



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 132:1996

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Oprema za varovanje dihal - Definicije

Respiratory protective devices - Definitions

Atenschutzgeräte - Definitionen

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Définitions

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 132:1990

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 132

NORME EUROPEENNE

EUROPAISCHE NORM

September 1990

UDC: 614.894:001.4

Supersedes EN 132:1986

Key words: Work safety, accident prevention, respiratory protective equipment, vocabulary

English version

Respiratory protective devices - Definitions

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Atemschutzgeräte - Definitionen
Définitions

This European Standard was accepted by CEN on 1990-09-04. CEN members are bound to comply with the requirements of the CEN/CENELEC Common Rules 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 CEN 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 CEN Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue Bréderode 2, B-1000 Brussels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD EN 132:1990
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FOREWORD

This European Standard has been drawn up by CEN/TC 79, "Respiratory Protective Devices", the Secretariat of which is held by DIN.

The work was allocated in 1975 to Sub-Group 1 (SG 1) "Terminology" with the Finish Standardization Institute (SFS) as secretariat.

A first draft was circulated in January 1981 to all CEN Members. As a result of this enquiry, 8 members approved while 3 members disapproved the document.

In 1985 the document was submitted to formal vote and finally adopted in November 1985.

According to BT Resolution 33/1988, requesting the review of adopted European standards every 5 years, CEN/TC 79 decided after examination to confirm the standard without any change of the technical content.

However, due to the fact that the standard was adopted previously under the old voting procedure, it was submitted to the new weighted voting procedure enforced in January 1988.

The document was therefore submitted to this new formal vote and was adopted in February 1990.

In accordance with the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Object and field of application

This European Standard refers to respiratory protective devices. It contains definitions for commonly used terms of this area.

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

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

In the annex A the natural composition of air and the requirements for the purity of breathable air are given.

2 References

EN 135 Respiratory Protective Devices;
List of equivalent terms

3 Definitions

The terms are listed in alphabetical order.

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).

AIR SUPPLY HOSE (Fresh air supply hose)

Hose delivering air at atmospheric pressure or at a pressure slightly above or below atmospheric pressure.

ASSISTED

Describes a filtering device or a fresh air hose breathing apparatus in which air is delivered to the facepiece independently of the lungs.

BLOUSE

Garment which covers the head and upper part of the body to the waist and wrists and to which air is supplied.

BODY HARNESS

Means of supporting the apparatus at the waist and/or on the shoulders.

BREAKTHROUGH CONCENTRATION

Concentration of test gas in effluent air at which a filter under test is deemed to be exhausted.

BREATHABLE AIR

Air suitable to breathe (see Annex A)

BREATHING APPARATUS

Apparatus which enables the wearer to breathe independently of the ambient atmosphere.

BREATHING HOSE (low pressure)

Flexible, for instance corrugated, hose connected to the facepiece through which air or oxygen enters at atmospheric pressure or at a pressure slightly above or below atmospheric pressure.

BREATHING RESISTANCE

Resistance of a respiratory protective device to the flow of air during inhalation or exhalation.

CLOGGING

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

COMBINED FILTER

Filter which removes dispersed solid and/or liquid particles and specified gases and vapours.

COMPRESSED AIR LINE BREATHING APPARATUS

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

CONTAMINANT

Undesirable solid, liquid or gaseous substance in the air.

CONTINUOUS FLOW VALVE

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

DUST

General term denoting solid particles (see also fume).

ESCAPE-TYPE RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICE

Respiratory protective device to be used only during escape from hazardous atmospheres.

EXHALATION VALVE

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

EXHALED AIR

Atmosphere breathed out by the wearer.

FACEPIECE

Facepieces may be full face masks, half masks, quarter masks, mouthpiece assemblies, filtering facepieces, helmets, hoods, Bouses, suits may serve the same purpose.

FACE SEAL LEAKAGE

Inward leakage of ambient atmosphere during inhalation between the face and the facepiece. Normally expressed as a percentage of total inhaled air.

FILTER

Device which removes specific contaminants from the atmosphere passing through it.

FILTER HOUSING

Component which is attached to a facepiece and into which a filter, either encapsulated or unencapsulated, is inserted.

FILTERING DEVICE

Device in which air passes through a filter before being inhaled. The device may be unassisted or powered.

FILTERING FACEPIECE

Facepiece entirely or substantially constructed of filter material.

FRESH AIR HOSE BREATHING APPARATUS

Apparatus in which air is drawn from an ambient air source with or without the assistance of a manual or powered device.

FULL FACE MASK

Facepiece covering mouth, nose, eyes and chin.

FUME

Fine solid aerosol which may be chemically generated or of metallic origin.

GAS FILTER

Filter which removes specific gases and vapours.

HALF MASK

Facepiece covering mouth, nose and chin.

HEAD HARNESS

Means of holding a facepiece in place on the head.

HELMET

Facepiece additionally intended to protect the upper part of a wearer's head against blows.

HIGH PRESSURE

Pressure between the source of compressed gas and pressure reducer, normally over 100 bar.

HOOD

Facepiece which completely covers the head, neck and sometimes the shoulders.

INHALATION VALVE

Valve which allows air or oxygen to enter the facepiece and prevents exhaled air from leaving through the intake opening.

INHALED AIR

Atmosphere breathed in by the wearer.

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LOW PRESSURE

Pressure within a facepiece or in a breathing hose directly connected to the facepiece, approximately ambient atmospheric pressure.

LUNG GOVERNED DEMAND VALVE

Part of a breathing apparatus by means of which the wearer receives air or oxygen from an air or oxygen supply on demand.

MEDIUM PRESSURE

Pressure between a demand valve and a pressure reducer or upstream of a continuous flow valve, normally 2 bar to 10 bar gauge pressure.

MEDIUM PRESSURE CONNECTING TUBE

Duct connecting the demand valve or the control valve with the air supply system.

MINUTE VOLUME

Volume of air inhaled in one minute.

MIST

General term denoting a liquid aerosol.

MOUTHPIECE ASSEMBLY

Device held by the teeth, sealing against the lips and through which air is inhaled and exhaled while the nose is closed by a clip.

NOMINAL PROTECTION FACTOR

Ratio of the concentration of contaminant present in the ambient atmosphere to its concentration in the air inhaled by the wearer of a respiratory protective device, calculated at maximum permitted inward leakage in prescribed tests.

OXYGEN DEFICIENT AIR

Describes air containing oxygen below 17 % by volume.

PARTICLE

Solid or liquid substance in the finely divided state.

PARTICLE FILTER

Filter which removes airborne particles.

PENDULUM-TYPE RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE DEVICE

Respiratory protective device in which the wearer both inhales and exhales by the same route.