

First edition
2021-06

Wheelchair seating —

Part 13: Determination of the lateral stability property of a seat cushion



Reference number
ISO 16840-13:2021(E)

© ISO 2021



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of ISO 16840-13:2021. Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Abbreviations	2
5	Apparatus	2
5.1	RCLI.....	2
5.2	RCLI cover.....	2
5.3	Stability test rig.....	2
5.4	Tilt angle measurement device.....	3
6	Test environment	3
7	Preparation and setup of cushion	4
7.1	Choice of cushion.....	4
7.2	Preconditioning the cushion.....	4
8	Cushion lateral stability test method	4
8.1	General.....	4
8.2	Test procedure.....	4
8.3	Method of calculation.....	5
8.4	Test report.....	6
Annex A (informative) Method for using pressure mapping to characterize behaviour of reaction forces during the stability property test		7
Bibliography		9

This is a preview of ISO 16840-13:2021. Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

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 www.iso.org/directives).

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 www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Assistive products*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Wheelchairs*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16840 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This is a preview of ISO 16840-13:2021. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Introduction

The seat cushion, as the base of support for the wheelchair occupant, affects postural stability by resisting moments when the occupant's centre of mass is displaced. Research exploring the influence of cushion design and setup on pelvic orientation and measures of postural stability is limited. Standard test methods, highlighted in ISO 16840-2, should be used to characterize tissue integrity management properties of wheelchair seat cushions such as immersion, envelopment, hysteresis, impact damping, recovery, and horizontal stiffness.

This document provides details of test equipment and a method for the measurement of the cushion's ability to resist movements contributing to pelvic obliquity. Changes in pelvic obliquity, as a result of a shift in the centre of mass, can affect stability and mobility depending on the response of the cushion, the occupant's core muscle strength, etc. Moments in the test method are created by shifting a vertical load laterally on the top surface of a standard rigid cushion loading indenter (RCLI) simulating the buttocks and upper thighs. The test method described in this document is intended to differentiate lateral stability performance between cushions and is not appropriate for ranking cushions nor for directly matching this characteristic with an individual occupant's requirements. The link to clinical efficacy, although implied, has not been validated. It is intended that this document will evolve when the evidence of clinical relevance is confirmed. Test conditions (e.g. the RCLI) simulate a symmetric anatomy. The loads used in this document are based on the 40th to 60th percentile wheelchair occupant and are not intended to characterize any cushion properties under bariatric loading conditions or to assess the weight capacity of a cushion.

There are other stability issues of relevance to the occupant, but which are not addressed in this document. For example, because the positions of the occupant's thighs, lower legs, and feet can counterbalance any instability elements of the cushion, an anterior-posterior stability test carries lesser significance to the occupant and is not included. This document also does not address aspects of wheelchair sitting stability related to the resistance or assistance that the cushion provides to the occupant regaining a neutral pelvis following a lateral tilt as viewed in the frontal plane. Additionally, edge stability is not assessed. In some cases, the occupant will benefit from the stability provided by the cushion's edge (i.e. a strengthened edge could be of benefit in supporting the required functional posture while the occupant is seated on the cushion). In other cases, the occupant could prefer lesser stability at the edge to assist in transferring off the cushion.