

# **SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 133:2002**

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BUXca Yý U. **SIST EN 133:1996** 

### Oprema za varovanje dihal - Razvrstitev

Respiratory protective devices - Classification

Atemschutzgeräte - Einteilung

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Classification (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten zsist nEN:133:2001

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ICS:

13.340.30 Varovalne dihalne naprave Respiratory protective

devices

**SIST EN 133:2002** en

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

**EN 133** 

October 2001

ICS 13.340.30

Supersedes EN 133:1990

#### **English version**

## Respiratory protective devices - Classification

Appareils de protection respiratoire - Classification

Atemschutzgeräte - Einteilung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 September 2001.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre 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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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#### **Foreword**

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

This documents supersedes EN 133:1990.

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 April 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2002.

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 89/686/EEC.

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 classifies respiratory protective devices (RPD) according to their basic design, i.e. a general logical grouping of the RPD.

This European standard is intended to serve as a basic introductory reference for users and for the preparation and revision of European Standards on respiratory protective devices.

#### 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 (including amendments).

- EN 132, Respiratory protective devices Definitions of terms and pictograms.
- EN 136, Respiratory protective devices Full face masks Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 137, Respiratory protective devices Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 138, Respiratory protective devices Fresh air hose breathing apparatus for use with full face mask, half mask of mouthpiece assembly Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 139, Respiratory protective devices. Compressed all line breathing apparatus for use with a full face mask, half mask or mouthpiece assembly Requirements, testing, marking. 33-2002
- EN 140, Respiratory protective devices Half masks and quarter masks Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 141, Respiratory protective devices Gas filters and combined filters Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 142, Respiratory protective devices Mouthpiece assemblies Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 143, Respiratory protective devices Particle filters Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 145, Respiratory protective devices Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus compressed oxygen or compressed oxygen-nitrogen type Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 149, Respiratory protective devices Filtering half masks to protect against particles Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 250, Respiratory equipment Open-circuit self-contained compressed air diving apparatus Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 269, Respiratory protective devices Powered fresh air hose breathing apparatus incorporating a hood Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 270, Respiratory protective devices Compressed air line breathing apparatus incorporating a hood Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 271, Respiratory protective devices Compressed air line or powered fresh air hose breathing apparatus incorporating a hood for use in abrasive blasting operations Requirements, testing, marking.

- EN 371, Respiratory protective devices AX gas filters and combined filters against low boiling organic compounds Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 372, Respiratory protective devices SX gas filters and combined filters against specific named compounds Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 400, Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus Compressed oxygen escape apparatus Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 401, Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus Chemical oxygen (KO<sub>2</sub>) escape apparatus Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 402, 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, Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue Filtering devices with hood for self-rescue from fire Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 404, Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue Filter self-rescuers Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 405, Respiratory protective devices Valved filtering half masks to protect against gases or gases and particles Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 1061, Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus Chemical oxygen (NaClO<sub>3</sub>) escape apparatus Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 1146, 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 1827, Respiratory protective devices Half masks without inhalation valves and with separable filters to protect against gases or gases and particles or particles only Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 1835, Respiratory protective devices Light duty construction compressed air line breathing apparatus incorporating a helmet or a hood Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 12021, Respiratory protective devices Compressed air for breathing apparatus.
- EN 12083, Respiratory protective devices Filters with breathing hoses (Non-mask mounted filters) Particle filters, gas filters and combined filters Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 12419, Respiratory protective devices Light duty construction compressed air line breathing apparatus incorporating a full face mask, half mask or quarter mask Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 12941, Respiratory protective devices Powered filtering devices incorporating a helmet or a hood Requirements, testing, marking.
- EN 12942, Respiratory protective devices Power assisted filtering devices incorporating full face masks, half masks or quarter masks Requirements, testing, marking.

#### 3 Classification

#### 3.1 General classification

There are two distinct methods of providing personal respiratory protection:

- by purifying the ambient air to be breathed using filters able to remove contaminants in the air filtering devices or
- by supplying the wearer with breathable gas from an uncontaminated source breathing apparatus.

#### EN 133:2001 (E)

In general a respiratory protective device consists of two main components, a facepiece and filter(s) or a facepiece and a means of providing uncontaminated breathable gas. The facepiece directs this breathable gas to the wearer's nose and mouth area.

- The facepiece can be a mask, filtering facepiece, hood, mouthpiece, helmet etc.
- The airflow through filter(s) may be assisted or unassisted.
- The means of supplying breathable gas may consist of pressure cylinders, compressed air line system, fresh air supply system, or another suitable supply system.
- Following this, RPD's are classified according to Figure 1.

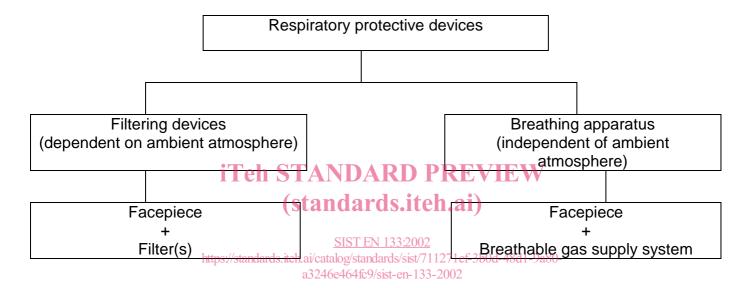


Figure 1 — The major classes of respiratory protective devices

#### 3.2 Filtering devices (see Table 1)

Filtering devices remove contaminants from the ambient air by filtration and can only protect against limited concentration ranges of known contaminants in the air if a suitable filter and facepiece are chosen.

The filters in filtering devices can be for protection against particles (particle filters), gases/vapours (gas filters), or for protection against particles and gases/vapours (combined filters).

Filtering devices do not give protection against oxygen deficiency.

Particle filters are divided in the following classes:

- 1 Low efficiency filters;
- 2 Medium efficiency filters;
- 3 High efficiency filters.

Gas filters are divided in the following classes:

- 1 Low capacity filters;
- 2 Medium capacity filters;

3 High capacity filters.

and further divided in types according to the gases they protect against e.g. filter types A, B, E or K according to the classification of the appropriate European Standards.

Filters can be combined filters or multi type gas filters (see EN 132).

Table 1 — Filtering devices and relevant EN standards

Un-assisted	Filters to be used with full face mask	Gas filters and combined filters	EN 141
	(EN 136), half mask and quarter mask (EN 140) or	Particle filters	EN 143
	mouthpiece assemblies (EN 142)	AX gas filters and combined filters against low boiling organic compounds	EN 371
		SX gas filters and combined filters against specific named compounds	EN 372
		Filters with breathing hoses – (Non mask mounted filters) – Particle filters, gas filters and combined filters	EN 12083
	Filtering facepieces iTeh	Filtering half masks to protect against particles	EN 149
		Valved filtering half masks to protect against gases or gases and particles	EN 405
		Half masks without inhalation valves and with separable filter to protect against gases or gases and particles or particles only	EN 1827
	Self-rescuer	Filtering devices with hood for self-rescue from fire	EN 403
		Filter self-rescuers	EN 404
Assisted		Powered filtering devices incorporating helmet or hood	EN 12941
		Power assisted filtering devices incorporating full face mask, half mask or quarter mask	EN 12942

Facepieces are specified in EN 136 (full face mask), EN 140 (half masks) and EN 142 (mouthpiece assemblies). Helmets and hoods are specified in the relevant product standards.

#### 3.3 Breathing apparatus (see Table 2)

Breathing apparatus isolate the user from the ambient air and supply breathable air or gas suitable for safe respiration. Breathing apparatus protect against oxygen deficiency in the ambient air as well as contaminants (known or unknown) in the ambient air.

EN 12021 provides guidance for suitable air quality for use in breathing apparatus.

Diving apparatus is also considered as breathing apparatus.