INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 81060-1

First edition
2007-12-01

Non-invasive sphygmomanometers —

Part 1: Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type

Sphygmomanomètres non invasifs —

Partie 1: Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour type à mesurage non automatique

Reference number
ISO 81060-1:2007(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 81060-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 121, *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Lung ventilators and related equipment*.

ISO 81060 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-invasive sphygmomanometers*:

— *Part 1: Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type*

The preparation of a second part covering clinical evaluation for the automated measurement type is planned.

For automated measurement type non-invasive sphygmomanometers, see IEC 60601-2-30 [7].

Introduction

The minimum safety requirements specified in this part of ISO 81060 are considered to provide a practical degree of safety in the operation of non-automated sphygmomanometers.

The requirements are followed by specifications for the relevant tests.

A “rationale and guidance” section giving some explanatory notes, where appropriate, about the more important requirements is included in Annex A.

It is considered that knowledge of the reasons for these requirements will not only facilitate the proper application of this part of ISO 81060 but will, in due course, expedite any revision necessitated by changes in clinical practice or as a result of developments in technology. However, Annex A does not form part of the requirements of this part of ISO 81060.

Throughout this document, text for which a rationale is provided in Annex A is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Non-invasive sphygmomanometers —

Part 1:
Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type

1 * Scope

This part of ISO 81060 specifies requirements for non-automated sphygmomanometers, as defined in 3.11, and their accessories, which, by means of inflatable cuffs, are used for the non-invasive blood pressure measurement by operator observation.

This part of ISO 81060 specifies requirements for the safety and essential performance, including effectiveness and labelling, for non-automated sphygmomanometers and their accessories, including test methods to determine the accuracy of non-invasive blood pressure measurement.

The part of ISO 81060 covers non-invasive blood pressure measurement devices with a pressure-sensing element and display used in conjunction with means of detecting blood flow.

EXAMPLE 1 A stethoscope for detecting Korotkoff sounds, Doppler ultrasound or other manual methods.

Requirements for non-invasive blood pressure measurement equipment with electrically-powered pressure sensing elements and/or displays used in conjunction with other automatic methods determining blood pressure are specified in IEC 60601-2-30 [7].

Requirements for invasive blood pressure measurement equipment that directly measure blood pressure are specified in document IEC 60601-2-34 [8].

EXAMPLE 2 Measuring equipment, including associated transducers, that is used for the invasive measurement of circulatory system pressures.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 594-1, *Conical fittings with a 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 594-2, *Conical fittings with 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 2: Lock fittings*

ISO 7010:2003, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Safety signs used in workplaces and public areas*

ISO 10993-1[1)], *Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management system*

ISO 14937, *Sterilization of health care products — General requirements for characterization of a sterilizing agent and the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*

ISO 15223-1:2007, *Medical devices — Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60601-1, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 10993-1:2003)