TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 16976-1

First edition 2007-11-01

Respiratory protective devices — Human factors —

Part 1:

Metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates

Appareils de protection respiratoire — Facteurs humains —
Partie 1: Régimes métaboliques et régimes des débits respiratoires

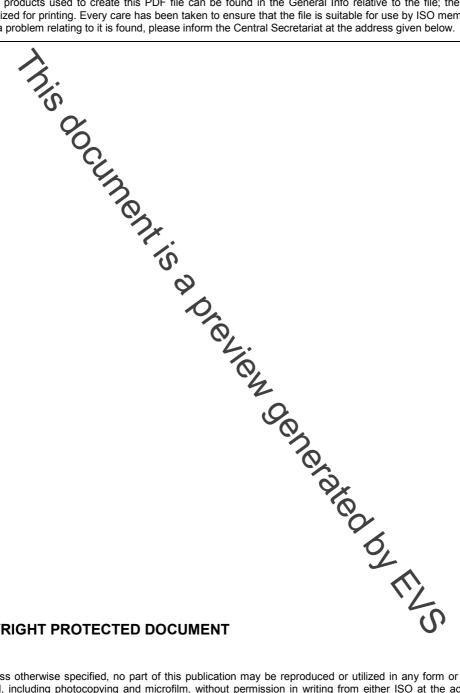


PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2007

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents		Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Activity and metabolic rate	2
5	Metabolic rate and oxygen consumption	4
6	Oxygen consumption and minute volume	5
7 7.1	Minute volume and peak inspiratory flow rates	6 6
7.2		
8	Individual variation and gender aspects	
Annex A (informative) Examples for the use of data Bibliography		12
	ex A (informative) Examples for the use of data iography Ochanology Ochanolo	

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in Jiaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are grafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly with there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish there types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard; or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this summent may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 16976-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 15, *Respiratory protective devices*.

ISO 16976 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Respiratory poective devices* — *Human factors*:

— Part 1: Metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates [Technical Specification]

The following parts are under preparation:

- Part 2: Anthropometrics
- Part 3: Physiological responses and limitations of oxygen and limitations of carbon dioxide in the breathing environment

Introduction

For an appropriate design, selection and use of respiratory protective devices, it is important to consider the basic physiological demands of the user. The type and intensity of work affect the metabolic rate (energy expenditure) of the wearer. The weight and weight distribution of the device on the human body also may influence metabolic rate. Metabolic rate is directly correlated with oxygen consumption, which determines the respiratory demands and flow rates. The work of breathing is influenced by the air flow resistances of the device and the lung airways. The work (or energy cost) of a breath is related to the pressure gradient created by the breathing moscles and the volume that is moved in and out of the lung during the breath. Anthropometric and biomechanical data are required for the appropriate design of various components of a respiratory protective device, as well as for the design of relevant test methods.

This Technical Specification is the first part of a series of documents providing basic physiological and anthropometric data on humans. It contains information about metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates for various types of physical activity.

© ISO 2007 – All rights reserved

Inis document is a preview denetated by EUS

Respiratory protective devices — Human factors —

Part 1:

Metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates

1 Scope

This Technical Specification is part of a series that provides information on factors related to human anthropometry, physiology, ergonomics and performance, for the preparation of standards for performance requirements, testing and use of respiratory protective devices. This Technical Specification contains information related to respiratory and metabolic responses to rest and work at various intensities. Information is provided for:

- metabolic rates associated with various intensities of work;
- oxygen consumption as a function metabolic rate and minute ventilation for persons representing three body sizes;
- peak inspiratory flow rates during conditions of speech and no speech for persons representing three body sizes as a function of metabolic rates.

The information contained within this Technical Specification represents data for healthy adult men and women of approximately 30 years of age, but is applicable for the age range of the general population.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 8996:2004, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Determination of metabolic rate

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

aerobic energy production

biochemical process in human cells that delivers energy by combustion of fat, carbohydrates and, to a lesser extent, protein in the presence of oxygen, with water and carbon dioxide as end products

3.2

anaerobic energy production

biochemical process in human cells that delivers energy by combustion of carbohydrates without oxygen, with lactic acid as the end product