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Since 1949

Haws Since 1906

PROJECT		REF		REV	ITEM CODE	
LOCATION		DATE			PAGE	

SANITARY WARE SPECIFICATION SHEET

Item Descriptions	Haws (USA) Combination shower and eye/ face wash receptor with plastic wash heads, pull rod shower, push flag & galvanized pipe
Model	8320-8325
Finish	Plastic
Manufacturer	Haws (USA)
Supplier	Acme Sanitary Ware Co. Ltd Mr. Eric Wong/ Mr. Wilson Hung
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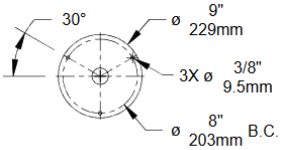
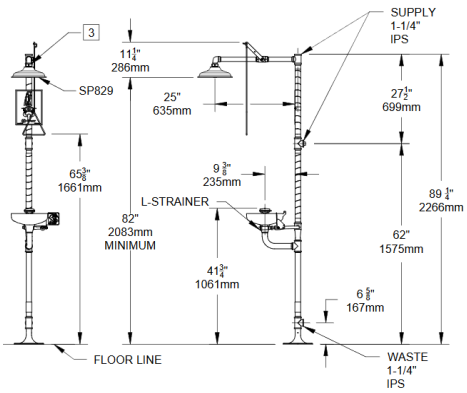
8320-8325 Sample Specifications
Model 8320-8325 combination shower and eye/face wash shall include a green ABS plastic 11" (27.9 cm) bowl, an AXION® MSR eye/face wash head shall feature inverted directional laminar flow which achieves Zero Vertical Velocity™ supplied by an integral 3.7 gpm flow control. Unit shall also include the AXION MSR hydrodynamic designed ABS plastic showerhead with 20 gpm flow control, chrome-plated brass stay-open ball valve equipped with stainless steel ball and stem, and chrome-plated brass in-line 50 x 50 mesh water strainer. Unit shall also include Schedule 40 hot-dipped galvanized steel pipe and fittings, powder-coated cast-iron 9" (22.9 cm) diameter floor flange, yellow plastic pop-off dust cover for eyewash head, self-adhesive high visibility safety green and bright yellow stripes, universal sign, and 1-1/4" NPT supply.

Illustration/ Drawing



MOUNTING DETAIL
SCALE 10:1



Note:

** All information of the above is for reference only. No prior notice is made if any changes.*

Source: Haws Corporation

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AXION® MSR Emergency Shower and Eye/Face Wash

Model: 8320-8325

Model 8320-8325, combination shower and eye/face wash with AXION® MSR eye/face wash and showerhead, with a green ABS receptor.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model 8320-8325 combination shower and eye/face wash shall include a green ABS plastic 11" (27.9 cm) bowl, an AXION® MSR eye/face wash head shall feature inverted directional laminar flow which achieves Zero Vertical Velocity™ supplied by an integral 3.7 gpm flow control. Unit shall also include the AXION MSR hydrodynamic designed ABS plastic showerhead with 20 gpm flow control, chrome-plated brass stay-open ball valve equipped with stainless steel ball and stem, and chrome-plated brass in-line 50 x 50 mesh water strainer. Unit shall also include Schedule 40 hot-dipped galvanized steel pipe and fittings, powder-coated cast-iron 9" (22.9 cm) diameter floor flange, yellow plastic pop-off dust cover for eyewash head, self-adhesive high visibility safety green and bright yellow stripes, universal sign, and 1-1/4" NPT supply.

APPLICATIONS

Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious or corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use. Emergency eyewash facilities and deluge showers shall be in unobstructed and accessible locations that require no more than 10 seconds for the injured person to reach.Model 8320-8325 is certified by CSA to meet the ANSI Z358.1 Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment.

- In-Line Strainer
- CSA Certified
- Key Components Assembled
- Axion® Eye/Face Wash Head
- System Certified
- Axion® Shower Head
- Upgraded Ball Valves
- Flow Regulation

GENERAL RULES

Emergency equipment manufactured by Haws Corporation® is warranted to function if installed per provided installation and maintenance instructions. The units also must be used for the purpose for which they were intended. This product is intended to supplement first-aid treatment. Due to widely varying conditions, *Haws Corporation* cannot guarantee that the use of this emergency equipment will prevent serious injury or the aggravation of existing or prior injuries.

OSHA - *Haws* emergency equipment enables you to meet the requirements in the OSHA Rules and Regulations covering this type of equipment.

ANSI - *Haws* emergency equipment is manufactured to meet ANSI Z358.1-2014 for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment.

EMPLOYEE INSTRUCTION

To insure adequate operation of the units, all persons should be instructed in the proper use of both the shower and eye/face wash. Affected areas should be rinsed at the scene of the accident for at least 15 minutes, and a doctor or industrial nurse should be contacted immediately.

WARNING: *Eye and eye/face wash units should not be used if it is known that eye contamination is metal or some other rigid solid fragment. In such an event, both the victim's eyes should be gently immobilized in accordance with the current "Red Cross Standard First Aid Manual" and medical attention immediately sought.*

IDENTIFICATION and SIGNAGE

Units should be installed in close proximity to hazardous areas, free from obstructions that may inhibit immediate use, and clearly identified as eye/face wash stations or emergency showers or both.

INSTALLATION AND WATER SUPPLY

Showers and eye/face washes should be connected to the main potable water supply, and a loose-key lock-shield type stop or shut-off valve is recommended to allow proper maintenance of the unit. Valve must be labeled to prevent unauthorized shut-off.

One of the most important considerations when installing water bearing emergency equipment is assuring an adequate supply of water is available to unit. Piping should be installed no smaller than the inlet size of the unit, and at least 30 psi dynamic pressure should be available to the equipment. The ideal pressure for shower or eyewash is between 30 and 90 psi.

Only products that meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment (Z358.1) should be installed.

Emergency eye/face wash, shower, drench hose, and combination units are not a substitute for proper primary protective devices. As a defense against flying solid particles and splashing injurious liquids, workers should wear eye and face protectors and protective clothing.

PROPER DRAINAGE

Appropriate drainage should be considered for emergency showers and other equipment to prevent excess accumulation of water on floors.

FREEZE-RESISTANCE

When installations are outside and temperatures drop below 32° F (0 ° C), freeze-proof units are recommended. Precautions should also be taken to protect the user under frigid conditions. It shall be the responsibility of each specifying authority to determine the delivered water temperature that will be required in an area, not only to provide the flow of water as required, but also maintain it at a temperature that will be safe for the user. Delivered water temperature should not be at extremes that might be expected to discourage the unit's effective use under emergency conditions. The ANSI required range is 60° F - 100° F (15° C - 38° C). In circumstances where chemical reaction is accelerated by water temperature, a medical advisor should be consulted for the optimum temperature for each application.

WARNING ALARM SYSTEMS

In remote areas or in hazardous locations where there are very few people, a *Haws* Model 9001 alarm should be installed. This alarm activates when a shower or an eye/face wash unit is used in order to summon help to the injured.

PROTECTION FROM DEBRIS

Wherever possible, a *Haws* Model 9070 filter should be provided upstream of the eye/face wash to remove particles from the water and prevent additional eye damage. Model SP502 strainer tee is also available.

Line size Y-strainer installed in supply line to unit should be considered to reduce chance of debris reaching eye/face wash and/or shower.

When protection of a *Haws* eye/face wash from dust or airborne contaminants is necessary, *Haws* offers Model 9102 Dust Cover which encloses the bowl and is available for selected eye/face wash models.

P/N 0002080236.4

TEPID IS DEFINED AS A TEMPERATURE BETWEEN
60°FAHRENHEIT - **100°** FAHRENHEIT
(16° CELSIUS - 38° CELSIUS)

SHARED REQUIREMENTS
ACCESSIBLE WITHIN **10 SECONDS** OF A HAZARD
ON THE **SAME LEVEL** AS THE HAZARD

MAINTENANCE

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

These units should be located as close to the hazard as possible without physically causing a hazard itself, such as protruding fittings. Emergency showers and eye/face washes shall be in accessible locations that require no more than 10 seconds to reach. Per ANSI Z358.1-2014, tepid water should also be used to protect the user under frigid conditions, including provisions for the proper disposal of the water. Installation procedures should be in accordance with proper plumbing practices, with supply piping sized adequately to meet flow requirements.

Supply lines should be properly flushed prior to installation of emergency units.

EYE and EYE/FACE WASHES

All eye and eye/face washes should be connected with piping no smaller than 1/2" IPS, and should be attached to a drain by a code approved method to facilitate ease of testing.

Dynamic water pressure at the eye/face wash should be no less than 30 psi or more than 90 psi during operation.

In areas where multiple eye injuries could occur simultaneously, more than one eye/face wash is recommended.

EMERGENCY SHOWERS

Minimum pipe size to shower should be no smaller than 1" IPS. Dynamic water pressure should be no less than 30 psi or more than 90 psi. On showers located more than 50 feet from the main water supply, piping should be sized to provide friction losses no greater than 50 feet of 1-1/4" pipe.

A drain should be provided for the shower.

In case of chemical burn, the victim should shower immediately and a doctor or nurse should be notified.

COMBINATION SHOWERS and EYE/FACE WASHES

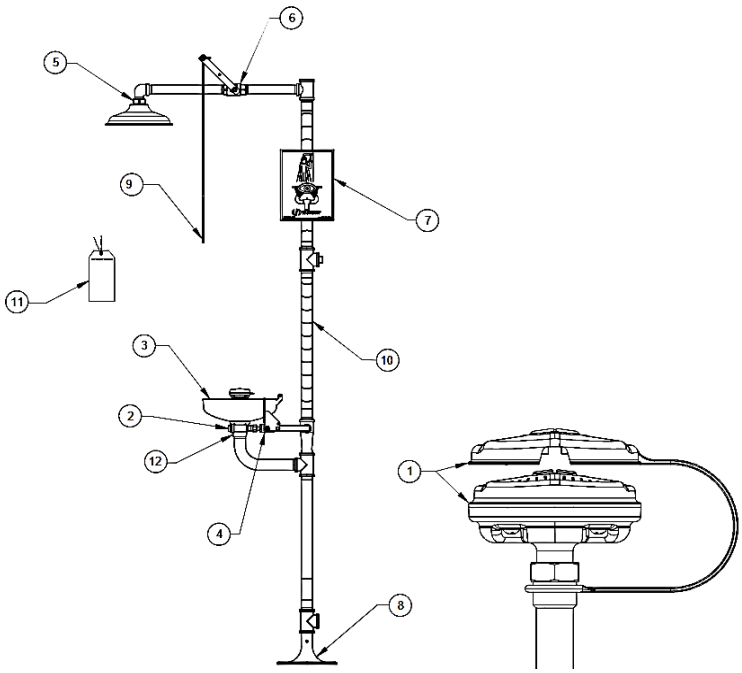
A drain should be provided for the shower, and the eye/face wash should be connected to the drainage system.

Minimum pipe size to the combination unit should be no smaller than 1-1/4" IPS. Dynamic water pressure should be no less than 30 psi during operation of both units. On units more than 50 feet from the main water supply, piping should be sized to provide friction losses no greater than 50 feet of 1-1/2" pipe.

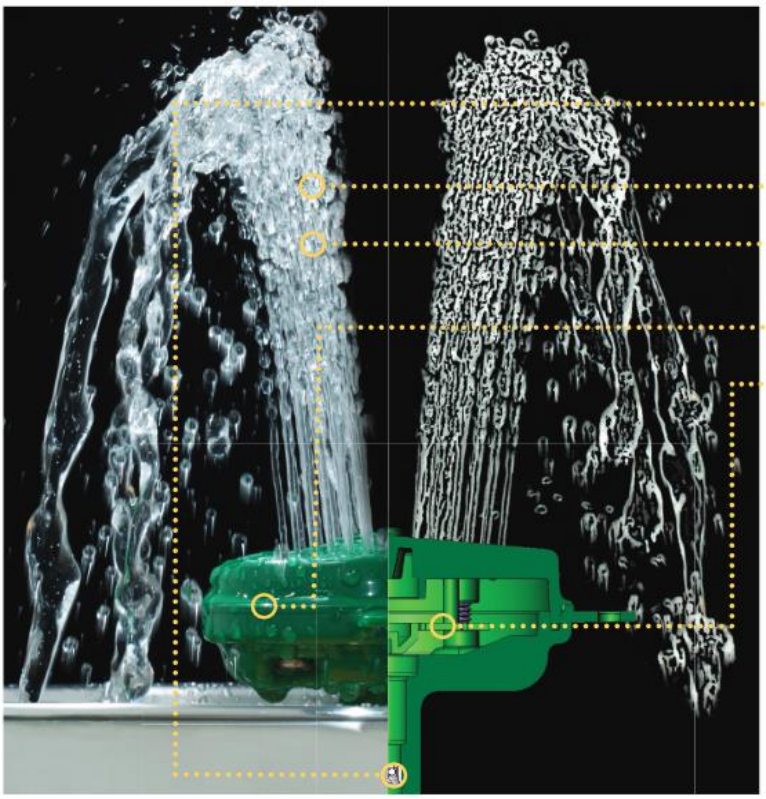
The injured person should immediately turn on the shower and remove all clothing as quickly as possible.

REGULAR TESTING

All emergency showers and eye/face washes should be tested weekly. A testing tag is attached to each unit and is used to record the date of the test and the initials of the tester. If there is no floor drain available for proper testing of the shower, a *Haws* Shower Test Kit, Model 9010, and container, Model 9009 should be used.

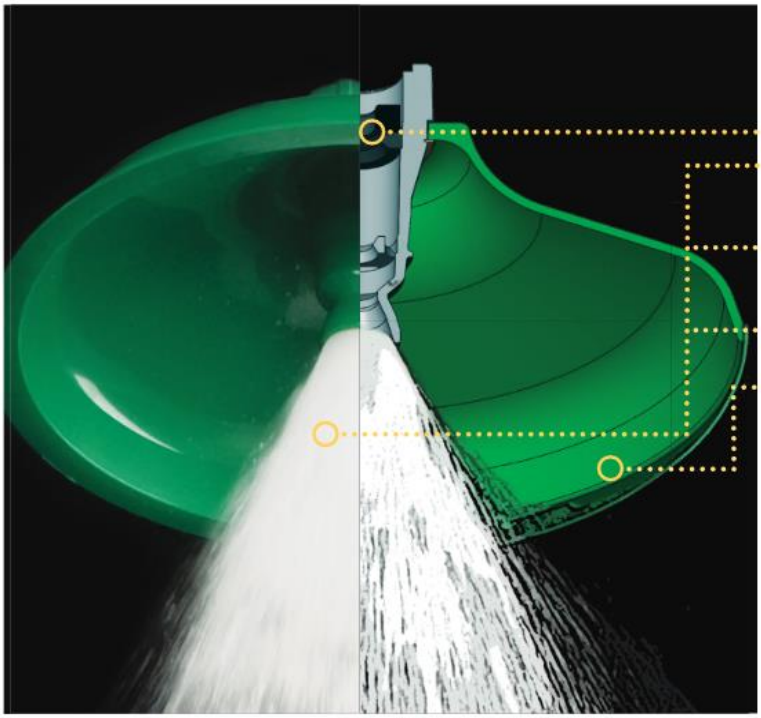


1	SP65 EYE/FACE WASH ASSY
2	SP509 L-STRAINER
3	SP93 BOWL
4	SP225 VALVE ASSEMBLY
5	SP829 SHOWER HEAD
6	SHOWER VALVE ASSEMBLY
7	SP178 SHOWER SIGN
8	SP75 FLOOR FLANGE
9	SP200 PULL ROD
10	SP185 STRIPE TAPE
11	SP170 TEST TAG
12	BOWL HOLDER
-	VRKEWSTR STR. REPAIR KIT



EYE/FACE WASH

- Integral flow control for ANSI Z358.1 compliant flow, velocity, and predictable stream height (sec. 6.1.1)
- Smooth laminar flows provide comfortable water pressure
- Inverted water streams protect sensitive eye ducts and glands by flushing away from the tear ducts
- ANSI Z535.1 compliant green ABS plastic option
- In-line strainer collects debris to help reduce injury aggravation
- Pre-built and fully water tested for reliability
- Ball and valve with stainless steel stem for durability
- Meets facility needs with corrosion resistant, ABS plastic and stainless steel options
- Options available for freeze and scald protection bleed valves



SHOWERHEAD

- Integral flow control to regulate flow rate
- Consistent hydrodynamic flow provides comfortable water pressure for full 15-minute flush
- ANSI Z358.1 compliant for velocity, flow pattern, and gallons per minute requirements
- Minimized pressure for even water distribution across shower footprint
- ANSI Z535.1 compliant green ABS plastic head
- Pre-built and fully water tested for reliability
- Meets facility needs with corrosion resistant, ABS plastic and stainless steel options
- Options available for freeze and scald protection bleed valves

PROTECTION FOR THE HUMAN EYE

The human eye is equipped with an automatic lubricating and cleansing mechanism, called the lacrimal system. It consists of the lacrimal punctum – a drain which channels excess fluids away from the ocular surface. The lacrimal punctum drains excess fluids directly into the nasal cavity. This process is the reason why your nose runs when you cry.

If a chemical is introduced into the eye, nature's own cleansing mechanism can serve to force the contaminant into the nasal cavity, where it can potentially cause further internal injury. The ideal approach in chemical or particulate eye injuries is to sweep contaminants away from the lacrimal punctum.