

# CEDERROTH EYE WASH

## When every second counts

If you were to get a corrosive substance in your eyes three principles apply: Begin rinsing quickly, rinse thoroughly and rinse for a long time. Cederroth Eye Wash opens quickly, is easy to use and has a well thought out function. This can be decisive in an acute emergency when it comes to protecting your eyes.

### Begin rinsing quickly

Most eye injuries are caused by particles, dust, dirt, and splashes from corrosive chemicals entering the eye. The majority of corrosive injuries in the eyes are caused by alkaline substances. Alkaline substances penetrate further into the eye's tissue while acids often cause corrosive injuries on the eye's outer parts. Injuries caused by alkalis are therefore often permanent while the injuries caused by acids can often be treated.

In an accident with corrosive chemicals in the eyes the spread of the injury depends on, among other things, which substances and concentration are involved, but also on how many seconds pass before starting to rinse the eyes. Therefore Cederroth Eye Wash opens very quickly and easily by a simple twist. Rinsing can be started immediately.

As the duration you should rinse varies from case to case, Cederroth recommends that you should rinse for at least 15 minutes after exposure to corrosive substances. Always contact your doctor. At workplaces where corrosive chemicals are handled there should be a rinsing device connected to the water mains. Cederroth Eye Wash is a safe substitute for starting the important initial rinsing as quickly as possible. In this way you have a better chance of saving your eyes.

### Wall bracket for flexible positioning

Cederroth's wall bracket takes up little space and is easy to place in the areas where there is a risk of eye accidents. The bottle is secured in the wall bracket and thus has a particular place, so that everyone knows where it is. When the bottle is rotated it opens automatically while it is released from the wall holder. By placing several wall brackets around the workplace, you can be certain that the eye wash will be handy if an accident should occur.

### Functional design

The bottle has an integrated dust-proof eye cup which has multiple functions. It is designed with smooth rounded edges which, when held steadily around the eye, prevent the eye from closing. The eye cup is also transparent so that a helper can check that the eye is really kept open. In order to remove the harmful substance as quickly as possible and limit the injury Cederroth Eye Wash rinses with a large amount of fluid. Thanks to the eye cup all the liquid flows towards the eye and ensures that rinsing is efficient.



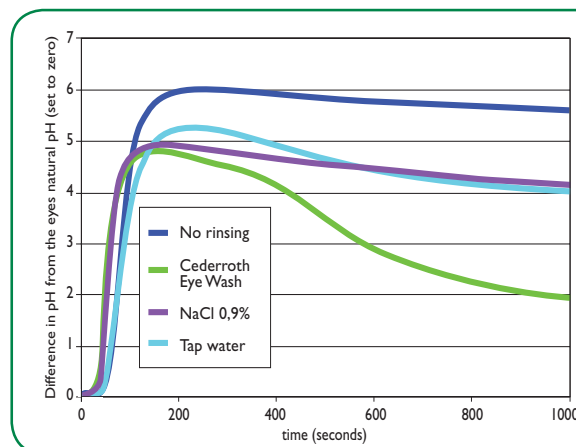
### Better chance of saving your eyes

Cederroth Eye Wash is buffered. This means that parallel to the dilution and rinsing of the dangerous substance the liquid also has a neutralizing effect on splashes of alkalis and acids. The effect is generally stronger for alkalis than for acids.

The diagram below shows that Cederroth Eye Wash is more efficient to rinse with if you, for example, get lye in the eyes, compared to water or physiological salt solution. The neutralization effect is greatest before the alkaline/acid penetrates deep into the eye. Therefore start rinsing immediately.

### Long shelf life

Cederroth Eye Wash has a shelf life of 4,5 years, which is the longest shelf life among the eye wash products on the market. Cederroth Eye Wash is CE labelled, sterile and intended for single use and meets all the requirements of the new European standard.<sup>1)</sup>



### Cederroth Eye Wash has a neutralizing effect

The diagram shows how the pH value inside the eye changes with time after the eye has initially been exposed to alkalis (25 µl 2 M NaOH) for 20 seconds and then rinsed with tap water, physiological salt-solution or Cederroth Eye Wash.<sup>2)</sup> The eye's normal pH value has been set to 0 in the diagram. Cederroth Eye Wash is more effective in lowering the pH to normal levels than water or salt-solution.

1) EN 15154-4 Emergency safety showers – Part 4: Non plumbed-in eyewash units. 2) Rihawi et al. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol (2006) 244: 845–854.