to water as needed to achieve appropriate

concentration of sodium hypochlorite. That is, use 3 tablespoons of bleach per 1 gallon of cold tap water for 10 minutes. Always add bleach to cold water, not water to bleach. PAPR manufacturers may not authorize these steps; however, during crisis operations when conventional procedures are not feasible, these steps could extend the supply of PAPR components. These workers should always follow the disinfecting agent manufacturer's user instructions regarding usability, application, dilution ratio and contact time, and ensure all components are thoroughly rinsed with clean, warm water and thoroughly dried before use or storage. In addition, PAPR facepieces or headgear worn by more than one user must be cleaned and disinfected before being worn by a different user in shared situations. The order and details of each step are important. PAPR components can be stored and reassembled, or reassembly can be done before use. Removing organic and inorganic materials from the component surfaces will help achieve maximally effective disinfection. 11. Caution Do not soak, dip or immerse PAPR components in the cleaning or disinfection solutions unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer. Ensure this area and the pins are thoroughly dry before next use or storage. Alternatively, you may immerse the elastomeric breathing tube in the cleaning solution. Any remaining moisture could contribute to pathogen growth or sustainability. Alternatively, reassemble the PAPR as described in the manufacturer's user instructions, and store it so that it is ready for reuse in a clean, dry location away from contamination.

<https://acbc.wa.edu.au/images/canon-lbp-5970-service-manual.pdf>

Competent, trained staff must inspect the components of their PAPR following each disinfection and prior to reuse of components. Additionally, the user should always inspect the components of their PAPR prior to each use and report any damaged components. Damaged components should be repaired or replaced according to user instructions. A sponge dampened with soap and water was used to first clean the PAPR hoods and blower units followed by wiping with a disinfecting wipe. Chemical compatibility for PAPR components is not well understood. These compounds are referred to as quaternary ammonium compounds, which PAPR manufacturers strongly recommend should be avoided. These disinfectants have been shown to be incompatible with some materials and do not have proven efficacy against all microorganisms. 11 External surfaces of filters cartridges should be carefully wiped, not dipped, soaked, or submerged when applying the cleaning and disinfectant solutions. This must be balanced against other available HCP protection options to sustain effective HCP protection and patient care when supplies are limited or not available. Available from external icon. Available from external icon Available from external icon. Available from external icon. Available from pdf icon. Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee. Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008. Assessment of halfmask elastomeric respirator and powered airpurifying respirator reprocessing for an influenza pandemic. Am J Infect Control, 451213241330. Available from pdf icon external icon. Their ease of use can improve productivity in the workplace. Which Systems It allows high mobility. It allows limited mobility. Belt-mounted units are ergonomically designed to sit at the base of the user's back and carry the weight mostly on the user's hips via the padded comfort belt. The product is ideally designed for abatement and remediation work.

<http://floreswindows.com/images/canon-lbp-3370-user-manual.pdf>

M Series Headtops offer dependable protection and exceptional comfort. It's designed to help make breathing and working easier. In addition to potentially reducing protection levels, poor maintenance can also reduce the effective lifetime of equipment, resulting in the additional cost of replacement. Make it simpler by using our simple 4 step process and discover the right protection for you and your workers. Their ease of use can improve productivity in the workplace. What All modular headtops, air delivery units and breathing tubes are compatible with one another. Users can mix and match parts as they move from one environment to another, or from one application to the next. It is the ultimate in flexibility for handling changing user environments. They include powered

air respirators with integrated head, eye, face and respiratory protection and supplied air regulators with half and full face masks. The headtops are designed to deliver respiratory protection and offer the wearer other protection and features to suit their environment and work. The features incorporated into the headtops solve many of the common pitfalls associated with providing personal protective equipment PPE to workers. Lightweight and facemounted, it uses a high efficiency particulate filter. Ideal for lead and asbestos. Powered Air Purifying Respirators PAPR are motorized systems powered by a battery pack which draw air through a filter or cartridge to provide respiratory protection to the wearer. The blower unit can be mounted on the waist, face, or head, depending on the system selected. It uses the popular 6000 Series facepiece and its faceshield meets High Impact Requirements of ANSI Z87.12003. The facepiece must be repaired or replaced if there are damaged or defective parts. The following inspection procedure is suggested Be certain facepiece, especially face seal area, is not distorted. Make sure filter gaskets or seal areas are in good condition. Replace exhalation valve cover.

During fit testing, wipes may also be used between employees being tested. However, these respirators must be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each day, using procedures in appendix B2 of 29 CFR 1910.134. Cleaning with solvents may degrade some respirator components and reduce respirator effectiveness. Inspect all respirator components before each use to ensure good operating condition. Failure to do so may result in sickness or death. Add neutral detergent if necessary. Do not use cleaners containing lanolin or other oils. A respirator with any damaged or deteriorated components must be repaired or discarded. Additionally, see specific product user instructions packaged with each respirator facepiece for additional information. Choose from a wide range of headgear, breathing tubes and air sources to customize a PAPR solution that works for your environments. Please reference the TR600 User Instructions PDF, 1.86 MB and TR653 Cleaning and Storage Guide for further details. Updated content to come in late 2018. While products are different, operations will be the same for both motor blowers and batteries. See full video This is the first ever NIOSH approved, multigas PAPR cartridge approved for use against mercury. It is also approved for use against particulates, chlorine dioxide, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, sulfur dioxide, ammonia, methylamine, certain organic vapors. See how else we can help keep your transportation company moving forward. Help keep your workforce protected, comfortable and productive so they can keep working, keep building, keep moving. Our goal is to provide training on up to date and relevant technical information, industry best practices, and potential safety solutions. You must have JavaScript enabled in your browser to utilize the functionality of this website. As an Adflo owner, you trust your Adflo PAPR system to protect you against welding fume. You have made the right decision to invest in your health.

[www.birdandwildlifeteam.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626bdf7438b54---casio-4303-waveceptor-manual.pdf](http://www.birdandwildlifeteam.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626bdf7438b54---casio-4303-waveceptor-manual.pdf)

But would it surprise you to learn that you may be blowing it all away. Literally. This indicates, if properly worn, the level to which the respirator protects the wearer from the surrounding pollutants. The 3 M Adflo Powered Air Purifying Respirator PAPR when worn with any of the 3M Speedglas Respiratory Welding Helmets has a RMPF of 50, meaning that they supply air which is a minimum of 50 times cleaner than the air the welder would otherwise be breathing unprotected. Do not attempt to remove contamination using for example compressed air as this will destroy the filters, the equipment will not give the expected protection and the warranty will be invalidated. They are not built to deal with high pressure compressed air. When you use compressed air to blow out your PAPR filters, the force of the air can create holes in the filter. These holes can be extremely small meaning that they may not be visible to the naked eye. As a result, your filter may appear to be in working order, however, particles may be able to fit through the holes and reach your airways. This would mean that the integrity of the filter has been compromised and you are not receiving the

desired level of respiratory protection. Damage caused by large particulates entering the motor as a result of cleaning your filters voids the Adflo motor warranty and can be costly to replace! If you notice any damage, particle breakthrough, or the filter becomes loaded indicated by the particle loading indicator turning red, change your Adflo particle filter and prefilter immediately to ensure you are receiving the desired level of protection. Start using an Activated Carbon Filter How has the welding industry grown in recent years. Respiratory health surveillance will be mandatory in Queensland mines. June Frequently Asked Questions on Welding Fume and Respiratory Protection. May Eliminate Injury Potential and Reduce Reportable Incident Risk Which earmuffs will fit under my welding helmet.

April Introducing the NEW Clear Visor with Adflo PAPR. What respiratory masks protect against airborne particulates. Is head protection required where you weld. Are you considering Powered Air. Top 5 welders in film and TV. Which form of welders' respiratory protection is the most economical 2 positive sideeffects of flipup welding helmets with powered air. Did you know the Speedglas G501 and 9100 FX Air share the same core spare parts. February Speedglas G501 Frequently Asked Questions. January What Can You Do As A Welder If You Feel Under Protected From Welding Fume At Work. Choose how you view your weld with Variable Colour Technology. What are the key differences between the Speedglas G501 and the Speedglas 9100 FX Air. Configure your coverage with the NEW Speedglas G501! 2019 December Speedglas G501 Has Achieved the Highest Global Respiratory Rating. However, Protecting Welders is Easy. What Can Employers Do. I Own a 3M Speedglas 9100 FX Air. How do I upgrade to the NEW Speedglas G501 Welding Helmet. How often should you change your Adflo PAPR spare parts. Protect your ears, do you hear me. June How often should you change your welding helmet spare parts 5 great reasons to upgrade to a welding powered air respirator PAPR May Speedglas 100 Series welding helmets now more affordable 3M Science of Safety Podcast Welding Hazards Part 2 3M Science of Safety Podcast Welding Hazards Part 1 External grind mode or flipup. Which welding helmet is best. Welding Safety in Western Australia 2019 2018 December Does drinking milk protect you from welding fume. Strategies to minimise welding fume and exposure November What You May Be Doing Wrong as an Adflo PAPR Owner Welders' eye injuries decreased by over 70% yearonyear How the Welding Industry Has Changed in Queensland Movember, Facial Hair and Welding Respiratory Protection October Foul Odours While You Weld. TrueView Welding Helmets Watch Australian Welders React. May New 3M Speedglas 100 Graphic Welding Helmets!

5 Key Factors To Consider When Choosing A Welding Helmet What Is Being Done in Australia Now That We Know Welding Fume Is Carcinogenic. View Welding Helmets in 360 The Speedglas 9100 FX Air FlipUp Welding Helmet 4 Welding Helmet Hacks For Better Vision Welders Powered Air Respiratory Protection Now More Affordable April TWO New Interactive Welding Helmet Selection Pages If Your Welding Boots Have Laces, They Are Not Welding Boots March The Reclassification of Welding Fume as Carcinogenic January Welding Helmet Care and Maintenance 2017 December Got a Speedglas Question. Jalas Titan Welding Boots Now Available November Upgrade your 3M Adflo Powered Air Respirator The 3M Speedglas 9002NC Welding Helmet What Is A Powered Air Respirator. October What to Look For When Welding Helmet Vision Is Important Welding Helmet Selection Made Easy. September Why use different leathers in different types of welding gloves. Request A Call Back Click the button below to return to the home page of this website or close the window to keep viewing the current page. Your contract pricing may differ. Interested in signing up for a dedicated account number Please call customer service for assistance 18007667000. Due to product restrictions, please Sign In to purchase or view availability for this product. Please call customer service for assistance 18007667000. Please call customer service for assistance 18007667000. Please call customer service for assistance 18007667000. Please use the form below to provide feedback related to the content on this product. We will not share your information for any other purposes. All contact information provided shall also be maintained in accordance with

ourFisher Scientific is always working to improve our content for you. We appreciate your feedback. The respirators are used during patient visits when tuberculosis or other respiratory disease with possible airway particulate transmission is suspected.

The UCSC Student Health Center has two types of particulate respirators Powered Air Purifying Respirator PAPR and N95 masks. PAPR's are used by staff unable to have a secure fit with an N95 mask due to facial hair or other reason. Appropriately fitted respirators must be worn throughout the patient visit and must be removed only after leaving the contaminated area. Annual qualitative respiratory mask fit testing is provided for patient care staff. Fit testing and fit testing documentation is provided by nursing and the Ancillary Services Coordinator. The documentation is kept with the employee health files. No respirator used at the UCSC Student Health Center is a self-contained breathing apparatus SCBA and therefore cannot be used as protection against gases or vapors nor in an oxygen deficient area. The battery is charged regularly, and checked by the Ancillary Services Coordinator. Use Individuals should wipe down the inside and outside of the hood, and the outside of the hose and housing when finished. PAPRs and back up N95s are stored in the Floor 2 Emergency Closet 2101. Breathingairfilter for sandblast helmets APOLLO, removes. Electrodes on each wheel stand. Adflo powered air respirator is lightweight, sturdy, ergonomic, easy to use and. Jackson Safety WF 40 SM ehemals Turbo Max Schutzstufe, shade level. Fully automatic welding helmet no manual adjustment necessary with. Use Peatix for any event and ticketing needs! Coorganizers can edit group and event pages, access sales and attendee information, manage ticket sales and more. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 Oct 18. Abstract Background Health care facilities are considering the use of reusable respiratory protective devices RPDs to mitigate a potential N95 filtering facepiece respirator shortage caused by an influenza pandemic. US regulators are also considering stockpiling reusable RPDs for pandemic preparedness, but limited data exist on the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection of these devices.

This study defines reprocessing protocols and evaluates their effectiveness against a pandemic influenza strain in a laboratory setting. Methods Five halfmask elastomeric respirator models and 3 powered airpurifying respirator models were contaminated with influenza virus and artificial skin oil on multiple surfaces. RPDs were then manually treated with 1 of 2 methods cleaned or cleaned and disinfected. Presence of viable influenza was determined via swab sampling and a median tissue culture infectious dose assay. Conclusions The methods defined as part of this study are effective for eliminating viable influenza in the presence of artificial skin oil on most of the RPD surfaces tested. Material type and RPD design should be considered when implementing RPD reprocessing protocols. The requirement to clean and disinfect respirators necessitates the establishment of reprocessing protocols for HCWs to follow. According to CDC guidance, cleaning refers to the removal of visible soil from objects and surfaces and normally is accomplished manually or mechanically using water with detergents or enzymatic products. Disinfection is defined as a process that eliminates many or all pathogenic microorganisms, except bacterial spores, on inanimate objects usually through the use of liquid chemicals or wet pasteurization. 14 OSHA requires reprocessing procedures to be included in an employer's respiratory protection program for all worksites where respirator use is required. 13 According to OSHA, an employer must use either the cleaning and disinfecting procedures recommended by OSHA or the procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer, as long as the procedures are equivalent in effectiveness to the OSHA method. 13 Other disinfection or sterilization methods, such as ethylene oxide exposure or steam autoclaving, are generally not compatible with HMERS or PAPRs.

15 Ultimately, clear and specific instructions should be provided to HCWs in such a way that they can easily understand and follow to reprocess reusable RPDs in a safe and effective manner. Yet, depending on the source, guidance for cleaning and disinfecting respirators does not always provide

the same type of information necessary to perform these procedures. For disinfection, OSHA defines 2 disinfecting agents and provides appropriate concentrations and contact times. 13 A 2015 study performed by Bessesen et al 21 evaluated reprocessing procedures provided by HMER manufacturers. As part of this study, 6 subjects tested manufacturers' instructions for use IFUs for cleaning and disinfecting an HMER; all participants made multiple errors during the HMER reprocessing. Out of 66 attempts, 31 errors were made using the manufacturers' IFUs. Semicritical devices contact intact mucous membranes or nonintact skin and must be cleaned and either sterilized or treated with a highlevel disinfection process. Noncritical devices contact intact skin only without penetration and must be cleaned and treated with either an intermediate or lowlevel disinfection process depending on the level of contamination. Currently, reusable RPDs are not cleared by the FDA for use in hospitals, yet there are health care institutions using the devices as part of their respiratory protection program. 21, 26 The Veterans Health Administration has stockpiled 3 models of reusable HMERS as a means to meet demand for respiratory protection during an influenza or other largescale aerosol transmissible outbreak. 21 FDA clearance would likely require data supporting the effectiveness of reprocessing protocols, but few studies assessing the effectiveness of cleaning and disinfection protocols for HMERS and PAPRs have been published. In 2014, Subhash et al 27 performed a study evaluating the effectiveness of common health care disinfectant wipes against H1N1 influenza on HMERS.

Other limitations of this study were the inoculum titer used in the study is unknown and the highest viable recovery was only 73 plaqueforming units, capping the maximum demonstrable effectiveness at 14 The objectives of this study were to define detailed, comprehensive methods for cleaning and disinfecting HMERS and PAPRs when challenged with influenza virus in the presence of soiling agents, and subsequently assess their effectiveness. These methods are largely based on existing practices recommended by OSHA and RPD manufacturers, while addressing guidance gaps to ensure these procedures are being performed in a safe and effective manner. Five HMER models and 3 PAPR models were contaminated with H1N1 influenza and artificial skin oil, then were either cleaned only or cleaned and disinfected using the methods defined as part of this study. MadinDarby canine kidney cells ATCC CCL34 were passaged and maintained using WHOapproved cell culture techniques. Test respirators Five commercially available HMER models and 3 commercially available PAPR models were tested for this study Table 1 . RPD models were selected based on a combination of a National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health survey, Veterans Health Administration use of HMERS, and HMERS used by Ciconte and Danyluk. 10 Each model has a unique design with different surface types that could influence cleaning efficiency. To account for this, multiple surface types were inoculated for each respirator model. Additionally, the same PAPR hood model was used for both 3M PAPR systems tested as part of this study. It should be noted the 3M AirMate PAPR model was discontinued by the manufacturer as of June 30, 2017, but replacement parts will be available until June 30, 2019 personal communication. HMERS were inoculated on 4 surfaces the exterior of the facemask nose and mouth, head strap, and adjustment strap.

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