

Personal Protective Equipment

Respirators - Respirator Care

On this page

[What is an example of a checklist for caring for my respirator?](#)

[What is an example of a checklist for caring for my self-contained breathing apparatus \(SCBA\)?](#)

What is an example of a checklist for caring for my respirator?

Checklist for care of respirators

- Inspect the respirator before and after each use and during cleaning.
- Inspect equipment designated for "emergency use" at least monthly, and before and after each use.
- Replace all parts that are cracked, torn, broken, missing or worn.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions and consult CSA Standard Z94.4-11 (R2016) Selection, Use and Care of Respirators, for information on the care, maintenance, and storage of respirators.

Facepiece

- Ensure that no holes or tears are present.
- Inspect for cracked, scratched or loose-fitting lenses and missing gaskets.
- Ensure that the metal nose clip forms easily over the bridge of the nose on disposable respirators.
- Make sure the facepiece edges are not rippled or distorted.
- For a full facepiece respirator, check for missing mounting clips.

Head strap/harness

- Check webbing for breaks.
- Look for deterioration of elasticity or fraying edges.
- Test excessively worn head harness.

Inhalation and exhalation valves

- Ensure the valve and valve seat are free of dust particles or dirt that may cause a poor seal or reduce efficiency.
- Replace any missing or defective valve covers.

Filter elements

- Ensure that the filter and mask are certified for use together.
- Check the filter to see that they are approved for the hazard.
- Inspect both the filter threads and facepiece threads for wear, make sure they are screwed together properly, and there is no cross threading.
- Check the filter housing for cracks or dents.
- Check the end of service life indicator for gas masks. Check the expiration date.

Air supply system

- Inspect the air-supply hose and end-fitting attachments for breaks, cracks, or kinks.
- Test the tightness of connections.
- Ensure the proper operation and condition of all regulators, valves or other airflow device
- Monitor the operation of air-purifying elements and carbon monoxide or high-temperature alarms.
- Check seams in suit or blouse for rips and tears.
- Ensure that protective screens are intact and fit correctly over facepiece (abrasive blasting hoods and blouses).

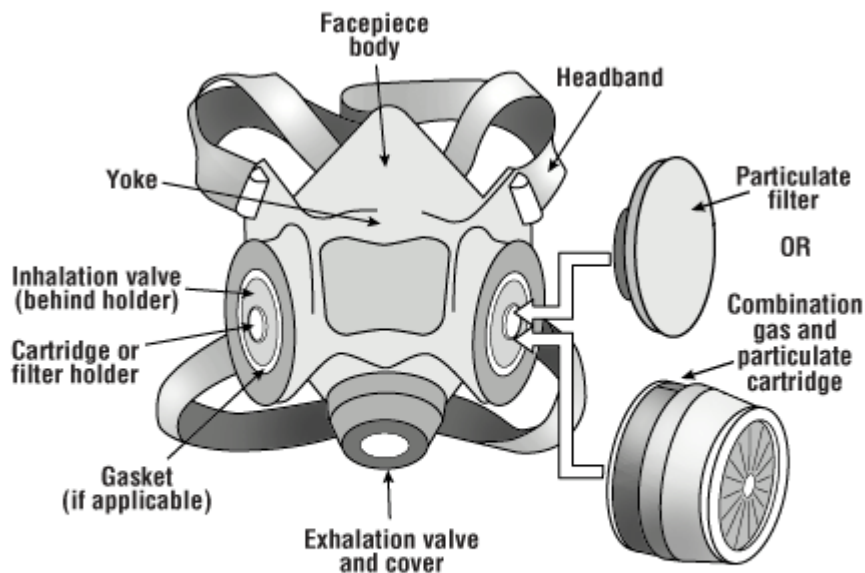
Respiratory battery pack

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for charging/discharging.

- Before recharging nickel-cadmium (NiCad) batteries, fully discharge them with a discharger designed for those batteries. If this is not done regularly, the NiCad batteries may not provide power for as long as the specifications state.
- Ensure that the batteries are fully charged before using them.

Repair, cleaning and storage

- Do not clean with solvents.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Wash with a mild dish detergent or a combination of detergent and disinfectant. Use a brush and warm water (49-60°C or 120-140°F).
- Rinse with clean water, or rinse once with a disinfectant and once with clean water. The clean water rinse removes excess detergent or disinfectant that can cause skin irritation or dermatitis.
- Dry on a rack or clean surface. Position the respirator so that the facepiece rubber will not "set" crookedly as it dries.
- Store the respirator at the end of each shift to protect it from dust, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, and chemicals.
- Clean and disinfect respirators after each use, where appropriate.
- Permit only trained and qualified personnel to repair respirators.
- Do not mix parts from different manufacturers.
- Record all repairs and inspections.
- Remove dirt.
- Check for distortion caused by improper storage.



The basic parts of a typical half-facepiece respirator are shown. Two common options are illustrated on the right. Both sides of the respirator would take the same type of filter or cartridge.

Figure 1 - Sample Half-face Respirator

What is an example of a checklist for caring for my self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)?

Checklist for self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

- Inspect the SCBA unit before each use. Test and clean after each use.
- Inspect the equipment designated for "emergency use" at least monthly and after each use.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions and CSA Standard Z94.4-11 (R2016) for care and maintenance.
- Permit only trained, manufacturer-certified personnel to maintain SCBA.
- Do not mix parts from different manufacturers.
- Maintain a complete record for each SCBA facepiece and cylinder.

Facepiece

- Disconnect the facepiece from the breathing apparatus. Wash alone in warm (49-60 °C or 120-140 °F) soapy water using a mild dish detergent.

- Rinse the water through the facepiece by placing the palm of the hand over the breathing tube connector on the exhalation-valve body.
- Remove excess water with a paper towel or lint-free cloth.
- Allow to air dry.
- Sanitize according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Check for tears or cracks in the rubber.
- Check head strap for deterioration.
- Examine lenses for cracks, excessive scratching or other deformities.
- Check rings and clamps securing the lens for bends or bulges in the metal.
- Check the exhalation valve to ensure that it is properly located and that the valve cover is in place.
- Test the exhalation valve. Block the air intake opening and exhale gently. If the exhalation valve is not working properly, a heavy blow-by will be felt at the temples. Inhale and a partial vacuum will be formed.
- Do not mix demand and pressure-demand facepieces and regulators.

Regulator

- Check the regulator, breathing-tube threads, pressure gauge, and bypass and mainline valves for impact damage.
- Store with the cylinder valve completely closed.
- Bleed off air remaining in the regulator after each use, following manufacturer's instructions.

Breathing tube

- Stretch the breathing tube and check for cracks, tears and punctures.
- Check gaskets.
- Check clamps and rings to ensure that they are tight, properly located, not dented and not excessively corroded.
- Wash the breathing tube separately and allow to air dry. If it is permanently attached to the facepiece, allow the breathing tube to dry for several days before using.

High-pressure hose

- Check the hose for cuts, bubbles and abrasions.
- Check the fitting between the high-pressure hose and the regulator for damage.

Audible alarm

- Check the audible alarm for damage.
- Clean bells or whistles.
- Ensure that the alarm is working. If the alarm does not go off when the pressure reaches 20-25% of service time, the unit is defective. Remove the unit from service.

Backpack

- Inspect the straps of the backpack for excessive wear, broken stitching, and damaged or missing hardware.

Cylinder

- Ensure cylinders are hydrostatically tested as set out in CSA Standard Z94.4-11 (R2016), Selection, Use and Care of Respirators.
- Inspect for cuts or gouges that can cause the unraveling of the composite fibers of the cylinder overwrap.
- Check unwrapped cylinders for impact damage.
- Check for evidence of exposure to heat. Look for discoloured paint or melted gauge lenses.
- Ensure air meets air quality set out in CSA Standard Z180.1-13, Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.

Cleaning the rest of the unit

- Remove backpack, cylinder and regulator assembly.
- Clean with water, or soapy water.
- Wipe the regulator, high-pressure hose, audible alarm, air cylinder, backpack and harness with a damp cloth.
- Dry with a cloth.

Contact the governmental [occupational health and safety agencies](#) in your jurisdiction to find out additional information on regulatory requirements for respiratory protection.

Fact sheet last revised: 2018-06-04

Disclaimer

Although every effort is made to ensure the accuracy, currency and completeness of the information, CCOHS does not guarantee, warrant, represent or undertake that the information provided is correct, accurate or current. CCOHS is not liable for any loss, claim, or demand arising directly or indirectly from any use or reliance upon the information.