



**Respiratory protective devices—
Methods of test and test equipment**

**Part 3: Determination of particle filter
penetration**

The logo for STANDARDS Australia, featuring a stylized graphic of overlapping circles and a swoosh above the text "STANDARDS Australia".

STANDARDS
Australia

This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee SF-010, Occupational Respiratory Protection. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 6 May 2015. This Standard was published on 30 June 2015.

The following are represented on Committee SF-010:

- Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
 - Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council
 - Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 - Australian Council of Trade Unions
 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists
 - Certification Interests, Australia
 - Composites Australia
 - Department of Defence (Australian Government)
 - Department of Trade and Investment, NSW
 - TestSafe Australia
 - WorkSafe Victoria
-

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as Draft AS/NZS ISO 16900.3:2015.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Australian Standards® are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued.

Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published.

Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Australian Standard[®]

**Respiratory protective devices—
Methods of test and test equipment**

**Part 3: Determination of particle filter
penetration**

Originally as part of AS Z18—1963.
Previous edition part of AS/NZS 1716:2012.
Revised in part and redesignated as AS ISO 16900.3:2015.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia Limited

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968.

Published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 978 1 76035 122 9

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee SF-010, Occupational Respiratory Protection, to ultimately supersede (in part) AS/NZS 1716:2012, *Respiratory protective devices*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

It is the Committee's intention that AS/NZS 1716:2012 will not be superseded until all relevant test methods and requirements covering respiratory protective devices are published by ISO and adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards.

A period of time (to be determined at a later date) will be allowed for manufacturers, regulators and end users to test, assess and obtain appropriate products and programs before AS/NZS 1716:2012 is then withdrawn.

The objective of this Standard is to provide methods of test for determining penetration of separate or integral particle filters of respiratory protective devices.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 16900-3:2012, *Respiratory protective devices—Methods of test and test equipment, Part 3: Determination of particle filter penetration*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text 'this part of ISO 16900' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian Standards or Australian/New Zealand Standards as follows

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS ISO
16972 Respiratory protective devices—Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement	16972 Respiratory protective devices—Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A 'normative' annex is an integral part of a Standard.

CONTENTS

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Prerequisites	1
5	General test requirements	1
6	Principle	1
7	Apparatus	2
	7.1 General.....	2
	7.2 Aerosol generator.....	3
	7.3 Flow control module.....	4
	7.4 Filter test chamber.....	4
	7.5 Aerosol detector.....	4
8	Methods	5
	8.1 General.....	5
	8.2 Short-term particle penetration test.....	5
	8.3 Full exposure particle penetration test.....	6
	8.4 Storage after exposure test.....	7
	8.5 Calculation of percent penetration.....	7
9	Test report	7
10	Uncertainty of measurement	7
	Annex A (normative) Application of uncertainty of measurement	8
	Bibliography	10

INTRODUCTION

This part of ISO 16900 is intended as a supplement to the respiratory protective devices (RPD) performance standard ISO 17420 (all parts). Test methods are specified for complete devices or parts of devices that are intended to comply with ISO 17420. If deviations from the test method given in this part of ISO 16900 are necessary, these deviations will be specified in ISO 17420.

Currently in preview, click buy full version

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Respiratory protective devices—Methods of test and test equipment**Part 3:
Determination of particle filter penetration****1 Scope**

This part of ISO 16900 specifies the test methods for particle filter penetration of separate or integral filters for respiratory protective devices.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16972, *Respiratory protective devices — Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and units of measurement*

ISO 21748, *Guidance for the use of repeatability, reproducibility and bias estimates in measurement uncertainty estimation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16972 apply.

4 Prerequisites

The performance standard shall indicate the conditions of the test. This includes the following:

- a) number of specimens;
- b) sequence of preconditioning;
- c) challenge aerosol flow rate(s) through the filter under test.

5 General test requirements

Unless otherwise specified, the values stated in this part of ISO 16900 are expressed as nominal values. Except for temperature limits, values which are not stated as maxima or minima shall be subject to a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$. Unless otherwise specified, the ambient temperature for testing shall be between 16°C and 32°C and $(50 \pm 30)\%$ relative humidity. Any temperature limits specified shall be subject to an accuracy of $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6 Principle

A challenge aerosol of known characteristics is generated and passed through the filter under test. The concentration of aerosol downstream of the filter divided by the aerosol concentration upstream of the filter as measured on the same type of detector, multiplied by a factor of 100, is the percentage penetration of the filter under test.