

► SSR 30/100

Chemical oxygen self-rescuer



Technical specifications

► Apparatus in case

Dimensions: height 18 cm/width 18 cm/depth 10 cm

Weight: 2 kg (2.1 kg SSR 30/100 B)

Carrying mode: on belt (SSR 30/100) or on chest with harness (SSR 30/100 B)

Storage life: for normal climate, temperature: 0°C to 50°C
 3 years: device always carried
 5 years: device stored
 (possible extension up to 10 years)

► Apparatus without case

Weight: 1.3 kg (1.6 kg SSR 30/100 B)

Carrying mode: in front of chest with neckstrap and waist belt (SSR 30/100) or in front of chest in lower part of container (SSR 30/100 B)

Operating principle: breathable air regeneration through KO₂

Flow principle: pendulum breathing (see schematic)

Duration:

20 min at 35 l/min (Class K20S according to EN 13794)
 30 min at 30 l/min (escape)
 100 min at 10 l/min (rest)

Temperature class: T3



Product description

The **SSR 30/100** oxygen self-rescuer is an evacuation respiratory protective device for self-rescue, which can be used in any place where the ambient atmosphere may be oxygen deficient or contain toxic contaminants. This device operates using the chemical oxygen generation principle.

Due to its compact design and low weight, the oxygen self-rescuer can be worn continuously on the belt or on the chest, so that it is available immediately in an emergency situation. It is donned in seconds and supplies oxygen to the user for his escape or while waiting for rescue.

The **SSR 30/100 B** is made for areas with potential abrupt toxic gas or oxygen deficiency eruptions, requiring immediate breathing protection and fastest possible use of the self-rescuer.

The **SSR 30/100** is housed in a stainless-steel case which protects the self-rescuer very well under rough conditions that such devices usually undergo and are carried along continuously.

The case is air tight and under seal by safety lead.

In case of an emergency it can be opened simply and quickly.

The canister contains the KO₂ chemical which reacts with the exhaled air.

The humidity and carbon dioxide of the exhaled air cause a KO₂ chemical reaction, whereby carbon dioxide is retained and oxygen is released into the breathing bag.

The service time of the apparatus depends on the user's work rate, respectively, breathing rate.

Under heavy load and high breathing rate more oxygen is generated than under slow and shallow breathing like, for instance, while waiting for rescue.

