

NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999 GARMENTS

User Information Guide

Protective Garments for:

- Technical Rescue Incidents (NFPA 1951)
- Liquid Splash Protection During Hazardous Materials Emergencies (NFPA 1992)
- Emergency Medical Operations (NFPA 1999)

ONLY THE END USER SHALL REMOVE THIS INFORMATION PRIOR
TO USING THESE GARMENTS

DANGER

YOU MAY DIE OR SUSTAIN SERIOUS INJURY IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THE SPECIAL TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE TO CORRECTLY USE YOUR GARMENT AND/OR HAVE NOT READ THIS USER GUIDE. IF YOU WERE NOT GIVEN A COMPLETE GUIDE OR LOSE YOUR USER GUIDE, ALERT YOUR ORGANIZATION OR CONTACT HONEYWELL FOR A REPLACEMENT.

- DO NOT USE YOUR PROTECTIVE GARMENT IF YOU HAVE NOT READ AND UNDERSTOOD THIS GUIDE AND THE LABEL ON YOUR GARMENT, AND YOU HAVE NOT BEEN PROPERLY TRAINED AND SUPERVISED IN ITS USE.
- THIS GARMENT AND ANY OTHER GARMENT WILL NOT PROTECT YOU DURING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FROM ALL HAZARDS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS.
- THIS GARMENT MUST BE WORN AS PART OF A COMPLETE PROTECTIVE ENSEMBLE. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUR DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THIS GARMENT FOR ITS INTENDED USE AND WHEN THIS GARMENT MUST BE WORN TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENSEMBLE ELEMENTS, AND TO ENSURE THAT THE SELECTED ENSEMBLE ELEMENTS WORK TOGETHER TO PROVIDE THE INTENDED PROTECTION.
- YOU MUST ENSURE THAT YOUR GARMENT PROPERLY FITS AND IS PROPERLY WORN FOR EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.
- YOU MUST PROPERLY INSPECT, CARE FOR, AND MAINTAIN THIS GARMENT WITH THIS GUIDE IN ORDER FOR THE GARMENT TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION.

Honeywell

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

Introduction

This guide addresses Honeywell garments for both utility and rescue and recovery technical rescue incidents (NFPA 1951), liquid splash protection during hazardous materials emergencies (NFPA 1992), and emergency medical operations (NFPA 1999). It is important to check the label to determine the type of emergency operations and standards to which your garment has been certified. Where there are differences related to selection, care, and maintenance of the different types of garments, this information is highlighted.

Your protective garment is intended to provide limited protection to your torso, arms, and legs as part of a properly selected and configured protective ensemble during technical rescue operations, liquid splashes during hazardous materials emergencies, or emergency medical operations, as indicated on the garment product label. While your protective garment is designed to provide protection against a number of fireground and/or other emergency operations hazards, **your protective garment will not protect you against all exposures and under all conditions**, even when worn properly.

This user information guide provides information and instructions related to the selection, use, care, and maintenance of your protective garment. However, this guide does not tell you when and under what circumstances you should wear your protective garment. Rather, this guide tells you how to wear your protective garment and provides an understanding of the limitations of your garment and how this garment may or may not protect you. Determining the suitability of your protective garment for specific emergency operations rests with your department or employer, who has the legal responsibility to conduct a hazard assessment and decide if your protective garment provides appropriate protection against identified hazards.

While this guide provides you basic information to adequately care for and maintain your protective garment, there are certain additional procedures – such as advanced inspection, advanced cleaning, decontamination, special incident procedures, and retirement – that should be performed only by trained and qualified personnel. Information and instructions or these additional procedures are provided on our website. Go to www.HoneywellFirstResponderServices.com.

Pre-use Information

General Construction and Features – Your protective garment has been manufactured to comply with one or more of the following standards:

NFPA 1951 *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*

NFPA 1992 *Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*

NFPA 1999 *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*

Garments are provided either as sets of coats and pants or as full-body coveralls. These garments may be constructed of one or more layers, and one of the layers may be intended to provide a barrier against liquids. Each type of garment may include different features and options such as different types of closure systems, reinforcements (elbows, knees, cuff edges), attached or detachable hoods, pockets, high visibility materials, side take-up straps, drag rescue devices, and different types of suspenders. Specific information about the materials and features of available garments is provided on the Honeywell website at www.Honeywell-FirstResponder.com.

Safety Considerations and Limitations of Use – It is critically important that you do not use this

protective garment until you have read and understood this entire guide and the labels provided on your protective garment. In order to reduce – but not eliminate – your risks, do not wear this protective garment unless:

- **You Understand All Labels, This Guide, and Applicable Standards:** You have read, fully understood, and strictly followed this guide and all labels for this garment, the applicable NFPA standard, and applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations pertinent to emergency operations. **Your Use Is in Accordance with Applicable Standards and Regulations:** Your use of this protective garment is consistent with NFPA 1500 *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*; with NFPA 1581; with Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.132 and General Requirements of Subpart I, “Personal Protective Equipment”; with Part 1910.1030, “Blood-Borne Pathogens”; and with any specific regulations that pertain to your local area.
- **Need for Hazard/Risk Assessment:** Your department, organization, or employer has conducted a hazard/risk assessment and determined that this garment provides an acceptable level of protection for the particular emergency operations consistent with applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations.
- **Your Garment Fits Properly:** Your garment must be appropriately sized to provide an adequate range of motion and must permit you to complete required tasks without overexertion.
- **Limitations of Protection:** You have been trained and understand that not all garments provide protection from all hazards, and you have been trained and understand how to select and properly use the appropriate garment to meet the expected exposure.
- **Heat Stress:** Wearing your protective garment together with other ensemble elements may increase your risk of heat stress, which may cause heart

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

attack, stroke, dehydration, or other health-related conditions. At the first sign of heat stress, immediately seek medical help.

- **Burn Injury:** If designed for thermal protection, your protective garment will not protect you from all burns and injuries. If your protective garment is exposed to radiant, convective, or conductive heat, or comes in contact with a hot environment or hot object, you may be burned underneath the protective garment with no warning and no sign of damage to the protective garment. If your protective garment is not flame resistant, do not wear your garment in any environment where you expect to be exposed to flame, high heat, or any other thermal hazard.
- **Heat Sensation:** Your protective garment will lower your ability to feel heat. Do not be misled by the absence of heat or discomfort underneath your protective garment. Even though you do not feel heat or discomfort, you can be burned or injured suddenly and without warning. If you feel heat or some slight discomfort or unusual sensation under your protective garment, you may already have been burned or are about to be burned. Be constantly alert to the possibility of exposure to heat and other hazards.
- **Barrier Protection:** If your protective garment has a barrier, it will provide only limited liquid integrity and only when worn correctly and in combination with other suitably chosen ensemble elements. Water and other liquids may still enter through the top, bottom, or closures of your protective garment and may expose you to liquid contaminants. The moisture barrier has not been evaluated for all chemicals that can be encountered during fire-fighting operations and information that the effects of chemical exposure on the moisture barrier are to be evaluated per the inspection procedures in NFPA 1855. Your protective garment may not protect you from all chemical, radiological, or biological hazards which can cause death, injuries, diseases, and/or illnesses. Furthermore, this garment does not offer any protection from hazardous vapors or gases, liquefied gases, or

cryogenic liquids. Ensure that you have proper interfaces between your protective garment and the other elements in your ensemble such as helmets, hoods, respirator facepieces, gloves (with protective coats), and footwear (with protective pants). There must also be sufficient overlap between your protective coat and pants (see Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues under Wearing Instructions).

- **Other Hazards:** Your protective garment – wet or dry – may not protect you from electrical shock. Your protective garment will not protect you from all physical hazards. Your protective garment may be penetrated, cut, or torn by sharp surfaces or objects. Your garment may also wear through when in repeated or prolonged contact with rough surfaces. Your garment will not offer any protection against ballistic hazards or objects propelled at high velocities. Your garment will hinder your movement and may not allow you full motion to perform all required fireground functions. The bulk of your garment together with other ensemble elements may not permit you to negotiate confined spaces or narrow passages without difficulty. If you fall into open water, your garment may prevent you from being able to swim. If you are operating in areas of vehicular traffic or moving machinery, your garment may not offer sufficient visibility to be seen, and you may be struck by moving vehicles or equipment. You must be constantly vigilant of the hazards to which you may be exposed and your garment limitations in protecting against these hazards. Do not use your protective garment if it is contaminated, cut, torn, punctured, worn, abraded, or altered from its original condition.
- **Need for Complete Ensemble:** This garment is effective only when properly worn, accounting for a proper interface with the other elements of your protective ensemble. A complete ensemble for most emergency operations includes, as a minimum, protective garments, a protective helmet, protective gloves, protective footwear, respirator, and other personal protective equipment that has been certified

to the appropriate standard. Ensembles may also include hoods, eye and face protection, and other items needed to provide complete protection. Warning do not use tape as a means for creating interfaces between ensemble elements.

- **Recommended Undergarments:** If you are involved in any operations where the potential exists for flame or high heat exposure, wear only garments that are constructed of 100% natural fibers underneath your protective garment.
- **Proper Care and Maintenance:** This garment must be properly inspected, maintained, and cared for by you and your department, organization, or employer consistent with these instructions and the applicable national, state/provincial, and local regulations. Your garment must be free of soiling, contamination, damage, and any alteration that would compromise the protection it provides in its original condition. Damage and contamination of this garment may warrant its disposal.
- **Shelf Life:** Your garment has a shelf life of 10 years if unused and properly maintained over that period.
- **Warranty:** This garment is NOT warranted to be fit for a particular purpose. Read carefully the warranty at the end of this guide. If labels in the garment are missing or become unreadable, contact Honeywell for instructions on obtaining a copy of the label information.

Marking Recommendations – Do not attempt to alter or modify your garment. For identification purposes, you may mark your protective garment on the interior using an indelible marker, if permitted by your department or organization. Do not write over or obscure information on the product label.

Testing and Assessment of Performance – Your protective garment and the materials and components used in its construction have been evaluated for a number of performance properties that are based on the requirements of the specific NFPA standard(s) for its certification. These properties may include, but are not limited to, flame and heat protective performance, barrier proper-ties, various physical properties, clean-

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

ing shrinkage, and other performance properties. Not all garments are evaluated for each type of performance. None of these performance properties can be evaluated in the field, so if you have questions, check with your department or organization, which in turn can contact Honeywell.

Preparation for Use

Sizing and Adjustment – All Honeywell protective garments are offered in a full range of sizes depending on the type of garment and the specific standards to which it has been certified. In general, protective coats are provided in chest sizes with at least 2-inch increments and sleeve lengths with 1-inch increments. Protective pants are offered in waist sizes with at least 2-inch increments and inseam length with at least 2-inch increments. The best practice is to have your garments custom-fitted for your specific dimensions. For many purchases, Honeywell provides services for fitting each individual firefighter for protective coats and pants. However, some garments are provided in standard sizes in the size increments described above.

It is important that you select the appropriate size of garment. Garments that are too tight will hinder your movement and reduce the layer of air between your body and the garment that contributes to your overall thermal insulation. Garments that are too loose will also negatively affect your ability to move. Choose a garment size that gives you the best functionality. Follow the donning instructions under “Wearing Instructions” provided in a following section to ensure you are correctly wearing your protective garment. In addition, follow the procedures under “Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues” to ensure a correct overlap of your coat and pants and that all additional ensemble elements properly interface with your garments. If you lose or gain weight, you may need to have the size of your garment adjusted to provide proper fit.

Recommended Storage Practices – Store your garment only when it is

clean, dry, and free of contamination. Storing wet garments will promote growth of mildew, fungus, bacteria, or other harmful substances with the potential to cause skin irritation, rashes, diseases and/or illnesses. Wet conditions can also lead to deterioration of some garment materials. Keep garment away from potential contaminants such as oils, greases, or other chemical substances. Store your garment in a clean, dry, ventilated area away from direct sunlight and away from tools or other sharp objects. Storage of your garments in an apparatus bay may subject those garments to contamination with diesel exhaust if an adequate diesel exhaust system is not used at the station. Do not store your garment with your personal belongings or in a personal living area.

Inspection Details and Frequency

Routine Inspections – Inspect your protective garment prior to its first use and following every use. Prior to using the garment for the first time, ensure that the garment does not have any construction flaws and was not damaged when being put into service. After every use, inspect your protective garment for the following:

- soiling
- contamination
- physical damage such as rips, tears, punctures, and cuts
- damaged or missing hardware and closure systems
- thermal damage such as charring, burn holes, melting, and discoloration of any layer
- damaged or missing reflective trim (if present)
- loss of seam integrity and broken or missing stitches
- incorrect assembly or size compatibility of the shell with any detachable lining, if provided

If these conditions exist, alert the supervisor of your department or organization and request a determination on the continued serviceability of your protective garment.

Advanced Inspections – Your protective garment should be subjected to a more thorough inspection at least every 12 months, or whenever routine inspection reveals a condition that might adversely affect continued service. This inspection must be carried out by Honeywell, by an individual within your department or organization who has been trained in advanced inspections, or by a qualified and accepted independent service provider (ISP).

Wearing Instructions

Donning – The specific donning instructions will depend on how your coat and pants are configured and will be affected by the specific features provided on your garment. Some specific considerations in donning include these:

- You should put on your pants before you put on your coat.
- If your garment has a lining, ensure that the lining is properly installed before attempting to don your garment.
- If your pants are provided with suspenders, attach the suspenders before donning your pants.
- The order for donning your coat or the upper part of your coverall will depend on the other types of personal protective equipment that you are wearing as part of your ensemble.

For donning your pants:

1. Step into your pants as you would for normal trousers and pull your pants up to your waist.
2. If suspenders are provided with your pants, pull the suspenders over your shoulder.
3. Close the fly of your pants using the provided hardware (either zipper or hook and dee) and/or hook and loop tape. Hook tape on one side of the fly should be matched directly to the loop tape on the other side of the fly.
4. Adjust your suspenders so that the pants feel secure on your waist; however, do not shorten your suspenders enough to pull the crotch of your pants up too high.
5. If you have a belt, fasten and close your belt.

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

6. If your pants are provided with side take-up straps, adjust the slide so that the pants waist provides the most comfortable and functional fit.
 7. Check that your protective pants legs overlap your protective footwear.
- To properly put on your protective coat:

1. Put your coat on as you would a normal jacket.
2. Pull the coat front closure together.
3. Secure the front closure flap over the inner closure by matching up the hook and loop closure tape or securing the available hardware, depending on your coat's configuration.
4. Secure your collar by pulling your chinstrap across the collar opening and securing the hook portion of the closure tape onto the loop portion of the closure tape.
5. Check that your coat overlaps your pants, and ensure that all ensemble elements have proper interfaces with your protective coat.
6. Check that your protective coat sleeves overlap your protective gloves.

To properly put on your protective coveralls:

1. Separately step into each leg of the coverall pants section.
2. Individually put each arm into a coverall sleeve.
3. Pull the back of the coverall up over your shoulders so that the sleeves and coverall height are properly adjusted.
4. Secure the front closure and closure flap.
5. If coveralls have side take-up straps or other cuff closures, adjust and secure those straps.
6. Secure the collar closure.
7. Check that overlap occurs between your protective coveralls, protective footwear, protective gloves, and any other personal protective equipment you are wearing.

Adjustment for Fit and Interface Issues – When wearing a coat and pants, check the overlap between your coat and pants per the requirements in NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department*

Occupational Safety and Health Program, using the following procedures:

1. Don your pants and coat as described in the procedures above. (It is not necessary to don your protective hood, protective gloves, or respirator for this determination.)

2. Stand, then reach overhead as high as possible and put your hands together.



3. While still standing and keeping your hands together, reach overhead and then bend forward at the waist. Keeping your arms extended and hands joined, move to each side and to the back as much as possible.
4. Have an observer confirm that you have at least a 2-inch overlap of all layers of your protective garments so that there is no gap in the protective layers when your coat and pants are worn in each of the positions.



Your protective garment must also fit properly and be worn in such a way that all interface areas between your garment and other ensemble elements always protect the portions of your body that are covered in the interface areas. The interface areas must remain protected during all of your anticipated movements, including when you look upward or sideways, reach forward, raise your arms, bend over, turn your body sideways, kneel, duck walk, or crawl. If your interface areas do not

remain protected during your movements, alert your supervisor to determine if you have been provided the correct garment and other ensemble elements.

Doffing – If your protective garment is not contaminated:

- Use care when removing your garment, since you will want to avoid contact with ordinary fireground soiling.
- Remove your coat and other ensemble elements in the reverse order of the donning process.
- Remove your pants and footwear last.
- Inspect your garment as indicated in the instructions above.

If your protective garment has become contaminated with blood, body fluids, chemicals, or other hazardous substances, use extreme caution in removing your garment and do not contact the surface of your garment with your bare hands. Seek assistance in removing your garment and other parts of your ensemble to minimize your exposure to any contaminants. Any damage or change in condition must be corrected before you reuse your garment.

Care and Maintenance Instructions

Importance of Clean and Maintained Garments – It is important that you keep your protective garment clean, free of contamination, and properly maintained at all times. Protective garments that are dirty or contaminated pose significant hazards. Wearing soiled or contaminated clothing can cause acute or long-term health hazards. Many contaminants can be absorbed by the skin, and some are carcinogenic. In addition, many types of contaminants are flammable, and garments that are contaminated may absorb heat at a faster rate than clean garments. Therefore, if your garment becomes soiled, you should clean it after use. It is also recommended that you take a shower following any fire or other type of emergency where you

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

believe your clothing and equipment may have been contaminated.

Cleaning Precautions – In cleaning your protective garment:

- Remove any items placed in the pockets of your garment before washing.
- Use only mild detergents with a pH range of not less than 6.0 pH and not greater than 9.5 pH as indicated on the product's material safety data sheet (MSDS) or original container. Do not use detergents or cleaning agents that are not approved by Honeywell, as categorized on our website www.HoneywellFirstResponderServices.com.
- Never use solvent or chlorine bleach or cleaning agents that contain chlorine bleach. These substances rapidly break down garment materials.
- Do not use wash water or drying temperatures above 105°F (40°C).
- Wear protective gloves and eye/face splash protection when cleaning soiled items.
- Do not wash your protective garment or other protective clothing with personal items, in your personal laundry, or at a laundromat.
- Do not dry clean your protective garment. Dry cleaning will destroy certain materials and components used in the construction of your garment.

Routine Cleaning – Use these procedures only to perform spot cleaning of your garment. Clean your protective garment after each use or whenever your garment becomes soiled. If more than spot cleaning is required, use the machine-washing instructions provided in the next section. The routine cleaning procedures will not provide a full and complete cleaning of your garments. Use the following procedures only for routine cleaning by hand of your protective garment in a utility sink:

1. Choose a utility sink that is specifically designated for cleaning protective clothing; do not use a kitchen sink or other sink that is employed for personal items.
2. Brush off any loose debris.

3. Fill the utility sink with warm water.
4. Use a mild detergent in a volume according to the detergent supplier's instructions.
5. Scrub the garment gently using a soft-bristle brush.
6. Drain the sink and thoroughly rinse the garment. Conduct a second rinse if necessary.
7. Inspect the garment and, where necessary, rewash it or submit it for machine cleaning or advanced cleaning procedures.
8. Do not attempt to wring out the clothing, as this may damage the garment.
9. Hang the garment for air drying, preferably on a non-corrosive hanger in a well-ventilated area, but not in direct sunlight. Do not force-dry the garment with a hair dryer, or place the garment over a heating duct or radiator.
10. Machine drying may be used following the specific procedures given below.
11. Rinse the utility sink using routine cleaning procedures.

Machine Cleaning – Washing machines and dryers may be used for routine cleaning of protective garments when soiling is not limited to discrete areas on the garment. Use the following procedures if machine washing and drying your garments:

1. Choose a washing machine that is used for cleaning protective clothing. While toploading machines may be used, front-loading washers/extractors are preferred, as these machines are less likely to physically damage clothing and can be programmed for specific water levels, temperatures, and times.
2. Brush off any loose debris from the exterior of the clothing.
3. If your garment has a removable lining or other features, separate the garment liner from the shell and remove any other features such as a drag rescue device (DRD), if present. Remove the suspenders from the pants.
4. If your liner has an inspection opening, ensure that the opening is closed before washing.

5. Pre-treat heavily soiled or spotted areas on the garment
6. shell. Close all hardware and hook and loop tape on your coat prior to washing by securing the front closure on coats and the fly on pants. Ensure that hook and loop closure tape is engaged where present on the front closure, collar closure, and pockets.
7. Unless otherwise instructed, load machine to 80% of its rated capacity. Overloading will result in inefficient cleaning.
8. Use mild wash settings, a mild detergent, and warm water temperatures.
9. Following washing, remove the garment from the washing machine and air-dry it by hanging it on a non-corrosive hanger in a well-ventilated area but not in direct sunlight, or put it in a dryer on a no-heat or low-heat setting. As with washing, garment shells and liners must be dried separately.
10. Inspect the garment and, where necessary, rewash the garment or submit it for advanced cleaning procedures.

Advanced Cleaning – Your protective garment must be subjected to an advanced cleaning at least every 12 months at the time of advanced inspection or whenever soiling requires additional cleaning. Advanced cleaning must be performed by Honeywell, persons qualified by your department or organization, or by an independent service provider that has been accepted by Honeywell. Honeywell strongly recommends that, when your garment undergoes an advanced cleaning, you also have your garment subjected to an advanced inspection following the advanced cleaning (see above).

Decontamination – Proper decontamination of your protective garment will depend on the type and extent of contamination. If your protective garment becomes contaminated with blood or body fluids, immediately isolate the garment and inform your supervisor, department, or organization. Your protective garment must be

User Information Guide – Protective Garments for NFPA 1951, NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1999

subjected to advanced cleaning using specialized procedures.

If your protective garment becomes contaminated with chemicals or other hazardous substances, immediately isolate your garment and remove it from service, taking care not to crosscontaminate other clothing. Immediately inform your supervisor, department, or organization. Do not wear a protective garment that was contaminated until you have verification that the garment is now free from contamination.

Repairs – Do not attempt to repair your garment. If it is damaged, report the damage to your supervisor, department, or organization and obtain a new garment as a replacement. Your protective garment must be repaired only by

Honeywell or an organization that has been qualified by Honeywell First Responder Products.

Retirement and Disposal

The decision for continued service of your protective garment must be made by a qualified individual within your department or organization. If you have any doubts about your protective garment and its condition, immediately bring this matter to the attention of your supervisor, department, or organization. Protective garments that are no longer deemed serviceable for reasons of damage, contamination, or other unsafe condition must be disposed of in a fashion (such as cutting them in unus-able pieces) whereby the garments cannot be reused. Contaminated garments must be disposed of by your department or organization in accordance with federal, state/provincial, or local regulations.

If any part of your body is burned or injured while you are wearing your protective garment, your protective garment must be removed from service and retained by your department or organization for an appropriate period as determined by your department or organization.

Warranty

Honeywell warrants that all Morning Pride and Honeywell first responder protective clothing is free from defects in material and workmanship for the useful life of the product. This warranty specifically excludes accidental damage (acid, tears on nails, etc.), intentional or unintentional abuse, natural disasters, damage caused by disregard of care instructions, and normal wear. THESE WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER WRITTEN, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE. A full warranty statement can be found at www.HoneywellFirstResponderServices.com.

Contact Information

If you have questions or require more information, contact Honeywell First Responder Products.

Honeywell First Responder Products

#1 Innovation Court

Dayton, OH 45414

Tel: 800-688-6148

ISO 9001:2008

www.HoneywellFirstResponder.com

99-BK-U02

August 2019

© 2019 Honeywell International Inc.

Honeywell