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Fourth edition
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Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors —

Part 1: Cones and sockets

*Matériel d'anesthésie et de réanimation respiratoire — Raccords
coniques —*

Partie 1: Raccords mâles et femelles



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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 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 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 121, *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Breathing attachments and anaesthetic machines*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5356-1:2004), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- harmonizing the terminology used in the text with the title of this part of ISO 5356;
- deleting the definition of 22 mm latching connector because the content is covered by the text of this part of ISO 5356;
- including 11,5 mm cones and sockets;
- adding the minimum internal diameter for the 30 mm cone and changing the minimum internal diameter of the 8,5 mm cone from 6,0 mm to 6,25 mm;
- deleting the requirements on reuse of 22 mm latching sockets and cones because this is covered by the standards for the specific medical devices and accessories;
- making the recess and the shoulder for the 22 mm cone conditional;
- correcting the dimension D for the plug and ring test gauges for 8,5 mm cones and sockets made of materials other than metal in [Annex A](#) of this part of ISO 5356;
- restructuring the document for clarity.

ISO 5356 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors*:

- *Part 1: Cones and sockets*
- *Part 2: Screw-threaded weight-bearing connectors*

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Introduction

In clinical practice, several breathing attachments used in anaesthetic and respiratory equipment may have to be joined together to provide a suitable breathing system. Items of medical equipment, such as a humidifier or a spirometer, are often incorporated into the breathing system which might also be connected to an anaesthetic gas scavenging system. Connections for these purposes are usually cone and socket joints, and a lack of standardization of these connections has given rise to problems of interchangeability when connecting equipment made by different manufacturers. This part of ISO 5356 specifies the requirements and dimensions for cones and sockets used in anaesthetic and respiratory equipment.

An important consideration is that conical connections need to be secure but nevertheless disconnectable by the operator. The use of cones and sockets meeting the requirements of this part of ISO 5356 will not necessarily prevent them being disconnected accidentally. To minimize the risk of 22 mm connectors being accidentally disconnected, latching sockets can be used.

[Annex A](#) includes a figure and a table detailing plug and ring test gauges that are used to check cones and sockets made of materials other than metal. [Annex B](#), [Annex C](#), and [Annex D](#) provide test methods for latching sockets, [Annex E](#) includes a figure and table detailing plug and ring test gauges that can be used to check metal cones and sockets, and [Annex F](#) contains recommendations for testing the security of latching sockets.

[Figure 1](#), detailing the dimensions and tolerances of cones and sockets, has been prepared in accordance with ISO 3040.

In this document, the following print types are used:

- requirements, compliance with which can be verified, and definitions: roman type;
- notes and examples: smaller roman type;
- test methods: *italic type*.