CMC
للإستيراد و توزيع
مهمات الأمن الصناعى

ABS
Painted Iron

304
Stainless steel

وحدة غسيل عيون + شاور كامل (ثابتة)

Eye-Wash + Full Shower (Fixed)

وحدة غسيل عيون - نصف (ثابتة)

Eye-Wash Half (Fixed)

وحدة غسيل عيون - حوض (ثابتة)

Eye- Wash Basin (Fixed)

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info@cmcmisr.com

CMC - Safety Company

CMC

للإستيراد و توزيع
مهمات الأمن الصناعى

وحدة غسيل عيون محمولة

سعة ٨ جالون

Portable Eye Wash

Capacity : 8 Gallons

وحدة غسيل عيون محمولة

سعة ١٤ جالون

Portable Eye Wash

Capacity : 14 Gallons

وحدة غسيل عيون محمولة

سعة ١٦ جالون

Portable Eye Wash

Capacity : 16 Gallons

المركز الرئيسي :

١٠ شارع درب الإبراهيمى - شارع الجمهورية - رمسيس ٠١٢٠٠٠٧١٣٤١ - ٠٢٢٥٨٩٥٦٨١ ٠٢٢٥٩١٨٢٢٥

فرع عماد الدين :

٢٢ شارع عماد الدين - تقاطع نجيب الريحانى - رمسيس ٠١٢٧٠٣٠٧١٠٥ ٠٢٢٥٩١٨٢٢٥

فرع أكتوبر :

٣٣ ب على الدين - ميدان ليلة القدر - مدينة ٦ أكتوبر ٠١٠٩٤٠٤٣٠٩٤ - ٠٣٣٨٨٣٨٨٩١ ٠٣٣٨٨٣٨٨٩٠

Eyewash Shower

Product Datasheet

Item No.	Description	Material
RC-HC-01	Emergency Eyewash	Stainless Steel 304
RC-HF-01	Emergency Eyewash	Stainless Steel 304
RC-HW-01	Emergency Eyewash	Stainless Steel 304

RC-HC-01

RC-HF-01

RC-HW-01

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المركز الرئيسى

10 شارع درب الإبراهيمى

من شارع الجمهورية – رمسيس

Why are emergency showers or eyewash stations important?

The first 10 to 15 seconds after exposure to a hazardous substance, especially a corrosive substance, are critical. Delaying treatment, even for a few seconds, may cause serious injury.

Emergency showers and eyewash stations provide on-the-spot decontamination. They allow workers to flush away hazardous substances that can cause injury.

Accidental chemical exposures can still occur even with good engineering controls and safety precautions. As a result, it is essential to look beyondthe use of goggles, face shields, and procedures for using personal protective equipment. Emergency showers and eyewash stations are a necessary backup to minimize the effects of accident exposure to chemicals.

Emergency showers can also be used effectively in extinguishing clothing fires or for flushing contaminants off clothing.

What temperature should the water be?

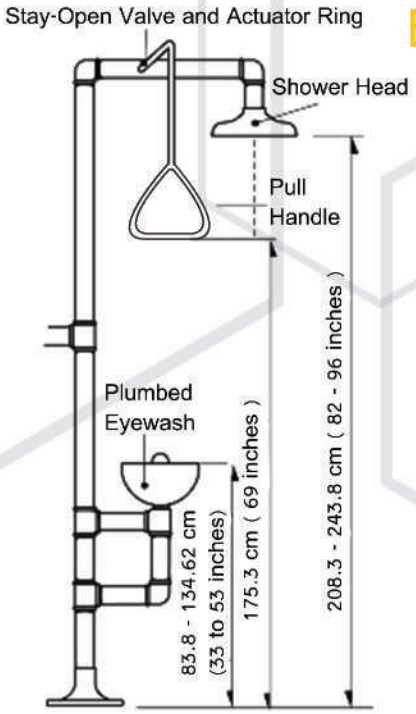
The 2014 ANSI standard recommends that the water should be "tepid" and defines this temperature as being between 16-38°C (60-100°F). Temperatures higher than 38°C (100°F) are harmful to the eyes and can enhance chemical interaction with the skin and eyes.
Long flushing times with cold water (less than 16°C (60°F)) can cause hypothermia and may result in not rinsing or showering for the full recommended time (ANSI 2014). With thermal burns (injuries to the skin), the American Heart Association (2010) noted that water temperatures of 15-25°C (59-77°F) help to cool the burn and that "cooling reduces pain, edema, and depth of injury".(However, do not apply ice directly to the skin.)

Remember that any chemical splash should be rinsed for a minimum of 15 minutes but rinsing time can be up to 60 minutes. The temperature of the water should be one that can be tolerated for the required length of time. Water that is too cold or too hot will inhibit workers from rinsing or showering as long as they should.

Install anti-scalding devices (temperature control valve or thermostatic tempering valve), constant flow meters, and other devices that will help maintain a constant temperature and flow rate. For cold or outdoor locations, emergency showers with heated plumbing are available. In hot climates, outdoor emergency showers should also have a tempering valve so that workers are not exposed to water that is too hot.

What specifications should the equipment meet?

Note: All dimensions and measurements are taken from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard Z358.1-2014 "Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment". However, not all dimensions and measurements required by the ANSI standard are listed here.



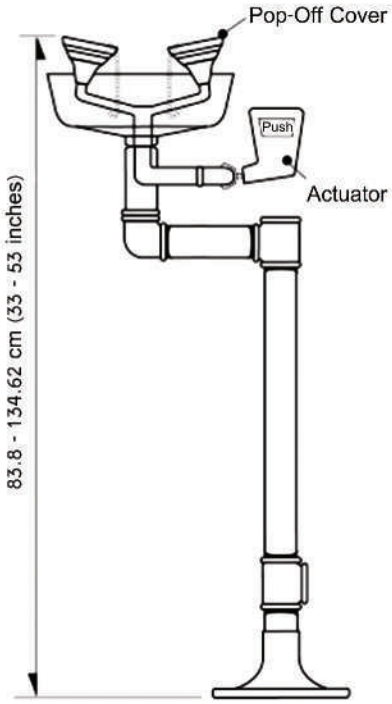
Emergency Showers

The emergency shower should deliver a pattern of water with a diameter of at least 30 cm (12 inches) at 50 cm (20 inches). This diameter ensures that the water will come into contact with the entire body - not just the top of the person's head. ANSI also recommends the shower head be between 208.3 and 243.8 cm (82-96 inches) from the floor. The minimum volume of spray should be 75.7 litres/minute (20 gallons/minute) for a minimum time of 15 minutes.

The shower should also be designed so that it can be activated in less than 1 second, and it remains operational without the operator's hand on the valve (or lever, handle, etc.). This valve should not be more than 173.3 cm (69 inches) in height. If enclosures are used, ensure that there is an unobstructed area of 86.4 cm (34 inches) in diameter.

Eyewash and Eye/Face Wash Stations

Eyewash stations should be designed to deliver fluid to both eyes simultaneously at a volume of not less than 1.5 litres/minute (0.4 gallons/minute) for 15 minutes. The combination eye and face wash stations require 11.4 litres per minute (3.0 gallons per minute). However, in either case, the volume should not be at a velocity which may injure the eyes. The unit should be between 83.8 and 134.6 cm (33 to 53 inches) from the floor, and a minimum of 15.3 cm (6 inches) from the wall or nearest obstruction.



Where should the emergency equipment be located?

To be effective, the equipment has to be accessible. ANSI recommends that a person be able to reach the equipment in no more than 10 seconds. In practical terms, consider that the person who needs the equipment will be injured, and may not have use of their vision. ANSI notes that the average person can walk 16 to 17 metres (55 feet) in 10 seconds, but this does not account for the physical and emotional state of the person in an emergency.

As such, the "10 second" rule may be modified depending on the potential effect of the chemical. Where a highly corrosive chemical is used, an emergency shower and eyewash station may be required to be closer to the workstation. Check with a professional with knowledge in this area. These units should be installed in such a way that they do not become contaminated from corrosive chemicals used nearby.

The location of each emergency shower or eyewash station should be identified with a highly visible sign. The sign should be in the form of a symbol that does not require workers to have language skills to understand it. The location should be well lit.

Other recommendations include that the emergency shower or eyewash station should:

- **be located as close to the hazard as possible,**
- **not be separated by a partition from the hazardous work area,**
- **be on an unobstructed path between the workstation and the hazard (workers should not have to pass through doorways or weave through machinery or other obstacles to reach them),**
- **be located where workers can easily see them - preferably in a normal traffic pattern,**
- **be on the same floor as the hazard (no stairs to travel between the workstation and the emergency equipment),**
- **be located near an emergency exit where possible so that any responding emergency response personnel can reach the person easily,**
- **be located in an area where further contamination will not occur, provide a drainage system for the excess water (remember that the water may**
- **be considered a hazardous waste and special regulations may apply),**
- **not come into contact with any electrical equipment that may become a hazard when wet,**
- **be protected from freezing when installing emergency equipment outdoors.**

What are examples of areas that may require this equipment?

- **Battery charging areas**
- **Laboratories**
- **Spraying operations**
- **High dust areas**
- **Dipping operations**
- **Hazardous substances dispensing areas**