

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Contamination control —
Vocabulary**

JIS Z 8122—1994

Translated and Published

by

Japanese Standards Association

Printed in Japan

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

J I S

Contamination control - Vocabulary

Z 8122-1994

1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the principal terms related to contamination control and their definitions.

Remarks 1. The contamination control means that planning, organizing, and execution of all matters necessary for keeping the cleanliness required for a limited space, and the inside, surface, or periphery of products, etc.

The terms related to the radioactive substance are not included.

2. The following standards are cited in this Standard.

JIS B 8241 Seamless steel gas cylinders

JIS B 9920 Measuring methods for airborne particles in clean room and evaluating methods for air cleanliness of clean room

JIS B 9921 Light scattering automatic particle counter

JIS B 9924 Surface particle counters

JIS B 9925 Light scattering automatic particle counter for liquid

JIS K 3600 Technical terms for biotechnology

JIS Z 8103 Glossary of terms used in instrumentation

JIS Z 8901 Dusts and aerosols for industrial testing

2. Classification of terms The classification of the terms is as follows:

(1) Basis

(2) Control

(3) Measurement and analysis

(a) Common

(b) Air

(c) Water and chemical

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(d) Gas

(e) Microbe

(4) Cleaning apparatus

(a) Common

(b) Air

(c) Water and chemical

(d) Gas

(e) Microbe

3. Terms and definitions The terms and definitions shall be as follows.
Further, idioms and English equivalents are appended for informative reference.

Remarks 1. When the two or more terms are written together,
priority is given to the first term.

2. In the column of term, the reading is given in the
parentheses.

(1) Basis

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1001	対象物	TAISYŌ BUTU	An object to be subjected to the contamination control. Remarks: Indicates products, apparatus and experimental object (include biological object) treated in cleanroom, clean-room air, water, gas and chemicals supplied into cleanroom, etc.		physical object
1002	汚染	OSEN	The state that, undesirable influence is given to the function or performance which a body or substance to be considered as a physical object originally possesses, due to adhesion thereto, mixing-in, or generation therein of contaminant.	YOGORE	contamination
1003	汚染物	OSEN BUTU	The substance to cause contamination due to adhesion to, mixing-in, or generation in a body or substance to be considered as the physical object.	KONTAMINANTO, OSEN YŌINBUTU	contaminant
1004	被汚染物	HI-OSEN BUTU	Substance or a physical object which is contaminated by the contaminant.	KONTAMINĪ	contaminee
1005	汚染源	OSEN GEN	A matter which causes generation of contaminants. Remarks: It may be the case where the contaminant such as human, animal, plant, clothe, soil, etc.; the impurities included in pure water, gas chemical,		contaminated source

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			etc.; and the contaminant generated in the course of manufacturing are shown.		
1006	清浄	SEIZYŌ	Having no contamination.		cleanness
1007	清浄度	SEIZYŌDO	A degree of cleanness of the physical object. Remarks: It is expressed by the size, number, or mass of contaminants which are contained in fixed area or a fixed volume.		cleanliness
1008	環境	KANKYŌ	The state where a contaminee is surrounded causes contamination directly or indirectly. Remarks: Principal examples of environment in the field of contamination control are the air, gas, liquid, solid surface, etc. which are in contact with contaminee.		environment
1009	キャリア	KYARIYA	A medium which carries a contaminant to a contaminee. Remarks: Ambient air, tools, etc. are typical carriers.		carrier
1010	粒子汚染	RYŪSI OSEN	Contamination caused by particle contaminants.		particle contamination
1011	ガス汚染	GASU OSEN	Contamination caused by gaseous contaminants.		gaseous contamination

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1012	内部汚染	NAIBU OSEN	A fact that inside of the physical object is contaminated by contaminants, or the state where it is contaminated.		internal contamination
1013	表面汚染	HYŌMEN OSEN	A fact or a state where a surface of the physical object is contaminated by contaminants.		surface contamination
1014	被膜汚染	HIMAKU OSEN	Surface contamination caused by film. Remarks: In semiconductor field, contamination with a silicon native oxide film may be a good example.		film contamination
1015	粒子	RYŪSI	A small particle composed of solid or liquid substance. Remarks: It has the measurable size.		particle, particulate
1016	粒径	RYŪKEI	The size of a particle. Remarks: Since the particles have various kinds of shape, a particle size is expressed by a provided method for each measuring method. For instance, the particle size measured by a microscopic method is expressed by a maximum distance across the particle, the particle size measured by sedimentation speed is expressed by the diameter of an aerodynamically equivalent globular particle,		particle size

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			and the particle size measured by a light scattering automatic particle counter method is expressed by the diameter of a globular test particle from which a quantity of scattered light is equal.		
1017	粗大粒子	SODAI RYŪSI	The particle which has the size 10 μm to 100 μm . Remarks: Occasionally indicates not less than 2 μm by origin of emission source.		coarse particle
1018	微小粒子	BISYŌ RYŪSI	Generally a particle of not more than 1 μm hardly to be settled when floated in gas or liquid. Remarks: Occasionally indicates not more than 2 μm by origin of emission source.	BIRYŪSI	fine particle
1019	サブミクロン粒子	SABU-MIKURON RYŪSI	The particle of from 0.1 μm to 1 μm in size among fine particles.		submicron particle
1020	超微粒子	CHŌBIRYŪSI	The particle of from 1 nm to 100 nm in size.		ultra-fine particle
1021	エアロソル	EAROZORU	The state that solid or liquid fine particles are dispersed in gas (see JIS K 3600).		aerosol

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1022	粉じん	HUNZIN	The particle to which solid substance changed its form in shape and size, without changing chemical composition and is dispersed in gas. Remarks: Dust is generated by crashing abrasive machining, boring, blast, etc. in physical separation process.		dust
1023	繊維状粒子	SEN'IZYŌ RYŪSI	The particle whose longer size is not less than ten times the width.		fiber particle
1024	浮遊微小粒子	HUYŪ BISYŌ RYŪSI	The fine particle which floats in air or liquid.	HUYŪ BIRYŪSI, SPM	airborne particle (in air), liquidborne particle (in liquid), suspended particulate matter
1025	荷電粒子	KADEN RYŪSI	The molecule or the fine particle having a positive or negative electric charge as the result of contact with other substance or combination with ion.	ION RYŪSI	ion particle
1026	ミスト	MISUTO	The state that minute liquid particles float in the air.		mist
1027	フューム	FYŪMU	The state that minute solid particles or liquid particles which are generated by condensation of gaseous substance vaporized from molten substance in a metallurgical process or the like float in the air.		fume

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1028	粒子状汚染物	RYŪSIZYŌ OSEN BUTU	The contaminant of solid or liquid particulate matter. Remarks: Dust, mist, fume, smoke, fog, etc. are included.		particulate contaminant
1029	ガス状汚染物	GASUZYŌ OSEN BUTU	The contaminant dispersed in air in a state of gas. Remarks: Generally CO ₂ , SO ₂ , NO _x (¹), CFCs (flon), odor, etc. are taken as an example. Note (¹) NO _x is generic term for nitrogen oxides.		gaseous contaminant
1030	汚染濃度	OSEN NŌDO	The concentration of contaminant. Remarks: It is expressed by the number or mass of each class and each size of contaminants per unit area, unit volume, or unit mass of a contaminee.		concentration of contaminant
1031	空気汚染濃度	KŪKI OSEN NŌDO	The quantity per unit volume or unit mass of air of contaminant which is contained in the air.		concentration of airborne contaminant
1032	粒子濃度	RYŪSI NŌDO	The concentration of fine particles which float in gas or liquid. Remarks: It is generally expressed by the number or mass of each class and size of fine particles which float in unit volume or unit mass of gas or liquid.		particle concentration

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1033	ガス濃度	GASU NODO	The concentration of gaseous contaminants which are contained in gas or liquid, and rarely in solid. Remarks: It is generally expressed by mg/m ³ or ppm.		gas concentration
1034	質量濃度	SITURYŌ NODO	Mass of contaminants contained in gas or liquid of unit volume under a standard state (see JIS Z 8103).		mass concentration
1035	相対濃度	SŌTAI NODO	The concentration of contaminant obtained via a phenomenon generated with the contaminants which are contained in gas or liquid. Example: The equivalent mass concentration obtained from acattered quantity of light or the like.		equivalent concentration
1036	相当質量濃度	SŌTŌ SITURYŌ NODO	The equivalent concentration expressed by the mass concentration.		equivalent mass concentration
1037	個数濃度	KŌSU NODO	A number of the particles which are contained in gas or liquid of a unit volume under a standard state (see JIS Z 8103).		number concentration
1038	光学濃度	KŌGAKU NODO	The equivalent mass concentration obtained by the decrease of transmitted or reflected light quantity of the filter paper on which the airborne particles are collected.		optical density, optical concentration

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1039	表面濃度	HYŌMEN NŌDO	The quantity of the contaminants which is contained per unit area of a surface of the contaminee.		surface concentration
1040	幾何半径	KIKAGAKU KEI	The size of particle which is obtained by measuring length of the particle one by one using microscope, in photographs which are prepared by accurate projection magnification for example.		geometric size
1041	相当直径	SŌTŌ TYŌKKEI	The diameter of a globular particle which is geometrically, optically, or aerodynamically equivalent to a certain particle. For instance, the diameter of globular particle with geometrically equal to surface area (surface area equivalent diameter), the diameter of globular particle with aerodynamically equal to sedimentation speed (Stokes diameter), or the diameter of globular test particle with optically equal to scattered quantity of light from the particle (scattered light equivalent diameter).	SŌTŌ KEI	equivalent diameter
1042	粒径分布	RYŪKEI BUNPU	The distribution ratio of particle size.	RYŪDO BUNPU	particle size distribution
1043	ろ過	ROKA	The removal of the particles which float in gas or liquid through pore or narrow clearance of filter media.		filtration

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1044	沈降	TINKŌ	The downward motion of the particle which floats in gas or liquid owing to action of gravitation.		sedimentation
1045	凝集	GYŌSYŪ	The phenomenon that dispersed particles stick to each other and grow large ones by the impaction each other.		coagulation
1046	衝突	SYŌTOTU	The phenomenon that two particles approach or touch each other, or one piece of a particle approaches or touches a solid or a surface of a liquid and an intensive force is exerted upon each other only for a very short time.		impact, collision
1047	分散	BUNSAN	The phenomenon that solid particles or liquid particles are dispersed and mixed in a gaseous or liquid medium.		dispersion
1048	拡散	KAKUSAN	The phenomenon that the particle moves from a high concentration area to a low concentration area.		diffusion
1049	吸着	KYŪTYAKU	The phenomenon that a gas, a liquid, or dissolved matter therein (includes ion) sticks fast to a very thin layer of an interface in contact therewith.		adsorption
1050	吸収	KYŪSYŪ	The physicochemical phenomenon that a certain matter comes in contact with other matter, is taken into that system to form a homogeneous mixture, and		absorption

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			represents characteristics as dissolving matter.		
1051	吸着	SYŪTYAKU	The phenomenon that both adsorption and absorption occur simultaneously by bringing a gas or a liquid into contact with a solid.		sorption
1052	凝縮	GYŌSYUKU	The phenomenon that when a temperature of steam, gas, etc. has lowered to not higher than each dew-point temperature, they become liquid particles. Remarks: Condensation starts by generation of liquid particles taking particles which generally float in the air or ion, etc. as nucleuses.		condensation
1053	沈着	TINTYAKU	The phenomenon that particles floating in fluid move by action of static electricity, thermal gradient, or gravity, and are adsorbed.		precipitation
1054	ケミカルハザード	KEMIKARU HAZADO	The danger and injury to man due to chemical substances, carcinogen, etc.		chemical hazard
1055	空気清浄化	KŪKI SEIZYŌKA	Cleaning by removal of contaminants in the air.		air cleaning
1056	低はく離性	TEIHAKURISEI	The property that the generation of contaminants such as fine particle or the like is little when materials have received shock, friction, etc.		non-shedding

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			Remarks: It is assessed by the quality, size, and quantity of the contaminants generated.		
1057	リントフリー	RINTO FURĪ	The property that the falling off of fibres is very little when textile goods are used.		lint free
1058	高純度空気	KOZYUNDO KUKI	Air which contains very low concentration of impurities such as hydrocarbon, moisture, etc. Remarks: It is used for gas supplier of pressure control apparatus mainly used in semiconductor manufacturing process.		highly purified air
1059	不溶性固体微粒子	HUYŌSEI KOTAI BIRYUSI	The solid fine particle which is not dissolved in liquid.		insoluble solid particulate
1060	液中汚染濃度	EKITYŪ OSEN NODO	The quantity of contaminants included in the liquid per unit volume or unit mass of liquid.		concentration of liquidborne contaminant
1061	導電率	DŌDENRITU	The quantity indicating the conductivity of substance. Remarks: The index is obtained based on the relationship that conductivity of a solution is proportional to concentration of ions in the solution. It is expressed by $\mu\text{s/cm}$ or ms/cm .	DENKI DENDŌDO	conductivity

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1062	抵抗率	TEIKŌRITU	Reciprocal of the conductivity which is expressed in $M\Omega \cdot cm$ at 25°C. Remarks: The resistivity of ultra pure water is required to be 18.25 $M\Omega \cdot cm$ which is nearly equal to that of theoretical pure water.	HI-TEIKO	resistivity
1063	生化学的酸素要求量	SEIKAGAKUTEKI SANSO YŌKYŪRYŌ	The index indicating the amount of dissolved oxygen consumed by aerobic microbes living in water. Remarks: Generally, the amount is indicated in mg/l or ppm and obtained from the amount of dissolved oxygen to be consumed when the sample is kept for five days at 20°C. The larger this value, the larger amount of organic substances are in the water and the dirtier the water becomes.	BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
1064	全蒸発残留物	ZENZYŌHATU ZANRYŪBUTU	The total amount of both soluble and insoluble matters contained in water. Remarks: It is one of indices of water quality which is expressed by the amount of residue after evaporating a unit volume of water sample at 106°C to 110°C.	TDS	total dissolved solid

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1065	不揮発性残留物	HUKIHATUSEI ZANRYŪBUTU	The soluble materials that remain after distilling at a fixed temperature the sample filtered through the membrane filter with the pore size of 0.2 μm to 1 μm in general.		non-volatile residue
1066	純水	ZYUNSUI	High quality water which contains very little contaminants and can be nearly regarded as pure water. Remarks: This water is distinguished from theoretical pure water and is classified into the various grades by their purity.	DI water	pure water, deionized water
1067	一次純水	ITIZI ZYUNSUI	Purified water which is produced by a primary pure water system. In the system most of the contaminants such as ions, fine particles, microbes, and organic matters are removed to produce high purity water. Remarks: Resistivity of the water is from 5 $\text{M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ to 18 $\text{M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ at 25°C. Generally the water is used as a feed water to the following sub-system of an ultrapure water system, while in some cases it is used without further treatment.		primary pure water, primary deionized water

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1068	超純水	TYŌZYUNSUI	The water of extremely high purity that was made of the water from which suspended matter, dissolved matter and impurities were removed with high effect by the ultrapure water system. Remarks: In the field of semiconductor where the extremely small amount of fine particle, living bacteria, total organic carbon (TOC), silica, dissolved oxygen, metal ion, etc. are taken as problem, the soluble materials of the purity at the level of one billionth ($\mu\text{g/l}$) are required.	NIZI ZYUNSUI	ultra pure water
1069	イオン交換樹脂	ION KOKAN ZYUSI	Spherical or fibrous synthetic resin which has an ability of adsorbing and removing ions in water. Remarks: There are cation resin and anion resin.		ion exchange resin
1070	再生	SAISEI	Procedure for recovering adsorbent capacity of ion exchange resin by removing ionic matters adsorbed on the ion exchange resin by using acidic or alkaline chemicals. Remarks: In the field of air filter, it means cleaning of a filter by back-flushing with water or vacuum.		regeneration

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1071	逆浸透膜	GYAKUSINTŌ MAKU	Filter membrane using the principle of reverse osmosis. Remarks: Reverse osmosis membrane can remove organic carbon, fine particles, microbes and the like as well as ions in water.		reverse osmosis membrane, RO
1072	限外ろ過膜	GENGAI ROKA MAKU	Filter membrane which can remove solutes in water with the molecular weight range from thousand to hundred thousands Dalton.		ultra filtration membrane, UF
1073	精密ろ過膜	SEIMITU ROKE MAKU	The membrane to separate the submicron particle out of the membrane type filter media whose thickness is several μm to 100 μm .		microfiltration membrane, MF
1074	超ろ過	TYŌROKA	The process of water filter which is equipped with either reverse osmosis or ultra filtration membrane having the ability to remove all viable particles and endotoxin. The process is operated in cross flow or tangential feed flow mode. Remarks: UF membrane used for this process should be able to remove solutes larger than 6000 in molecular weight.		hyper filtration
1075	微生物粒子	BISEIBUTU RYUSI	Microparticle which is living, such as yeasts, fungi, bacteria and their spore.		viable particle

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1076	浮遊微生物	HUYŪ BISEIBUTU	Viable particle which floats in gas or liquid.		airborne microbe (in gas), liquidborne microbe (in liquid)
1077	落下菌	RAKKAKIN	Viable particle which settles down naturally.		settling microbe
1078	微生物汚染	BISEIBUTU OSEN	Contamination by microbes.		microbial contamination
1079	交差汚染	KŌSA OSEN	The fact that an object moves from one body or position to other body or position and contamination is extended thereto.	KUROSU OSEN	cross contamination
1080	院内感染	INNAI KANSEN	The fact that a patient in a hospital is newly infected to get a disease different from an original disease in the same hospital. Remarks: It is classified to cross-infection from a person to the other person directly or indirectly and to self-infection that the pathogen inside and on the surface of the self-body changes the position and makes infection.		nosocomial infection, hospital infection

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1081	日和見感染 (ひよりみかんせん)	HIYORIMI KANSEN	The infectious disease which does not happen for healthy body. It is explained the infection which the patients with serious original diseases or with the immunodeficient fall down by weak pathogen, which can not absolutely happen for healthy persons. Remarks: Opportunistic infection comes into an important problem as hospital infection.		opportunistic infection
1082	トキソイド	TOKISOIDO	The poisonous matter which is inactive but has antigenicity. Remarks: Toxoid prepared with physical or chemical treatment of exotoxin is used as vaccine.		toxoid
1083	パイロジェン	PAIRONZYEN	Generic term of matters which cause fever when they are given into living bodies.		pyrogen
1084	アフラトキシン	AHURATOKISIN	A kind of fungus toxin. It is the most important one in about a hundred of fungus toxin, and has very acute toxicity and mutagenicity, and moreover it is the strongest inducer for liver cancer among natural materials. Remarks: The toxin is produced by the specific strains, such as A. flavus and A. paraciticus and has 15 families.		aflatoxin

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1085	外毒素, エキソトキシン	GAIDOKUSO, EKUSOTOKISIN	Generic term of toxin which living bacteria release out. Remarks: The main component is made of protein. The typical examples of them are tetanus toxin, diphtheria toxin, enterotoxin and cholera toxin. Toxoid which is inactivated but has antigenicity, is made from them by the chemical treatment of formalin, etc.		exotoxin
1086	内毒素, エンドトキシン	NAIDOKUSO, ENDOTOKISIN	The toxin freed only when the bacteria die. Remarks: It has the structure that is the combination of fine protein and lipid, and the various kinds of action such as fever generating action, lethal action, untulcer action and, in addition, interferon inducing action.		endotoxin
1087	耐性菌	TAISEIKIN	The microbe that shows the resistance to the environmental condition disadvantageous for living, pharmaceutical action, phage infection, etc. The bacteria whose growth is not disturbed when given a certain medicine in an effective concentration, it is called the resistant bacteria to that medicine.		resistant bacteria

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			Remarks: The resistance is divided into the natural resistance which the bacteria have inherently and the resistance acquired posteriorly, and the latter is, moreover, divided roughly into the one resulted from mutation and the one from the transmission of plasmid.		
1088	プラスミド	PURASUMIDO	Generic term of genes which are copied independently different from original chromosomes and are constantly transmitted mainly in bacterial cells. Remarks: They are mostly double-chained and the molecules of cyclic DNA. They are used as vectors in the recombinant experiments of DNA.		plasmid
1089	D値 (でい-ち)	D-TI	The value that indicates lethal ratio of a microbe. It shows the time required for making extinct 90 % of the supplied microbes or for going down to a tenth part of their survival rate.		decimal reduction time
1090	分画分子量	BUNKAKU BUNSIROYO	A number which specifies the diameter of holes of filter membrane (especially UF membrane). It is indicated by the minimum molecular weight of the molecule above which all molecules are retained by the membrane.		molecular cutoff

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1091	精製水	SEISEISUI	Remarks: Insulin, polyethyleneglycol, dextran and the like are used as standard materials. The nominal rejection of more than 90 % or 95 % of those standard materials is generally used. Water which is refined by passing the general water (usually, tap water or well water) through evaporator, ion exchange resin, hyper filtration, or the combination of them. Remarks: If ion exchange method is used at the final process of purification, bacteria are sterilized or removed by suitable method in order to prevent the bacteria contamination.		purified water
1092	蒸留水	ZYORYUSUI	Purified water which is made by distillation and meets specific requirements.		distilled water
1093	滅菌精製水	MEKKIN SEISEISUI	Purified water which is sterilized. Remarks: The water must not be used for injection. It is used for producing sterile pharmaceutical products.		sterile purified water
1094	注射用水	TYŪSYA YŌ SUI	Purified water which is used for injection. It is produced from general water either by distillation or by hyper filtration and then contained in closed bottle and sterilized.		water for injection

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1095	殺菌	SAKKIN	The action destroying or removing microbes completely and make a germ-free circumstances. In a broad sense, it is to make the condition of inanimate object.		sterilization
1096	滅菌	MEKKIN	The destroy or removal of all life forms including bacterial spores either by heat, gases, radiation, or by filtration.		pasteurization
1097	消毒	SYŌDOKU	The prevention of the infection by killing or removing pathogenic microbes. Sometimes it means the insecticide or the antidote.		disinfection
1098	封じ込め	HŪZIKOME	Making sterile condition in a work area by removing all life forms. Remarks: In the guideline for recombinant DNA experiment, the term means containment of recombinant DNA within a work area and is classified into physical containment and biological containment.		containment
1099	SPF動物, (えすぴーえふどうぶつ) 特定病原体除去動物	SPF-DŌBUTU, TOKUTEI BYŌGENTAI ZYOKYO DOBUTU	The breeding animal which is free from the microbes and vermin especially specified. Remarks: For the microbes or the like, pathogenic ones are generally selected to be specified. Microbes and vermin other than the specified are not necessarily absent.		specific pathogen-free animal

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1100	通常飼育動物	TŪZYŌ SIIKU DŌBUTU	The breeding animal other than the animal which is microbiologically controlled such as the specific pathogen-free animal.		conventional animal
1101	無菌動物	MUKIN DŌBUTU	The breeding animals which are confirmed to be free from the all microbes and vermin which can be detected. Further, the same animals which have been born from those and bred under sterilized environment are included in the object thereof.		germfree animal
1102	ノトバイオート、 純粋隔離群	NOTOBAIŌTO, ZYUNSUI KAKURIGUN	A host animal on which everything about the microbe and vermin is made clear.		gnotobiote
1103	バイオハザード、 生物災害、 生物危害	BAIOHAZĀDO, SEIBUTU SAIGAI, SEIBUTU KIGAI	Danger and hazard to person due to pathogenic microbes, a recombinant DNA microbes, etc. Remarks: There are the biohazard for personnel who treats those microbes and the biohazard for the general public.		biohazard
1104	組織培養	SOSIKI BAIYŌ	The technique that the target tissues and the target organs extracted out of the higher animals or the higher plant keep their lives in media of culture flask. Remarks: Especially in the process, a-septic procedure is important.		tissue culture

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
1105	環境放出	KANKYŌ HŌSYUTU	The field trial where the recombinant are released to the field for purpose of enhancement of agricultural production. The recombinant used must be controlled not to contaminate the environment.	YACAI SIKEN	environmental release
1106	エームス試験	EMUSU SIKEN	One of tests which is used for the short-term screening of oncogenicity and mutagenicity of chemical products. <i>Salmonella</i> sp. is generally utilized for the test.		ames test

(2) Control

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
2001	コンタミネーション コントロール, 清浄度管理	KONTAMINESYON KONTORŌRU, SEIZYODO KANRI	Planning, organizing and execution of all matters necessary for keeping required cleanliness on the inside, surface or periphery of a limited space, a product, etc.	KURINKA GIZYUTU KANRI	contamination control
2002	環境管理	KANKYŌ KANRI	Planning and execution of all matters necessary for keeping a good environmental state.		environmental control
2003	管理区域	KANRI KUIKI	Closed area where contamination control is executed on contaminants in air, gas or liquid and required cleanliness is kept. It is called a barriered area in animal experiment facilities.		controlled area, barriered area

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
2004	浮遊微粒子管理区域	HUYŪ BIRYŪSI KANRI KUIKI	An area where contamination control is executed on airborne particles in the air. Remarks: The outlet and inlet of a cleanroom and the introduction of opened goods to the cleanroom are included in this area.		particle controlled area
2005	清浄作業区域	SEIZYŌ SAGYŌ KUIKI	A work area surrounded by cleaned air.		clean work area
2006	汚染負荷量	OSEN HUKARYŌ	Quantity of contaminants flowing into the air cleaner or the liquid filtration equipment in unit time.		air cleaning load, contamination load
2007	一方向流	ITIHŌKŌRYŪ	The flow of air which moves at a uniform velocity in one direction along a parallel flow line in a limited area.	SŌRYŪ, SEIRYŪ	unidirectional air flow
2008	非一方向流	HI-ITIHŌKŌRYŪ	The flow of turbulent air whose direction is not fixed in a limited area.	HISŌRYŪ, HISEIRYŪ, RANRYŪ	non-unidirectional airflow
2009	クリーンルーム利用 状態	KURĪNRŪMU RIYŌZYŌTAI	The classified cleanroom state which is defined to measure the performance of the cleanroom such as air cleanliness, airflow velocity and the like. The state is classified by different installation phases and different operating states of the cleanroom.		cleanroom operational phase

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			Remarks: The cleanroom operational phases are defined as follows: (1) As built (2) At rest (3) Operational		1. as built 2. at rest 3. operational
2010	清浄度レベル	SEIZYŌDO REBERU	The degree of cleanliness rated by the quantity of contaminants or the number of particles of each size existing at a specific place or in a certain volume.		cleanliness level
2011	清浄度クラス	SEIZYŌDO KURASU	The cleanliness level to be graded. Remarks: For instance, graduation of the particle concentration is determined by the number of particles of each size. In JIS B 9920, cleanliness classes are specified by the number of particles of a size 0.1 μm or over which exists in one cubic meter of air. The number of particles is expressed using powers of ten and the name for each of the cleanliness classes is shown with the exponential of powers of ten. There are eight cleanliness classes from class 1 to class 8.		cleanliness class

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
2012	管理清浄度	KANRI SEIZYODO	The cleanliness level in an operating cleanroom as determined by the cleanroom user based on the contamination control of products or objects.		cleanliness control level
2013	クリーンルーム要員	KURĪNRŪMU YŌIN	Expert who is responsible for keeping the cleanroom at the required state of cleanliness level and for controlling the cleanroom to make the fixed production and general personnel working in the cleanroom.		cleanroom personnel
2014	更衣	KŌI	The wearing and removal of a clean garment. Persons who enter or leave the cleanroom should wear the clean garment and remove it according to the specified procedure.		gowning, clothing change
2015	気流速度	KIRYŪ SOKUDO	Average airflow velocity measured during a fixed time at an objective point in the cleanroom.		airflow velocity
2016	気流速度一様性	KIRYŪ SOKUDO ITTYŌSEI	The degree of dispersion of average airflow velocity measured at each measurement point located in a specific area in the cleanroom.		airflow uniformity
2017	気流平行性	KIRYŪ HEIKŌSEI	The degree of dispersion of airflow direction from fixed direction in the unidirectional airflow area of the cleanroom. Remarks: The airflow parallelism is shown with a dispersion angle from the designed airflow direction.		airflow parallelism

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
2018	室内圧力	SITUNAI ATURYOKU	Atmospheric pressure in the room. Remarks: The room pressure is often shown with the pressure difference between the room and exterior ambient or the next room.		room pressure
2019	清浄度回復能	SEIZYŌDO KAIHUKUNŌ	The time required until cleanliness returns to a specific cleanliness level when the considerable maximum quantity of contaminants is introduced or generated in the cleanroom.		cleanliness recovery characteristic
2020	誘引漏れ	YŪINMORE	The phenomenon whereby fine particles are induced to a work area by the airflow through construction joints of panels or joints of pipe and panel.		induction leakage
2021	漏れ試験	MORESIKEN	The test for local leakage through the bonding part of a filter media or through joining part of filter media and framework of the high efficiency particulate air filter or the ultra low penetration air filter. Remarks: Particles such as DOP particles or the like are supplied to the upper stream side of a specimen and the presence of leakage is detected by light scattering particle counter or photometer. This involves the test whereby the presence of leakage is checked from down	RĪKU SIKEN	leakage test

No.	Term (Japanese characters)	Reading	Definition	Informative reference	
				Idiom	English equivalent
			stream side of a specimen being the upper side lit by the lamp.		
2022	走査漏れ試験	SOSAMORE SIKEN	The test for local leakage of high efficiency particulate air filter or ultra low penetration air filter. It is carried out to find leakage through pinholes in filter media or through the bonding part of the filter media and the filter frame, joining part of the filter frame to the framework supporting the filter. Remarks: Test particles are supplied to the upper stream side of a specimen, and the test is performed by scanning the entire area on the down stream side with a sampling probe. This test simply checks for the presence of leakage and its position using the light scattering particle counter.		scanning leakage test
2023	部分走査漏れ試験	BUBUN SOSAMORE SIKEN	The scanning leakage test for some local part such as joining point of filter media and the framework on the down stream side of high efficiency particulate air filter or ultra low penetration air filter. Remarks: The test is performed for a special local part by the same way as the scanning leakage test.		partial scanning leakage test