

WELDING Gas Masks

Respiratory protection masks for welders



THE RISKS

In specific pollution workshops, such as torch cutting, welding or soldering workshops, the general ventilation shall not be used as the only solution.

Local exhaust ventilation technologies should be put in place. Use of a personal protection system – such as adapted respiratory protection - is highly recommended.

WELDING FUMES HAZARDS

Welders are exposed to a range of fumes and gases (evaporated metal, metal oxides, hydrocarbons, nanoparticles, ozone, oxides of nitrogen) depending on the electrodes, filler wire and flux materials used in the process, but also physical exposures such as electric and magnetic fields and ultraviolet radiation.

Fume particles contain a wide variety of oxides and salts of metals and other compounds, which are produced mainly from electrodes, filler wire and flux materials. Fumes from the welding of stainless-steel and other alloys contain nickel compounds and chromium.

Ozone is formed during most electric arc welding, and exposures can be high in comparison to the exposure limit, particularly during metal inert gas welding of aluminium. Oxides of nitrogen are found during manual metal arc welding and particularly during gas welding.

Respiratory protection masks for welders should not be used in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life, in confined spaces or in atmospheres deficient in oxygen (less than 19.5%).

2 filter cartridge types



P3: Particles filters (most used)



A2B2-P3: Combined filters
(in case of high emissions due to the combustion of oils, paints...)



Promask welding visor



Sari welding visor

Welding eyepiece:
dimension 60 x 110 mm

Eyepieces tinting colours:
DIN 10, 11, 12, 13 (passive eyepieces)
and automatic tinting colours DIN 10/11
Electro-optic welding eyepieces.



Promask



Sari

The visor is mounted on the mask via two lever catches.

(Promask and Sari)

