



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 132:1999

01-julij-1999

Oprema za varovanje dihal – Definicije izrazov in piktogrami

Respiratory protective devices - Definitions of terms and pictograms

Atenschutzgeräte - Definitionen von Begriffen und Piktogramme

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Définitions de termes et pictogrammes

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 132:1998

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ICS:

01.040.13	Varstvo okolja in zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment and health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
13.340.30	Varovalne dihalne naprave	Respiratory protective devices

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English version

Respiratory protective devices - Definitions of terms and pictograms

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Définitions de termes et pictogrammes

Atemschutzgeräte - Definitionen von Begriffen und Piktogramme

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 December 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 79 "Respiratory protective devices", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard replaces EN 132:1990.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1999.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to respiratory protective devices except diving apparatus for which the definitions are given in EN 250. This European Standard defines commonly used terms and pictograms of this area.

The object of this European Standard is to achieve a uniform interpretation of these terms and pictograms in order to prevent ambiguous use of them.

EN 135 contains a survey of these terms in the three official languages English, French and German.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 135:1998	Respiratory protective devices - List of equivalent terms
EN 136:1998	Respiratory protective devices - Full face masks - Requirements, testing, marking
EN 137:1993	Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking
EN 138:1994	Respiratory protective devices - Fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece assembly - Requirements, testing, marking
EN 140:1998	Respiratory protective devices - Half masks and quarter masks - Requirements, testing, marking
prEN 141:1997	Respiratory protective devices - Gas filters and combined filters - Requirements, testing, marking
EN 142:1989	Respiratory protective devices - Mouthpiece assemblies - Requirements, testing, marking
prEN 143:1997	Respiratory protective devices - Particle filters - Requirements, testing, marking

- EN 145:1997 Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus compressed oxygen or compressed oxygen-nitrogen type - Requirements, testing, marking
- prEN 149:1998 Respiratory protective devices - Filtering half masks to protect against particles - Requirements, testing, marking
- prEN 250:1998 Respiratory equipment - Open-circuit self-contained compressed air diving apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 269:1994 Respiratory protective devices - Powered fresh air hose breathing apparatus incorporating a hood - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 371:1992 Respiratory protective devices AX gas filters and combined filters against low boiling organic compounds - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 372:1992 Respiratory protective devices - SX gas filters and combined filters against specific named compounds - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 400:1993 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus - Compressed oxygen escape apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 401:1993 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus - Chemical oxygen (KO₂) escape apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 402:1993 Respiratory protective devices for escape - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask or mouthpiece assembly - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 403:1993 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Filtering devices with hood for self-rescue from fire - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 404:1993 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Filter self-rescuer - Requirements, testing, marking
- prEN 405:1998 Respiratory protective devices - Valved filtering half masks to protect against gases or gases and particles - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 1061:1996 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus - Chemical oxygen (NaClO₃) escape apparatus - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 1146:1997 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus incorporating a hood (compressed air escape apparatus with hood) - Requirements, testing, marking

- EN 12021:1998 Respiratory protective devices - Compressed air for breathing apparatus
- EN 12941:1998 Respiratory protective devices - Powered filtering devices incorporating a helmet or a hood - Requirements, testing, marking
- EN 12942:1998 Respiratory protective devices - Power assisted filtering devices incorporating full face masks, half masks or quarter masks - Requirements, testing, marking

3 Terms and definitions

The terms are listed in alphabetical order. The alphabetic index is given at the end of this European Standard.

3.1 Aerosol

Suspension of solid, liquid or solid and liquid particles in a gaseous medium, having a negligible falling velocity (generally considered to be less than 0,25 m/s).

3.2 Air supply hose

Hose for supply of air at about atmospheric pressure.

3.3 Ambient atmosphere

The air surrounding a person.

3.4 Assisted

Describes a filtering device or a fresh air hose breathing apparatus in which air is delivered to the facepiece by an assisting device.

3.5 Blouse

Garment, used as a facepiece, which covers the head and upper part of the body to the waist and wrists and to which air is supplied.

3.6 Body harness iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
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Means to enable a user to wear certain components of a respiratory protective device (RPD) on the body.

3.7 Breakthrough concentration

The concentration of test gas in effluent air at which a gas filter undergoing a gas capacity test is deemed exhausted. SIST EN 132:1999
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3.8 Breakthrough time

The time from the start of the gas filter capacity test to the time when breakthrough concentration has been reached in effluent air.

3.9 Breathable air

Air of a quality that makes it suitable for safe respiration. For compressed air for breathing apparatus [EN 12021:1998].

3.10 Breathable gas

Composition of gases which is suitable for respiration.

3.11 Breathing apparatus

An apparatus which enables the wearer to breathe independently of the ambient atmosphere.

3.12 Breathing apparatus for use in abrasive blasting operations

Breathing apparatus incorporating a protective hood or a blouse fitted with an impact resistant visor. Breathable air is supplied to the wearer from a source of air not carried by the wearer.

3.13 Breathing bag

A device which compensates for variations in the air supply or demand and provides for peak inhalation flow requirements.

3.14 Breathing hose (low pressure)

A flexible hose connected to the facepiece through which breathable gas enters at atmospheric pressure or at a pressure slightly above or below.

3.15 Breathing resistance

Resistance of a respiratory protective device (RPD, see 3.102) to the flow of air during inhalation (inhalation resistance) or exhalation (exhalation resistance).

3.16 Breath-responsive

Actively or passively responsive following the wearer's demand for air.

3.17 Checking device

A device to enable the user to check that the manufacturer's minimum design air flow rate or minimum design conditions are achieved or exceeded.

3.18 Chemical oxygen (KO₂) escape apparatus

See: self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus; chemical oxygen (KO₂) escape apparatus (3.105).

3.19 Chemical oxygen (NaClO₃) escape apparatus

See: self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus; chemical oxygen (NaClO₃) escape apparatus (3.106).

3.20 Clogging

Accumulation of particles on a filter with a consequent increase in its resistance to flow.

3.21 Combined filter

Filter intended to remove dispersed solid and/or liquid particles and specified gases and vapours from the flow of air passing through it.

3.22 Compressed air escape apparatus

See: self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask or mouthpiece assembly for escape (3.110).

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3.23 Compressed air escape apparatus with hood

See: self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with hood for escape (3.111).

3.24 Compressed air filter

Filter intended to remove dispersed solid and/or liquid particles and specified gases and vapours from compressed air passing through it.

3.25 Compressed air line breathing apparatus

Apparatus which is not self-contained and in which the facepiece is supplied with breathable air from a source of compressed air.

3.26 Compressed air supply tube

A tube which delivers breathable air at a maximum pressure of 10 bar from a source of compressed air.

3.27 Contaminant

Undesirable solid, liquid or gaseous substance in the air.

3.28 Continuous flow valve

Valve which allows the wearer of a breathing apparatus to regulate a continuous air flow within prescribed limits.

3.29 Dead space

Volume of inhaled gas which is rebreathed from the previously exhaled gas.

3.30 Demand type

A type of RPD which is fitted with a demand valve governed by the breathing action of the lungs.

3.31 Demand type with positive pressure

A type of RPD which is fitted with a demand valve, governed by breathing action of the lungs, that actuates at a positive pressure in the facepiece under conditions defined in relevant European Standards.

3.32 Demand type without positive pressure

A type of RPD which is fitted with a demand valve, governed by breathing action of the lungs, that actuates at a negative pressure during inhalation in the facepiece.

3.33 Demand valve

A valve, governed by the breathing action of lungs, supplying the breathable gas on demand.

3.34 Dew point

Temperature of air at a specified pressure below which condensation will occur.

3.35 Downstream valve

A valve which opens with the pressure of the air and is normally kept shut by means of a spring.

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3.36 Dust

General term denoting finely distributed solid particles (see also fume and smoke).

3.37 Escape-type respiratory protective device

RPD designed to be used only during escape from hazardous atmospheres.

3.38 Exhalation valve

Non-return valve which allows the escape of exhaled and excess air from the facepiece.

3.39 Exhaled air

Air breathed out by the wearer.

3.40 Exposed parts

Any parts which are visible during foreseeable conditions of use should be considered as being exposed.

3.41 Face blank

The main body of a facepiece to which the functional components are attached.

3.42 Facepiece

The part of a RPD which connects the wearer's respiratory tract to the other parts of the device and isolates the respiratory tract from ambient atmosphere. Facepieces may be full face masks, half masks, quarter masks, mouthpiece assemblies, filtering facepieces. Helmets, hoods, blouses and suits may serve the same purpose.

3.43 Facepiece incorporating head protection

A facepiece incorporating head protection comprises a facepiece either attached to or integrated with a safety helmet.

3.44 Face seal leakage

Inward leakage of the ambient atmosphere between the face and the facepiece, when measured in the laboratory in the specific test atmosphere. It is expressed as a percentage of total inhaled air.

3.45 Filter

Device intended to remove specific contaminants from the ambient air passing through it.

3.46 Filter housing

Component which is attached to either a facepiece or other part of the device and into which a filter, either encapsulated or unencapsulated, is inserted.

3.47 Filtering device

RPD in which air passes through filter(s) before being inhaled. The device can be unassisted, power assisted or powered.

3.48 Filtering device with hood for self-rescue from fire (filtering smoke hood)

See: smoke hood (3.115).