

MSA SCBA Respirator Inspection Checklist

Respirator Facepiece

- Fully extend webbing straps and inspector straps for wear, cracks, or other deterioration
- Inspect view piece for cracks, excessive scratches, or other signs of wear
- Inspect surface of face seal area for signs of wear or signs of permeation
- Check exhalation valve to make certain it is operational
- Check inhalation knurl for o-ring and signs of cross-threading
- Check inhalation spider to make certain it is intact
- Inspect inhalation valve for cracks, punctures, wear, and signs of permeation
- Make certain that inhalation valve stem is intact
- Upon re-assembly, make certain that inhalation valve is properly seated; that spider is installed properly, and that knurl is not cross-threaded
- Confirm that speaking diaphragm is placed properly (yellow side out) and that locking ring is finger tight
- Inspect breathing tube for signs of wear, cracks, punctures, and permeation ¹
- Inspect breathing tube knurl to make certain o-ring is in place
- Inspect breathing tube knurl for signs of cross-threading
- Secure breathing tube to respirator face-piece making certain it is not cross-threaded
- Place respirator face-piece and breathing tube assembly safely aside

SCBA Apparatus

- Position apparatus for inspection (air bottle facing up, valve away from body, making certain bottle valve is closed)
- Arrange straps and make certain all straps are fully extended
- Inspect all straps for wear such as fraying, excessive heat damage, permeation, etc.
- Check bottle for current hydro-static test date
- Check bottle for abrasions and cuts in surface of bottle
- Make certain bottle is secure in back-pack frame

¹ Do not exchange breathing tubes. SAR breathing tube has two (2) plastic ends; SCBA breathing tube has one (1) plastic and one (1) metal end. Make certain that SCBA breathing tube is used with SCBA Apparatus.

- Check bottle for amount of air (if empty – replace and repeat all previous SCBA Apparatus steps, if full proceed to next step)
- Check regulator gauge for air in high pressure line; if gauge indicates presence of air, turn main line valve (gold valve) on and bleed pressure thru regulator dust cap
- After bleeding pressure, loosen and remove bottle valve knurl (will not loosen if air pressure is present) and inspect bottle valve knurl o-ring for cuts, nicks, or abrasions. If o-ring is not satisfactory, replace o-ring. If o-ring is satisfactory, replace bottle valve knurl and hand-tighten (**do not use wrenches or tools to tighten, only hand tighten**)
- Inspect high pressure line for cuts, nicks, or abrasions
- Make certain main line valve (gold valve) and emergency by-pass valve (red valve) are closed
- Turn bottle valve completely on, and then completely off (charging high pressure line). Turn main line valve (gold valve) on and check accuracy of regulator gauge against bottle gauge, plus or minus 100 pounds of pressure
- Check audio-alarm by slowly bleeding pressure off via the regulator dust cap. Audio-alarm should activate at approximately 500 pounds of air pressure (as indicated by red zone on regulator pressure gauge). Close main line valve (gold valve) and replace regulator dust cap
- SCBA apparatus is now ready to wear ²

² Do not allow students to activate emergency by-pass (red) valve as improper activation may result in damage to the regulator. Do not allow students to remove regulator cover (brass coloured) as this may be done only by a certified respirator technician.