## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO

7494-1

Third edition 2018-06 Reference number Deleted: /FDIS

# Dentistry — Stationary dental units and dental patient chairs —

Part 1:General requirements

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Units dentaires fixes et fauteuils dentaires patient —

Partie 1: Exigences générales

#### ISO 7494-1:2018

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Dental equipment*.

This third edition of ISO 7494-1 cancels and replaces ISO 7494-1:2011 and ISO 6875:2011, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO <u>7494</u> series can be found on the ISO website.

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## Dentistry — Stationary dental unit and dental patient chair — Part 1: General requirements

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and test methods for stationary dental units, dental patient chairs, and combinations of both regardless of whether they are or not electrically powered.

This document also specifies requirements for the instructions for use, for the technical description, for marking and for packaging.

Operator's stools, portable dental equipment and operating lights are not in the scope of this document.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1942, Dentistry — Vocabulary

ISO 4073, Dentistry — Information system on the location of dental equipment in the working area of the oral health care provider

ISO 7494-2, Dentistry — Dental units — Part 2: Air, water, suction and wastewater systems

ISO 8191-1, Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 1: Ignition source: smouldering cigarette

ISO 9168, Dentistry — Hose connectors for air driven dental handpieces

ISO 10993-1, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process

ISO 11143, Dentistry — Amalgam separators

ISO 17664, Processing of health care products — Information to be provided by the medical device manufacturer for the processing of medical devices

 ${\tt ISO~21530,\,Dentistry-Materials~used~for~dental~equipment~surfaces-Determination~of~resistance~to~chemical~disinfectants}$ 

 $\label{lem:equipment} \begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012}, \textit{Medical electrical equipment} -- \textit{Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance} \end{tabular}$ 

IEC 62366-1, Medical devices — Part 1: Application of usability engineering to medical devices

 $\label{lem:equipment} \textbf{IEC 62353, Medical electrical equipment} \ - \ \textit{Recurrent test and test after repair of medical electrical equipment}$ 

IEC 80601-2-60:2012, Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-60: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of dental equipment

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942, ISO 4073, IEC 60601<sub>2</sub> 1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012 and the following apply.

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- ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>

#### 3.1

#### dental unit

assembly of devices designed to provide utilities and amenities for dental treatment, such as compressed air, water or other liquids, suction, electricity, hand- or foot-activated controllers, work surfaces, tray supports, cuspidor, and gasses

#### 3.2

#### dental patient chair

device designed to support and position the patient for treatment and therefore provided with a range of movements

[SOURCE: IEC 80601-2-60:2012, 201.3.205]

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#### 3.3

#### dental handpiece

handheld instrument used in dentistry for use in patient treatment and connected to the *dental unit* (3.1)

[SOURCE: IEC 80601-2-60:2012, 201.3.203]

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#### 4 Classification

Classification according to IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012 shall apply.

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#### 5 Requirements

#### 5.1 General requirements

#### 5.1.1 Basic safety and essential performance

IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012 shall apply to dental units, to electrical dental patient chairs and to non-electrical dental patient chairs.

<u>Conformity</u> shall be <u>checked</u> in accordance with IEC 60601<sub>2</sub>1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012.

#### 5.1.2 Controls and indicators

Controls and indicators shall be designed and located to minimize accidental activation. For arrangement of controls and indicators IEC 60601<sub>2</sub>1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 15.1 shall apply.

NOTE Standardized graphical symbols for controls and indicators are specified in ISO 9687.

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Conformity shall be checked in accordance with IEC 60601-1:2005 + AMD1:2012.

#### 5.1.3 Function stop system

Electrically powered dental patient chairs shall incorporate at least one function stop system which is located so that it can be easily activated by the operating personnel and which, when activated, instantly stops all powered movements of the dental patient chair that could be hazardous to the patient and/or the operating personnel.

EXAMPLE A foot control capable of immediately stopping all powered movements of the dental patient chair is a suitable function stop system.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.3.2.

#### 5.1.4 Usability

Usability evaluation shall be carried out following the process described in IEC 62366-1.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 62366-1.

#### 5.1.5 Cleaning and disinfection

All materials used for external and touchable surfaces of the dental unit and dental patient chair which can be contaminated by aerosols, splatters and droplets in normal use shall be capable to be cleaned and disinfected without deterioration or discoloration when tested in accordance with ISO 21530 and using the relevant cleaning agents and disinfectant agents recommended by the manufacturer.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 21530.

#### 5.1.6 Excessive temperatures

IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 11.1 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012, 201.11 shall apply.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012.

#### 5.1.7 Biocompatibility

ISO 10993-1 shall apply.

Biocompatibility shall be assessed in accordance with ISO 10993-1.

#### 5.1.8 Solids filter

Dental units with a waste water system shall contain a solids filter. The solids filter shall be capable of retaining solid particles with a diameter of  $\geq 2$  mm.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.2.1.

#### 5.1.9 Amalgam separator device

If the dental unit is equipped with or capable to be equipped with an amalgam separator device, this device shall conform to ISO 11143.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.1.2.

#### 5.1.10 Upholstery and padding

#### 5.1.10.1 Resistance to liquid absorption

Covering upholstery materials shall be resistant to liquid absorption.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.1.1.

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#### 5.1.10.2 Flammability

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 8191-1.

When tested, the upholstery and padding shall not ignite. Resultant charring, if any, shall be not greater in length than 30 mm in any direction measured from the nearest point of the test cigarette.

Conformity shall be checked in accordance with 7.1.1

#### 5.1.11 Air, water suction and waste water systems

For air, water suction and waste water systems of dental units and dental patient chairs ISO 7494-2 shall apply.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 7494-2.

#### 5.2 Mechanical requirements

#### 5.2.1 General mechanical requirements

#### 5.2.1.1 Moving parts

IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.2 shall apply.

Conformity shall be checked in accordance with IEC 60601-1:2005 + AMD1:2012.

#### 5.2.1.2 Pressure vessels and parts subject to pneumatic or hydraulic pressure

Pressure vessels and parts subject to pneumatic or hydraulic pressure used in dental units and dental patient chairs shall be capable of withstanding, without bursting or leaking, the pressure test specified in 7.2.2.

#### 5.2.1.3 Mechanical hazards associated with surfaces, corners and edges

IEC 60601<sub>-</sub>1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.3 shall apply.

Conformity shall be checked in accordance with IEC 60601-1:2005 + AMD1:2012.

#### 5.2.1.4 Stability of support systems

IEC 60601-1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.4 and 9.8 shall apply.

Conformity shall be checked in accordance with IEC 60601-1:2005 + AMD1:2012.

#### 5.2.2 Mechanical requirements for dental units

#### 5.2.2.1 Handpiece hoses

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Handpiece hoses connected to the dental unit should be disconnectable for cleaning and disinfection.

For hoses for air driven dental handpieces ISO 9168 shall apply.

For hoses for other dental handpieces the hose connector is determined by the manufacturer.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.1.1.

#### 5.2.3 Mechanical requirements for dental patient chairs

#### 5.2.3.1 Maximum patient mass and static loading

The maximum patient mass shall be specified by the manufacturer and shall be at least  $150 \, \mathrm{kg}$ . The mass distribution to be used in testing shall be in accordance with Table 1.

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If the patient chair is intended to support a patient mass greater than 150 kg, the mass distribution shall be distributed proportionally according to the %-values given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Patient mass distribution

Part of patient supported by dental patient chair	Mass distribution %	Example: Mass distribution for 150 kg patient kg (rounded)
Head and neck	7,4	11
Upper trunk and upper arms	33,4	50
Lower trunk, lower arms and hands, thighs	40,7	61
Legs and feet	18,5	28
Total patient	100	150

The static loading requirements of IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.8 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012, 201.9 shall apply when the dental patient chair is in the most unfavourable position.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2- 60:2012 under static load condition.

#### 5.2.3.2 Stability of headrest

The headrest shall be capable of withstanding the force specified in 7.2.3 without failure and without risk to the patient or operating personnel. This force simulates unintentional movements and the weight of the patient's head, including any additional load applied by the operating personnel and the force imparted to the headrest by the patient due to arching of his/her body.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.2.3.

#### 5.2.3.3 Stability of armrests

Armrests, if provided, shall be capable of withstanding, without failure or permanent deformation the force specified in 7.2.4. Armrests designed to be movable horizontally or vertically shall be capable of withstanding the loads specified in 7.2.4 without their function becoming permanently impaired.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.2.4.

#### 5.2.3.4 Loading capacity and vertical lift

Dental patient chairs shall be capable of supporting and lifting the maximum patient mass specified by the manufacturer, distributed according to Table 1, plus the movable mass of additional mounted items, plus any accessory devices specified by the manufacturer as additional lifting capability. The dental patient chair shall not sink more than 10 mm in 1 h.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.2.5.

#### 5.2.3.5 Tipping and stability

The dental patient chair shall not overbalance and no part of the base edge shall lift off of the ground by more than 5 mm when tested in accordance with 7.2.6.

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#### 5.3 Electrical requirements

#### 5.3.1 General electrical requirements

Electrical requirements are only applicable to electrically operated dental units and dental patient chairs.

IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012 shall apply.

Conformity shall be checked in accordance with IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012.

#### 5.3.2 Test points for periodic safety checks

In order to perform the safety checks specified in IEC 62353, dental units and dental patient chairs shall have a connector/plug for the power supply.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.1.1.

NOTE To simplify the periodic safety checks a plug is preferred.

#### 5.3.3 Position limiting of dental patient chair

In case of a single-fault condition of a limit switch<u>or other means</u> controlling dental patient chair movement, additional protective means shall be provided.

EXAMPLE Mechanical limits to prevent injury to the patient and/or operating personnel.

Testing shall be carried out in accordance with 7.3.1

#### 5.4 Test report

A test report shall be prepared to report the results of all applicable testing and inspection requirements specified in this document.

An example for a test report template and a recommended sequence of testing is given in Annex A.

#### 6 Sampling

Where possible, all type tests shall be carried out with one representative sample of the dental unit and/or dental patient chair being tested.

#### 7 Testing

#### 7.1 Visual inspection

#### 7.1.1 Visual inspection of device

Visually inspect the <u>device</u> to determine conformity with the requirements.

#### 7.1.2 Visual inspection of documentation or test reports

Visually inspect product documentation or test reports to determine conformity with the requirements.

#### 7.2 Mechanical tests

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#### 7.2.1 Measurement of solids filter

Check the solids filter mesh size with readily available measuring instruments.

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#### 7.2.2 Pressure vessels and parts subject to pneumaticor hydraulic pressure

All pressure vessels and parts subject to pneumatic or hydraulic pressure shall be tested in accordance with IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.7.

The parts of a pneumatic or hydraulic system that are used as a support system for the dental patient chair shall be tested regardless of the pressure and volume of the pressurized system in accordance with 9.7.5 of IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012 (independent of the two conditions specified in the first paragraph of 9.7.5).

#### 7.2.3 Headrest of dental patient chair

Position the dental patient chair in the fully reclined position with the headrest fully extended. Apply a force at the centre of the headrest in a vertically downward direction corresponding to 7,4 % of the maximum patient mass (see Table 1, head and neck) and the weight of the headrest itself, applying the relevant safety factors given in IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.8.2 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012, Table 201.102

Test in accordance with IEC 60601\_1:2005 + AMD1:2012, 9.8 and IEC 80601-2-60:2012, 201.9.8.2.

#### 7.2.4 Armrest of dental patient chair

If the armrest is designed to be moveable, adjust it to the position for use with a seated patient receiving dental treatment.

At the most critical location on the armrest, apply a force of 670 N vertically downwards for 1 min and subsequently apply a force of 440 N horizontally, in the inward and outward directions for 1 min in each direction

#### 7.2.5 Vertical lift of dental patient chair

Subject the test piece to a mass distributed in accordance with Table 1, plus the additional mass of items mounted on the dental patient chair as specified by the manufacturer as maximum lifting capability.

Activate the test piece for three uninterrupted up-and-down movements. Then operate the test piece intermittently three times using the control switch, performing three further complete up-and-down movements and position the seat of the test piece in a middle position.

Measure the height of the seat. Leave the test piece under load in the same position for 1 h. Then measure the height of the seat again and calculate the distance by which it has sunk.

#### 7.2.6 Tipping and stability of dental patient chair

A test fixture is required which has a vertical post that can be securely attached to the seat of the dental patient chair and a rigid arm extending horizontally from the vertical post capable of supporting a 400 N downward load applied 100 cm ± 1 cm from the vertical post. The vertical post shall be sufficiently long to allow the horizontal arm to be positioned at 45° increments in the horizontal plane, starting along the longitudinal axis of the dental patient chair under the conditions specified below. See Figure 1.

Install the dental patient chair according to the manufacturer's instructions. Attach the test fixture to the seat of the dental patient chair where the patient sits when the backrest is in the fully upright position.

The test shall be performed at each  $45^{\circ}$  increment of the horizontal arm position with an unloaded (i.e. no patient load) dental patient chair positioned in the most adverse (i.e. unstable) position. Any movable parts, such as support arms, shall be loaded with their maximum load and adjusted to the most adverse position. Apply a load of 400 N vertically downward to the horizontal post of the test fixture at 1 m from the vertical post.

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