

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Prosthetics and orthotics — Classification and description of prosthetic components —

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Part 2:

Description of lower-limb prosthetic components

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

*Partie 2: Description des composants de prothèses des membres
inférieurs*

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Contents

1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Definitions	1
4 Classification	1
5 Interface components	1
5.1 Sockets	1
5.1.1 General	1
5.1.2 Level of amputation	2
5.1.3 Force-transmission properties	2
5.1.4 Area of contact	3
5.1.5 Stiffness	3
5.1.6 Liner	3
5.1.7 Activation and control	3
5.2 Suspensory components (other than the socket)	3
5.2.1 General	3
5.2.2 Suspension sites	4
5.2.3 Design of the suspension system	4
6 Functional components	4
6.1 Description of permissible motions	4
6.2 Ankle-foot devices	4
6.2.1 Permissible motions	4
6.2.2 Types of motion	5

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6.2.3 Controls	5
6.2.4 Special features	5
6.3 Knee units	5
6.3.1 Permissible motions	5
6.3.2 Axis of rotation	5
6.3.3 Controls	5
6.3.4 Special features	6
6.4 Hip units	6
6.4.1 Permissible motions	7
6.4.2 Axis of rotation	7
6.4.3 Controls	7
6.4.4 Special features	7
6.5 External (side) joints	7
6.5.1 Permissible motions	8
6.5.2 Axis of rotation	8
6.5.3 Controls	8
6.6 Torque reducers	8
6.6.1 Permissible motion	8
6.6.2 Controls	8
7 Alignment components.....	9
7.1 General	9
7.2 Ranges of adjustment.....	9
8 Structural components (prosthetic construction)	9
9 Cosmetic (finishing) components	9

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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.

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 13405-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 168, *Prosthetics and orthotics*.

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

At present no internationally accepted method exists to classify or describe the components of prostheses. This situation causes considerable difficulty for manufacturers who are producing literature describing their products and for practitioners who are reporting on the prescriptions they employ in the treatment of particular patients.

The system proposed is designed to permit users to classify and describe systematically each component which is incorporated in a finished prosthesis, in a manner which clearly explains its principal characteristics.

Manufacturers' tradenames and details of the materials and manufacturing processes employed have been avoided.

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Prosthetics and orthotics — Classification and description of prosthetic components —

Part 2: Description of lower-limb prosthetic components

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13405 establishes a method for describing lower-limb prosthetic components.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 13405. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 13405 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 8549-1:1989, *Prosthetics and orthotics — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms.*

ISO 8549-2:1989, *Prosthetics and orthotics — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to external limb prostheses and wearers of these prostheses.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 13405, the definitions given in ISO 8549-1 and ISO 8549-2 apply.

4 Classification

The components of lower-limb prostheses include the five classifications identified in 4.1 of ISO 13405-1: 1996.

5 Interface components

5.1 Sockets

5.1.1 General

Describe the socket by including the following information.

5.1.2 Level of amputation

State the level of amputation for which the socket, and hence the prosthesis, is intended by reference to the list of levels defined in ISO 8549-2, that is, as one of the following:

- a) partial foot amputation;
- b) ankle disarticulation;
- c) transtibial (below-knee) amputation;
- d) knee disarticulation;
- e) transfemoral (above-knee) amputation;
- f) hip disarticulation;
- g) transpelvic amputation.

5.1.3 Force-transmission properties.

NOTE — The force-transmission properties of a socket relate to that aspect of the shaping of the socket which is concerned with the transfer of the forces necessary for support, stabilization and suspension.

5.1.3.1 Support

State the principal intended method of support as one of the following:

- a) proximal support, in which the principal support forces are developed by the shaping of the proximal region of the socket;
- b) distal support, in which the principal support forces are developed by the shaping of the end of the socket; or
- c) total support, in which the support forces are developed along the entire length of the socket rather than by any specific proximal or distal shaping.

5.1.3.2 Stabilization

Three forms of stabilization are required: anteroposterior, mediolateral and rotational. State, when appropriate, any particular features of the socket-shaping associated with each of these forms of stabilization.

5.1.3.3 Suspension

The socket may provide either

- a) anatomical suspension, in which the suspensory properties are obtained by anchoring the socket to the underlying anatomy which may require the socket shape to be adjustable by means of removable sections, splits or other means;
- b) pressure-differential (suction) suspension, in which the suspensory properties are obtained by creating a socket with a closed end which will resist removal by virtue of the pressure differential which would result from such action; or
- c) a combination of these.

Any of these methods may be used in conjunction with an inner sleeve, designed to enhance the suspensory properties, which may be coupled to the socket.

In any of these methods, adhesion between stump and socket may contribute to the suspensory properties.

State, when appropriate, the type of suspension provided by the socket.

State also, when appropriate, the type of inner sleeve used and the means, if any, of adjusting the shape of the socket.

5.1.4 Area of contact

State the area of contact of the socket with the stump as either

- a) total, or
- b) partial.

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ISO 13405-2:1996

5.1.5 Stiffness

NOTE — The stiffness of the socket refers to its elastic deformability in normal usage.

State whether the socket is

- a) rigid (when the socket is designed not to deform);
- b) flexible (when the socket is designed to deform);
- c) partly flexible (when specific areas of the socket are designed to deform or when a flexible socket is constrained by a rigid frame or container).

5.1.6 Liner

State if the socket is designed to be used with a liner.

NOTE — This does not include inner sleeves designed to enhance the suspensory properties of the socket, nor stump socks.

5.1.7 Activation and control

Parts of the socket may contribute to the activation and/or control of functional components. This may include movement of any part of the socket or the generation of forces between the stump and the socket. State the position and mode of action of any such part, when appropriate.

5.2 Suspensory components (other than the socket)

5.2.1 General

Describe the suspensory components by including the following information.