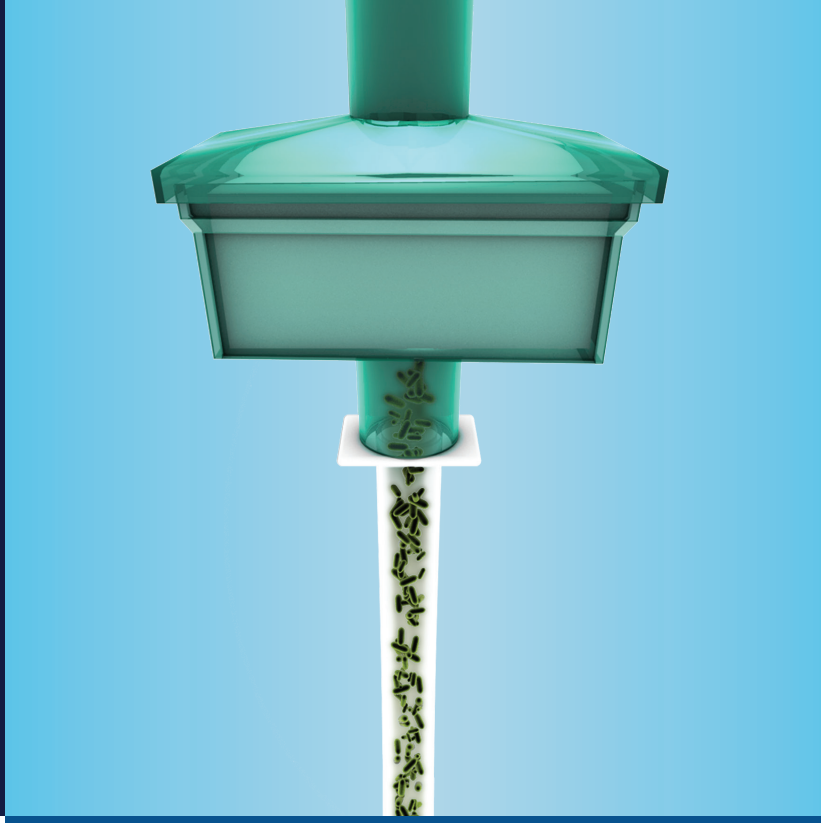
PERFORMANCE. **PROTECTION.** EFFICIENCY.

DAR™ Filters



Filters offer protection by removing bacteria and viruses before they enter a patient's airway. Without them, a patient can be at greater risk for developing a healthcare-associated infection.

Equally important, filters reduce the number of pathogens a patient exhales into the air. This helps protect everyone, including staff, visitors, and other patients — as well as equipment.

Ventilator filters can be either electrostatic or mechanical:

- Electrostatic filters use positive and negative charges to attract and capture particles.
- Mechanical filters feature a multilayered, pleated medium that provides greater efficiency than electrostatic filters.[1]

The large DAR™ mechanical filters' pleated medium significantly increases bacterial filtration efficiency,[2] reaching an NaCl efficiency of greater than 99.97%.[3]

ELECTROSTATIC FILTERS

Electrostatic filter, large

Electrostatic filter, small

Electrostatic filter, small, angled port

MECHANICAL FILTERS

Mechanical filter, large

Mechanical filter, compact

Mechanical filter, small

Medtronic
Further, Together

ELECTROSTATIC FILTERS

	Large	Small	Small, angled port
Catalog number	350U5865 (Without end-tidal CO_2 sampling port)	350U5879	350U19006
Quantity/box	50	50	50
Recommended tidal volume	300–1500 mL	150–1200 mL	150–1200 mL
Resistance to flow before use (ISO 9360)			
30 L/min	0.6 cm H_20	0.8 cm H_20	0.9 cm H_20
60 L/min	1.5 cm H_2O	2.1 cm H_2O	2.3 cm H_2O
90 L/min	2.6 cm H_20	3.7 cm H_20	4.3 cm H_20
Filtration efficiency			
Bacterial	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%
Viral	≥99.999%	≥99.999%	≥99.999%
NaCl	≥99.592%*	≥98.096%	≥98.096 %
Internal volume	99 mL	36 mL	44 mL
Weight	35 g	19 g	21 g
Type of filtration	Electrostatic	Electrostatic	Electrostatic

MECHANICAL FILTERS

	Small	Compact	Large	Large w/o gas sampling port
Catalog number	351U5979	351U5878	351U5410	351U5856
Quantity/box	50	50	50	50
Recommended tidal volume	150–1200 mL	200–1500 mL	300–1500 mL	300–1500 mL
Resistance to flow before use (ISO 9360)				
30 L/min	1.2 cm H_2O	0.8 cm H_2O	0.8 cm H_2O	0.8 cm H_2O
60 L/min	2.7 cm H_2O	1.9 cm H_2O	2.0 cm H_2O	2.0 cm H_2O
90 L/min	4.5 cm H_20	3.2 cm H_2O	3.6 cm H_2O	3.6 cm H_2O
Filtration efficiency				
Bacterial	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%
Viral	≥99.999%	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%	≥99.9999%
NaCl	≥99.512%*	≥99.747%[3]	≥99.978%*	≥99.978%*
Internal volume	42 mL	66 mL	92 mL	92 mL
Weight (approx.)	24 g	39 g	47 g	47 g
Type of filtration	Mechanical	Mechanical	Mechanical	Mechanical

*Internal testing Mirandola (various 2005-2008).

1. Cann C, Hampson MA, Wilkes AR, Hall JE. The pressure required to force liquid through breathing system filters. *Anaesthesia.* 2006;61(5):492-497.
2. Wilkes AR. Measuring the filtration performance of breathing system filters using sodium chloride particles. *Anaesthesia.* 2002;57(2):162-168.
3. Nelson Laboratories Inc. Sodium chloride aerosol testing of breathing system filters (BSF). Lab No. 399951A. *1 Amended.* January 2008.

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