
Wheelchairs —

Part 9:
Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs

Fauteuils roulants —

Partie 9: Essais climatiques pour fauteuils roulants électriques



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 7176-9 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Assistive products for persons with disability*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Wheelchairs*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7176-9:2001), all clauses of which have been technically revised.

Significant technical changes from the second edition are that the climatic tests are carried out in a specified sequence, the cold operating conditions test is repeated (to cause a build-up of condensation within enclosures) and inspection is carried out following the water spray test to confirm that creepage and clearance distances will remain acceptable. In addition, the effects of dust are now included in the scope of this International Standard, although requirements are under consideration.

ISO 7176 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Wheelchairs*:

- *Part 1: Determination of static stability*
- *Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electric wheelchairs*
- *Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes*
- *Part 4: Energy consumption of electric wheelchairs and scooters for determination of theoretical distance range*
- *Part 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space*
- *Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs*
- *Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions*
- *Part 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths*
- *Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs*
- *Part 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs*
- *Part 11: Test dummies*

- *Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces*
- *Part 14: Power and control systems for electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters — Requirements and test methods*
- *Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling*
- *Part 16: Resistance to ignition of upholstered parts — Requirements and test methods*
- *Part 19: Wheeled mobility devices for use as seats in motor vehicles*
- *Part 21: Requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters, and battery chargers*
- *Part 22: Set-up procedures*
- *Part 23: Requirements and test methods for attendant-operated stair-climbing devices*
- *Part 24: Requirements and test methods for user-operated stair-climbing devices*
- *Part 26: Vocabulary*
- *Part 28: Requirements and test methods for stair-climbing devices*

Introduction

Wheelchairs can be used or stored in adverse environmental conditions which could severely affect their functioning, sometimes to the extent of being dangerous. The tests specified in this part of ISO 7176 have been developed to determine whether, and to what extent, wheelchairs are vulnerable to environmental conditions. Operation is tested in conditions which simulate use in some of the wider climatic variations experienced around the world.

The wheelchair electrical system might be exposed to liquids, including salt water. Since the effects of salt water contamination are difficult to evaluate, the immunity of the system is assessed on the basis of exposure to a fresh water spray.

Wheelchairs —

Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7176 specifies requirements and test methods to determine the effects of rain, dust, condensation and the effects of changes of temperature on the basic functioning of electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h.

This part of ISO 7176 does not include requirements for resistance to corrosion.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 7176-11, *Wheelchairs — Test dummies*

ISO 7176-15, *Wheelchairs — Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling*

ISO 7176-22, *Wheelchairs — Set-up procedures*

ISO 7176-26, *Wheelchairs — Vocabulary*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60601-1, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7176-26 and the following apply.

3.1

standard ambient conditions

environmental conditions of 20 °C ± 5 °C and relative humidity of 60 % ± 20 %

3.2

enclosure

housing affording the type and degree of protection suitable for the intended application

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