

(iv) Two minutes, pumping with a tire pump into a 28 liter (1 cubic foot) container.

(4) Each wearer shall not detect the odor of isoamyl acetate during the test.

§ 84.125 Particulate tests; canisters containing particulate filters; minimum requirements.

Gas mask canisters containing filters for protection against particulates (e.g. dusts, fumes, mists, and smokes) in combination with gases, vapors, or gases and vapors, shall also comply with the requirements as prescribed in §§84.170 through 84.183, except for the airflow resistance test of §84.181.

§ 84.126 Canister bench tests; minimum requirements.

(a)(1) Bench tests, except for carbon monoxide tests, will be made on an apparatus that allows the test atmosphere at 50 ± 5 percent relative humidity and room temperature (25 ± 2.5 °C.) to enter the canister continuously at concentrations and rates of flow specified in Tables 5, 6, and 7 of this subpart.

(2) Three canisters will be removed from containers and tested as received from the applicant.

(3) Two canisters, other than those described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, will be equilibrated at room temperature by passing 25 percent relative humidity air through them at 64 liters per minute for 6 hours.

(4) Two canisters, other than those described in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3)

of this section, will be equilibrated at room temperature by passing 85 percent relative humidity air through them at 64 liters per minute for 6 hours.

(5) The equilibrated canisters will be resealed, kept in an upright position at room temperature, and tested within 18 hours.

(b) Front-mounted and back-mounted gas mask canisters will be tested and shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in Table 5 of this subpart.

(c)(1) Front-mounted, and back-mounted, and chin-style canisters designated as providing respiratory protection against gases, ammonia, organic vapors, carbon monoxide and particulate contaminants shall have a window or other indicator to warn the gas mask wearer when the canister will no longer satisfactorily remove carbon monoxide from the inhaled air.

(2) Other types of front- and back-mounted canisters may also be equipped with a window or other indicator to warn of imminent leakage of other gases or vapors.

(3) The window indicator canisters will be tested as regular canisters, but shall show a satisfactory indicator change or other warning before the allowable canister penetration has occurred.

(d) Chin-style gas mask canisters shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in Table 6 of this subpart.

(e) Escape gas mask canisters shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in Table 7 of this subpart.

TABLES TO SUBPART I OF PART 84

TABLE 5—CANISTER BENCH TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR FRONT-MOUNTED AND BACK-MOUNTED GAS MASK CANISTERS
[42 CFR part 84, subpart I]

Canister type	Test condition	Test atmosphere			Number of tests	Maximum allowable penetratin (parts per million)	Minimum service life (minutes) ¹
		Gas or vapor	Concentration (parts per million)	Flow rate (liters per minute)			
Acid gas	As received Equilibrated	SO ₂	20,000	64	3	5	12
		Cl ₂	20,000	64	3	5	12
		SO ₂	20,000	32	4	5	12
		Cl ₂	20,000	32	4	5	12
Organic vapor	As received Equilibrated	CCl ₄	20,000	64	3	5	12
		CCl ₄	20,000	32	4	5	12
Ammonia	As received Equilibrated	NH ₃	30,000	64	3	50	12
		NH ₃	30,000	32	4	50	12
Carbon monoxide	As received	CO	20,000	⁴ 64	2	(³)	60

TABLE 5—CANISTER BENCH TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR FRONT-MOUNTED AND BACK-MOUNTED GAS MASK CANISTERS—Continued
[42 CFR part 84, subpart I]

Canister type	Test condition	Test atmosphere			Number of tests	Maximum allowable penetration (parts per million)	Minimum service life (minutes) ¹
		Gas or vapor	Concentration (parts per million)	Flow rate (liters per minute)			
Combination of 2 or 3 of above types ⁵ Combination of all above types ⁶	Equilibrated	CO	5,000	² 32	3	(³)	60
		CO	3,000	² 32	3	(³)	60

¹ Minimum life will be determined at the indicated penetration.

² Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3pct; temperature of test atmosphere will be 25 ±2.5 °C.

³ Maximum allowable CO penetration will be 385 cm³ during the minimum life. The penetration shall not exceed 500 p/m during this time.

⁴ Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3pct; temperature of test atmosphere entering the test fixture will be 0 ±2.5 °C—0 °C.

⁵ Test conditions and requirements will be applicable as shown in this table.

⁶ Test conditions and requirements will be applicable as shown in this table, except the minimum service lives for acid gas, organic vapor, and ammonia will be 6 min instead of 12 min.

TABLE 6—CANISTER BENCH TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CHIN-STYLE GAS MASK CANISTERS
[42 CFR part 84, subpart I]

Canister type	Test condition	Test atmosphere			Number of tests	Maximum allowable penetration (parts per million)	Minimum service life (minutes) ¹
		Gas or vapor	Concentration (parts per million)	Flow rate (liters per minute)			
Acid gas	As received Equilibrated	SO ₂	50,000	64	3	5	12
		Cl ₂	5,000	64	3	5	12
		SO ₂	5,000	32	4	5	12
		Cl ₂	5,000	32	4	5	12
Organic vapor	As received Equilibrated	CCl ₄	5,000	64	3	5	12
		CCl ₄	5,000	32	4	5	12
Ammonia	As received Equilibrated	NH ₃	5,000	64	3	50	12
		NH ₃	5,000	32	4	50	12
	As received Equilibrated	NH ₃	5,000	32	4	50	12
Carbon monoxide	As received	CO	20,000	² 64	2	(³)	60
		CO	5,000	⁴ 32	3	(³)	60
		CO	3,000	² 32	3	(³)	60
Combination of 2 or 3 of above types ⁵							
Combination of all above types ⁶							

¹ Minimum life will be determined at the indicated penetration.

² Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3pct; temperature of test atmosphere will be 25 ±2.5 °C.

³ Maximum allowable CO penetration will be 385 cm³ during the minimum life. The penetration shall not exceed 500 p/m during this time.

⁴ Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3pct; temperature of test atmosphere entering the test fixture will be 0 ±2.5 °C—0 °C.

⁵ Test conditions and requirements will be applicable as shown in this table.

⁶ Test conditions and requirements will be applicable as shown in this table, except the minimum service lives for acid gas, organic vapor, and ammonia will be 6 min instead of 12 min.

TABLE 7—CANISTER BENCH TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ESCAPE GAS MASK CANISTERS
[42 CFR part 84, subpart I]

Canister type	Test condition	Test atmosphere			Number of tests	Maximum allowable penetration (parts per million)	Minimum service life (minutes) ¹
		Gas or vapor	Concentration (parts per million)	Flow rate (liters per minute)			
Acid gas	As received	SO ₂	5,000	64	3	5	12
	Equilibrated	Cl ₂	5,000	64	3	5	12
		SO ₂	5,000	32	4	5	12
		Cl ₂	5,000	32	4	5	12

TABLE 7—CANISTER BENCH TESTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ESCAPE GAS MASK CANISTERS—
Continued

[42 CFR part 84, subpart I]

Canister type	Test condition	Test atmosphere			Number of tests	Maximum allowable penetration (parts per million)	Minimum service life (minutes) ¹
		Gas or vapor	Concentration (parts per million)	Flow rate (liters per minute)			
Organic vapor	As received	CCl ₄	5,000	64	3	5	12
	Equilibrated	CCl ₄	5,000	32	4	5	12
Ammonia	As received	NH ₃	5,000	64	3	50	12
	Equilibrated	NH ₃	5,000	32	4	50	12
Carbon monoxide	As received	CO	10,000	² 32	2	(³)	⁴ 60
		CO	5,000	⁵ 32	3	(³)	60
		CO	3,000	² 32	3	(³)	60

¹ Minimum life will be determined at the indicated penetration.² Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3 pct; temperature of test atmosphere will be 25 ±2.5 °C.³ Maximum allowable CO penetration will be 385 cm³ during the minimum life. The penetration shall not exceed 500 p/m during this time.⁴ If effluent temperature exceeds 100 °C during this test, the escape gas mask shall be equipped with an effective heat exchanger.⁵ Relative humidity of test atmosphere will be 95 ±3 pct; temperature of test atmosphere entering the test fixture will be 0 ±2.5 °C–0 °C.

Subpart J—Supplied-Air Respirators

§ 84.130 Supplied-air respirators; description.

Supplied-air respirators, including all completely assembled respirators designed for use as respiratory protection during entry into and escape from atmospheres not immediately dangerous to life or health are described as follows:

(a) *Type “A” supplied-air respirators.* A hose mask respirator, for entry into and escape from atmospheres not immediately dangerous to life or health, which consists of a motor-driven or hand-operated blower that permits the free entrance of air when the blower is not operating, a strong large-diameter hose having a low resistance to airflow, a harness to which the hose and the life-line are attached and a tight-fitting facepiece.

(b) *Type “AE” supplied-air respirators.* A Type “A” supplied-air respirator equipped with additional devices designed to protect the wearer’s head and neck against impact and abrasion from rebounding abrasive material, and with shielding material such as plastic, glass, woven wire, sheet metal, or other suitable material to protect the window(s) of facepieces, hoods, and helmets which do not unduly interfere with the wearer’s vision and permit

easy access to the external surface of such window(s) for cleaning.

(c) *Type “B” supplied-air respirators.* A hose mask respirator, for entry into and escape from atmospheres not immediately dangerous to life or health, which consists of a strong large-diameter hose with low resistance to airflow through which the user draws inspired air by means of his lungs alone, a harness to which the hose is attached, and a tight-fitting facepiece.

(d) *Type “BE” supplied-air respirators.* A type “B” supplied-air respirator equipped with additional devices designed to protect the wearer’s head and neck against impact and abrasion from rebounding abrasive material, and with shielding material such as plastic, glass, woven wire, sheet metal, or other suitable material to protect the window(s) of facepieces, hoods, and helmets which do not unduly interfere with the wearer’s vision and permit easy access to the external surface of such window(s) for cleaning.

(e) *Type “C” supplied-air respirators.* An airline respirator, for entry into and escape from atmospheres not immediately dangerous to life or health, which consists of a source of respirable breathing air, a hose, a detachable coupling, a control valve, orifice, a demand valve or pressure demand valve, an arrangement for attaching the hose to the wearer, and a facepiece, hood, or helmet.