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Technical aids for persons with disabilities - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2002)

Technische Hilfen für behinderte Menschen - Klassifikation und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2002)

STANDARD PREVIEW
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Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'incapacités - Classification and terminologie (ISO 9999:2002)) <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c6162645-b015-48a5-a44d-7bf82a600ab/sist-en-iso-9999-2003>

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ICS:

01.040.11	Zdravstveno varstvo (Slovarji)	Health care technology (Vocabularies)
11.180.01	Ú;ã [{ [\ ã æ [] ^•] [• [à b } ^ Á @ } á ã ^] ã æ ^ Á • ^ à ^ Á æ •] [z] [Aids for disabled and handicapped persons in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9999

October 2002

ICS 01.040.11; 11.180.01

Supersedes EN ISO 9999:1998

English version

Technical aids for persons with disabilities - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2002)

Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'incapacités -
Classification and terminologie (ISO 9999:2002)

Technische Hilfen für behinderte Menschen - Klassifikation
und Terminologie (ISO 9999:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 September 2002.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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EN ISO 9999:2002 (E)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 9999:2002) 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 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2003.

This document supersedes EN ISO 9999:1998.

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, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

iTeh **STANDARD PREVIEW** Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9999:2002 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9999:2002 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
9999**

Third edition
2002-10-15

Technical aids for persons with disabilities — Classification and terminology

*Aides techniques pour personnes atteintes d'incapacités — Classification
et terminologie*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Principle	2
5 Elements and rules used in classification.....	3
5.1 Construction	3
5.2 Codes.....	3
5.3 Terms.....	3
5.4 Some rules used in classification	4
6 Index	4
7 Classification	4
Annex A (informative) Conversion table between 2nd and 3rd editions (1998 and 2002 respectively)	61
Annex B (informative) Alphabetical and analytical index.....	85
Bibliography.....	96

SIST EN ISO 9999:2003

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ISO 9999:2002(E)**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 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9999:1998), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B are for information only.

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Introduction

In this third edition of ISO 9999, the former class 03 “Aids for training and therapy” has been replaced by two new classes: 04 “Aids for personal medical treatment, including those aids which are intended to improve, monitor or maintain the medical condition of a person” and class 05 “Aids for training in skills, including those aids which are intended to improve a person’s physical, mental and social abilities”.

This third edition of ISO 9999 also includes aids for public transport, public communications and aids to be used in public buildings.

A conversion table giving the changes from the previous edition is attached as informative annex A.

Proposals for changes or additions to this International Standard, both in respect of existing and proposed new classes/subclasses/divisions which take into account the given rules for classification, may be submitted to a national member body of ISO with an accompanying explanation for the proposal.

NOTE 1 A part of the technical aids for persons with disabilities can be classified as medical devices, which have to fulfil the requirements of the Council Directive 93/42 EEC of June 1993. The general requirements for technical aids for persons with disabilities are given in EN 12182:1999.

NOTE 2 National member bodies are encouraged to improve the accessibility of the classification by the addition of national language synonyms into the nationally implemented standard.

NOTE 3 Generally available devices are included, when they serve as technical aids for persons with disabilities.

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Technical aids for persons with disabilities — Classification and terminology

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a classification of technical aids for persons with disabilities. It is restricted to technical aids intended mainly for the use of an individual.

Technical aids used by a person with a disability, and which require the assistance of a helper for their operation, are included in the classification.

The following items are specifically excluded from this International Standard:

- items used for the installation of technical aids;
- solutions obtained by combinations of technical aids which are individually classified in this International Standard;
- medicines;
- technical aids and instruments used exclusively by healthcare professionals;
- non-technical solutions, such as personal assistance, guide-dogs or lip-reading;
- implanted devices;
- financial support.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1087 (all parts), *Terminology work — Vocabulary*

ISO 9999:2002(E)

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

impairment

any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function¹⁾

3.2

disability

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 being¹⁾

3.3

handicap

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 individual¹⁾

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, monitoring, relieving or neutralizing the impairment, disability or handicap

NOTE Technical aids are frequently referred to as assistive devices or assistive technology.

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 the function of the products being classified.

In particular, it should be noted that technical aids which are used exclusively for training in skills are included in class 05. Aids which have a function other than training, but which may also be used for training, are included in the class covering their principal function.

Software is classified at the division level of the class relating to its function.

1) The definitions mentioned in 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 refer to the International Classification of Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), WHO, Geneva 1980, reprint 1993 (see Bibliography). In the meantime, the World Health Assembly has accepted the revised version of the former ICIDH (WHO, 2001). The classification changed substantially (title, dimensions/components, key terms) and has a new title: International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, in short ICF. Attention should be paid to the fact that the term "handicap" is not included in the ICF any more and that the meaning of the term "disability" changed from narrow (related to the actual activity component) to a broader meaning as an umbrella term in the title of the ICF. Parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition.

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, a term and, if necessary, an explanatory note and/or reference to other parts of the classification.

Explanatory notes are used to clarify the content of the class, subclass or division and to provide examples.

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 a class, the third and fourth digits a subclass, and the fifth and sixth digits a division.

For practical purposes, classes are indicated by two digits only (deleting two groups of zeros) and subclasses 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 with intervals of three. In subsequent revisions, the intervening digits have been used to introduce new classes, subclasses and divisions without significantly modifying the classification.

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".

5.2.4 A conversion table detailing the coding changes from the first revision of the classification to this revision is given for information in annex A.

5.2.5 In this 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.

5.3.2 All terms are in the plural form.

5.3.3 Terms at class level generally describe a broad area of function, e.g. Aids for housekeeping. In classes, terms describing a specific product are only used when the term is broadly applied or when the function of the product is incorporated in the name, e.g. Orthoses and prostheses.

ISO 9999:2002(E)

5.3.4 Terms at subclass or division level describe a special function within the broad area covered by the subclass (e.g. Aids for weighing and measuring) or a particular product covered by the division (e.g. Scissors).

5.3.5 In order to avoid 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 or persons of specific age, may 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 in the aid with which they are associated.

5.4.4 Parts, accessories and adaptations are separately classified when they are associated with 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.

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6 Index

An alphabetical index of terms is provided for information in annex B to facilitate access to the classification.

Synonyms and examples are incorporated in the index and refer to the term in the classification.

7 Classification

For the purposes of the classification of this International Standard, the terminology specified in ISO 1087 applies. Where relevant product standards exist, their terminology is used in this International Standard (see Bibliography).

04 Aids for personal medical treatment

Aids intended to improve, monitor or maintain the medical condition of a person included; aids used exclusively by healthcare professionals excluded

04 03 Aids for respiratory therapy

Devices to assist a person to breathe during therapy

Vibrators, see 04 27 12

Aids for environmental improvement, see 27 03

04 03 03 Inhaled-air preheaters

Devices which take in air from the surrounding area and warm it for inhalation

04 03 06 Inhalation equipment

Devices to assist a person to inhale and/or to administer drugs in the form of vapour, gas, liquid spray or fine dust; jet dispensers, automatic inhaler dispensers, pressure respirators, ultrasound nebulizers, filters and nebulizers with dosage aerosols included

- 04 03 12 **Respirators**
Devices to assist a person to breathe; equipment to provide artificial ventilation by means of intermittent external negative or internal positive pressure through the nose, the mouth or the trachea; some filter and/or purify the surrounding air; ventilators included
- 04 03 18 **Oxygen units**
Devices for providing concentrated oxygen gas; the gas is breathed in through the nose and/or mouth; some units concentrate the oxygen from the surrounding air.
- 04 03 21 **Aspirators**
Devices for sucking secretions and/or substances out of the lungs
- 04 03 24 **Benches and cushions for respiratory therapy**
Devices for positioning a person in order to help him/her to breathe and/or to drain secretions from the lungs
- 04 03 27 **Respiration muscle trainers**
Devices for training the respiratory muscles, either by applying resistance when a person is breathing or by direct compression onto the walls of the chest; masks producing a resistance to inspiration and/or expiration included
- 04 03 30 **Respiration meters**
Instruments for measuring the capacity of inspiration and expiration; spirometers included
- 04 06 Aids for circulation therapy**
Devices to assist circulation by passive or active compression
Blood pressure meters, see 04 24 09
Training and ergometer cycles, see 04 48 03
Special sitting furniture, see 18 09 21
Adjustable beds, see 18 12 07 and 18 12 10
- 04 06 03 **Compression garments filled with compressed air**
Garments filled with compressed gas or air which help to prevent atmospheric pressure from adversely affecting blood circulation; garments for arms, legs and other parts of the body included
- 04 06 06 **Anti-oedema stockings for arms and legs and other parts of the body**
Tube-like elastic bandages for reducing or preventing swelling caused by circulation problems
- 04 06 12 **Compression units**
Equipment with air-filled attachments for surrounding an affected part of the body; equipment consisting of compression garments and compressors which produce waves of compression to aid the circulation and/or to prevent swelling caused by circulation problems
- 04 09 Aids for light therapy**
Infrared (IR) lamps, see 04 30 03
- 04 09 03 **Ultraviolet A (UVA) lamps**
Devices providing emissions in the spectrum range of 315 nm to 400 nm
- 04 09 06 **Selective Ultraviolet Phototherapy (SUP) and ultraviolet B (UVB) lamps**
Devices providing emissions in the spectrum range of 280 nm to 315 nm
- 04 09 09 **Protective eyeglasses for light therapy**
Devices for protecting the eyes from ultraviolet rays
Aids for eye and face protection, see 09 06 06