INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Prosthetics and orthotics — Classification and description of prosthetic components —

Part 1: Classification of prosthetic components

Prothèses et orthèses — Classification et description des composants de prothèses —

Partie 1: Classification des composants de prothèses

Reference number
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary Information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 168, *Prosthetics and orthotics.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13405-1:1996), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

a) liner added to the list of interface components;

b) functional components divided into lower and upper limb and listed.

ISO 13405 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Prosthetics and orthotics — Classification and description of prosthetic components*:

— *Part 1: Classification of prosthetic components*

— *Part 2: Description of lower limb prosthetic components*

— *Part 3: Description of upper limb prosthetic components*

Introduction

This part of ISO 13405 was the first internationally accepted standard method of classifying the components of prostheses. It is designed to permit the users to classify systematically each component which is incorporated in a finished prosthesis. This part of 13405 is envisaged as being suitable for use by both manufacturers producing literature describing their products and practitioners who are reporting on the components used in the treatment of persons requiring prosthesis.

Prosthetics and orthotics — Classification and description of prosthetic components —

Part 1: Classification of prosthetic components

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13405 specifies a means of classifying the components of limb prostheses and their construction.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
axial stabilization
attribute of interface components which relates to the transmission of longitudinal (proximally directed) forces from the prosthesis to the body

2.2
transverse stabilization
attribute of interface components which relates to the transmission of transversely directed forces between the prosthesis and the body

Note 1 to entry: Three forms of stabilization are required: anteroposterior, mediolateral, and rotational.

2.3
suspension
attribute of interface components concerned with the retention of the prosthesis on the body, i.e. the transmission of longitudinal (distally directed) forces from the prosthesis to the body

2.4
adjustable component
prosthetic component whose features can be changed before use by the manufacturer, prosthetist, or user

2.5
adaptable component
prosthetic component whose features can be changed by the user to make it suitable for different situations

2.6
auto-adaptive component
prosthetic component whose features change automatically in response to varying situations

2.7
liner
removable lining worn between the stump and the inner surface of the socket

Note 1 to entry: It is used to modify the distribution of the forces associated with axial and transverse stabilization and it can additionally form a part of the prosthetic suspensory system.