

This is a preview of "ISO 7206-10:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Second edition
2018-08

Implants for surgery — Partial and total hip-joint prostheses —

Part 10:

Determination of resistance to static load of modular femoral heads

Implants chirurgicaux — Prothèses partielles et totales de l'articulation de la hanche —

Partie 10: Détermination de la résistance à la charge statique de têtes fémorales modulaires



Reference number
ISO 7206-10:2018(E)

© ISO 2018



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2018

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
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 7206-10:2018". [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 Principle of the test method	3
5 Apparatus	3
5.1 Static compression test.....	3
5.2 Static tension test.....	3
6 Test Specimens	4
7 Procedure	4
7.1 Sampling.....	4
7.2 Assembly of test specimens.....	4
7.3 Static compression test.....	5
7.4 Static tension test.....	6
8 Test report	6
9 Disposal of test specimens	7

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 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 150, *Implants for surgery*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Bone and joint replacements*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7206-10:2003), which has been technically revised.

This is a preview of "ISO 7206-10:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Introduction

Some designs of stemmed femoral components of total hip-joint prostheses comprise a stem/neck component and a component that forms the articulating surface, which is commonly in the form of a partial sphere incorporating a female conical taper connection for attachment to the neck of the stem. It is important, therefore, that the head and neck are of sufficient strength to withstand the static axial forces likely to be exerted on the prosthesis during use. This method addresses the static strength and attachment of the head. It should be noted that the test conditions described in this document do not exactly reproduce all the factors in the clinical situation.