

filter canister OF-07

Type: A2B2E1SXP3 D R

NSN: 4240-16-007-1400

The filter canister in combination with a full-face mask, mouthpiece assembly or PAPR provides reliable protection of air passages against a wide range of harmful and highly toxic substances including all known CBRN agents. Filters are produced with standard round threads according to STANAG 4155 (EN148-1)-Rd40x1/7" or GOST8762-75-40x4mm.

Filter components are made of hard plastic. It provides a very robust product which is extremely durable against shock and impact damage in operational use. The canister body (filter housing) can be made in three standard colours.



Standard colours of filter housing:

black green beige (desert tan)



| Technical data | | Breathing resistance in Pa | | Breathing resistance in Pa | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Diameter | 112 mm | @ flow rate 30l/min. | | @ flow rate 95l/min. | |
| Height | 78 mm | EN 1) | OF-07 | EN 1) | OF-07 |
| Weight | 270 g | 260 | <130 | 980 | <480 |
| Storage time | 20 years (factory sealed) | | | | |
| Type and Class | | Particle filter efficiency @ flow rate 95 l/m | | | |
| A2 - organic gases and vapours | P3 - particles | | EN | OF-07 | |
| B2 - inorganic gases and vapours | D - dust | Sodium Chloride NaCl (S) | 99,95 | >99,999 | |
| E1 - acid gases and vapours | R - reusable | Paraffin oil (L) | 99,95 | >99,999 | |
| SX - CG, CK, PS | | | | | |

Note:

- 1) requirement of European Standard EN 14387+A1
- 2) the filter was tested on dolomite dust clogging

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APPLICATION:

The filter canister in connection with suitable respirator or PAPR provides protection against solid and liquid particles, pepper spray (OC), smoke-producing substances, radioactive particles, bacteria and rickettsia, fungi, toxins, viruses, Riot Control agents (Lachrymators, Sternutators, Vomiting agents), Blister agents (Vesicants), Choking agents, Blood agents, Nerve agents, Incapacitants, Herbicides, Pesticides and TIC, such as bromoacetone, CS, CR, CN, CNC, CNS, CA substances, organic compounds of arsenic - diphenyl-dichlorarsine - CLARK I (DA), diphenylcyanoarsine - CLARK II (DC), adamsite (DM), diphenyldichlorarsine (DA), ethyldichlorarsine (ED), methyldichlorarsine (MD), mustard gas (H), sulphur mustard gas (HD), T-mustard gas, Q-mustard gas, nitrogen mustard gases (HN1, HN2, HN3), lewisite (L), mixed mustard gas (H-L), phosgene oxime (CX), phosgene (CG), diphosgene (DP), chloropicrin (PS), hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK), arsine (SA), G-agents: sarin (GB), cyclosarin (GF), soman (GD), tabun (GA), IVA (GV), V-agents: VX, VR, VE, VG (amiton), VM and toxic industrial chemicals such as: fumes of organic or inorganic acids, hydroxides, organic solvents with the boiling point above 65 °C, ammonia, amines, inorganic and acid gases, agricultural chemical combustion gases, other toxic substances, e.g. benzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, sulphur oxides, chloroacetic acid, aldehydes, mixtures of inorganic acids, and organic substances, etc.

LIFE TIME:

Breakthrough time of a filter is tested according to EN 14387+A1 at humidity 70% and flow rate 30 l/min, which is equivalent to the volume of air per minute used by an average person carrying out medium-heavy work. The approximate life time (usage time) of a filter may, under normal conditions, be calculated by comparing the concentration at the workplace and the minimum Dynamic Adsorption Capacity (DAC) for the filter.

$$T = \frac{DAC \times 1000}{AF \times C}$$

| | |
|-----|--|
| T | Approximate usage time in minutes |
| DAC | Dynamic Adsorption Capacity in grams (see table) |
| AF | Airflow (air consumption) in l/min (in normal conditions 30 l/min) |
| C | Concentration of toxic gas in mg/l |

| | Testing Gas | | Concentration of testing gas | | Breakthrough time in minutes | | DAC |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | ppm | mg/l | EN requirement | OF-07 | in grams OF-07 |
| A2 | Cyclohexane | C ₆ H ₁₂ | 5000 | 17,50 | 35 | 38 | 19,950 |
| B2 | Chlorine | Cl ₂ | 5000 | 15,00 | 25 | >28 | 12,600 |
| | Hydrogen Sulphide | H ₂ S | 5000 | 7,10 | 40 | >60 | >12,500 |
| | Hydrogen cyanide | HCN | 5000 | 5,60 | 25 | >30 | >5,040 |
| E1 | Sulphur dioxide | SO ₂ | 1000 | 2,66 | 20 | >60 | >4,860 |
| SX | Cyanogen chloride | ClCN | 2500 | 6,28 | 20 | >30 | >5,652 |
| | Chloropicrin | CCl ₃ NO ₂ | 5000 | 33,55 | 20 | >30 | >30,195 |
| | Phosgene | COCl ₂ | 5000 | 20,24 | 20 | >25 | >15,180 |

STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE:

The filters are sealed in plastic bags by the manufacturer. Store the filters unopened in a clean place at even temperature, most appropriate at -5 to +30°C and relative humidity below 80%. Sealed filters tolerate also conditions of -30 to +50°C and RH below 95%. The storage period (month and year) for filters is marked on the filter label. Do not try to regenerate the filters. Never clean the filters with compressed air or compressed water.

DISPOSAL:

After use, the filters are special refuse. Make sure that they are disposed according to the filtered substance/s (gases or particles) in accordance with current waste treatment regulations. If the product is to be disposed, it should be dismantled from the respirator and disposed as solid waste. Please see local authority regulations for disposal advice and locations.