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Third edition
2014-06-01

Dentistry — Single-use cartridges for local anaesthetics

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Cartouches à usage unique pour anesthésiques locaux



Reference number
ISO 11499:2014(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Dental instruments*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11499:2007), which has been technically revised. The following changes have been made:

- a) introduction of smaller cartridges of volume 1,0 ml and 1,7 ml;
- b) change in force for leakage test.

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Introduction

The safe and efficient operation of dental cartridges for local anaesthetics depends on their freedom from leakage, the control of the forces required to initiate and maintain the plunger movement and the absence of large air bubbles.

Specific qualitative and quantitative test methods for demonstrating freedom from unacceptable biological hazard are not included in this International Standard, but it is recommended that, for the assessment of possible biological hazards, reference be made to ISO 10993-1 and ISO 7405.