

SCOTT®

PRO2000 FILTERS

FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



SCOTT®
HEALTH & SAFETY

SCOTT PRO2000

FILTERS

The Scott Pro2000 canister filter range offers a wide choice of filters for specific respiratory challenges, providing high quality and cost efficient protection. Highest specification filter media and materials ensure durability and reliability in the most demanding applications.

Combining low weight and low breathing resistance, Scott Pro2000 filters are manufactured using superior performance media, giving extended adsorption capacity for gas and combined filters and unrivalled efficiency for the particle element.

Pro2000 filters are fully EN approved to the latest standards, marked 'R' for re-usable (EN 143:2000/ A1:2006), CE certified, and connect via a 40 mm EN148-1 thread. CE approvals: EN143, EN14387. CE0121.

PRO2000 FILTERS

- **Particle filters** trap solid and liquid particles, e.g. dusts, smoke, welding fumes, mists, micro-organisms and radioactive particles
- **Gas filters** protect against hazardous gases and vapours
- **Combined filters** protect against both gaseous and particulate contaminants

Particle filters

- Scott particle filters use only microfibre 'paper' media and do not use any electrostatic filtering method. They are marked 'R' for "reusable" (EN 143/A1:2006)
- PF10 P3 features a high capacity filter element; it removes even the smallest particles with efficiency better than 99,99 %
- The filter element is extremely water-repellent (hydrophobic)

Gas filters

- Use the highest grade active carbon materials, additionally treated for best performance
- With a safe margin to EN requirements, Pro2000 gas filters perform effectively using only 220–320 ml of carbon
- Less carbon provides low weight and less resistance – real benefits for the user

Combined filters

- Combined filters remove hazardous gases and vapours as well as solid and liquid particles
- The particle filter removes aerosol-based particles such as paint droplets. When spraying liquid substances (e.g. spray-painting) a combined filter should be used.

HOW TO SELECT A FILTER?

- Will the atmosphere contain sufficient oxygen throughout the period of exposure?
- Which hazardous substances are likely to be present? What are their physical and chemical properties?
- Which forms do the airborne contaminants take – dust, fibre, mist, fume, micro-organism, gas, vapour, radioactive particulates or gases?
- What health effects can these substances have on the body? Special attention is needed if there are several substances that may interact, either by reacting chemically, or by having synergistic adverse health effects.
- What are the concentrations in the atmosphere?
- What are the relevant occupational exposure limit values or the safe exposure level?

A filtering device should have the correct type of filter matched to the substance(s) from which the wearer needs protection. The maximum mass of filter designated to be connected to a half mask is 300g and to a full face mask 500g. Filters are

colour coded, marked with type and class, as well as labelled with the shelf life as factory sealed. The filter label includes the "CE" mark and EN standard number(s), and markings relevant to particular types; if for a powered respirator, the device class.



PARTICULATE CONTAMINANTS

Particle filter classification and efficiency EN 143

Class	Efficiency	Max permitted penetration		Protection factor ¹⁾
		NaCl (solid, dusts)	Paraffin oil (liquid, aerosols)	
P1	Low efficiency (against coarse and minor solid particles)	20 %	20 %	With a half mask 4. With a full face mask 4.
P2	Medium efficiency (against solid and liquid hazardous particles)	6 %	6 %	With a half mask 10. With a full face mask 10.
P3	High efficiency (against solid and liquid toxic particles, and radioactive particles and micro-organisms)	0.05 %	0.05 %	With a half mask 20. With a full face mask 40.

1) BS 4275

Particle filter operation life

- The filter does not wear out but gets clogged with particles and/or moisture. A particle filter must be replaced when breathing resistance has increased.
- When used against radioactive substances and micro-organisms a particle filter is recommended for single use only.
- Scott particle filters use only microfibre 'paper' media and do not use any electrostatic filtering methods. Pro2000 filters are fully EN approved to the latest standards, marked 'R' for re-usable and CE marked. Shelf life for Scott particle filters is 10 years.

The risk caused by particles depends on:

- The physical, biological and chemical properties of the contaminant
- Particle size and form
- Concentration in the ambient air and exposure time
- Work pace; the more rapid respiration, the more particles are inhaled

Physiological effects of particulates on the human body

Inert dusts	Minor effects of concentration: e.g. <5 mg/m ³ slight irritation, > 30 mg/m ³ high irritation.
Mineral dusts, e.g. silica dust, quartz	Detrimental, hazardous effects; changes in lung tissues.
Metal fumes and dusts, e.g. lead, chromium, cadmium, mercury, poisonous particles	Pneumoconiosis, bronchitis, asthma, inflammation, cancer.
Manufactured fibres, e.g. asbestos and other fibres	Pulmonary fibrosis, mesothelioma, cancer.
Airborne radioactive substances	Can cause severe damages, e.g. cancer.
Micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria and viruses	Biological agents can cause diseases, e.g. farmer's lung.

How far the particles break through depends on the particle size – the smaller the size the more detrimental they are

Particle size	Respiratory tract
> 10 µm	Trachea
> 5 ... 10 µm	Bronchial tube
< 5 µm	Lungs, pleura
< 1 µm	Alveoli
< 0.1 µm	Bloodstream

1 µm = 0.001 mm

Particle forms

Dusts are airborne solid particles, which are generated during the processing of organic and inorganic substances. Solid particles can be mineral, metal, coal, wood or crop dusts, as well as various fibres.

Fumes, evaporating metal creates fumes during cooling.

Smoke consists of small coal and soot particles and potentially other partly incinerated materials. It can include both liquid droplets and solid particles.

Mists are airborne droplets which are created when a fluid disperses in air in the form of small particles.

Micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria and viruses.

Radioactive particles are generated from radioactive material.



GASEOUS CONTAMINANTS



The service life of a gas filter depends on:

- Concentration and characteristics of the workplace contaminant
- Filter capacity, e.g. filter class, compare workplace concentrations to test values
- Breathing volume and work rate
- Humidity of the air
- Temperature of the atmosphere

Gases and vapours have various effects on health:

- They can irritate the membranes of respiratory organs, the eyes and skin
- They can reach the lungs and cause damage there
- They can be absorbed in the blood and cause temporary or permanent damage to various parts of the body
- They can cause irreparable damage to the nervous system
- The most hazardous gases can intoxicate or suffocate, and even destroy individual bodily organs
- They can be lethal

Effects of gaseous substances depend on:

- The characteristics of the gas or vapour; e.g. toxicity
- The concentration of the contaminant in the air
- Duration of exposure to the contaminant
- The chemical compound or mixture of substances making up the contaminant
- The ability to react chemically with organic tissue as well as the propensity to be absorbed in the blood
- Personal characteristics, e.g. rate of respiration, blood circulation and sensitivity

GAS FILTER CLASSIFICATION

Capacity

Class	Capacity	Max concentration of the test gas. EN 14387. Negative pressure respirators	Max concentration of the test gas. EN 12941 and 12942. Powered and power assisted respirators
1	Low capacity	1.000 ppm (0.1 %)	500 ppm (0.05 %)
2	Medium capacity	5.000 ppm (0.5 %)	1.000 ppm (0.1 %)
3	High capacity	10.000 ppm (1 %)*	5.000 ppm (0.5 %)

* NOTE! The test gas concentration with A-filter in class 3. is 0.8 vol.-% (EN 14387).

Gas filter capacity EN 14387

Filter type	Test gas	Minimum allowed breakthrough time for the test gas. Class /test gas concentration		
		1. class	2. class	3. class
A	Cyclohexane C ₆ H ₁₂	70 min	35 min	65 min
B	Chlorine Cl ₂	20 min	20 min	30 min
	Hydrogen sulphide H ₂ S	40 min	40 min	60 min
	Hydrogen cyanide HCN	25 min	25 min	35 min
E	Sulphur dioxide SO ₂	20 min	20 min	30 min
K	Ammonia NH ₃	50 min	40 min	60 min

Special filters

Filter type	Test gas	Minimum allowed breakthrough time	Test gas concentration
AX	Dimethyl ether CH ₃ OCH ₃	50 min	0.05 vol.-%
	Isobutane C ₄ H ₁₀	50 min	0.25 vol.-%
Hg-P3	Mercury, vapour Hg	100 hours	1.6 ml/mg

Gas filter capacity with powered air respirators EN 12941 & EN 12942

Filter type	Test gas	Minimum allowed breakthrough time for the test gas. Class /test gas concentration		
		1. class	2. class	3. class
A	Cyclohexane C ₆ H ₁₂	70 min	70 min	35 min
B	Chlorine Cl ₂	20 min	20 min	30 min
	Hydrogen sulphide H ₂ S	40 min	40 min	40 min
	Hydrogen cyanide HCN	25 min	25 min	35 min
E	Sulphur dioxide SO ₂	20 min	20 min	20 min
K	Ammonia NH ₃	50 min	50 min	40 min

COMBINED FILTERS

Combined filters remove hazardous gases and vapours as well as solid and liquid particles. The particle filter removes aerosol-based particles such as paint droplets. When spraying liquid substances (e.g. spray-painting) a combined filter must be used.



PRO2000 FILTERS



Colour code	Filter	Main area of applications, protects against	Weight &	Code	Storage time, years
	PF10 P3 PSL R	Solid and liquid particles of toxic agents, radioactive substances and micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria and viruses.	96	052670	10
	PFR10 P3 R	Solid and liquid particles of toxic agents, radioactive substances and micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria and viruses.	96	052680	10
	GF22 A2	Gases and vapours from organic compounds (e.g. solvents) with a boiling point above 65 °C.	195	042870	5
	GF22 B2	Inorganic gases and vapours, e.g. chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen cyanide.	198	042871	5
	GF32 E2	Acid gases and vapours, e.g. sulphur dioxide.	306	042972	5
	GF22 K2	Ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.	257	042873	5
	GF22 A2B2	Organic and inorganic gases and vapours.	198	042874	5
	GF32 A2B2E2K2	Organic, inorganic and acid gases and vapours as well as ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives.	322	042979	5
	GF32 AX	Gases and vapours from organic compounds with a boiling point below 65°C.	268	042970	5
	CF22 A2-P3 PSL R	Gases and vapours from organic compounds with a boiling point above 65°C, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	241	042670	5
	CF32 A2-P3 R	Solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	342	043070	5
	CF22 B2-P3 PSL R	Inorganic gases and vapours, e.g. chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen cyanide, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	268	042671	5
	CF32 E2-P3 R	Acid gases and vapours e.g. sulphur dioxide, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	385	043072	5
	CF22 K2-P3 R	Ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	312	042673	5
	CF22 A2B2-P3/PSL R	Organic and inorganic gases and vapours, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	268	042674	5
	CF22 A2B2E1-P3/PSL R	Organic, inorganic and acid gases and vapours, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	268	042678	5
	CF22 A1E1Hg-P3 PSL R	Organic and acid gases and vapours, mercury and mercury compounds, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	270	042778	5
	CF32 A2B2E2K2-P3 PSL R	Organic, inorganic and acid gases and vapours as well as ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	387	042799	5 *)
	CFR32 A2B2E2K2-P3 R	Solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	387	043699	5
	CF32 AX-P3 R	Gases and vapours from organic compounds with a boiling point below 65°C, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	350	042770	5
	CF32 Reactor -Hg-P3 R	Mercury and mercury compounds, radioactive iodine and its organic compounds like methyl iodide, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	331	042777	5
	CFR32 Reactor -Hg-P3 R	Solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	331	043679	5
	CF32 A2B2E2K2-Hg-P3 PSL R	Organic, inorganic and acid gases and vapours, ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives, mercury and mercury compounds, solid and liquid hazardous particles, e.g. radioactive and toxic substances and micro-organisms.	371	042798	5

Key: R = Reusable for the particle filter element
 PFR and CFR = Reduced opening
 PSL = Approved with selected Scott powered air respirators
 *) In aluminium foil package and/or plugged 10 y.

FILTER SELECTION GUIDE

Explanations:

Breathing apparatus = cannot be filtered or high risk: use SCBA or airline, to be specified at the workplace.

Isocyanates: please note the document "Scott filters for use against Isocyanates", available from Scott Customer Services.

Note!

This filter selection guide is applicable only to Scott Health & Safety filters (marked Scott or Protector) and does not offer guidance for other manufacturer's filters. This guide includes Scott's basic application data of filter types, and does not cover all potential airborne contaminants. While we are glad to provide guidance, responsibility for correct filter selection remains with the health and safety professionals in the workplace.

Before choosing a filter a risk

assessment must be completed.

Hazardous substances in the workplace air must be identified and measured. Airborne contaminant levels must be compared with the relevant occupational exposure limit values or the safe exposure levels (see national guidance). The required protection factor, the RPE to be used and the filter type should be specified with consideration to the properties of the hazardous substances and needs of the wearer, the work and the workplace conditions.

A filtering device may be used only

if the oxygen content of the air is >17 vol.-% and <23 vol.-%, and not if the airborne contaminants are unknown or if the composition of the atmosphere is likely to change disadvantageously. The recommended minimum oxygen level is 19.5%. In case of doubt, insulating respirators which function independently from the ambient atmosphere (e.g. SCBA or Airline) must be used. Gas filters do not protect against particles. Likewise particle filters do not provide protection against gases or vapours. In case of doubt, use combined filters.

Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter
A		B		Carbaryl (Sevin®)	P	Cyclohexanol	A
Abate®	P3	Barium, soluble compounds	P3	Carbofuran (Furadan®)	P3	Cyclohexanone	A
Acetaldehyde	AX	Barium dioxide	P3	Carbon black	P3	Cyclohexene	A
Acetic acid	B	Barium carbonate, barium sulphide, barium chloride, barium chlorate, barium nitrate	P3	Carbon dioxide	Breathing apparatus	Cyclohexylamine	A, K
Acetic anhydride	B	Baygon (propoxur)	A-P3	Carbon disulfide	B-P3 or AX-P3	Cyclotrimethylenenitramine	P3
Acetone	AX	Baytex, see Fenthion	A-P3	Carbon monoxide	Breathing apparatus	1,3 Cyclopentadiene	AX
Acetonitrile	A	Benomyl	A-P3	Carbon tetrabromide	A	Cyclopropane	Breathing apparatus
Acetyl bromide	A	Benzaldehyde	A	Carbon tetrachloride	A	D	
Acetyl chloride	B or AX	Benzene	A	Carbonyl chloride (phosgene)	B2-P3	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid) pesticide	P3
Acetyl hydroperoxide (Peracetic acid)	B-P3	Benzidine	A-P3	Carbonyl fluoride	B	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane)	P3
Acetylperoxide	B-P3 or AX-P3	p-Benzoquinone (see Quinone)	A-P3	Catechol (Pyrocatechol)	A-P3	DDVP, see Dichlorvos	A-P3
Acetylene	Breathing apparatus	Benzotrifluoride-isocyanate	A2B2-P3	Cellulose (Paper fibre)	P3	Decaborane	B-P3
Acetylene tetrabromide	A	Benzoyl peroxide	A-P3	Cesium hydroxide	P3	Demeton®	Breathing apparatus
Acetylsalicylic acid	P3	Benzo(a)pyrene	P3	Chlorinated camphene	Breathing apparatus	Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	A
Acrolein	AX	Benzyl chloride	B-P3	Chlorine	B	1,2-Diaminoethane, see Ethylene diamine	K
Acrylaldehyde	A	Beryllium	P3	Chlorine dioxide	B	Diazinon	A-P3
Acrylamide	A-P3	Biphenyl	A-P3	Chlorine trifluoride	B2	Diazomethane	B
Acrylic acid	A, E	Bismuth telluride	P3	Chloroacetaldehyde	A	Diborane	B2
Acrylonitrile	A	Bismuth telluride, Se-doped	P3	a-Chloroacetophenone	A-P3	1,2-Dibromoethane, see Ethylene dibromide	A
Aldrin	A-P3	Borates, tetra, sodium salts		Chloroacetyl chloride	A-P3	Dibrom®	A-P3
Alkali metals	P3	- Anhydrous	P3	Chlorobenzene	B	2-n-Dibutylaminoethanol	A
Allyl alcohol	A	- Decahydrate	P3	(Monochlorobenzene)	A	Dibutyl phosphate	A-P3
Allyl amine	K, AX	- Pentahydrate	P3	o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS)	A-P3	Dibutyl phthalate	A-P3
Allyl bromine	A	Boron oxide	P3	1-Chloro-2, 3-epoxypropane (Epichlorohydrin)	A	Dichloroacetylene	Breathing apparatus
Allyl chlorine formate	A	Boron fluoride-acetic acid compound	B2-P3	2-Chloro-1, 3-butadiene	AX	o-Dichlorobenzene	A
Allyl chloride	AX	Boron tribromide	B-P3	Chlorodifluorobromomethane	AX	p-Dichlorobenzene	A
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	A	Boron trifluoride	B-P3	Chlorodiphenyl (42% Chlorine)	A-P3	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	P3
Allyl isocyanate	Isocyanates	Bromacil	A-P3	Chlorodiphenyl (54% Chlorine)	A-P3	Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	Breathing apparatus
Allyl propyl disulfide	B	Bromine	B2	1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	A	1,1-Dichloroethane	AX
Aluminium, alkyls	A-P3	Brombenzyl cyanide	B-P3	Chloropicrin (PS)	A-P3	1,2-Dichloroethane	A
Aluminium carbide	Breathing apparatus	Bromine pentafluoride	B	Chloroprene	AX	1,2-Dichlorethylene	AX
Aluminium chloride	P3	Bromine ethane	AX	o-Chlorostyrene	A	Dichloroethyl ether	A
Aluminium fluoride	P3	Bromochloromethane	AX	o-Chlorotoluene	A	Dichlorofluoromethane	Breathing apparatus
Aluminium metal and oxide	P3	Bromoform	A	2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl) chlorohydrin	A	Dichloromethane, see Methylene chloride	AX
Aluminium pyro powders	P3	Bromofluoromethane	AX	Chloroethylene	AX	1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	A
Aluminium welding fumes	P3	Bromine	AX	bis-Chloroethylether	A-P3	1,2-Dichloropropane, see Propylene chloride	A
Aluminium, soluble salts	P3	Butadiene (1,2-butadiene)	AX	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	AX	Dichloropropene	A
Aluminium sulphate	B-P3	Butane	AX	bis-Chloromethyl ether	A-P3	2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	A
Aminobiphenyl	A-P3	Butadiene (1,2-butadiene)	AX	1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	A	Dichlorvos (DDVP)	A-P3
2-Aminobutane	AX	Butanethiol	B	Chloropicrin (PS)	A-P3	Dicrotophos (Bidrin®)	A-P3
4-Aminodiphenyl	P3	2-Butanone	A	Chloroprene	AX	Dicyclopentadiene	A-P3
2-Aminoethanol	A	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl cellosolve®)	A	o-Chlorostyrene	A	Dicyclopentadienyl iron	P3
2-Aminopyridine	K-P3	n-Butyl acetate	A	2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl) pyridine (N-Serve®)	P3	Dieldrin	A-P3
3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole	A-P3	sec-Butyl acetate	A	Chlorpyrifos (Dursban®)	A-P3	Diethylamine	AX
Ammonia	K	tert-Butyl acetate	A	Chromates, certain insoluble forms	P3	2-Diethylaminoethanol	A, K
Ammonium chloride fume	P3	Butyl acrylate	A	Chromic acid and Chromates (as Cr)	P3	Diethylene triamine	K, A
Ammonium fluoride	P3	n-Butyl alcohol	A	Chromite ore processing (chromate) (as Cr)	P3	Diethyl ether, see Ethyl ether	AX
Ammonium nitrate	P3	sec-Butyl alcohol	A	Chromium, sol. chromic, chromous salts (as Cr)	P3	Diethyl phthalate	A-P3
Ammonium perchlorate	P3	tert-Butyl alcohol	A	Clopidol (Coyden®)	P3	Difluorodibromomethane	AX
Ammonium sulfamate (Ammate)	P3	Butylamine	K or B	Coal tar	A-P3	Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	A
n-Amyl acetate	A	Butyl chloride	A	Cobalt metal, dust and fume (as Co)	P3	o-Dihydroxybenzene	P3
sec-Amyl acetate	A	tert-Butyl chromate (as Cro ₃)	P3	Copper fume	P3	Diisobutyl ketone	A
Amyl alcohol	A	n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	A	Copper dust, raw	P3	Diisopropylamine	A, K
n-Amylamine	A or K	n-Butyl lactate	A	Crag® herbicide	P3	Dimethoxymethane, see Methylal	AX
Amyl mercaptan	B	o-sec Butyl phenol	A	Cresol	A-P3	Dimethyl acetamide	A
Aniline & homologues	A	p-tert Butyltoluene	A	Crotonaldehyde	A	Dimethylamine	K2
Anisidine (o-, p-isomers)	A	C		Crotonaldehyde	A	Dimethylaminobenzene, see Xylidine	A
Antimony and compounds	B-P3	Cadmium, dust & salts (as Cd)	P3	Crotonaldehyde	A	Dimethylaniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)	A-P3
ANTU	A-P3	Cadmium oxide fume (as Cd)	P3	Cruformate	P3		
Argon	Breathing apparatus	Calcium cyanide	B-P3	Cumene	A		
Arsenic & soluble compounds (as As)	P3	Calcium hydroxide	P3	Cyanamide	B-P3		
Arsenic acid soluble compounds (as As)	P3	Calcium oxide	P3	Cyanides as CN	B-P3		
Arsine	B	Camphor, synthetic	A-P3	Cyanogen	B		
Asbestos	P3	Caprolactam		Cyanogen bromide	B2-P3		
Asphalt (petroleum fumes)	A-P3	- Dust	P3	Cyanogen chloride (CK)	B		
Atrazine	P3	- Vapor	A-P3	Cyclohexane	A		
Azinphos-methyl	A-P3	Captan	P3				
Azocarbonamide	P3						

Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene A
 Dimethylcarbonyl chloride B-P3
 Dimethyl ether AX
 Dimethylformamide A
 1,1 Dimethylhydrazine K, AX
 Dimethylphthalate A-P3
 Dimethyl sulphate A-P3
 Dinitrobenzene (all isomers) B-P3
 Dinitro-o-cresol B-P3
 3,5-Dinitro-o-toluamide (Zalene®) B-P3
 Dinitrotoluene B-P3
 p-Dioxane and 1,4-Dioxane A
 Dioxathion (Delnav®) P3
 Diphenylamine P3
 Diphenylmethane
 diisocyanate (MDI) Isocyanates
 Dipropylene glycol methyl ether A
 Diquat P3
 Di-sec-octyl phthalate
 (Di-2-ethylhexylphthalate) A-P3
 Disulfuram P3
 Disulfoton (Disyston®) P3
 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-para-cresol A-P3
 Diuron A-P3
 Divinyl benzene A
 Dyfonate® A-P3

E

Emery P3
 Endosulfan (Thiodan®) P3
 Endrin P3
 Epichlorohydrin A
 EPN (Phosphorothioic acid) P3
 1,2-Epoxypropane AX
 2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol AX
 Ethanethiol AX
 Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) A
 Ethion (Nialate®) P3
 2-Ethoxyethanol A
 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
 (Cellosolve acetate) A
 Ethyl acetate A
 Ethyl acrylate A
 Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) A
 Ethyl amine K or AX
 Ethyl amyl ketone
 (5-Methyl-3-heptanone) A
 Ethyl benzene A
 Ethyl bromide AX
 Ethylbutyl ketone (3-heptanone) A
 Ethyl chloride AX
 Ethylene chlorohydrin B
 Ethylene glycol,
 - Particulate P3
 - Vapour A
 Ethylene glycol dinitrate and/or
 Nitroglycerin B
 Ethylene glycol methyl
 ether acetate (Methyl
 cellosolve® acetate) A
 Ethylene oxide AX
 Ethylenimine K2
 Ethyl formate AX
 Ethylidene norbornene A
 n-Ethylmorpholine A
 Ethyl silicate A

F

Fensulfothion (Dasanit) P3
 Fenthion A-P3
 Ferbam P3
 Ferrovanadium dust P3
 Fluorine B
 Formaldehyde B2
 Formamide A
 Formic acid E
 Furfural A
 Furfuryl alcohol A

G

Gasoline AX
 Germanium tetrahydride B2-P3
 Glass, fibrous or dust P3
 Glutaraldehyde A-P3
 Glycerol, mist A-P3
 Glycerol trinitrate A
 Glycol ethers A

H

Hafnium P3
 Helium Breathing apparatus
 Heptachlor A-P3
 Heptane (n-Heptane) A
 Hexachlorobutadiene A
 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene A
 Hexachloroethane A-P3
 Hexachloronaphthalene P3
 Hexafluoroacetone AX
 Hexamethyl phosphoramidate A-P3
 n-Hexane A
 2-Hexanone, see Methyl
 n-butyl ketone A
 Hexone, see Methyl isobutyl
 ketone A
 sec-Hexyl acetate A
 Hexylene glycol A
 Hydantoin P3
 Hydrazine K-P3
 Hydrogen, liquid Breathing
 apparatus
 Hydrogenated terphenyls A-P3
 Hydrogen bromide B-P3, E-P3
 Hydrogen chloride E-P3
 Hydrogen cyanide B2
 Hydrogen fluoride E-P3
 Hydrogen peroxide Breathing
 apparatus
 Hydrogen selenide (as Se) B
 Hydrogen sulfide B
 2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate A

I

Indene A
 Indium & Compounds (as In) P3
 Iodine B-P3
 Iodoform A-P3
 Iron oxide fume
 (Fe₂O₃) (as Fe) P3
 Iron salts, soluble (as Fe) P3
 Isoamyl acetate A
 Isoamyl alcohol A
 Isobutane AX
 Isobutane A
 Isobutylene AX
 Isobutyl acetate A
 Isobutyl alcohol A
 Isocyanates ABE-P3 and ABEK-P3.
 Isocyanates
 Isohexane AX
 Isophorone A
 Isophorone
 diisocyanate Isocyanates
 Isopropyl acetate A
 Isopropyl alcohol A
 Isopropylamine K or AX
 n-Isopropylaniline A
 Isopropyl ether A
 Isopropyl formate A
 Isopropyl nitrate B
 Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE) A

K

Kaolin P3
 Ketene Breathing apparatus

L

Lead, inorg., fumes &
 dust (as Pb) P3
 Lead alkyls A-P3
 Lead arsenate (as Pb) P3
 Lead chromate (as Cr) P3
 Lead nitrate P3
 Lead sulphate P3
 d-Limonene A
 Lindane A-P3
 Lithium P3
 Lithium hydride P3

M

Magnesium, powder P3
 Magnesium oxide fume (as Mg) P3
 Magnesium nitrate P3
 Magnesium perchlorate P3
 Malathion A-P3
 Maleic anhydride A-P3

Manganese (as Mn) P3
 Manganese fume (as Mn) P3
 Manganese tetroxide P3
 Melamine Breathing apparatus
 Mercaptan B
 Mercury (Alkyl compounds)
 (as Hg) Hg-P3
 Mercury (all forms except
 alkyl) (as Hg) Hg-P3
 Mesityl oxide A
 Methane Breathing apparatus
 Methanethiol, see
 Methyl mercaptan B, AX
 Methomyl (Lannate®) P3
 Methoxychlor A-P3
 2-Methoxyethanol (Methyl
 cellosolve®) A
 Methyl acetate AX
 Methyl acetone A
 Methyl acetylene
 (propyne) Breathing
 apparatus

Methyl acrylate A
 Methyl acrylonitrile A
 Methylal (dimethoxymethane) AX
 Methyl alcohol (Methanol) AX
 Methylamine K, AX
 Methyl amyl alcohol A
 Methyl n-amyl ketone
 (2-Heptanone) A
 Methyl bromide AX
 Methyl butyl ketone A
 Methyl cellosolve® A
 Methyl chloride AX
 Methyl chloroform
 (1,1,1-Trichloroethane) A
 Methyl 2-cyanoacrylate B2-P3
 Methylcyclohexane A
 Methylcyclohexanol A
 o-Methylcyclohexanone A
 Methyl demeton P3
 Methylene acetone A
 Methylene bisphenyl
 diisocyanate (MDI) Isocyanates
 Methylene bromide A
 4,4'-Methylene bis
 (2-chloroaniline) MbOCA A-P3
 Methylene bis
 (4-cyclohexylisocyanate) Isocyanates
 4,4'-Methylene dianiline A-P3
 Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) A
 Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide B-P3
 Methyl formiate AX
 Methyl hydrazine K2
 Methyl iodide Reactor Hg-P or AX
 Methyl isoamyl ketone A
 Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) A
 Methyl isocyanate Isocyanates
 Methyl ketone AX
 Methyl methacrylate A
 Methyl mercaptan B, AX
 Methyl parathion A-P3
 Methyl propyl ketone A
 Methyl silicate A
 a-Methyl styrene A
 Methyl vinyl ether AX
 Mevinphos A-P3
 Molybdenum (as Mo)
 - Soluble compounds P3
 - Insoluble compounds P3
 Monochlorodifluoroethane
 (Freon 142) Breathing apparatus
 Monocrotophos P3
 Monomethyl aniline A
 Morpholine A
 MTBE AX

N

Naphthalene A-P3
 Naphthylamine K-P3 or A-P3
 Neon Breathing apparatus
 Nickel carbonyl Breathing apparatus
 Nickel metal P3
 Nicotine A-P3
 Nitric acid E-P3
 Nitric oxide Breathing apparatus
 p-Nitroaniline A-P3
 Nitrobenzene A-P3
 p-Nitrochlorobenzene B-P3
 4-Nitrodiphenyl P3
 Nitroethane B
 Nitrogen dioxide Breathing
 apparatus
 Nitrogen oxide Breathing
 apparatus

Nitrogen trifluoride B
 Nitroglycerin B
 Nitromethane B
 1-Nitropropane B
 2-Nitropropane B
 n-Nitrosodimethylamine
 (dimethylnitrosoamine) A-P3
 Nitrotoluene B
 Nitrotrichloromethane see,
 Chloropicrin (PS) A
 Nitrous oxide
 (laughing gas) Breathing apparatus
 Nonane A

O

Octachloronaphthalene A-P3
 Octane A
 Oil mist, mineral P3
 Organic dust P
 Osmium tetroxide (as Os) A-P3
 Oxalic acid P3
 Oxygen Breathing apparatus
 Oxygen difluoride B2
 Ozone AB-P3, ABEK-P3

P

Paraffin wax fume P3
 Paraldehyde A
 Paraquat, respirable sizes P3
 Parathion A-P3
 Particulate polycyclicaromatic
 hydrocarbons A-P3
 PCB polychlorinated biphenyls A-P3
 Peracthlorethane A
 Pentachlorophenol AP3
 Pentane, isopentane AX
 Perchloric acid B-P3
 Perchloroethylene A
 Perchloromethyl mercaptan B-P3
 Perchloryl fluoride B
 Phenol A
 Phenothiazine P3
 n-Phenyl-β-Naphthylamine P3
 p-Phenylene diamine P3
 Phenyl ether (vapour) A-P3
 Phenyl ether-Diphenyl
 mixture (vapour) A-P3
 Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE) A
 Phenylhydrazine A-P3, K-P3
 Phenyl mercaptan B
 Phenylphosphine B
 Phorate (Thimet®) P3
 Phosdrin (Mevinphos®) A-P3
 Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) B2-P3
 Phosphine B
 Phosphoric acid B-P3
 Phosphorous (yellow, white) P3
 Phosphorus pentachloride B-P3
 Phosphorus pentasulfide B-P3
 Phosphorus trichloride B-P3
 Phthalic acid anhydride A-P3
 m-Phthalodinitrile P3
 Picloram (Tordon®) P3
 Picric acid P3
 Pival® (2-Pivalyl-
 1,3-indandione) P3
 Platinum (Soluble salts) (as Pt) P3
 Polychlorobiphenyls, see
 Chlorodiphenyls A-P3
 Potassium hydroxide P3
 Propane Breathing apparatus
 Propargyl alcohol A
 β-Propiolactone A-P3
 Propionic acid A
 n-Propyl acetate A
 Propyl alcohol A
 n-Propyl nitrate B
 Propylene Breathing apparatus
 Propylene glycol dinitrate B
 Propylene glycol
 monomethyl ether A
 Propylene imine AX
 Propylene oxide AX
 Propyne, see Methyl
 acetylene Breathing apparatus
 Pyrethrum P3
 Pyridine A

Q

Quartz P3
 Quinone A-P3

Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter	Substance	Scott filter
R		T		Tributyl phosphate	A-P3	- Fume	P3
Resorcinol	A-P3	2,4,5-T	P3	Trichloroacetic acid	B	Valeraldehyde	A
Rhodium, metal fume and dust (as Rh)	P3	Tabun (GA)	B-P3	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	A	Vinyl acetate	A
- Soluble salts (as Rh)	P3	Tantalum	P3	1,1,1-Trichloroethane, see Methyl chloroform	A	Vinyl benzene, see Styrene	A
Ronnel	A-P3	TEDP	A-P3	Trichloroethylene	A	Vinyl bromide	AX
Rotenone	A-P3	Tellurium & compounds (as Te)	P3	Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	Breathing apparatus	Vinyl chloride	AX
Rouge	P3	Tellurium hexafluoride (as Te)	A	Trichloromethane, see Chloroform	AX	Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide	A
		Terphenyls	A-P3	Trichloronaphthalene	A-P3	Vinylidene chloride	AX-P3
		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	A	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	A	Vinyl toluene	A
		1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	A	1,1,2-Trichloro, 1,2,2-trifluoroethane	Breathing apparatus	VX	B-P3
		1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloro, ethane	A	Tricyclohexyltin hydroxide (Plictran®)	P3	Warfarin	P3
Sarin (GB)	B-P3	Tetrachloronaphthalene	P3	Triethylamine	A	White spirit	A
Selenium	P3	Tetraethyl lead (as Pb)	A-P3	Trifluorobromomethane	A	Wood dust	P3
Selenium hexafluoride	Breathing apparatus	Tetrahydrofuran	A	Use SCBA or air-line			
Silicon	P3	Tetramethyl lead (as Pb)	A-P3	Trimethyl benzene	A	X	
Silicon tetrahydride (Silane)	Breathing apparatus	Tetramethyl succinonitrile	A-P3	Trimethyl phosphite	B	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	A
Silver, metal	P3	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	P3	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	B	Xylidine	A-P3
Sodium	P3	Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine)	P3	Triorthoecryl phosphate	A-P3	Y	
Sodium azide	P3	Thallium	P3	Triphenylamine	A-P3	Yttrium	P3
Sodium bisulfite	E-P3	4,4'-Thiobis (6-tert-butyl-m-cresol)	P3	Triphenyl phosphate	P3	Z	
Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)	P3	Thiram®	P3	Tungsten	P3	Zinc chloride fume	P3
Sodium hydroxide	P3	Tioglycolic acid	B	Turpentine	A	Zinc chromates (as Cr) (incl. Zinc potassium chromate)	P3
Sodium metabisulfite	E-P3	Tin, inorganic compounds, except SnH ₄ and SnO ₂	P3	U		Zinc oxide fume	P3
Soman (GD)	B-P3	Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	A-P3	Uranium (natural)	P3	Zinc stearate	P3
Stibine	B2	Tin oxide (as Sn)	P3	Urethane	A-P3	Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	P3
Stoddard solvent	A	Titanium dioxide (as Ti)	P3	V			
Strychnine	P3	Toluene (Toluol)	A	Vanadium, (V ₂ O ₅) (as V) - Dust	P3		
Styrene monomer	A	Toluene-2,					
Sulfur dioxide	E	4-diisocyanate (TDI)	Isocyanates				
Sulfuric acid	E-P3	o-Toluidine	A-P3				
Sulfur monochloride	B						
Sulfur hexafluoride	Breathing apparatus						
Sulfur tetrafluoride	B2						
Sulfuryl fluoride	B						

RESTRICTIONS ON USE:

- Standard filtering respirators do not protect against certain gases, e.g. CO (carbon monoxide), CO₂ (carbon dioxide) or N₂, NO/NO₂ (nitrogen and its oxides).
- The storage time (month and year) for a filter is marked on the filter label. The above-mentioned storage times for Pro2000 filters are for a factory sealed filter package. Filters are sealed in plastic or foil bags by the manufacturer. Manufacture recommends storage at -10...+50 °C temperature and relative humidity below 75 %.
- After use, an opened filter must be wrapped closely, if it is likely to be reused, and it must be replaced not later than within 6 months.
- If the user identifies the breakthrough of the gas by smell, taste or irritation factor the filter must be replaced.
- When a hazardous gas has an olfactory threshold higher than the occupational exposure limit it produces no clear breakthrough sign. In these cases special directions regarding the calculated lifetime are required.
- The filter must be changed if the breathing resistance has increased noticeably.

- Maximum permitted time for use of the mercury filter Hg-P3 (applies also to filters A2B2E2K2Hg-P3, A1E1Hg-P3, Reactor Hg-P3) is 50 hours (EN 14387).
- AX-filter is for single use only, and should be replaced after each shift (EN14387).
- Against radioactive substances and micro-organisms a particle filter is recommended for single use only.

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON FILTER CHOICE, USE, STORING, MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSAL, SEE SCOTT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE SUPPLIED WITH SCOTT PRODUCTS.

Accessories for Pro2000 filters

052691	Pre-filter discs Pro2000 (set of 20)
052692	Pre-filter and holder Pro2000 (incl. 2 holders + 6 pre-filters)
052690	Spark arrester Pro2000 (incl. 2 holders + 2 aluminium spark arresters)
052693	Seal cover Pro2000 LD polyethylene (2 covers)
052694	Shower cover Pro2000, EPDM

For more detailed ordering information please contact your distributor or Scott customer service:

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No. 1067-06
SFS-EN ISO 14001:2001
No. 5073-01

Distributor:

In accordance with our policy of continual product improvement, equipment supplied may differ from the specification detailed herein.