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AERATION CABINETS
(For Use with Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers)

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Allied Building Trades Federation of Australia
Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia
Australian Medical Association
Department of Construction
Department of Health, Queensland
Department of Public Works and Ports, N.S.W.
Departments of Labour and Industry
Hospitals and Charities Commissions
Government Medical Department, Western Australia
Health Commission of New South Wales
Hospitals Department, South Australia
Institute of Hospital Engineers
Royal College of Pathologists of Australia
Sterilization and Disinfection Society, Victoria
Sterilizer Manufacturers Association of Australia
Sterilizing Research and Advisory Council of Australia
Subcontractors Association of N.S.W. Limited

This standard, prepared by Committee ME/3, Sterilizing Equipment, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 14 January 1976, and was published on 1 April 1976.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, Australian standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements, addressed to the headquarters of the Association, are welcomed.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

AERATION CABINETS
(For Use with Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers)

AS 1862—1976

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Sterilizing Equipment, and is intended as a companion standard to AS 1714.*

It is important to ensure that when a load has been sterilized it is not released for use until residual ethylene oxide has been reduced to safe levels. The elution of ethylene oxide from some materials may be slow under ambient conditions of aeration. For the rapid and efficient removal of residuals the use of cabinets manufactured in accordance with this standard is recommended.

The standard contains basic data necessary for design, including materials specification, design parameters, requirements for fabrication, testing and inspection, and marking to be supplied on the cabinet. In special instances additional requirements may be necessary for adequate performance or safety.

The standard should be studied in conjunction with AS 1714 which gives guidance on the sterilization and aeration processes, as well as precautions to be taken during installation, and other information.

*AS 1714, Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers (Using Ethylene oxide/Dichlorodifluoromethane 12%/88% *m/m* Sterilizing Gas Mixture).

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Specification

for

AERATION CABINETS

(For Use with Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers)

SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE. This specification sets out the requirements for aeration cabinets designed to reduce, to a safe level, residual ethylene oxide absorbed by articles during sterilization in an ethylene oxide/dichlorodifluoromethane 12%/88% *m/m* sterilizing gas mixture used in sterilizers manufactured to the requirements of AS 1714.

1.2 APPLICATION. The aeration cabinet, including its component parts, shall comply with all the relevant requirements of this specification.

NOTE: Statutory Authorities may have additional requirements.

1.3 INSTALLATION. The aeration cabinet should be installed as near as possible to the sterilizer, and should be in a well ventilated area. The discharge from the exhaust vent should be carried outside the building, not adjacent to air intakes and windows (see AS 1714, Appendix D).