

Respiratory protective devices — Definitions of terms and pictograms

The European Standard EN 132:1998 has the status of a
British Standard

ICS 01.040.13; 13.340.30

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National foreword

This British Standard is the English language version of EN 132:1998. It supersedes BS EN 132:1991 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee PH/4, Respiratory protection, to Subcommittee PH/4/1, Selection and terminology, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN title page, pages 2 to 12, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Health and Environment Sector Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Committee and comes into effect on 15 April 1999

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ISBN 0 580 32075 8

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.

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CEN

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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

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

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)**

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

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)**

3.49

filtering facepiece

see: **filtering half mask (3.50)**

3.50

filtering half mask

RPD entirely or substantially constructed of filtering material. Marked FF as for filtering facepiece [prEN 149:1998]

3.51

filter self rescuer

RPD exclusively intended for escape, incorporating a filter against carbon monoxide through which the ambient air is drawn to a facepiece [EN 404:1993]

3.52

fresh air hose breathing apparatus

RPD in which breathable air is obtained through an air supply hose either assisted (see **3.4**) or unassisted [EN 138:1994 and EN 269:1994]

3.53

fresh air supply hose

see: **air supply hose (3.2)**

3.54

full face mask

a tight fitting facepiece covering mouth, nose, eyes and chin [EN 136:1998]

3.55

fume

fine solid aerosol

3.56

gas filter

filter intended to remove specific gases and vapours from the atmosphere passing through it [prEN 141:1997, EN 371:1992, EN 372:1992]

3.57

hair net

see: **head net (3.61)**.

3.58

half mask

a tight fitting facepiece covering mouth, nose and chin [EN 140:1998]

3.59

half mask without inhalation valves

a filtering device with a half mask and without inhalation valves, which may or may not have exhalation valves. It comprises a half mask and separable and replaceable filters

3.60

head harness

means of holding a facepiece in place on the head

3.61

head net

head harness in the form of a net (mesh fabric)

3.62

heavy duty construction

term that denotes mechanical properties of a RPD. Designed to be used in work situations with need for mechanically robust device. see also: **light duty construction (3.71)**

3.63

helmet

a part of a RPD used as a facepiece offering head protection

3.64

high pressure

pressure between the source of compressed gas and the device which is reducing the pressure to medium or low pressure

3.65

hood

a loose-fitting facepiece, which covers at least the face, and may cover the entire head

3.66

hose

a hollow conduit to carry air at or around ambient pressure.

see: **breathing hose** and **air supply hose (3.14 and 3.2)**

3.67

ion valve

non-return valve which allows breathable gas to enter the facepiece and prevents exhaled air from leaving via the inlet path

3.68

inhaled air

air breathed in by the wearer

3.69

interactive flow

the flow resulting from the combined action of a power-assisted device and a tidal breathing pattern at the facepiece

3.70

inward leakage

inward leakage of the ambient atmosphere into the facepiece from all sources excluding filters of the device, when measured in the laboratory in the specific atmosphere. It is expressed as a percentage of total inhaled air (see also 3.117)

3.71

light duty construction

term that denotes mechanical properties of a RPD designed to be used in work situations with little risk of mechanical damage. see also: **heavy duty construction** (3.62)

3.72

low boiling organic compound

an organic compound having a boiling point $\leq 65^\circ\text{C}$ at atmospheric pressure

3.73

low pressure

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

3.74

lung governed demand valve

a valve for breathing apparatus by which an air supply is regulated in accordance with the wearer's breathing (see 3.33)

3.75

manufacturer's design duration

the time, as stated by the manufacturer, for which the manufacturer's minimum design flow rate is exceeded

3.76

manufacturer's minimum design condition

the lowest level of operating conditions of the device as stated by the manufacturer at which the complete device will still meet the requirements for the designated class

3.77

manufacturer's minimum design flow rate

the minimum air flow rate, as stated by the manufacturer, at which the class requirements are met.

3.78

mask

see: **full face mask, half mask and quarter mask** (3.54, 3.58 and 3.99)

3.79

medium pressure

normally 2 bar to 10 bar gauge pressure

3.80

medium pressure connecting tube

a tube connecting the demand valve or the control valve with the air supply system at medium pressure

3.81

minute volume

volume of air exhaled in 1 min

3.82

mist

general term denoting a liquid aerosol

3.83

mounting flanges

device to fix tightly together a full face mask and a helmet

3.84

mouthpiece assembly

facepiece held by the teeth or by teeth and head harness, sealing against the lips and through which air is inhaled and exhaled while the nose is closed by a clip
[EN 142:1989]

3.85

multiple filters

term that denotes constructions where the full air flow for a RPD is divided between two or more filters

3.86

multi-type gas-filter

gas filter which meets the requirements of more than one type of gas filter

3.87

nominal working duration

the working time of a device, used for the classification determined in laboratory tests with a flow rate specified in the European Standard. The nominal working duration does not give an indication of the possible effective working duration of a device in practical use. Possible effective working durations can differ from the nominal working duration in both directions, positive and negative depending upon the actual work rate

3.88

overflow valve

s non-return valve, fitted to the breathing hose, that is specially designed to allow the excess air supply to escape to atmosphere

3.89

oxygen deficient air

ambient air containing oxygen less than 17 % by volume (dry air) where filtering device can not be used

3.90

oxygen enriched air

air containing oxygen at higher concentrations than that of natural air

3.91

particle

solid or liquid substance in the finely divided state

3.92

particle filter

filter which is intended to remove airborne particles
[prEN 143:1997]

3.93

pendulum-type respiratory protective device

RPD in which the wearer alternatively inhales and exhales by the same route

3.94

power assisted filtering device

filtering device in which air is delivered to full face mask, half mask or quarter mask by means of blower worn by the wearer. In the classification the letters TM are derived from the words "Turbo" and "Mask"
[EN 12942:1998]

3.95

powered filtering device

filtering device in which air is delivered to a hood or a helmet by means of a blower worn by the wearer. In the classification the letters TH are derived from the words "Turbo" and "Hood"
[EN 12941:1998]

3.96

powered fresh air hose breathing apparatus incorporating a hood

apparatus which is not self-contained and in which breathable fresh air is blown from an air source by means of a powered air supply
[EN 269:1994]

3.97

prefilter

filter intended to remove coarse particles before they enter the filter

3.98

pressure reducer

device which reduces pressure to a lower pressure

3.99

quarter mask

a tight fitting facepiece covering mouth and nose

3.100

rated working duration

the working time of a device used for the classification determined in laboratory tests with a flow rate specified in the European Standard. The rated working duration is the effective working duration of the device in practical use

3.101

relief valve

a valve to release overpressure

3.102

respiratory protective device (RPD)

personal protective equipment designed to protect the wearer's respiratory tracts against inhalation of atmospheres that would normally cause adverse health effects

3.103

respiratory protective device for escape

see: **escape-type respiratory protective device (3.37)**

3.104

self-contained breathing apparatus

breathing apparatus where the breathing gas supply is carried by the wearer

3.105

self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus; chemical oxygen (KO₂) escape apparatus

RPD for escape only. Function based on chemically generated oxygen (KO₂) in a closed breathing circuit
[EN 401:1993]

3.106

self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus; chemical oxygen (NaClO₃) escape apparatus

RPD for escape only. Function based on chemically generated oxygen (NaClO₃) in a closed breathing circuit
[EN 1061:1996]

3.107

self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus; compressed oxygen escape apparatus

RPD for escape only. Function based on compressed oxygen in a closed breathing circuit
[EN 400:1993]

3.108

self-contained closed-circuit oxygen breathing apparatus

self-contained breathing apparatus which removes carbon dioxide from the exhaled air and adds oxygen or oxygen/nitrogen to the inhaled air for breathing by the wearer and is independent of the ambient atmosphere
[EN 145:1997]

3.109

self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus

self-contained breathing apparatus (see **3.104**) which has a portable supply of compressed air and is independent of the ambient atmosphere. The exhaled air passes without recirculation to the ambient atmosphere
[EN 137:1993]

3.110

self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask or mouthpiece assembly for escape

RPD for escape only. Function based on air supply from a high pressure cylinder to full face mask or mouthpiece assembly
[EN 402:1993]

3.111

self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with hood for escape

RPD for escape only. Function based on air supply from a high pressure cylinder to a hood
[EN 1146:1997]

3.112

separator

a device to remove liquids from compressed air

3.113

single use

term denoting that a RPD or a filter is not designed for repeated applications after the first shift

3.114

smoke

general term denoting an aerosol generated by incomplete combustion

3.115

smoke hood

RPD for escape only. Function based upon a filter through which ambient air is drawn to a hood [EN 403:1993]

3.116

spiral coiled tube

a tube which is manufactured such that being in its relaxed state it assumes a natural spiral coil

3.117

total inward leakage

inward leakage of the ambient atmosphere into the facepiece from all sources including filter or device, when measured in the laboratory in the specific test atmosphere. It is expressed as a percentage of total inhaled air

3.118

tube

a hollow conduit to carry air at pressures in excess of ambient pressure

3.119

turbo filtering device

see: **power assisted** and **powered filtering device** (3.94 and 3.95)

3.120

valved filtering half mask

a filtering half mask fitted with exhalation and inhalation valves [prEN 405:1998]

3.121

vapour

gaseous phase of a substance which is liquid or solid at 20 °C and 1 bar (absolute)

3.122

visor

the part of the facepiece which meets at least field of vision requirements of a European Standard and can in addition provide eye protection

3.123

warning device

a device to inform the user that the RPD will soon stop or has already stopped operating at the desired conditions

3.124

water based aerosol

aerosols produced from solutions and/or suspensions of particulate materials in water such that the only workplace contaminant is attributed to this solid material

4 Pictograms

4.1 See information supplied by the manufacturer



4.2 End of shelf life



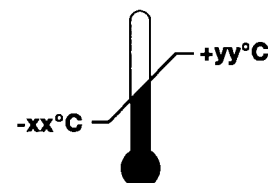
yyyy/mm

Code for Dates:

yyyy / mm

Year Month

4.3 Temperature range of storage conditions



4.4 Maximum humidity of storage conditions



< xx %

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ambient atmosphere
assisted

B

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breathable gas
breathing apparatus
breathing apparatus for use in abrasive
blasting operations
breathing bag
breathing hose (low pressure)
breathing resistance
breath-responsive

C

checking device
chemical oxygen (KO₂) escape apparatus
chemical oxygen (NaClO₃) escape apparatus
clogging
combined filter
compressed air escape apparatus
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low pressure
lung governed demand valve

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manufacturer's minimum design condition
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medium pressure connecting tube
minute volume
mist
mounting flanges
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multiple filters
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N

nominal working duration

O

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Annex ZA (informative)

Clauses of this European Standard
addressing essential requirements or
other provisions of EU Directives

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.

WARNING Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

The clauses of this standard are likely to support requirements of Directive 89/686/EEC, Annex II:

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