First edition 2022-10

## Respiratory protective devices — Human factors —

Part 1: Metabolic rates and respiratory flow rates

Appareils de protection respiratoire — Facteurs humains — Partie 1: Métabolismes énergétiques et régimes des débits respiratoires



Reference number ISO 16976-1:2022(E)



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Published in Switzerland

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## 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 liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety* — *Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 15, *Respiratory protective devices*.

This first edition of ISO 16976-1 cancels and replaces ISO/TS 16976-1:2015, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— the document has been editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16976 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

## 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 mass and mass 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 muscles 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 document 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.