

STERISOL Eyewash

Installation of Eyewash

An eyewash device must be available in the immediate vicinity of hazardous workplaces. It is important that the path to the eye shower is clear, without obstacles. The injured person must be able to find and get there himself, perhaps without seeing and with pain in the eyes. When handling alkaline and other corrosive substances, the flushing device must be at only an arm's length.



Using Sterisol Eyewash

It is easy to remove the bottles from the stand or wall bracket and to use them for continuous flushing on the way to the doctor or fixed eye shower station. Once a bottle has been opened, it should be used immediately and then thrown away. Replace with an unopened bottle! Be sure to keep enough replacement bottles in stock to top up if needed!

- All liquid flushes the eye in a continuous and even flow.
- One bottle lasts a long time - 12 minutes of flushing
- Quick start-up – a firm punch with the hand on the top of the protective cap breaks the safety seal.
- Easy to bring with you – for flushing an injured eye during transport to a fixed eye irrigation device or doctor.

Instructions!



The bottle must stand on a flat surface. Hit hard and firmly with your hand on top of the green protective cap!



Remove the green protective cap which has now come loose!



Open the eyelids. Rinse with your head leaning back! The bottle is placed so that the flush cup helps to hold up the eyelids. The liquid should drain by itself.

Keep in Mind!

When a harmful substance has entered the eye, keep these three things in mind:

- Flushing must begin immediately to avoid serious injury. Flush all the time, even when moving to a permanent eye shower facility or doctor!
- The flushing should last a long time. The length of time varies depending on which substance has entered the eye. Let the doctor decide when the flushing should stop! Therefore, always have a number of extra bottles in reserve for flushing during transport.
- Often both hands must be free to hold the eyelids apart. Therefore call for help quickly!



Skin Care
at Work



Sterisol

Contents

1 liter of sterile isotonic saline solution (0.9%).
The emptying time is about 12 minutes.

Durability

A “Expiration date” is clearly written on each bottle.
After this date the bottles must be replaced, in order to
guarantee that the content is suitable for eye wash.

CE mark

Sterisol Eyewash has the CE mark on the label. This means that the requirements of the EU directive for manufacture of medical devices are met. The eyewash is categorized in class 1, sterile, and has been reviewed by a so-called third-party notified body.

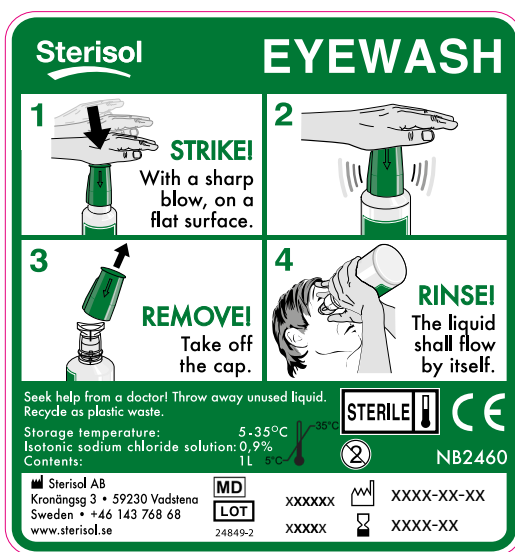
Medical Device










Sterisol’s quality system for manufacturing medical devices complies with MDR Regulation (Medical Device Regulation EU) 2017/745. The MDR places high and clear demands on manufacturers in order for users to have access to safe and effective products. The regulation also clarifies the obligations that importers and distributors have.

Explanation of symbols

The label on Sterisol Eye Wash displays the symbols stipulated by the EU directive.

Here are explanations of the symbols:



-  Sterilised with steam or dry heat.
-  Fulfils the requirements in the EU directive for medical devices.
- 2460** Identification number of notified body.
-  For single use only.
-  Followed by a figure, indicating the manufacturing batch number.
-  Manufacturing date. Stated with four digits for the year and two for the month and day. For example 2016-06-02.
-  Use before date. Stated only with year and month. Example: 2016-05.
-  Manufacturer.
-  Temperature at which the product must be stored.
-  Medical Device.

Packaging	Art. no.	No. in ctn	No ctn / pallet	No. on pallet	EAN-code	Packaging / litre of product
1 l Eye Wash Refill	4631	10	21	210	7392173046316	-
1 l Eye Wash x 2p Portable stand	4635	5	21	105	7392173046354	-
1 l Eye Wash x 5p Wall bracket	4630	2	21	42	7392173046309	-

This is how you treat

Damage from alkaline substances

When alkaline substances – such as lye, caustic soda, ammonia, amines, slaked lime and washing-up liquid – hit the eye, malignant damage easily occurs. They quickly penetrate deep into the eye. Some alkalis, such as ammonia, have been found inside the eye already after 25 seconds. Without fast flushing, the damage can be extensive and lead to loss of vision. An eyewash device should therefore be at arm's length and easily taken with you during transport to the doctor.

How to treat

- Flush the eye immediately and continue during transport to hospital
- Hold the eyelid wide apart while flushing
- Let the doctor decide when flushing should stop

Damage from acids and other irritants

Splashes of acid in the eye mean the risk of caustic wounds and scarring, with consequent loss of vision. Acid affects the cornea's protein substances. These coagulate and a protective barrier is formed. The barrier delays the acid from penetrating deeper into the eye, but immediate flushing of the eye is necessary.

How to treat

- Irrigate the eye immediately and continue during transport to the hospital
- Hold the eyelid wide apart while flushing
- Let the doctor decide when flushing should stop

Mechanical damage

Mechanical damage is caused by foreign objects such as dust, chips and dirt. For example, metal shavings can cause burning, pain and scarring, with some visual impairment as a result.

How to treat

- Immediately flush the eye until the foreign object is gone
- Hold the eyelid wide apart while flushing
- See a doctor if pain or irritation persists