

Irish Standard I.S. EN 250:2014

Respiratory equipment - Open-circuit selfcontained compressed air diving apparatus -Requirements, testing and marking

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I.S. EN 250:2014

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NSAI T +353 1 807 3800 Sales:

 1 Swift Square,
 F +353 1 807 3838
 T +353 1 857 6730

 Northwood, Santry
 E standards@nsai.ie
 F +353 1 857 6729

 Dublin 9
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English Version

Respiratory equipment - Open-circuit self-contained compressed air diving apparatus - Requirements, testing and marking

Appareils respiratoires - Appareils de plongée autonomes à air comprimé et à circuit ouvert - Exigences, essai et marquage

Atemgeräte - Autonome Leichttauchgeräte mit Druckluft - Anforderungen, Prüfung und Kennzeichnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 February 2014.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 250:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 79 "Respiratory protective devices", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2014.

This document supersedes EN 250:2000.

Annex D provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

This document 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 document.

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Introduction

A given self-contained open-circuit compressed air underwater breathing apparatus can only be approved when the individual components satisfy the requirements of the test specification which may be a complete standard or part of a standard, and practical performance tests have been carried out successfully on complete apparatus where specified in the appropriate standard. If for any reason a complete apparatus is not tested then simulation of the apparatus is permitted provided the respiratory characteristics are similar to those of the complete apparatus.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for self-contained open-circuit compressed air underwater breathing apparatus and their sub-assemblies to ensure a minimum level of safe operation of the apparatus down to a maximum depth of 50 m.

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.

EN 144-1, Respiratory protective devices - Gas cylinder valves - Part 1: Thread connections for insert connector

EN 148-1, Respiratory protective devices - Threads for facepieces - Part 1: Standard thread connection

EN 148-2, Respiratory protective devices - Threads for facepieces - Part 2: Centre thread connection

EN 148-3, Respiratory protective devices - Threads for facepieces - Part 3: Thread connection M 45 x 3

EN 12021, Respiratory protective devices - Compressed air for breathing apparatus

EN ISO 12209, Gas cylinders - Outlet connections for gas cylinder valves for compressed breathable air (ISO 12209)

ISO 263, ISO inch screw threads — General plan and selection for screws, bolts and nuts — Diameter range 0,06 to 6 in

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

self-contained, open-circuit Compressed air Underwater Breathing Apparatus

apparatus which has a portable supply of compressed air carried by the diver, allowing him to breathe under water and exhale into the ambient water

Note 1 to entry: The self-contained, open-circuit compressed air underwater breathing apparatus, when ready to use, consists of a number of compatible sub-assemblies each of which complies with the appropriate requirements of this standard. When connected together, the complete self-contained, open-circuit compressed air underwater breathing apparatus is designed to enable the wearer to breathe air on demand from a high pressure cylinder (or cylinders) via a demand regulator connected to a facepiece. The exhaled air passes, without recirculation, from the demand regulator via the exhalation valve to ambient water.

3.2

high pressure

pressure inside the cylinder(s) and between the cylinder(s) and any pressure reducer

3.3

medium pressure

pressure between the pressure reducer and the demand valve



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