



Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Aircraft Certification Service
Washington, D.C.

TSO-C116a

Effective
Date: mm/dd/08

Technical Standard Order

Proposed

Subject: Crewmember Portable Protective Breathing Equipment

1. **PURPOSE.** This technical standard order (TSO) is for manufacturers applying for a TSO authorization (TSOA) or letter of design approval (LODA). In it, we (the Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA) tell you what minimum performance standards (MPS) your crewmember portable protective breathing equipment (PBE) must first meet for approval and identification with the applicable TSO marking.

2. **APPLICABILITY.** This TSO affects new applications submitted after its effective date.

a. All prior revisions to this TSO are no longer effective. Generally we will not accept applications after the effective date of this TSO. However, we may do so up to six months after it, if we know that you were working against the earlier MPS before the new change became effective.

b. Crewmember portable PBE approved under a previous TSOA or LODA may still be manufactured under the provisions of their original approval.

c. Major design changes to crewmember portable PBE approved under this TSO will require a new authorization. See Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) § 21.611(b).

3. **REQUIREMENTS.**

a. New models of crewmember portable PBE identified and manufactured on or after the effective date of this TSO must meet the MPS qualification and documentation requirements in SAE International's Aerospace Standard (AS) 8047, *Performance Standard for Cabin Crew Portable Protective Breathing Equipment for Use During Aircraft Emergencies*, dated June 2002, as amended by appendix 1 of this TSO. Crewmember portable PBE are separated into four *classes* suitable for use by crewmembers during the following scenarios:

Class 1 For an in-flight cabin or accessible compartment smoke/fire conditions at normal cabin altitude (up to 8,000 ft equivalent).

Class 2 In addition to the requirements of Class 1, protection against a subsequent depressurization to +40,000 ft while wearing the unit.

Class 3 Emergency ground evacuation of the aircraft during fire/smoke conditions, operating escape systems and assisting passengers.

Class 4 In flight emergency and ground evacuation during smoke/fire conditions (as per Class 1 & 3 combined).

b. Functionality. This TSO's standards apply to equipment intended to provide any crewmember with portable PBE using a breathable gas that can be used by crewmembers during emergency conditions to locate and combat a fire in the airplane cabin or any other accessible compartment at cabin altitudes. This equipment may be used to administer supplemental oxygen or first aid oxygen to occupants, if oxygen is used as the breathable gas.

c. Environmental Qualification. Test the equipment according to the requirements of AS 8047 and the conditions specified in appendix 1 of this TSO.

d. Deviations. We have provisions for using alternate or equivalent means of compliance to the criteria in the MPS of this TSO. If you invoke these provisions, you must show that your equipment maintains an equivalent level of safety. Apply for a deviation under 14 CFR § 21.609 before submitting your data package.

4. MARKING.

a. Mark at least one major component permanently and legibly with all the information in 14 CFR § 21.607(d), except for 14 CFR § 21.607(d)(2). Use the name, type, and part number. Do not use the optional model number.

b. In addition, permanently and legibly mark the crewmember portable PBE with the Class (see paragraph **3.a** above)

c. Also, mark the following permanently and legibly, with at least the manufacturer's name, subassembly part number, and the TSO number:

(1) Each component that is easily removable (without hand tools),

(2) Each interchangeable element, and

(3) Each subassembly of the article that you determined may be interchangeable.

d. Identify any deviations granted to the article by marking "Deviation. See installation/instruction manual (IM)" after the TSO number. You can abbreviate the marking to "(Dev. See IM)."

e. Optional marking is permitted to allow aircraft-specific or operational-specific installation limitations, such as: **“FOR USE ON *{insert aircraft type or serial number}* ONLY,” “FOR USE ON AIRCRAFT USED IN PART *{insert number}* OPERATIONS ONLY,” “FOR MILITARY USE ONLY,” or “SEE DRAWING NO. *{insert number}* FOR INSTALLATION LIMITATIONS.”**

5. APPLICATION DATA REQUIREMENTS. As a TSO manufacturer-applicant, you must give the FAA aircraft certification office (ACO) manager responsible for your facilities a statement of conformance, as specified 14 CFR § 21.605(a)(1) and one copy each of the following technical data to support your design and production approval. (Under 14 CFR § 21.617(a)(2), LODA applicants submit the same data through their civil aviation authority:)

a. Operating instructions and equipment limitations in an IM, sufficient to describe the equipment’s operational capability. Describe any deviations in detail. If needed, identify equipment by part number, version, revision, and criticality level of software/hardware, classification for use, and environmental categories.

b. Installation procedures and limitations in an IM, sufficient to ensure that the crewmember portable PBE, when installed according to the installation procedures, still meets this TSO’s requirements. Limitations must identify any unique aspects of the installation. Finally, the limitations must include a note with the following statement:

The conditions and tests for TSO approval of this article are minimum performance standards. Those installing this article, on or in a specific type or class of aircraft, must determine that the aircraft installation conditions are within the TSO standards. TSO articles must have separate approval for installation in an aircraft. The article may be installed only according to 14 CFR part 43 or the applicable airworthiness requirements.

- c. Schematic drawings of the installation procedures.
- d. Wiring diagrams of the installation procedures.
- e. List of components, by part number, that make up the crewmember portable PBE complying with the standards prescribed under this TSO. Include vendor part number cross-references, when applicable.
- f. A component maintenance manual (CMM), covering periodic maintenance, calibration, and repair, for the continued airworthiness of installed crewmember portable PBE. Include recommended inspection intervals and service life. Describe the details of deviations granted, as noted in paragraph 5.a of this TSO.
- g. Material and process specifications list.
- h. The quality control system (QCS) description required by 14 CFR §§ 21.143 and 21.605(a)(3), including functional test specifications. The QCS should ensure that you will

detect any change to the equipment that could adversely affect compliance with the TSO MPS, and reject the item accordingly. (Not required for LODA applicants.)

- i. Manufacturer's TSO qualification test report.
- j. Nameplate drawing with the information required by paragraph 4 of this TSO.
- k. List of all drawings and processes (including revision level) that define the article's design. For a minor change, follow the directions in 14 CFR § 21.611(a). Show any revisions to the drawing list only on our request.

6. MANUFACTURER DATA REQUIREMENTS. Besides the data given directly to us, have the following technical data available for review by the responsible ACO or civil aviation authority:

- a. Functional qualification specifications for qualifying each production article to ensure compliance with this TSO.
- b. Equipment calibration procedures.
- c. Corrective maintenance procedures within 12 months after TSOA or LODA.
- d. Schematic drawings.
- e. Wiring diagrams.
- f. Material and process specifications.
- g. Results of the environmental tests conducted per paragraph 3.d of this TSO.

7. FURNISHED DATA REQUIREMENTS. If furnishing one or more articles manufactured under this TSO to one entity (such as an operator or repair station), provide one copy of the data in paragraphs 5.a through 5.f of this TSO. Add any other data needed for the proper installation, certification, use, or for continued airworthiness, of the crewmember portable PBE.

8. HOW TO GET REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.

a. Order RTCA documents from RTCA Inc., 1828 L Street NW, Suite 805, Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone (202) 833-9339, fax (202) 833-9434. You can also order copies online at www.rtca.org.

b. Order SAE documents from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001. Telephone (724) 776-4970, fax (724) 776-0790. You can also order copies online at www.sae.org.

c. Order ASTM documents from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428-2959. Telephone (610) 832-9500, fax (610) 832-9555. You can also order copies online at www.astm.org.

d. Order copies of 14 CFR part 21, Subpart O, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37154, Pittsburgh PA 15250-7954. Telephone (202) 512-1800, fax (202) 512-2250. You can also order copies online at www.access.gpo.gov. Select "Access," then "Online Bookstore." Select "Aviation," then "Code of Federal Regulations."

e. You can find a current list of technical standard orders and advisory circulars on the FAA Internet website Regulatory and Guidance Library at <http://rgl.faa.gov>. You will also find the TSO Index of Articles at the same site.

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APPENDIX 1. MPS FOR CREWMEMBER PORTABLE PBE

The applicable standard is SAE AS 8047, *Performance Standard for Cabin Crew Portable Protective Breathing Equipment for Use During Aircraft Emergencies*, dated June 2002. We modified it as follows

SAE AS 8047 citation:***FAA modification:***

Section 1.1 Scope:

Disregard.

Add the following documents:

AS 8026A Crewmember Demand Oxygen Mask for
Transport Category Aircraft
AS 1303A Portable Chemical Oxygen

Revise the following to read:

Paragraph 2.1

Applicable Documents:

TSO-C99a Protective Breathing Equipment.
TSO-C69c Emergency Evacuation Slides, Ramps and
Slide/Ramp combinations.
ASTM D1149 Standard Test Method for Rubber
Deterioration - Surface Ozone Cracking in a Chamber.
ASTM D624 Standard Test Method for Tear Strength of
Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic
Elastomers.
ASTM D750 Standard Test Method for Rubber
Deterioration Using Artificial Weathering Apparatus
Rubber Deterioration.
ASTM D228 Abrasion Resistance.
ASTM D1922-REVA Standard Test Method for Propagation
Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting by
Pendulum Method.
ASTM D1004 Standard Test Method for Initial Tear
Resistance of Plastic Film and Sheeting.
ASTM D2582 Standard Test Method for Puncture-
Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting

Add the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 3.1.1

3.1.1.1 The breathable gas source may be either oxygen or
air.

3.1.1.2 Use of a chemical oxygen generator is an
acceptable alternative.

3.1.1.3 Breathable gas must meet the gas standard for
purity, SAE International's Aerospace Standard (AS) 8010
Rev C, *Aviator's Breathing Oxygen Purity Standard*. For

air, comply with the purity standards in AS 8010C Table 2, Constituent Maximum Concentrations for Chemical Oxygen. Use Type IV chemically generated oxygen for emergency-use.

Revise to read:

3.1.2 The portable PBE unit shall adequately protect any adult (within the 5th percentile female (107 lbs)(11.1 inch neck circumference) to 95th percentile male (220 lbs)(16.4 inch neck circumference) body dimensions), including spectacle users. For the purposes of demonstrating compliance with spectacles, eyeglasses must be a minimum of 152mm (6inches) wide by 51mm (2 inches) high.

Paragraph 3.1.2

3.1.2.1 Facepiece designers should consider extremes of Nasion-Menton, Bizygomatic, Bigonial and Nasion-Supramentale measurements and other applicable anthropometric information as required to provide a device with adequate fit. Sources of anthropometric data are listed in paragraph 2.

3.1.2.2 Include limitations/recommendations for using portable PBE with long hair and/or beards in the IM/CMM (required in paragraph **5.b** of this TSO), which is furnished with the manufactured units.

3.1.2.3 The size of the portable PBE unit when donned must allow the wearer to pass through any access opening 18 inches (460mm) x 18 inches (460mm) to investigate and/or combat an in-flight fire.

Revise to read:

Paragraph 3.1.4

3.1.4 Failure of the unit to operate or to cease operation shall be apparent to the user. This should be accomplished with aural and visual warning 60 seconds prior to exhaustion of gas supply and again at gas supply exhaustion.

Paragraph 3.1.5

Disregard.

Revise to read:

Paragraph 3.1.6

3.1.6 The unit must not cause a hazard when stored, in use, or during inadvertent operation.

Revise to read:

Paragraph 3.1.8

3.1.8 The portable PBE unit shall have a 98% minimum reliability factor at 90% confidence level during its design service life. A shelf life, operational limit and/or maintenance interval must be established and included in the CMM.

Revise to read:

Paragraph 3.1.10

3.1.10 The portable PBE shall wear comfortably in use leaving both hands free. It shall not displace during normal tasks of locating and combating a fire, i.e. crawling, kneeling or running actions.

Revise to read:

3.1.11 Lenses in Full Face Masks and/or Integral Goggles:

Paragraph 3.1.11

3.1.11.1 Range of Vision: The lens(es) shall permit peripheral vision in the horizontal meridian of at least 120 degrees (60 degrees on each side of the center point) and in the vertical meridian of at least 60 degrees (40 degrees above and 20 degrees below the center point) when evaluated by standard arc perimeter techniques.

3.1.11.2 Fogging: Lens(es) shall be designed to minimize moisture condensation on the inside surface or shall include a means of preventing or removing any moisture that may condense on surfaces during use.

Revise to read:

Paragraph 3.1.12

3.1.12 The Portable PBE must allow intelligible two-way communication, including the use of airplane interphone and megaphone. User must be able to communicate with another user or nonuser at a distance of at least four meters.

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| | Use a background noise of 65db and a user communication sound level of 85db or equivalent method. |
| Paragraph 3.1.15 | <p>Add new paragraph to read: 3.1.15 Material used to fabricate the device shall be puncture/tear resistant.</p> |
| Paragraph 3.2.1 | <p>Revise to read: 3.2.1 Average inspiratory limits must be within the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Carbon dioxide concentration level at mouth/nose must not exceed 4 percent at sea level. Concentration may increase to 5 percent at sea level for a period not to exceed 2 minutes.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Carbon monoxide level must not exceed 50 ppm, time weighted average.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Chloride level must not exceed 1 ppm, time weighted average.</p> |
| Paragraph 3.2.2 | <p>Revise to read: 3.2.2 When a user puts on portable PBE, the unit must be self-purging by enough breathable gas to ensure one complete dead volume displacement within 20 seconds of initial operation.</p> |
| Paragraph 3.2.3 | <p>Revise to read: 3.2.3 Portable PBE must protect the user against toxic fumes and smoke. Use the test procedures in AS 8031A. You may use an alternative challenge gas. We don't accept aerosols, such as sodium chloride (NaCl) or corn oil as an alternative. Component sensitivity to particle size and the potential to precipitate on the unit surface make aerosols unacceptable to measure a contaminant protection factor. User eyes, nose, and mouth must be protected to 0.05 mean contaminant protection factor during the work profiles specified in paragraph in paragraph 3.2.4."</p> |
| Paragraph 3.2.4 | <p>Revise first sentence to read: 3.2.4 The portable PBE shall provide the required protection for the following work profiles, at an ambient 21.1°C (70°F) for the intended population (generally 107 to 220 lb).</p> |

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| Paragraph 3.2.5 | Revise to read: 3.2.5 The internal temperature of the portable PBE shall not exceed 40°C (104°F) wet bulb at an ambient temperature of +21.1°C (70°F) |
| Paragraph 3.2.6 | Revise to read: 3.2.6 Portable PBE must function satisfactorily in a 100°C (212°F) environment, where the internal temperatures shall not exceed 50°C (122°F) wet bulb for a 2-minute exposure. |
| Paragraph 3.2.9 | Revise to read: 3.2.9 The portable PBE must operate at a mean positive pressure and incorporate a relief valve(s) to prevent over-pressurization. |
| Paragraph 3.2.10 | Revise to read: 3.2.10 The portable PBE have peak breathing flows of 250 liters per minute (LPM) and shall be capable of 80 liter-minute volume for a 30 second period at any time throughout its operation. |
| Paragraph 3.2.11 | Revise to read: 3.2.11 Portable PBE must be easily put on and activated, after the user gains access to the stowed unit within 15 seconds. It shall be designed so that it can be donned and worn by users wearing eyeglasses, as specified in paragraph 3.1.2. The Unit must not displace eyeglasses or be flexible enough to allow adjustment of eyeglasses. |
| Section 4. CONSTRUCTION: | Disregard entire section. These paragraphs have been incorporated in paragraph 3 technical requirements and flammability paragraphs of section 6. |
| Paragraph 6. | Revise title to read: TESTING PROCEDURES: |
| Paragraph 6.1 | Revise first sentence to read: The manufacturer of the portable PBE shall be responsible for performing the required tests specified in paragraph 3.2 to verify its performance. |

Paragraph 6.2

Disregard. Find marking requirements in paragraph 4 of this TSO.

Paragraph 6.2

Add a new paragraph to read:

6.2 **FLAMMABILITY.** All materials used in the article and any container/case (including insulation on electrical wires) in a typical installed arrangement must be self-extinguishing. Materials must comply with 14 CFR§ 25.853(a) specifically Appendix F Part I (a)(1)(iv) I affect on October 27, 2004.

6.2.1 Any exposed portions of the unit and stowage case must withstand a radiant heat flux of 1.0 BTU/ft² per second for 60 seconds, and remain functional when exposed to it.

6.2.2 The radiant heat flux source must be of sufficient size so the article, any container/case, and exposed parts of the unit are exposed in a manner that creates the heat flux at all the surfaces, in a typical as installed arrangement.

6.2.3 Unit must also protect the user's head and neck from dripping 392°F (200°C) plastic materials and withstand an 1832°F (1000°C) flame for 5 seconds without material penetration while operating.

6.2.3.1 Protection from dripping plastic material may be accomplished by a number of methods. One method is to ignite a polypropylene rod and allow the drops to impinge on the various external materials, seams, and transparency. Adjust the drop height so that the drop contact temperature is at least 392°F (200°C).

6.2.3.2 The 5-second 1832°F (1000°C) test is meant to protect a crewmember wearing the PBE from an unexpected flame lick. The two main concerns are failure of the unit that would injure the wearer, and leakage of the breathable atmosphere that could produce an explosion or hazard. The test rig must expose the unit, while operating, to an 1832°F (1000°C) flame envelope. One company has used German Teklu burners with a flow rate of about 21 liters per minute. The flow rate and distance of the burner to the surface of the PBE unit being tested should be adjusted to obtain the required temperature. In most cases the flame plume

developed will not expose the complete unit. You can pass a segment through the flame plume to obtain the 5-second exposure period and then rotate it to the next segment and pass it through the flame plume, and so forth, until the complete unit has been tested. Making a visual (videotape) record of this test might be useful documentation, in addition to the measured parameters.

6.2.4 Heat Release and Smoke Density. Exposed panels/surfaces totaling more than one square foot in surface area must meet the heat release and smoke density requirements of 14 CFR § 25.853 and 14 CFR part 25, Appendix F, Parts IV and V. Guidance on these test requirements can be found in the Materials Fire Test Handbook, DOT/FAA/AR-00/42, at www.fire.tc.faa.gov/handbook.stm.

6.2.5 Battery Qualification. If the equipment uses a lithium battery as a power source, the battery must meet the applicable battery standards:

6.2.5.1 TSO-C142a, *Non-Rechargeable Lithium Cells and Batteries* (see RTCA, Inc. document RTCA/DO-227, *Minimum Operational Performance Standards for Lithium Batteries*, dated June 23, 1995), or the most current revision.

6.2.5.2 TSO-C179, *Rechargeable Lithium Cells and Lithium Batteries* (see UL 1642, *Standard for Safety for Lithium Batteries*, fourth edition, dated September 19, 2005).

Add a new paragraph to read:

6.3 Environmental Qualification.

Paragraph 6.3

6.3.1 High Temperature Exposure: Soak the portable PBE for 12 hours at not less than 160° F (71.1° C). Then transfer the PBE to 70°F (21.1°C), ambient temperature. Within 30 minutes of doing this, test the portable PBE to the requirements of paragraph 3.2.

6.3.2 Low Temperature Exposure: Soak the portable PBE device for 2 hours at not greater than -65°F (-54°C). Then transfer the PBE to 0°F (-17.8°C) for 2 hours to stabilize it. After this, transfer the PBE to 70°F (21.1°C), ambient

temperature. Within 30 minutes of doing this, test the portable PBE to the requirements of paragraph 3.2.

6.3.3 Operational Shock: Comply with the test requirements specified in RTCA DO-160F, Section 7, paragraph 7.2.

6.3.4 Humidity: Comply with the test requirements specified in RTCA DO-160F, Section 6, Category A.

6.3.5 Waterproofness: Comply with the test requirements specified in RTCA DO-160F, Section 10, Category R.

6.3.6 Fungus Resistance: Comply with the test requirements specified in RTCA DO-160F, Section 13, Category F.

6.3.8 Decompression (Class 2 only): Devices covered by this document shall meet the requirements of paragraph 3.2 when subjected to decompression testing.
