SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 9999:2000

01-januar-2000

Tehnični pripomočki za invalidne osebe - Razvrstitev (ISO 9999:1998)

Technical aids for disabled persons - Classification (ISO 9999:1998)

Technische Hilfen für behinderte Menschen - Klassifikation (ISO 9999:1998)

Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'un handicap - Classification (ISO 9999:1998)

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ICS:

01.040.11	Zdravstveno varstvo (Slovarji)	Health care technology (Vocabularies)
11.180.01	Pripomočki za onesposobljene in hendikepirane osebe na splošno	Aids for disabled and handicapped persons in general

SIST EN ISO 9999:2000   **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9999

April 1998

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Supersedes EN 29999:1994

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Technical aids for disabled persons - Classification (ISO 9999:1998)

Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'un handicap - Classification (ISO 9999:1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 9999:1998 E

EN ISO 9999:1998

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 9999:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173 "Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 293 "Technical aids for disabled persons", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard supersedes EN 29999:1994.

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 October 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 9999:1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9999

Second edition
1998-04-01

Technical aids for disabled persons — Classification

Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'un handicap ou d'un désavantage social — Classification

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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 had 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9999 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons,* Subcommittee SC 2 *Classification and terminology.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9999:1992), which has been technically revised. A conversion table, available from the ISO/TC 173/SC 2 Secretariat, presents the changes from the previous edition.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Technical aids for disabled persons — Classification

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a classification of technical aids for disabled persons. At present, it is restricted to those technical aids which are used mainly by an individual disabled person.

The classification is intended to promote communication. It may be used, for example, as the basis for information systems on and about technical aids for disabled persons, for the development of stock control system or for the production of supply statistics.

The following items are specifically excluded from this International Standard:

— items used for the installation of technical aids;

— compiled devices (components included in the classification) are not incorporated into the classification automatically;

— medicines;

— technical aids and instruments, exclusively used by medical practitioners;

— financial support;

— nontechnical solutions, such as personal assistance, guide dogs, monkeys, lip-reading etc., and internal devices (implants).

Technical aids for problem transport and availability in buildings are not included unless they may also be used in private houses or in private transport.

NOTE — Proposals for changes or additions to this International Standard, in respect of both existing and proposed new classes, which take into account the rules given for classification may be submitted to ISO/TC 173, SC 2, with an accompanying explanation for the proposal.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1087-1:—[1], *Terminology work— Vocabulary — Part 1: Theory and application.*

ISO 1087-2:—[1], *Terminology work — Vocabulary — Part 2: Computer applications.*

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1) To be published. (Revision, in part, of ISO 1087:1990)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terminology of ISO 1087 applies. Where relevant product standards exist their terminology is used in this International Standard (see annex A). The following definitions also apply.

3.1
impairment

<in the context of health experience> any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function.[2]

3.2
disability

<in the context of health experience> any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.[2]

3.3
handicap

<in the context of health experience> disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or a disability, that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex, and social and cultural factors) for that individual.[2]

3.4
disabled person

person with one or more impairments, one or more disabilities, one or more handicaps or a combination of impairment, disability and/or handicap

3.5
technical aid

<for disabled persons> any product, instrument, equipment or technical system used by a disabled person, especially produced or generally available, preventing, compensating, relieving or neutralizing the impairment, dis-ability or handicap

3.6
classification

system of concepts or a structured set of concepts established according to the relations between them, each concept being determined by a systematic code and its position in the system of concepts

3.7
class

collection of similar articles, divided according to definite and/or chosen rules

4 Principle

The classification is based on a functional division with products being classified according to their principal function.

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[2] International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), WHO, Geneva 1980, reprint 1993 (see Annex A).

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In particular, it should be noted that technical aids which are used exclusively for training should be included in class 03. An aid which has a function other than training but which may also be used for training should be included in the class covering its principal function.

In this classification, software is treated in the same manner as hardware and is classified as such in the division according to its function.

5 Elements and rules used in classification

5.1 Construction

The classification consists of three hierarchical levels, termed classes, subclasses and divisions respectively.

Each class, subclass, or division consists of a code and a name and, if necessary, a definition or explanatory text and/or a reference to other parts of the classification.

References are used for two purposes:

— to separate classes, subclasses or divisions from one another, e.g. general versus specific;
— for information, e.g. references between related products.

In general, references are made to the lowest possible level.

5.2 Codes

5.2.1 The code consists of three groups of two digits each.

The first and second digits indicate the class, the third and fourth digits the subclass, and the fifth and sixth digits the division.

For practical purposes, classes alone are indicated by two digits only (deleting two groups of zeros) and subclasses alone are indicated by two groups of two digits (deleting one group of zeros).

The code determines the position of the class, the subclass, or the division respectively in the classification.

5.2.2 The digits for the codes were originally chosen using intervals of three in order to allow the introduction of amendments and extensions in subsequent revisions of this International Standard without changing the classification fundamentally.

5.2.3 Classes 00, 01, 02 and 90 to 99 and the associated subclasses and divisions are reserved for national applications.

In addition further levels may be added to any part of the classification to serve national or local purposes.

A fixed position (89) is reserved at all levels for technical aids which are categorized as "other".

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NOTE — A conversion table detailing the coding changes from the first edition of the classification to this revision is available. This table, which is not part of this International Standard, may be obtained from the ISO/TC 173/SC 2 Secretariat. In the present revision, codes which were originally used to classify items which have been removed from the classification are not used to classify new items which have been added to the classification.

5.3 Terms

5.3.1 As far as possible the terminology in general use has been adopted. Where relevant product standards exist, their terminology is used in this International Standard (see annex A, and in particular reference [8]).

5.3.2 All terms are in the plural form.

5.3.3 Terms at class level are generally connected to a special function. In classes, terms connected to a special product are only used if the term is broadly applied or if the function for the product is incorporated in the name.

5.3.4 Depending on the type of the technical aid, terms at subclass or division level are related to a special function (eg aids for weighing and measuring) or indicate a special product (eg scissors).

5.3.5 In order to prevent repetition, the term at division level is considered to be interconnected with the term of the subclass.

5.3.6 Only in cases where a technical aid is used by a specific group of disabled persons shall the term used refer to that group of disabled persons.

5.4 Some rules used in classification

5.4.1 A class is equal to the sum of its subclasses and a subclass is equal to the sum of its divisions. In the classification no term such as "general" is used, since it is considered to be included in the heading of the class or the subclass (see also 5.2.3 concerning the use of the term "other").

5.4.2 Products appear only at the division level.

5.4.3 In general, parts of aids, accessories to aids, individually adapted aids and individual adaptations in homes and other premises are included with the aid they are associated with.

5.4.4 Parts, accessories and adaptations are separately classified if they are fitted to a group of aids. In these cases they are classified as close as possible to the group of technical aids with which they are associated.

5.4.5 The classification is organized in such a manner that all technical aids can be classified without being tested or measured.

5.4.6 A classification of hypothetical technical aids is avoided.

6 Index

An alphabetical index of terms is provided to facilitate access to the classification.

Synonyms may be incorporated in the index and refer to the preferred term in the classification.

7   Classification

03   **Aids for therapy and training**
including aids used for personal treatment and aids for sexual activities. Aids that have a function other than training but which may also be used for training should be included in the class covering its principal function.

03 03   **Aids for respiratory therapy**
Vibrators, see 03 27 12
Aids for environmental improvement, see 27 03

03 03 03   Inhaled-air preheaters

03 03 06   Inhalation equipment
including jet dispensers, automatic inhaler dispensers, pressure respirators, ultrasound nebulizers, and filters and nebulizers with dosage aerosols

03 03 12   Respirators
including ventilators

03 03 18   Oxygen units
including oxygen concentrators

03 03 21   Aspirators

03 03 24   Benches and cushions for respiratory therapy

03 03 27   Respiration muscle trainers
including masks producing a resistance to inhalation and/or expiration

03 03 30   Respiration meters
including spirometers

03 06   **Aids for circulation therapy**
Blood-pressure meters, see 03 24 09
Heart stimulators, see 03 27 03
Training and ergometer cycles, see 03 48 03
Special sitting furniture, see 18 09 21
Adjustable beds, see 18 12 07 and 18 12 10

03 06 03   Suits and stockings filled with compressed air
including compression garments for arms, legs and other parts of the body

03 06 06   Anti-oedema stockings for arms and legs

03 06 12   Compression units

03 09   **Aids for light therapy**
IR lamps, see 03 30 03

03 09 03   UVA lamps
including lamps in the spectrum range 315 nm to 400 nm

03 09 06   SUP (Selective Ultraviolet Phototherapy) and UVB lamps
including lamps in the spectrum range 280 nm to 340 nm

03 09 09   Protective eyeglasses for light therapy
Aids for eye and face protection, see 09 06 06

03 12   **Abdominal hernia aids**
Lumbosacral orthoses, see 06 03 06

03 12 03   Hernia straps

03 12 06   Hernia girdles and trusses

03 15   **Aids for dialysis therapy**
Injection materials, see 03 21
Sterilizing equipment, see 03 22
Bacteria cultivation materials, see 03 24 06
Bloodpressure meters, see 03 24 09
Blood analysis materials, see 03 24 12
Body thermometers, see 09 48 03
Personal scales, see 09 48 06
Tables, see 18 03
Light fixtures, see 18 06
Sitting furniture, see 18 09
Water purifiers and water softeners, see 27 03 18

03 15 03   Haemodialysis units (HD)
including dialyzers, monitors, blood pumps, heparin
pumps, air detectors

03 15 06   Units for continuous ambulant peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)
including infusion unit bags, frames, heaters, fistula cannulas

03 15 12   Instrument sets for dialysis
including trays and forceps
Sterilizing equipment, see 03 22

03 18   **Aids for dosing medicines**
Aids for administering medicines in quantity and time
Dosing aids used in conjunction with injection syringes, see 03 21 18
Aids for opening bottles, cans, containers, see 24 06 03

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03 18 03	Dosing boxes

03 21 **Injection materials**

03 21 03 Injection guns

03 21 06 Injection syringes, single-use

03 21 09 Injection syringes, multi-use

03 21 12 Injection needles, single-use

03 21 15 Injection needles, multi-use or permanent use

03 21 18 Dosing aids used in conjunction with injection syringes
Aids for filling syringes and to ensure a correct dose even if the user is partially sighted, blind or has impaired hand function
including injection cartridges and aids for insulin storage and automatic pipettes

03 21 21 Infusion pumps
including insulin pumps

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03 22 **Sterilizing equipment**

03 24 **Physical, physiological and biochemical test equipment and materials**

03 24 03 Urinanalysis equipment

03 24 06 Bacteria culture media and equipment

03 24 09 Blood-pressure meters (sphygmomanometers)

03 24 12 Blood analysis materials

03 24 15 Electrocardiogram (ECG) equipment

03 24 18 Physical test and evaluation materials

03 25 **Cognitive test equipment and materials**

03 25 03 Language test and evaluation materials

03 25 06 Psychological test and evaluation materials

03 25 09 Educational test and evaluation materials, including vocational tests