
International Standard



8009/4

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**Reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms —
Part 4 : Freedom from visible defects**

Diaphragmes contraceptifs réutilisables en caoutchouc — Partie 4 : Absence de défauts visibles

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8009/4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 157, *Mechanical contraceptives*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms — Part 4 : Freedom from visible defects

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8009 specifies two alternative methods for determining visible defects in reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms. The methods are of equal validity.

2 Principle

Visual inspection of the rim and the distended dome of the diaphragm.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Apparatus for inspection over a lamp

A transparent cylinder with a light source inside. The cylinder shall not be heated by the light source to the extent of it affecting the rubber in the diaphragm. Figure 1 illustrates an example of a suitable apparatus.

3.2 Apparatus for inspection by inflation

An apparatus that will hold the rim of the diaphragm correctly and maintain the dome in a distended state. Figure 2 illustrates an example of suitable apparatus.

4 Procedure

4.1 Inspection over a lamp

Inspect the rim and then pull the diaphragm over the glass cylinder so that the rubber is distended about 75 %. Move the diaphragm around and inspect for defects in the dome with normal corrected vision.

4.2 Inspection by inflation

Inspect the rim and then inflate the diaphragm with air for 1 min so that the rubber is distended about 75 % and examine the inflated diaphragm for defects in the dome with normal corrected vision.

5 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars :

- a) identification of the sample;
- b) statement of test method used;
- c) number of samples tested;
- d) number of diaphragms with one or more of the following visible defects : hole in dome, exposed spring, broken spring, illegible labelling, thin spots in the dome (including the edges), distorted shape, embedded particles, surface tackiness and any other defects likely to affect the serviceability of the diaphragm;
- e) date of testing.

Dimensions in millimetres

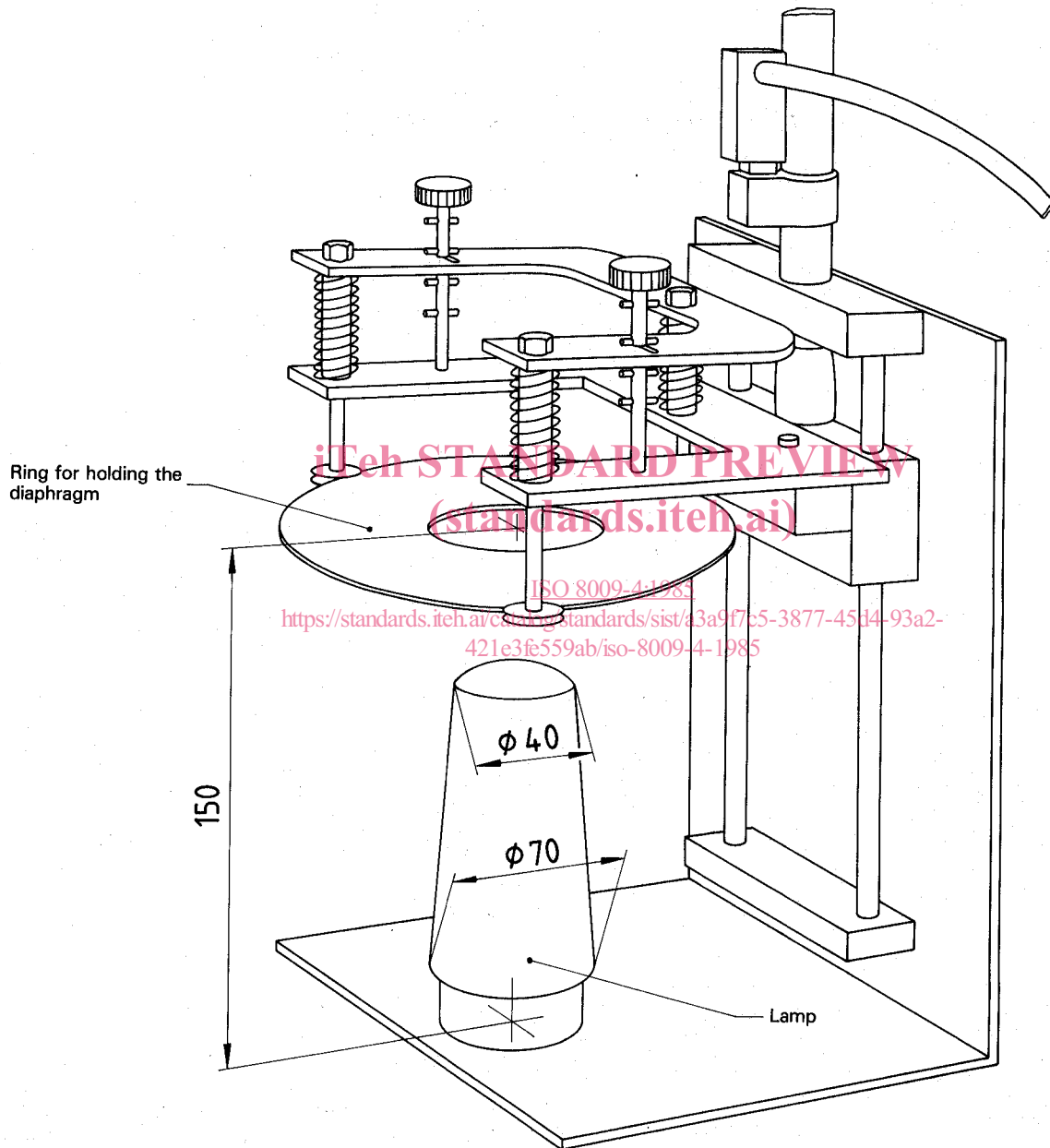


Figure 1 — Example of suitable apparatus for inspection over a lamp

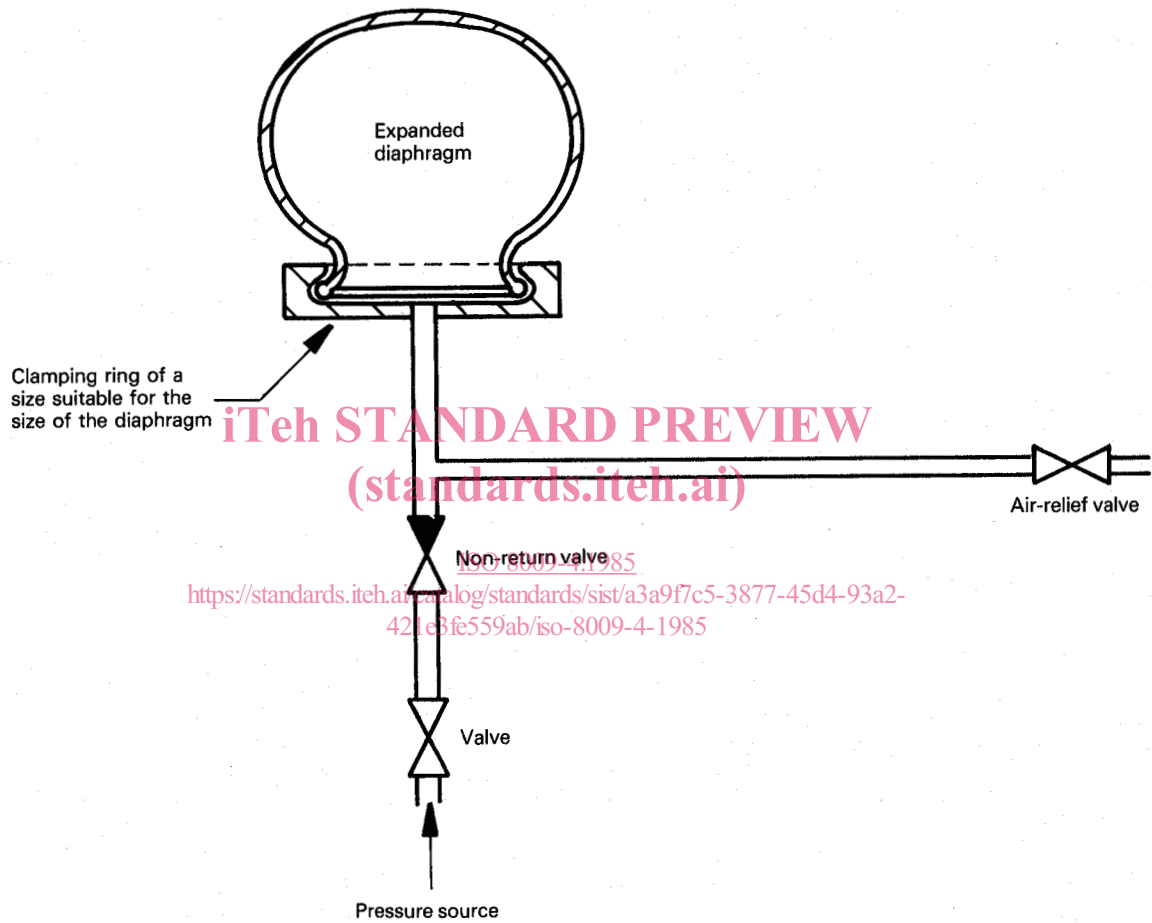


Figure 2 — Example of suitable apparatus for inspection by inflation