

BSI Standards Publication

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Air entrainment devices



National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 23372:2022. It is identical to ISO 23372:2022. It supersedes BS EN 13544-3:2001+A1:2009, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/121/5, Airways and related equipment.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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BS EN ISO 23372:2022 **EN ISO 23372:2022 (E)**

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 23372:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 121 "Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 215 "Respiratory and anaesthetic equipment" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2022.

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

This document supersedes EN 13544-3:2001+A1:2009.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 23372:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 23372:2022 without any modification.

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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.

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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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 121, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment, Subcommittee SC 2, Airways and related equipment, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 215, Respiratory and anaesthetic equipment, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Introduction

Air entrainment devices, commonly known as venturi masks, are used to provide a known concentration of oxygen to a patient at a known set flow. This is achieved by driving the oxygen through a controlled diameter orifice and entraining room air through side openings These devices are available in various concentrations and can ensure continuity over a long period of time within relatively close limits of accuracy.

However, the use of these devices does not guarantee that the patient receives the designated oxygen concentration as there are physiological factors such as the patient's ventilatory pattern, lung compliance and airway resistance, and physical factors such as the fit of the mask, movement by the patient, etc^[2].

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Air entrainment devices

1 Scope

This document specifies minimum performance and safety requirements for *air entrainment devices* used for delivery of designated oxygen concentrations to patients. It provides a test method to check the accuracy of the oxygen concentration in the air/oxygen mixture generated by the *air entrainment devices*. *Air entrainment devices* can be fixed to deliver a single oxygen concentration or adjustable, to deliver a range of oxygen concentration outputs.

This document also specifies marking requirements and recommends an optional system of colour coding to assist the user in identifying the designated oxygen concentration.

This document does not cover *air entrainment devices* which are integral with medical devices specified in other standards (e.g. emergency lung ventilators, humidifiers, nebulizers).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 5356-1, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors — Part 1: Cones and sockets

ISO 15002, Flow-metering devices for connection to terminal units of medical gas pipeline systems

ISO 18190:2016, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — General requirements for airways and related equipment

ISO 18562-1, Biocompatibility evaluation of breathing gas pathways in healthcare applications — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process

ISO 20417, Medical devices — Information to be supplied by the manufacturer

ISO 80369-2¹⁾, Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications — Part 2: Connectors for respiratory applications

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

air entrainment device

device consisting of a jet orifice adjacent to a series of air entrainment ports

¹⁾ Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 80369-2:2022.