INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11199-3

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Walking aids manipulated by both arms — Requirements and test methods —

Part 3: Walking tables

Aides à la marche manipulées avec les deux bras — Exigences et méthodes d'essai —

Partie 3: Tables de marche

Reference number
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Contents

Page

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 2.

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

ISO 11199-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Assistive products for persons with disability*.

ISO 11199 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Walking aids manipulated by both arms — Requirements and test methods*:

— *Part 1: Walking frames*

— *Part 2: Rollators*

— *Part 3: Walking tables*

Walking aids manipulated by both arms — Requirements and test methods —

Part 3: Walking tables

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11199 specifies requirements and methods of testing the static stability, braking capabilities, static strength and fatigue of walking tables without accessory equipment, unless specified in the particular test procedure. This part of ISO 11199 also gives requirements relating to safety, ergonomics and performance, marking, labelling and information supplied by the manufacturer.

This part of ISO 11199 includes all walking tables with three or more wheels or tips against the walking surface and having arm supports in the shape of a horizontal supporting table or two horizontal forearm supports.

The requirements and tests are based on everyday usage of walking tables as walking aids, for a maximum user mass as specified by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 11199 includes walking tables specified for a user mass of not less than 35 kg.

NOTE Recommendations further to the requirements given in this part of ISO 11199 are given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9999:1998, *Technical aids for disabled persons — Classification*

ISO 10993-1, *Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing*

EN 1041, *Information supplied by the manufacturer with medical devices*

EN 12182:1999, *Technical aids for disabled persons — General requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
user
person for which the walking table is designed to aid mobility

3.2
user mass
body mass of the user

3.3
walking table
walking aid with three or more legs with wheels and/or tips and supporting table or horizontal forearm supports, pushed forward by the upper arms, possibly in combination with the upper body

NOTE Classification No.: 12 06 12 in accordance with ISO 9999:2002 (see Figures 1 and 2).

3.4
supporting table
horizontal part of the walking table, shaped around the upper body, where the arms rest when the walking table is in use

NOTE The supporting table may be in one piece or divided to give the possibility of individual adjustment to suit the user's needs (see Figure 1).

3.5
forearm support
horizontal, gutter-shaped part of the walking table (one for each arm) where the forearms rest when the walking table is in use

NOTE The forearm supports may be combined with a handle with handgrip to keep the arm in position and may be individually adjustable to suit the user's needs (see Figures 2 and 3).

3.6
folded dimensions
height, width and length of the walking table measured with the walking table folded into its minimum size without the use of tools

3.7
handgrip
part of the walking table that is intended by the manufacturer to be held by the hand when the walking table is in use

See Figures 1, 2, 3 and 5.

3.8
handgrip length
dimension of the handgrip measured along its longitudinal axis where the hand grips

See Figure 5.

3.9
handgrip width
outside dimension of the handgrip measured perpendicularly to its longitudinal axis, at the thickest point where the hand grips

See Figure 5.

3.10
handle
part of the walking table to which the handgrip is attached

See Figures 1, 2 and 3.

3.11
maximum length
maximum outside dimension of a walking table when the adjustments are at their maximum, measured horizontally and parallel to the direction of movement when the walking table is in use

See Figure 7.

3.12
maximum width
maximum outside dimension of a walking table when the adjustments are at their maximum measured horizontally at right angles to the direction of movement when the walking table is in use

See Figure 7.

3.13
supporting height
vertical distance from the point where the arm rests on the supporting table or forearm support to the ground

See Figure 7.

3.14
maximum height
dimension of a walking table when the adjustments are at their maximum, measured vertically from the highest point down to the walking surface

See Figure 7.

3.15
turning width
minimum distance between two parallel limiting walls in between which a walking table can be turned through 180°

NOTE The adjustments shall be set so that the walking table occupies the most space.

3.16
datum line
horizontal line on the top surface of the supporting table, positioned at 90° to the direction of travel and situated as follows:

— for supporting tables with handles, 300 mm behind the rear face of the lower part of the handgrips with the handles in the foremost position if adjustable;

— for supporting tables without handles, 300 mm behind the front edge of the supporting table;

— for forearm supports, through the midpoint of the gutter-shaped part even if the distance to the rear face of the lower part of the handgrips is not 300 mm.

See Figure 7.

3.17
datum point
midpoint of the datum line

See Figure 7.

3.18
wheel width
maximum outside dimension of the tyre of the wheel measured 5 mm up from the walking surface when the walking table is unloaded

See Figure 6.

3.19
running brakes
system that may be operated by the user during walking and where the braking depends on the operating force applied

3.20
parking brakes
system that keeps the brake engaged after being activated

3.21
pressure brakes
running brake that engages when a load is applied on the supporting table or on the forearm supports

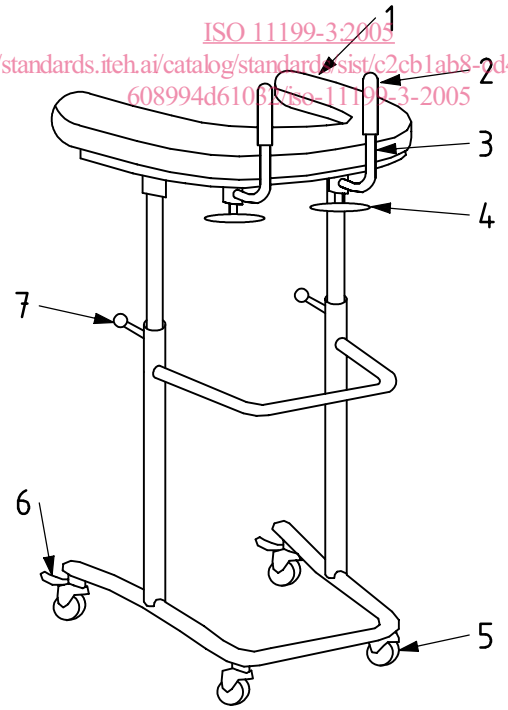
See Figure 4.

3.22
brake grip distance
distance measured, with the brake handle in the neutral position, at the midpoint of the handgrip length and normal to the centreline of the handle tubing, from the rear surface of the handgrip to the front surface of the brake handle

See Figure 8.

3.23
tips
non-wheeled load-bearing parts of a walking table, which are in contact with the ground during use

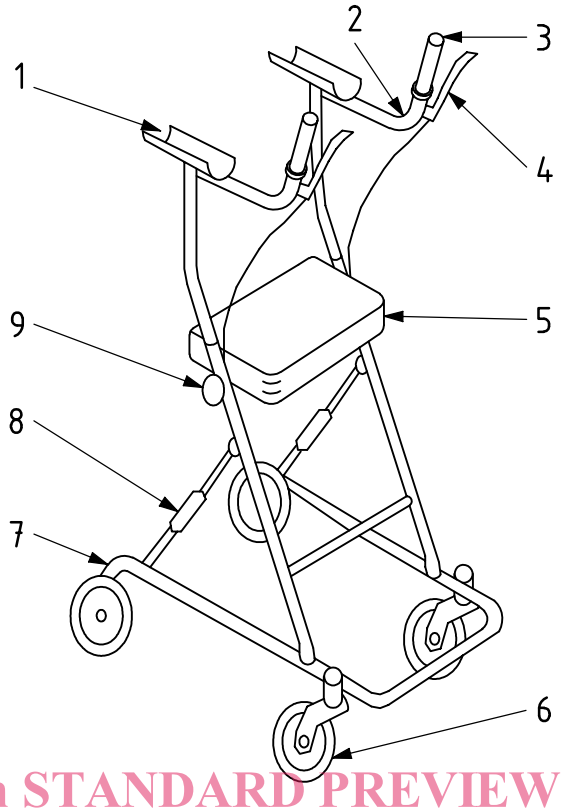
NOTE Tips are also used as pressure brakes on some four-wheeled walking tables in addition to the wheels.



Key

1	supporting table	5	wheel
2	handgrip	6	parking brake
3	handle	7	height adjustment
4	handle adjustment		

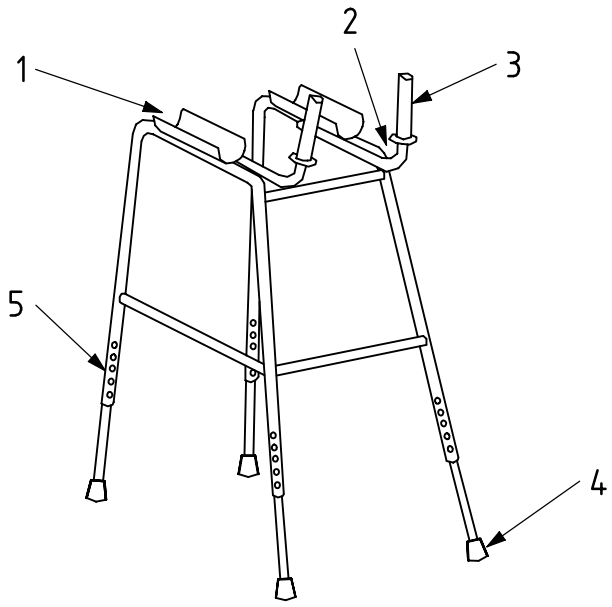
Figure 1 — Example of a walking table with supporting table and wheels



Key

1 forearm support
2 handle
3 handgrip
4 brake handle
5 resting sea
6 wheel
7 brake
8 folding mechanism
9 height adjustment

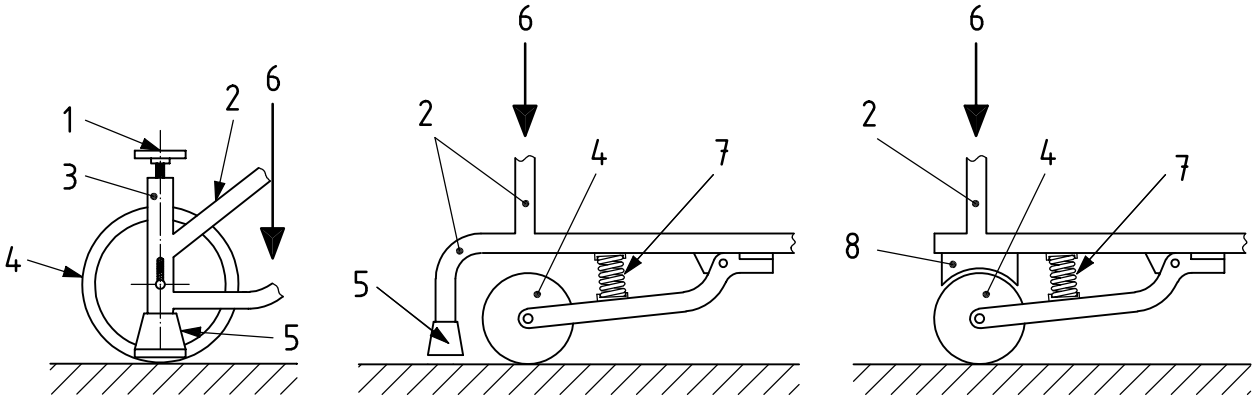
Figure 2 — Example of a walking table with forearm supports and wheels



Key

1 forearm support
2 handle
3 handgrip
4 rubber tip
5 height adjustment

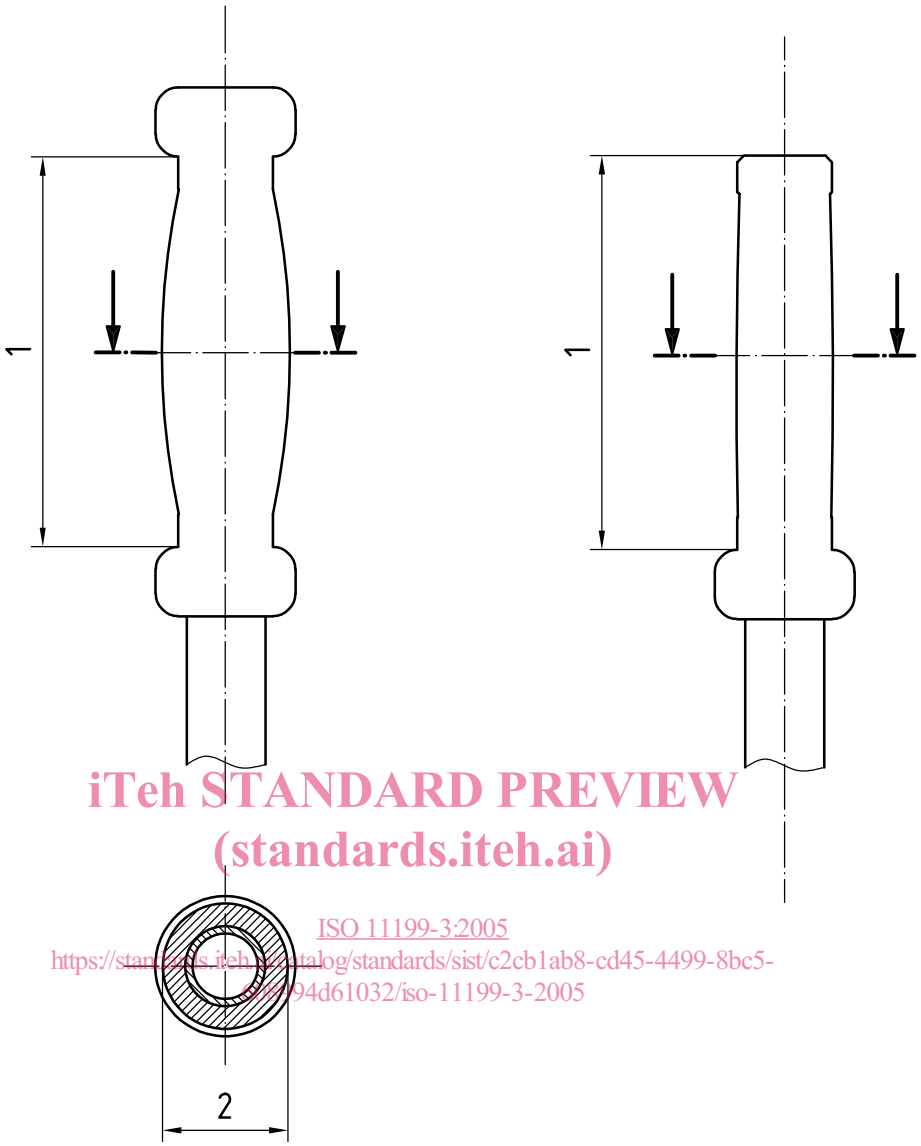
Figure 3 — Example of a walking table with forearm supports and rubber tips



Key

1 spring adjustment handwheel
2 walking table frame
3 spring and wheel axle housing
4 rear wheel
5 rubber tip (brake)
6 force by user applied via supporting points
7 spring
8 brake pad

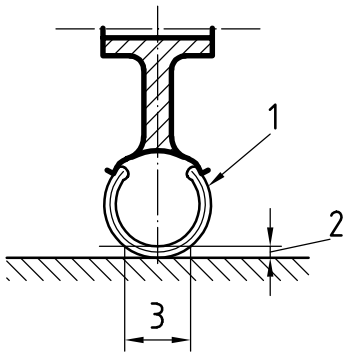
Figure 4 — Examples of alternative types of pressure brakes with technical details



Key

1 handgrip length
2 handgrip width

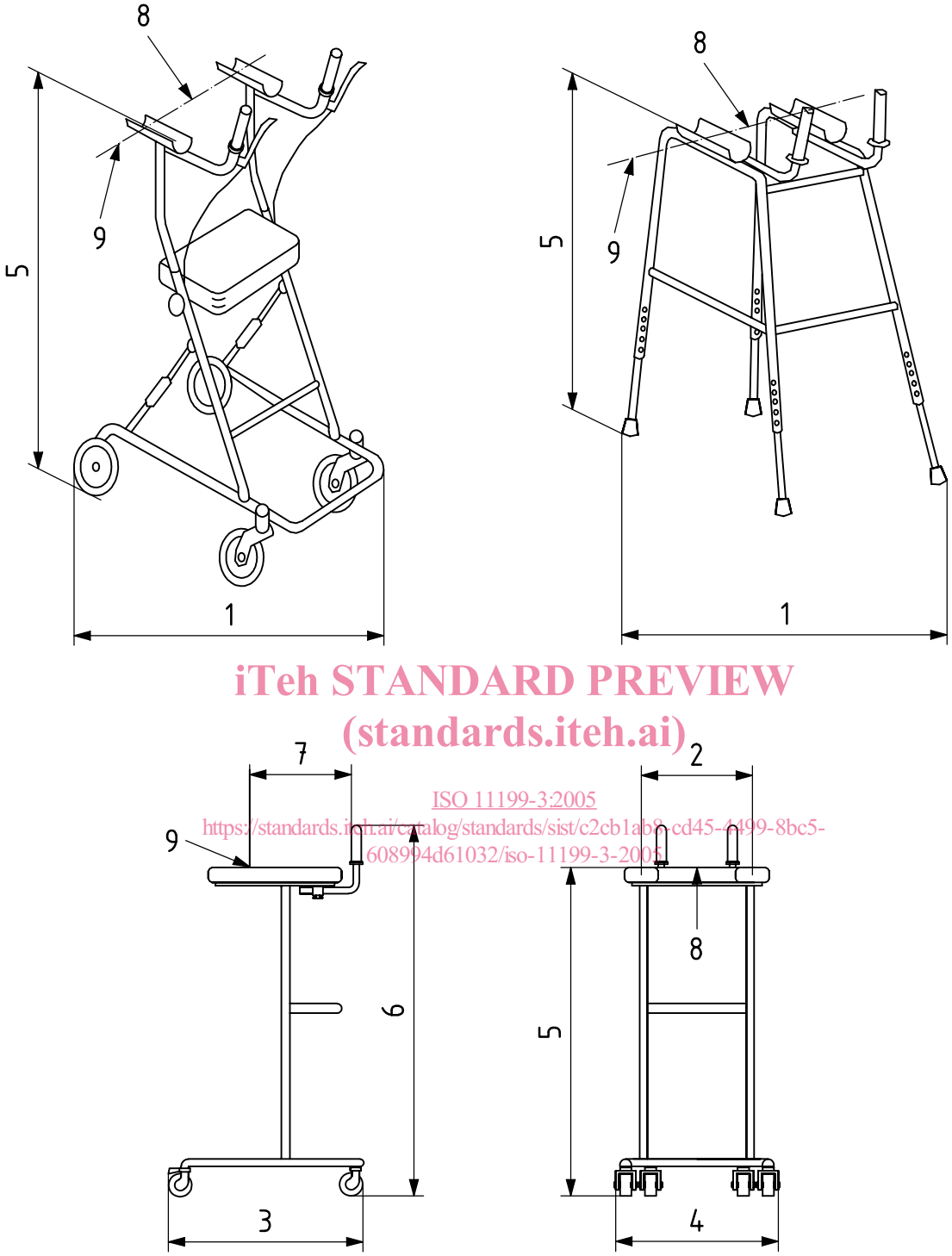
Figure 5 — Details of a handgrip



Key

1 tyre
2 0 mm to 5 mm up from the walking surface
3 wheel width

Figure 6 — Wheel width measurement



Key

1 turning width
2 width between supporting points
3 maximun length
4 maximun width
5 supporting height
6 maximum height
7 distance from handgrips to datum line
8 datum point
9 datum line

Figure 7 — Dimensions of a walking table