

American National Standard



ANSI/AAMI ST15883-1: 2009/(R)2023 & A1:2014 & A2:2012

(Consolidated Text)

(ISO 15883-1:2006, MOD)

Washer-disinfectors—Part 1:
General requirements,
terms and definitions and
tests

Washer-disinfectors — Part 1: General requirements, terms and definitions and tests

Developed by
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Approved 15 September 2009 and reaffirmed 26 September 2014 and 3 April 2023 by
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

Abstract: This document specifies general performance requirements for washer-disinfectors (WD) and their accessories that are intended to be used for cleaning and disinfection of re-usable medical devices and other articles used in the context of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary practice. It specifies performance requirements for cleaning and disinfection as well as for the accessories which can be required to achieve the necessary performance. The methods and instrumentation required for validation, routine control and monitoring and re-validation, periodically and after essential repairs, are also specified.

Keywords: disinfection, medical instruments, performance qualification, thermal disinfection, chemical disinfection, mechanical requirements, WD, water, cleaning efficacy, residual proteinaceous contamination

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www.aami.org

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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. For each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI), the table below gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard. NOTE: Documents are sorted by international designation.

Other normatively referenced International Standards may be under consideration for U.S. adoption by AAMI; therefore, this list should not be considered exhaustive.

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
IEC 60601-1:2005	ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-1-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-1-2:2007	Identical
IEC 60601-2-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-2:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-4:2002	ANSI/AAMI DF80:2003	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-19:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-19:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-20:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-20:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-21:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-24:1998	ANSI/AAMI ID26:2004/(R)2009	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-47:2001	ANSI/AAMI EC38:2007	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-50:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-50:2009	Identical
IEC 80601-2-30:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-30:2009	Identical (with inclusion)
IEC 80601-2-58:2008	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-58:2008	Identical
IEC/TR 60878:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003	Identical
IEC/TR 62296:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62296:2009	Identical
IEC 62304:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 62304:2006	Identical
IEC/TR 62348:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62348:2006	Identical
ISO 5840:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 5840:2005	Identical
ISO 7198:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7198:1998/2001/(R)2004	Identical
ISO 7199:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199:2009	Identical
ISO 8637:2004	ANSI/AAMI RD16:2007	Major technical variations
ISO 8638:2004	ANSI/AAMI RD17:2007	Major technical variations
ISO 10993-1:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-1:2009	Identical
ISO 10993-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-2:2006	Identical
ISO 10993-3:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-3:2003/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-4:2002 and Amendment 1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-4:2002/(R)2009 and Amendment 1:2006/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-5:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-5:2009	Identical
ISO 10993-6:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-6:2007	Identical
ISO 10993-7:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-7:2008	Identical
ISO 10993-9:1999	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-9:1999/(R)2005	Identical
ISO 10993-10:2002 and Amendment 1:2006	ANSI/AAMI BE78:2002/(R)2008 ANSI/AAMI BE78:2002/A1:2006/(R)2008	Minor technical variations Identical
ISO 10993-11:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-11:2006	Identical
ISO 10993-12:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-12:2007	Identical
ISO 10993-13:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-13:1999/(R)2004	Identical
ISO 10993-14:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-14:2001/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-15:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-15:2000/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-16:1997	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-16:1997/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-17:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-17:2002/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 10993-18:2005	ANSI/AAMI BE83:2006	Major technical variations
ISO/TS 10993-19:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-19:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 10993-20:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-20:2006	Identical
ISO 11135-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11135-1:2007	Identical
ISO/TS 11135-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR11135-2:2008	Identical
ISO 11137-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-1:2006	Identical

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
ISO 11137-2:2006 (2006-08-01 corrected version)	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11137-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-3:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-1: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-2: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-3: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-3:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-4: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-4:2006	Identical
ISO 11138-5: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-5:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 11139:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11139:2006	Identical
ISO 11140-1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-1:2005	Identical
ISO 11140-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-3:2007	Identical
ISO 11140-4:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-4:2007	Identical
ISO 11140-5:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-5:2007	Identical
ISO 11607-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11607-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-2:2006	Identical
ISO 11737-1: 2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11737-2:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-2:1998	Identical
ISO 13408-1:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-1:2008	Identical
ISO 13408-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-2:2003	Identical
ISO 13408-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-3:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-4:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-4:2005	Identical
ISO 13408-5:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-5:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-6:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-6:2006	Identical
ISO 13485:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13485:2003	Identical
ISO 14155-1:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-1:2003/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14155-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155-2:2003/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14160:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14160:1998/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 14161:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14161:2009	Identical
ISO 14708-3:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14708-3:2008	Identical
ISO 14708-4:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14708-4:2008	Identical
ISO 14937:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14937:2000	Identical
ISO/TR 14969:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR14969:2004	Identical
ISO 14971:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14971:2007	Identical
ISO 15223-1:2007 and A1:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223-1:2007 and A1:2008	Identical
ISO 15225:2000 and A1:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15225:2000/(R)2006 and A1:2004/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 15674:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674:2009	Identical
ISO 15675:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675:2009	Identical
ISO 15882:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15882:2008	Identical
ISO 15883-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI ST15883-1:2009	Major technical variations
ISO/TR 16142:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR16142:2005	Identical
ISO 17664:2004	ANSI/AAMI ST81:2004	Major technical variations
ISO 17665-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 17665-1:2006	Identical (with inclusions)
ISO/TS 17665-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR17665-2:2009	Identical
ISO 18472:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 18472:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 19218:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 19218:2005	Identical
ISO 22442-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-1:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-2:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-3:2007	Identical
ISO 25539-1:2003 and A1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1:2003/(R)2009 and A1:2005/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 25539-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-2:2008	Identical
ISO 81060-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 81060-1:2007	Identical
ISO 81060-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 81060-2:2009	Identical

Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Washer-disinfectors Working Group

The adoption of ISO 15883-1:2006 as an American National Standard was initiated by the AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group of the AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee. The AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group also functions as a U.S. Technical Advisory Group to the relevant work in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). U.S. representatives from the AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group (U.S. Sub-TAG for ISO/TC 198/WG 13) played an active part in developing the ISO standard.

At the time this document was published, the **AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group** had the following members:

Cochairs: Steven J. Elliott, WuXi AppTec
Patrick J. McCormick, PhD, Bausch & Lomb Inc.

Members: Ralph J. Basile, MBA, Healthmark Ind Co Inc.
Chris Bible, Belimed Inc.
Mike Cain, Getinge USA
Bradley J. Catalone, PhD, Olympus America Inc.
Kevin Corrigan, Johnson & Johnson
Jacqueline Daley, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore (Independent Expert)
Steven J. Elliott, WuXi AppTec
Marcia Ann Frieze, Case Medical Inc.
Gloria H. Frost, PhD, Cardinal Health (MP&S)
Steve N. Goldstine, PhD, Steve Goldstine Consultants (Independent Expert)
Thomas Grobaski, Belimed Inc.
Roland C. Kippenhan, Minntech Corporation
Colleen Patricia Landers, RN, Canadian Standards Association
Gerald E. McDonnell, PhD, Steris Corporation
Emily Mitzel, MS, Nelson Laboratories Inc.
Bob L. Osburn, Department of Veterans Affairs National Center for Patient Safety
Michael J. Schoene, Bausch & Lomb Inc.
Donna Swenson, West Suburban Medical Center (Independent Expert)
Mary Velasco, St Josephs Hospital Health Center
Richard E. White, Hospira Worldwide Inc.
Jonathan A. Wilder, PhD, H&W Technology LLC
Eric J. Willman, PhD, Ecolab
Martha Young, 3M Healthcare

Alternates: David E. Barlow, PhD, Olympus America Inc.
Sylvain Bergeron, Steris Corporation
Trabue D. Bryans, WuXi AppTec
Harriet Chan-Myers, Johnson & Johnson
Victoria M. Hitchins, PhD, FDA/CDRH
Stephen M. Kovach, Healthmark Ind Co Inc.
Mary Kundus, 3M Healthcare
Tania Lupu, Case Medical Inc.
Patrick J. McCormick, PhD, Bausch & Lomb Inc.
Alpa Patel, BS, Nelson Laboratories Inc.
Klaus Roth, H&W Technology LLC
Donald Socha, Jr., Getinge USA

AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee

Cochairs: Victoria M. Hitchins, PhD
William E. Young

Members: Trabue D. Bryans, WuXi AppTec Inc.
Peter A. Burke, PhD, Steris Corporation
Nancy Chobin, RN CSPDM, St Barnabas Healthcare System (Independent Expert)
Charles Cogdill, Boston Scientific Corporation
Ramona Conner, RN MSN CNOR, Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses
Jacqueline Daley, Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology
Kimbrell Darnell, CR Bard
Lisa Foster, Sterigenics International
Joel R. Gorski, PhD, NAMSA
Deborah A. Havlik, Hospira Worldwide Inc.
Victoria M. Hitchins, PhD, FDA/CDRH
Danny Hutson, Cardinal Health (MP&S)
Lois Atkinson Jones, MS, (Independent Expert)
Susan G. Klacik, CCSMC FCS ACE, IAHCSMM
Byron J. Lambert, PhD, Abbott Laboratories
Colleen Patricia Landers, RN, Canadian Standards Association
Lisa N. Macdonald, Becton Dickinson & Company
Jeff Martin, Alcon Laboratories Inc.
Patrick J. McCormick, PhD, Bausch & Lomb Inc.
Rainer Newman, Johnson & Johnson
Janet M. Prust, 3M Healthcare
Nancy Rakiewicz, Ethox International Inc.
Michael H. Scholla, Dupont Nonwovens
Mark Seybold, Baxter Healthcare Corporation
Andrew Sharavara, PhD, Propper Manufacturing Co Inc.
Mark N. Smith, Getinge USA
William N. Thompson, Covidien
James L. Whitby, MA MB FRCP, (Independent Expert)
Martell Kress Winters, BS SM, Nelson Laboratories Inc.

Alternates: Lloyd Brown, Covidien
Glenn W. Calvert, Becton Dickinson & Company
Dave Dion, Cardinal Health (MP&S)
Steven J. Elliott, WuXi AppTec
Thomas J. Frazar, Johnson & Johnson
Kathy Hoffman, Sterigenics International
Jim Kaiser, Bausch & Lomb Inc.
Joseph J. Lasich, BS, Alcon Laboratories Inc.
Chiu S. Lin, PhD, FDA/CDRH
Natalie Lind, IAHCSMM
Ralph Makinen, Boston Scientific Corporation
Mary S. Mayo, CR Bard
David Ford McGoldrick, BS, Abbott Laboratories
Jerry R. Nelson, PhD, Nelson Laboratories Inc.
Karen Polkinghorne, Dupont Nonwovens
Mike Sadowski, Baxter Healthcare Corporation
John R. Scoville, Jr., Steris Corporation
Jason Voisinnet, Ethox International Inc.
Craig A. Wallace, 3M Healthcare

Valerie Welter, Hospira Worldwide Inc.
William E. Young, Boston Scientific Corporation

NOTE--Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this document does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.



Background of ANSI/AAMI adoption of ISO 15883-1:2006

As indicated in the foreword to the main body of this document (page xvii), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies. The United States is one of the ISO members that took an active role in the development of this standard, which was developed by ISO Technical Committee 198, *Sterilization of health care products*, to fill a need for guidance regarding performance requirements for cleaning and disinfection by washer-disinfectors (WD) as well as for the accessories which can be required to achieve the necessary performance.

U.S. participation in this ISO TC is organized through the AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee which serves as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for ISO/TC 198. Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) ST/WG 13, *Washer disinfectors*, serves as the U.S. sub-TAG for the relevant ISO working group and supports the adoption of ISO 15883-1:2006 with substantive national deviations provided in this document for washer disinfectors.

The major differences between ANSI/AAMI ST15883-1:2009 and ISO 15883-1:2006 are the removal of A_0 as a means of evaluating the cleaning efficacy of thermal disinfection and the removal of user requirements. Deleted text that pertained to user actions after initial qualification have been placed in an informative annex in order to provide optional guidance for users on requalification and routine testing.

ANSI/AAMI ST15883-1:2009 was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on 15 September 2009.

AAMI and ANSI procedures require that standards be reviewed every five years and, if necessary, revised to reflect technological advances that may have occurred since publication.

AAMI (and ANSI) have adopted other ISO standards. See the Glossary of Equivalent Standards for a list of ISO standards adopted by AAMI, which gives the corresponding U.S. designation and the level of equivalency with the ISO standard.

As used within the context of this document, “shall” indicates requirements strictly to be followed to conform to the recommended practice. “Should” indicates that among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action should be avoided but is not prohibited. “May” is used to indicate that a course of action is permissible within the limits of the recommended practice. “Can” is used as a statement of possibility and capability. Finally, “must” is used only to describe “unavoidable” situations, including those mandated by government regulation.

The concepts incorporated in this standard should not be considered inflexible or static. This standard, like any other, must be reviewed and updated periodically to assimilate progressive technological developments. To remain relevant, it must be modified as technological advances are made and as new data come to light.

Suggestions for improving this standard are invited. Comments and suggested revisions should be sent to Standards Department, AAMI, 901 N. Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22203.

U.S. Deviations to ISO 15883-1:2006

As part of an effort to harmonize sterilization standards throughout an increasing global industry, the AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group voted in 2009 to adopt ISO 15883-1:2006, *Washer-disinfectors — Part 1: General requirements, terms and definitions and tests*. The AAMI Washer-disinfectors Working Group also agreed that a number of U.S. deviations to the ISO standard would improve the document.

Deviations are listed below. A rationale for each change has also been provided by the working group. Within the document, deletions are indicated by ~~strike through~~ and additions are indicated by underline.

Introduction

1. 6th paragraph: User requirements deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

2. 8th paragraph deleted: Reference to European water quality criteria removed.

Rationale: European water quality criteria are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

Scope

3. User requirements deleted from first paragraph.

Rationale: User requirements for routine testing are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

4. Reference to EN 285 replaced by AAMI/TIR 11139.

Rationale: AAMI/TIR 11139 is the harmonized U.S. standard.

5. Last paragraph deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

Normative references

6. ANSI/AAMI ST72 added.

Rationale: Document is referenced in the U.S. deviation in 6.4.2.3

Terms and definitions

7. A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

8. EN 285 definition of 'calibration' substituted with AAMI/TIR11139 definition.

Rationale: AAMI/TIR 11139 is the harmonized U.S. reference.

9. D value deleted.

Rationale: Not necessary following the deletion of A_0 .

10. ISO 15883-1 definition of 'fault' substituted with AAMI/TIR11139 definition.

Rationale: AAMI/TIR 11139 is the harmonized U.S. reference.

11. Test microorganism deleted.

Rationale: Not necessary following the deletion of A_0 .

12. z value deleted.

Rationale: Not necessary following the deletion of A_0 .

4.1.1 NOTE

13. The word 'user' deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

4.1.5

14. Reference to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

4.2.1.1

15. New text added.

Rationale: AAMI/TIR 30 added as an example reference.

4.3

16. New text added.

Rationale: The addition of the new text reflects the current practice in US.

4.3.1.1

17. References to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

4.3.1.2

18. References to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

5.1.3

19. Subclause deleted.

Rationale: Actual use conditions determine the number of operational cycles and vary significantly between customers.

Figure 1

20. Figure title modified.

Rationale: ISO 15883-1 is thought to be too design restrictive. The figure is now presented as one possible design option for the entry port.

5.1.10

21. Text modified.

Rationale: ISO 15883-1 is thought to be too design restrictive. Text now presents one possible design option for the entry port.

5.5.1.1

22. Deletion of the word 'any'.

Rationale: The requirement that any residual flow toward the drain is thought to be too design restrictive.

5.5.1.1

23. Addition of new text.

Rationale: The new phrase clarifies the purpose of this subclause.

5.5.1.2 and 5.5.1.3

24. Subclause deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

5.5.1.3

25. Subclause deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

5.7.1

26. User requirements deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

5.9.1 c)

27. Text deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement is too restrictive.

5.9.1 d)

28. Reference to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

5.9.1 e)

29. Reference to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

5.9.1 g)

30. ISO 15883-1 item g) deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement is too restrictive.

5.9.2 d)

31. Text deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement is too restrictive.

5.12.1

32. Specific environmental condition requirements deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement was too restrictive.

5.13.2

33. Text modified.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement was too restrictive.

5.13.2 a) through i)

34. List deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement was too restrictive.

5.14 b), c), e), f), g)

35. 'bar' replaced with 'psi'

Rationale: psi is commonly used.

5.17.2.10, 2nd paragraph

36. Text deleted.

Rationale: Thermal paper is satisfactory for the duration of the storage period.

5.23.3

37. Requirements deleted.

Rationale: Previous agreement to delete the requirement that WD manufacturer request details of the user water quality were not reflected in the text. Text updated to reflect this agreement.

5.29

38. Specific environmental condition requirements deleted.

Rationale: Rationale for the requirement is not provided and the requirement was too restrictive.

6.1.1

39. Text regarding routine tests deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

6.1.3.1.5

40. Change in terminology.

Rationale: Changes made to be consistent with definitions in section 3 and terminology changes made in ISO 15883-2.

6.1.3.2

41. Change in terminology.

Rationale: Changes made to be consistent with definitions in section 3 and terminology changes made in ISO 15883-2.

6.1.3.4.5

42. Text substituted in second paragraph.

Rationale: The addition of the new text reflects the current practice in US.

6.1.3.4.6

43. Reference to A_0 deleted.

Rationale: There is not sufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this edition.

6.1.5

44. Text moved to new informative Annex E.

Rationale: Mandated activities after initial qualification of the WD are not appropriate in this U.S. standard. However this information may be useful as a guide to the user.

6.1.6

45. Paragraph 2, 3, and 4 moved to new informative Annex E.

Rationale: Mandated activities after initial qualification of the WD are not appropriate in this U.S. standard. However this information may be useful as a guide to the user.

6.4.2.3

46. Reference to EP and USP deleted, ANSI/AAMI ST72 substituted.

Rationale: ANSI/AAMI ST72 is a more precise reference.

6.5.1.1

47. Text deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. edition of this standard.

6.5.1.4

48. Subclause deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. edition of this standard.

6.6.1, 2nd paragraph

49. Text added.

Rationale: It is common practice in the U.S. to use equipment that complies with equivalent standards provided there is appropriate documentation.

6.10.2.1, 2nd and 3rd paragraph

50. Paragraph 2 and 3 deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. edition of this standard.

6.10.3.1

51. Text deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

6.10.3.2

52. Paragraph 4 deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

6.11.1, 1st sentence

53. Text added.

Rationale: It is common practice in the U.S. to use equipment that complies with equivalent standards provided there is appropriate documentation.

8.2

54. Text deleted.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

8.2 c) and d)

55. Informative NOTE added.

Rationale: Note added to clarify that WD using chemical disinfection do not noticeably increase ambient temperature.

8.2 h)

56. Text deleted.

Rationale: This type of information is the responsibility of the chemical manufacturer/distributor and not the WD manufacturer.

8.2 i)

57. Text added.

Rationale: It is not mandatory that the source code be made available to the user (see 5.21) and this added text provides clarification of that point.

Clause 10

58. Clause deleted.

Rationale: This was a list of recommendations which were not required and therefore do not belong in the standard. The standard should address the types of information that the manufacturer is required to provide, not that the user is recommended to provide.

Annex A, Table A.1, line 10.1 and line 10.2

59. Reference deleted.

Rationale: Reference to a deleted section was removed.

Table A.1, footnote “O”

60. Text modified, discretionary test language added from below.

Rationale: User requirements are not appropriate for the U.S. version of this standard.

Annex B

61. Entire annex deleted.

Rationale: Insufficient peer-reviewed literature on A_0 for inclusion in this standard.

New Annex E

62. New informative annex created with text moved from 6.1.5 and 6.1.6.

Rationale: Mandated activities after initial qualification of the WD are not appropriate in this U.S. standard. However this information may be useful as a guide to the user.

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 15883-1 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 102, *Sterilizers for medical purposes*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, *Sterilization of health care products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 15883 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Washer-disinfectors*:

- *Part 1: General requirements, terms and definitions and tests*
- *Part 2: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing thermal disinfection for surgical instruments, anesthetic equipment, bowls, dishes, receivers, utensils, glassware, etc.*
- *Part 3: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing thermal disinfection for human waste containers*
- *Part 4: Requirements and tests for washer-disinfectors employing chemical disinfection for thermolabile endoscopes*
- *Part 5: Test soils and methods for demonstrating cleaning efficacy* [Technical Specification]

Introduction

This part of ISO 15883 is the first of a series of standards specifying the performance of washer-disinfectors and specifies the general requirements for performance applicable to all washer-disinfectors. The requirements given in this part of ISO 15883 are applicable to all washer-disinfectors specified in subsequent parts of the ISO 15883 series, except insofar as they may be modified or added to by a subsequent part, in which case the requirements of that particular part will apply.

Fields of application within the scope of ISO 15883 series include laboratory, veterinary, dental and pharmaceutical applications and other specific applications, such as washer-disinfectors for bedsteads and transport carts and the disinfection of crockery and cutlery intended for use with immunologically compromised patients.

Washer-disinfectors should be used only for processing the type of loads specified by the manufacturer of the washer-disinfector.

In selecting the appropriate washer-disinfector, reference should be made both to this part of ISO 15883 and to the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883 series. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the choice of type of washer-disinfector, operating cycle or quality of services or process chemicals is appropriate for any particular load.

Safety requirements for washer-disinfectors are given in IEC 61010-2-045.

This part of ISO 15883 has been prepared on the basis that each individual washer-disinfector will be subject to validation tests (commissioning and performance qualification on first installation), ~~and that in use continued compliance will be established by periodic tests carried out by, or on behalf of, the user.~~

Verification of cleaning efficacy is a key aspect of establishing satisfactory performance of a washer-disinfector. The current state of knowledge has not permitted development of a single test method. As an interim measure reference has been made to test methods which are currently being applied in a number of different countries. The specification for these test methods including their test soils can be found in ISO/TS 15883-5. It remains the intention of the Technical Committee of TC 198 to develop a single test method.

~~In respect of the potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption caused by the washer-disinfector:~~

- ~~a) it should be noted that, until verifiable European criteria are adopted, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of the washer-disinfector remain in force;~~
- ~~b) the ISO 15883 series of standards provides no information as to whether the washer-disinfector may be used without restrictions in any of the member states of the EU or EFTA.~~

Washer-disinfectors — Part 1: General requirements, terms and definitions and tests

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15883 specifies general performance requirements for washer-disinfectors (WD) and their accessories that are intended to be used for cleaning and disinfection of re-usable medical devices and other articles used in the context of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary practice. It specifies performance requirements for cleaning and disinfection as well as for the accessories which can be required to achieve the necessary performance. The methods and instrumentation required for validation, ~~routine control and monitoring~~ and re-validation, ~~periodically and~~ after essential repairs, are also specified.

The requirements for washer-disinfectors intended to process specific loads are specified in subsequent parts of this standard. For washer-disinfectors intended to process loads of two or more different types the requirements of all relevant parts of this standard apply.

This part of ISO 15883 does not specify requirements intended for machines for use for laundry or general catering purposes.

This part of ISO 15883 does not include requirements for machines which are intended to sterilize the load, or which are designated as “sterilizers”, these are specified in other standards e.g. AAMI/TIR 11139 ~~EN 285~~.

The specified performance requirements of this standard may not ensure the inactivation or removal of the causative agent(s) (prion protein) of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

NOTE If it is considered that prion protein can be present, particular care is needed in the choice of disinfectants and cleaning agents to ensure that the chemicals used do not react with the prion protein in a manner that may inhibit its removal or inactivation.

~~This part of ISO 15883 may be used by prospective purchasers and manufacturers as the basis of agreement on the specification of a WD. The test methods for demonstration of compliance with the requirements of this part of ISO 15883 may also be employed by users to demonstrate continued compliance of the installed WD throughout its working life. Guidance on a routine test program is given in Annex A.~~

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 228-1, *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Index and synopsis*

ISO 10012, *Measurement management systems — Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment*

ISO 14644-3:2005, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments — Part 3: Test methods*

ISO 14971, *Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices*

ISO/TS 15883-5:2005, *Washer-disinfectors — Part 5: Test soils and methods for demonstrating cleaning efficacy*

IEC 60417-DB, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment*

IEC 60584-1:1995, *Thermocouples — Part 1: Reference tables*

IEC 60751:1983, *Industrial platinum resistance thermometer sensors*

IEC 61010-2-045, *Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 2-045: Particular requirements for washer disinfectors used in medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary and laboratory fields*

IEC 80416-1, *Basic principles for graphical symbols for use on equipment — Part 1: Creation of symbol originals*

ANSI/AAMI ST72:2002, *Bacterial endotoxin — Test methodologies, routine monitoring and alternatives to batch testing*

European Pharmacopeia, European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France

United States Pharmacopeia, USP Pharmacopeia, Rockville, USA

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

A_0

~~equivalent time in seconds at 80 °C, delivered by the disinfection process, with reference to a microorganism with a z value of 10 K~~

NOTE — See Annex B.

3.2

automatic controller

device that, in response to pre-determined cycle variables, operates the apparatus sequentially through the required stages of the process or processes

3.3

bedpan washer-disinfector

washer-disinfector intended to be used for the emptying, flushing, cleaning and thermal disinfecting of human waste containers

3.4

bioburden

population of viable microorganisms on a product and/or its container

3.5

calibration

set of operations which establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values of that quantity obtained from a reference standard

[AAMI/TIR11139]

~~set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of a quantity indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standard~~

~~[EN 285:1996, definition 3.5]~~

3.6

calorifier

closed vessel, in which water is indirectly heated, by the flow of heated fluid through a heat exchanger, under a pressure greater than atmospheric

3.7

chamber

that part of the washer-disinfector in which the load is processed

NOTE The chamber does not include steam generators, pipework, e.g. drain and fittings from which it can be isolated.

3.8

chemical disinfection

disinfection achieved by the action of one or more chemicals the primary purpose of which is to be microbicidal

3.9

cleaning

removal of contamination from an item to the extent necessary for its further processing and its intended subsequent use

3.10

continuous process machine

machine which automatically transports the load through each stage of the operating cycle

3.11

critical process variables

those process variables for which the values during an operating cycle have been identified by the manufacturer as sufficient to ensure that the cycle meets the performance defined during validation

3.12

cycle complete

indication that the washing and disinfection cycle has been satisfactorily completed and that the disinfected load is ready for removal from the chamber

3.13

cycle control recorder

a device which records the values of one or more control variables as seen by the automatic controller

3.14

D value

~~exposure time required under a defined set of conditions to cause a 1 logarithm or 90 % reduction in the population of a particular microorganism~~

3.15

dead volume

volume of pipework which is not purged by the usual flow of liquids during the operating cycle

3.16

disinfection

reduction of the number of viable microorganisms on a product to a level previously specified as appropriate for its intended further handling or use

3.17

disinfection temperature

minimum temperature of the disinfection temperature band

3.18

disinfection temperature band

range of temperatures, expressed as the disinfection temperature (3.17) and the maximum allowable temperature which may prevail throughout the load during the disinfection time

3.19

disinfection time

period for which the critical process variable(s) (e.g. temperature of the load, disinfectant concentration in the chamber) are maintained at or above that specified for disinfection

3.20

door

device provided as a means of closing and sealing the chamber

3.21

double-ended washer-disinfector

washer-disinfector with separate doors for loading and unloading

3.22

endoscope washer-disinfector

washer-disinfector intended to clean and disinfect loads containing flexible endoscopes

3.23

fail safe

attribute of washer-disinfector design, or its associated services, that ensures that a single fault condition will not give rise to a safety hazard

3.24

fault

one or more of the process parameters which lies outside its/their specified tolerance(s)

[AAMI/TIR 11139]

~~recognition by the automatic controller that at least one of the pre-set process variables for the washer-disinfector cycle have not been attained~~

3.25

fluid

liquid, gas or vapor

3.26

flushing

removal of gross contamination and/or the contents of a load item, but not necessarily contamination adhering to the surface of the load item, by displacement with water

3.27

free draining

allowing the unimpeded flow of liquids under the influence of gravity towards the discharge point

3.28

holding time

period during which the critical process variables are maintained at or above the values specified

3.29

human waste

excretions and body fluids including feces, urine, blood, pus, vomit and mucus

3.30

human waste container

re-usable vessel for holding and transporting human waste

3.31

installation qualification

IQ

process of obtaining and documenting evidence that equipment has been provided and installed in accordance with its specification

[ISO/TS 11139:2001, definition 2.20]

3.32

instrument washer-disinfector

washer-disinfector intended to clean and disinfect loads containing surgical instruments, anesthetic accessories, bowls, dishes, receivers, utensils, glassware and similar items

3.33

load

collective term used to describe all the goods, equipment and materials that are put into a washer-disinfector at any one time for the purpose of cleaning and disinfecting it by an operating cycle

3.34

loading door

door in a double-ended washer-disinfector through which the load is put into the washer-disinfector prior to processing

3.35

medical device

any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, appliance, implant, in vitro reagent or calibrator, software, material or other similar or relative article, intended by the manufacturer to be used, alone or in combination, for human beings for one more of the specific purpose(s) of

- diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment, or alleviation of disease;
- diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of, or compensation for, an injury;
- investigation, replacement, modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
- supporting or sustaining life;
- control of conception;
- disinfection of medical devices;
- providing information for medical purposes by means of *in vitro* examination of specimens derived from the human body,

and which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the human body by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its function by such means

[ISO 13485:2003, definition 3.7]

3.36

microbial reduction factor

extent to which the bioburden is reduced in tenfold increments expressed as logarithms (base 10)

3.37

monitoring

measurement of physical variables and comparison of the values obtained with the values specified for the process

3.38

normal operation

operation of the washer-disinfector in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with all process parameters within the limits specified by the manufacturer

3.39

operating cycle

complete set of stages that is carried out in the sequence as regulated by the automatic controller

3.40

operating pressure

gauge pressure at which a vessel is operated during normal use

3.41

operational qualification

OQ

process of obtaining and documenting evidence that installed equipment operates within predetermined limits when used in accordance with its operational procedures

[ISO/TS 11139:2001, definition 2.24]

3.42

override

system by which the operating cycle can be interrupted or modified as necessary

3.43

performance qualification

PQ

process of obtaining and documenting evidence that the equipment, as installed and operated in accordance with operational procedures, consistently performs in accordance with predetermined criteria and thereby yields product meeting its specification

[ISO/TS 11139:2001, definition 2.26]

NOTE The performance qualification for washer-disinfectors would concern the number of items cleaned and disinfected to the required standard.

3.44

process chemical

formulation of chemical compounds intended for use in a washer-disinfector

NOTE Process chemicals include for example detergents, surfactants, rinse aids, disinfectants, enzymatic cleaners.

3.45

process variable

physical and chemical properties that influence the efficacy of all stages of the process

EXAMPLE Times, temperatures, disinfectant concentration, pressures and flows.

3.46

process verification recorder

device that, independently of the automatic controller, records values obtained for some, or all, of the control variables

3.47

recorder

system fitted to the washer-disinfector, or connected to the washer-disinfector, producing a permanent record of information graphically, digitally or electronically

3.48

re-qualification

repeat of part or all of the validation test requirements for the purpose of confirming process reliability

3.49

rinsing

removal of process residues by displacement and dilution with water

3.50

routine test

periodic checking and testing carried out to establish that the operational performance of the washer-disinfector remains within the limits established during validation

3.51

steam generator

vessel designed to contain water and a heating system (e.g. a steam coil or a fully immersed electric element) which is used to heat water to its vapor state

3.52

tank

process vessel, integral to the washer-disinfector, designed to hold fluids that are used during processing

3.53

test microorganism

microbial strain from a recognized culture collection used in microbiological testing of the performance of a washer-disinfector

~~NOTE — A recognized culture collection is an international depository under the Budapest Treaty on "The International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent and Regulation".~~

3.54

test soil

formulation used to test the efficacy of cleaning in a washer-disinfector

3.55

thermal disinfection

disinfection achieved by the action of moist heat

3.56

type test

test program to verify conformity of a washer-disinfector type to this standard and establish data for reference in subsequent tests

3.57

unloading door

door in a double-ended (3.21) washer-disinfector through which the load is removed after an operating cycle

3.58

validation

documented procedure for obtaining, recording and interpreting the results required to establish that a process will consistently yield product complying with predetermined specifications

[ISO/TS 11139:2001, definition 2.50]

3.59

verification

confirmation through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled

[ISO 9000:2005, definition 3.8.4]

3.60

viable microorganism

microorganisms, including viruses, which are capable of multiplication under specified culture conditions

3.61

warning pipe

secondary overflow pipe so fitted that its outlet, whether inside or outside the machine, is in a conspicuous position to indicate an overflow condition

3.62

washer-disinfector

WD

machine intended to clean and disinfect medical devices and other articles used in the context of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary practice

3.63

washing

removal of adherent contamination from surfaces to be cleaned by means of an aqueous medium, with or without process chemicals, as necessary

3.64

works test

series of tests performed prior to delivery to demonstrate compliance of each washer-disinfector with its specification

3.65

~~z~~-value

~~change in temperature in kelvins (K) required to achieve a tenfold change in the rate of microbial inactivation by a moist heat disinfection process~~

4 Performance requirements

4.1 General

4.1.1 Compliance with the performance requirements shall be tested in accordance with the methods given in Clause 6.

NOTE Conformity of a WD to this part of ISO 15883 and subsequent relevant parts of ISO 15883 can be tested and documented as the condition of the WD as supplied by the manufacturer ("as supplied" is defined in 6.1.2) and as the condition of the WD as installed by the manufacturer, ~~user~~, or third party ("as installed" is defined in 6.1.3).

4.1.2 Any item which has been processed in a WD conforming to the ISO 15883 series shall have been cleaned, disinfected, rinsed and, when appropriate, dried.

NOTE The performance requirements depend on a number of factors, which include the nature of the item(s) to be processed, the disinfection efficacy required (as determined by the level of risk associated with the use of the item), the nature of the contamination to be removed, the nature and extent of any pre-treatment, the temperature, the physical energy (type, power, duration), detergent system, permissible extent of process residues, etc.

4.1.3 The specified performance shall be achieved by an operating cycle under the control of an automatic controller and including, when appropriate, the stages for:

- a) cleaning, which may include several stages;
- b) disinfecting;
- c) rinsing;
- d) drying (when appropriate).

When appropriate, two or more stages specified above can be combined as a single stage.

4.1.4 Throughout the operating cycle the rate and extent of any change in temperature, pressure [see 8.1 b) 6)] or concentration of process chemicals [see 8.1 b) 5)] shall be within limits specified by the device manufacturer as those which are compatible with the item(s) which the WD is intended to process [see 8.1 b) 2)].

4.1.5 Disinfection is specified by reference to time and temperature for thermal disinfection or as time, temperature and concentration for chemical disinfection.

Whenever practicable, thermal disinfection is preferred. Thermal disinfection processes are more easily controlled and avoid the hazards to staff, patients and the environment that can occur through the use of chemical disinfectants.

The required disinfection conditions or the minimum microbial reduction factor necessary, ~~i.e. the A_0 value,~~ are specified in subsequent parts of ISO 15883.

Disinfection performances specified in subsequent parts of ISO 15883 are minimum requirements. Regulatory authorities can specify more stringent requirements within the territories for which they are responsible.

4.1.6 Within the WD each chamber which is used to contain the load shall be capable of being disinfected under the control of the automatic controller. For single chamber machines this shall be part of the normal operating cycle. For machines with two or more chambers the disinfection cycle may be separate from the normal operating cycle. For multi-chamber machines a disinfection cycle shall not be required for any chamber which is used only for drying.

4.1.7 Chambers in which process fluid may be present during the process cycle shall be free draining (see 6.5.2 and 6.5.4).

4.1.8 Continuous process WDs shall be designed in such a way that the WD, the load carriers and the load are not re-contaminated by the simultaneous processing of other loads.

4.1.9 The environment in contact with the load during the final rinse and drying stages shall be of at least the purity (chemical and microbial) specified by the device manufacturer as that which will not adversely affect the items that the WD is intended to process or impair the intended use of the items.

The environment includes, but is not necessarily limited to, all the fluids and materials in direct contact with the load.

4.1.10 The extent and frequency of testing, undertaken to verify the purity of the environment in contact with the load, shall be determined by risk analysis. The risk analysis shall take into account the intended use of the processed items and the nature of any control mechanisms and sub-systems e.g. water treatment systems.

4.2 Cleaning

4.2.1 General

4.2.1.1 Cleaning shall be deemed to have been achieved if the acceptance criteria for the test method in 6.10 and the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883 have been met.

The test method for type testing and operational testing (6.10.2) shall employ one of the nationally published tests soils and methods as described in ISO/TS 15883-5 and AAMI/TIR30 (see also References [24] to [39]).

NOTE 1 ISO/TS 15883-5 includes the description of test methods including their test soils which are currently being applied in different countries.

NOTE 2 Additional verification of attainment of the required cleaning efficacy during operational testing can be provided by the use of one of the methods for the detection and assessment of residual protein given in 6.10.3 and Annex C.

NOTE 3 A test for residual protein is performed for determining cleaning efficacy on used medical devices but can also be used with proteinaceous test soil.

The test method for performance qualification of cleaning efficacy is described in 6.10.3 and shall include the use of one of the methods for the detection and assessment of residual proteinaceous contamination given in Annex C.

NOTE 4 The three test methods for protein residue testing in Annex C are not equally sensitive. The ninhydrin method (C.1) and biuret method (C.3) have similar sensitivities but are regarded as a limit test and a semi-quantitative test respectively. The OPA method (C.2) is more sensitive but requires the use of laboratory facilities. Both the ninhydrin and OPA methods react with α - and ϵ -amino groups of proteins; other amino compounds can give false positives.

4.2.1.2 The manufacturer shall state (see Clause 8) the process chemicals and the quality of water (see 6.4) used during product compatibility studies and testing to confirm compliance of the WD with the requirements of this standard.

4.2.2 Flushing stage

The in-flowing water shall be maintained at a temperature low enough to preclude the occurrence of protein coagulation.

NOTE Temperatures higher than 45 °C can cause protein coagulation during the flushing stage and cause cleaning problems.

4.2.3 Washing stage

The temperature of water and aqueous solutions in contact with the load during the washing stage shall be controlled within limits stated by the WD manufacturer.

The temperature of the detergent solutions shall be controlled within the maximum and minimum temperatures stated by the detergent manufacturer.

4.3 Disinfection

Levels of disinfection shall be specified by WD manufacturers, and appropriate validation conducted to support the specified levels of disinfection for the intended use of the WD.

4.3.1 Thermal disinfection

4.3.1.1 Thermal disinfection of the load and load carriers shall be deemed to have been achieved if, when tested in accordance with 6.8.2 and the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883, the specified minimum temperature for the specified minimum (holding) time, ~~or the equivalent lethality (A_0 , see Annex B),~~ is achieved on all surfaces which are required to be disinfected.

4.3.1.2 Thermal disinfection of the chamber walls shall be deemed to have been achieved if when tested in accordance with 6.8.3 and the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883, the specified minimum

temperature is attained for the specified minimum time, ~~or the equivalent lethality (A_0)~~, is achieved on all chamber walls.

4.3.1.3 The temperature shall be continuously maintained within the specified disinfection temperature band for the specified disinfection time.

NOTE Thermal disinfection can be achieved by exposure to hot water, steam or a combination of the two.

4.3.2 Chemical disinfection

4.3.2.1 Chemical disinfection of the load shall be deemed to have been achieved when all load surfaces have been exposed to the specified conditions of chemical disinfectant concentration and temperature for the required contact time.

4.3.2.2 Chemical disinfection of the chamber walls and load carriers shall be deemed to have been achieved when the specified conditions of chemical disinfectant concentration, temperature and contact time have been attained on all chamber walls and load carriers.

4.3.2.3 The conditions of time, temperature and chemical disinfectant concentration shall be those specified, under the conditions of use, by the disinfectant manufacturer.

Alternatively, a party other than the disinfectant manufacturer should determine the conditions of time, temperature and chemical disinfectant concentration that provide the required microbial reduction factor (see 4.1.5).

Appropriate additional testing (e.g. load compatibility, environmental safety, disinfectant stability) shall have been performed also.

4.3.2.4 Microbiological testing shall be performed (see ISO 15883-4).

4.3.3 Thermal and chemical disinfection

4.3.3.1 The temperature on all surfaces of the load and load carrier shall be within -0°C and $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the disinfection temperature throughout the time specified for disinfection when this has been specified as a time/temperature relationship (see 6.8.2).

4.3.3.2 The temperatures recorded on the surface of the chamber wall shall be within -0°C and $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the disinfection temperature throughout the time specified for disinfection when this has been specified as a time/temperature relationship (see 6.8.3).

4.4 Rinsing

4.4.1 The WD shall be provided with a rinsing stage which reduces the concentration of process chemicals on the load to a level not exceeding that specified by the manufacturer, or supplier, of the process chemical(s) as safe in the context of the intended use of the load.

4.4.2 Rinsing shall be deemed to have been achieved if, when tested in accordance with 6.10.4 and with the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883, the reduction of process chemicals has been determined and been shown to have been sufficient for the subsequent intended use of the load.

4.4.3 Means shall be provided, or specified, to ensure that the chemical and microbial quality of the final rinse water will not impair the standard of cleanliness and disinfection (see also 6.4.2).

4.5 Drying

4.5.1 The WD shall, unless otherwise specified, be provided with a drying stage which removes surface moisture from the load.

4.5.2 Drying of the load shall be deemed to have been achieved if, when tested in accordance with 6.12 and the relevant subsequent parts of ISO 15883, no residual water is detected at the end of the drying stage.

4.5.3 Hot air or compressed air used for drying shall be of a quality which shall not impair the cleanliness of, nor introduce microbial contamination to, the load.

When air free from bacterial or particulate contamination is necessary to fulfill this requirement, this can be achieved for example by the use of HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filtered air.

4.5.4 When air filters are fitted, means shall be provided to enable the filtration system to be tested.

The filter used shall be tested for particulate arrest efficiency at the point of use (see 6.11).

Microbial sampling will not normally be required for the system unless otherwise specified in the purchase contract.

For applications where it is important that the air be free from microbial contamination, it might be necessary to carry out testing during the process or before and/or after each cycle.

Many WDs are fitted with air filters to remove particulate material from the air supplied to the drying stage. These filters are often HEPA filters (e.g. Class H 12 or Class H 13 as specified in EN 1822-1:1998) of the type used to remove bacterial contamination from an air supply. When they are used as general particulate filters, performance tests will not normally be required on the installed filter.

4.6 Process chemicals

The WD manufacturer shall obtain, from the manufacturer of each specified process chemical [see 8.2 g)], any requirements for safe handling, data on the maximum permitted residual level on devices and the method of detection to be used for determining process residuals. The sampling method and analytical method specified shall be capable of determining the presence of process chemical at concentrations below that specified as potentially harmful, i.e. as the maximum acceptable level.

NOTE 1 The residual level which can be tolerated will depend upon the nature of the chemical and the intended use of the product being processed.

NOTE 2 The specified performance cannot be achieved if other process chemicals than those which were tested during type testing are used.

When using process chemicals, the instructions from the manufacturer of the process chemical, e.g. regarding the concentration and temperature, should be followed.

5 Mechanical and process requirements

5.1 Materials, design and manufacture/construction

5.1.1 The materials used in the WD and its accessories, including load carriers, shall tolerate the chemical, mechanical and thermal strains encountered during normal use as specified by the manufacturer.

The parts of the WD which come into contact with the load should be manufactured from materials which have corrosion and abrasion resistance properties.

All parts of the machine which come into contact with the water, chemicals and/or steam should be able to withstand the possible corrosive actions of these substances or the classes of chemicals which are not to be used should be clearly stated in the instructions for use.

In the selection of the materials of construction, due attention should be paid to the effects of galvanic attack, vibration and differential expansion when dissimilar metals are used in contact.

The combination of materials used in the construction of the WD should be compatible with each other and with the parameters of the process.

5.1.2 The components of the system used to contain and dispense chemical additives shall be constructed from materials resistant to reaction with acid, alkaline, oxidizing and other chemical systems such that there is no adverse interaction with the load which the WD is intended to process.

~~**5.1.3** Unless otherwise stated by the WD manufacturer, the chamber shall be designed to withstand no less than 10 000 operational cycles without suffering failure when operated and maintained in accordance with the WD manufacturer's instructions.~~

~~Compliance shall be established by review of the design verification data (see ISO 9001:2000, 7.3.5).~~

5.1.4 Floor mounted WDs shall be provided with means to compensate for irregular surfaces on floors. The WD manufacturer shall state the maximum deviation from a plane horizontal surface that can be accommodated.

5.1.5 The WD shall be constructed so as to enable access without the use of tools for routine tasks which are intended to be carried out by the operator.

Due regard should be given to the means of access for component maintenance and general cleaning. Panels should be easily removed and reinstalled. Information supplied by the purchaser should indicate if the machine's location restricts access to the machine, e.g. it is located against a wall [see 10 m]).

5.1.6 All accessible components and surfaces shall be free from sharp edges, burrs, etc.

External surfaces of the WD should be finished smooth and easy to clean.

5.1.7 During normal operation of the WD the chamber, pipework and associated components shall be free from leaks apparent to visual inspection.

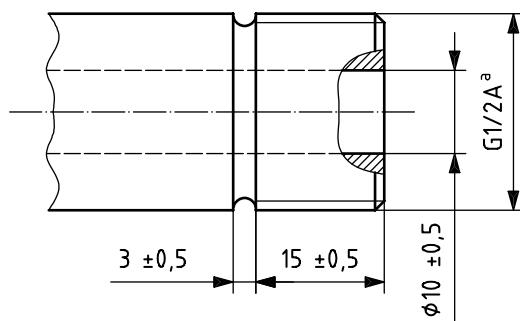
5.1.8 The chamber shall not leak when tested in accordance with 6.5.3.

5.1.9 Load carriers shall be provided to locate the load during the washing and disinfection processes. If interchangeable load carriers/baskets are provided, each carrier load shall be capable of being fitted and removed from the WD without the use of tools.

The type and quantity of load carriers (see 5.27) are items to be specified by the purchaser.

5.1.10 The construction of the load carriers shall be such that these are cleaned and disinfected during the normal operating cycle and do not obstruct the free flow of water to the drain [see 5.9.1 a), b) and e)]. Compliance shall be checked by testing in accordance with 6.5.2, 6.5.4, 6.8.2 and 6.10.2.

Dimensions in millimeters



^a Pipe thread ISO 228-G 1/2 A.

Figure 1 — Example of Entry port for temperature sensor leads

5.1.11 An entry port shall be provided to enable temperature sensors to be inserted into the chamber. This shall be a straight connecting sleeve provided at an accessible point.

The connecting sleeve shall have an internal diameter of (10 ± 0.5) mm, an external male thread conforming to ISO 228-1 extending for a length of (15 ± 0.5) mm with a clear distance of (3 ± 0.5) mm before any increase in diameter of the sleeve (see example in Figure 1).

The connecting sleeve with its O-ring seal or flat seal shall be closed with a standard cap, and a temperature proof and mechanically resistant seal.

The connecting sleeve shall be positioned so that liquid will drain from it under the influence of gravity.

5.2 Safety

The WD shall comply with the requirements of IEC 61010-2-045.

5.3 Calorifiers and tanks

5.3.1 Disinfection of systems within the WD

5.3.1.1 The WD shall be designed and constructed so that during the disinfection and subsequent stages of the operating cycle there shall be no recontamination and/or transfer of microorganisms (or, if specified, bacterial endotoxins) from the WD to the load, to an extent which is unacceptable for the intended use of the load.

This shall be achieved by either:

- ensuring that all parts of the WD that recirculate fluids to the load or chamber are purged and disinfected during the normal operating cycle, or
- by the provision of a separate machine purging and disinfection cycle.

5.3.1.2 The manufacturer shall inform the user of the requirements for the use of a purging and disinfection cycle prior to use when the WD has not been used for a period of 24 h or more [see 8.3 b)].

Disinfection during the purging and disinfection cycle shall be by thermal disinfection for WDs in which the load is subjected to thermal disinfection and is the preferred method for WDs employing chemical disinfection of the load.

5.3.2 Tanks

5.3.2.1 Tanks for storing process water within the WD shall be:

- a) free-draining;
- b) located such that they are cleanable without dismantling any part of the machine other than normally removable panels and retainers;
- c) either drained down automatically when the machine is switched off or fitted with a manual drain system accessible to the user;
- d) fitted with a warning pipe or equivalent means to indicate to the operator that a tank is overflowing.

5.3.2.2 When the water supply is contaminated with gross particulate material ($> 500 \mu\text{m}$) the water storage tank shall be fitted with a removable and cleanable filtration device.

5.3.2.3 When water is to be heated, the temperature to which it is heated shall be controlled within the limits specified for the process.

5.3.2.4 When heat sources are installed, they shall be removable for replacement and removable or accessible for cleaning.

5.3.2.5 In order to ensure freedom from microbial contamination, rinse water used in the final stage after disinfection shall be of potable quality (see Reference [18]), or better, and may be taken from a built-in water tank only under the following conditions:

- a) the water in the tank is kept constantly at a minimum of 65°C , or

NOTE In order to maintain a minimum temperature of 65°C the tank would have to be maintained at a higher temperature, e.g. 75°C , so that when the supply is replenished by incoming cold water the temperature remains above 65°C .

- b) the rinse water is automatically disinfected in the process immediately prior to the rinse.

The minimum acceptable quality for the chemical purity of rinse water, and additional requirements for microbial purity, are specified in subsequent parts of ISO 15883.

5.4 Loading and unloading doors and their controls

5.4.1 General

5.4.1.1 The arrangement of doors shall be as specified by the purchaser [see 10 o)].

Machines can be fitted with either one door, which serves for both loading and unloading, or two doors, being of the “pass-through” type in which one door is used for loading and the other for unloading. WDs without doors are also possible (see 5.4.5).

5.4.1.2 The door-seal shall prevent fluid passing the seal interface during an operating cycle, e.g. by means of a gasket or a labyrinthine (tortuous path) system.

For the purposes of cleaning and replacing a door-seal gasket, provision shall be made to permit access to the contact surfaces.

Requirements for the door interlock system in association with supply of services (steam, compressed air, circulating water, etc.) to the chamber are specified in IEC 61010-2-045.

When tested in accordance with 6.5.3, there shall be no escape of process fluids sufficient to impair the process.

The design of door(s) and door opening(s) shall ensure that any residual water present when the door(s) is/are opened will be discharged to drain.

5.4.1.3 The manufacturer shall provide sufficient details of the setting of all interlocks to allow their correct function to be verified [see 8.3 f)].

5.4.1.4 After initiation of an operating cycle the doors for loading and unloading shall be capable of being unlocked and opened only after completion of the operating cycle.

Compliance shall be tested by the method described in 6.3.2, 6.3.4 and 6.3.7.

5.4.1.5 If a fault occurs during an operating cycle, it shall be displayed and access to the load shall be restricted (see 6.3.5, 6.3.7).

5.4.1.6 For machines in which access to the load is restricted by means of locked doors this shall require the use of a special key, code or tool to release the door lock and gain access to the load.

For a continuous process machine, it might not be necessary to open a door to gain access to the load (see 5.4.4).

5.4.1.7 A device, or devices, shall be fitted to enable the secure fastening of a door in the open position and shall be in accordance with the requirements of IEC 61010-2-045.

5.4.1.8 It shall not be possible for the operator to start the process if the doors are not locked. Compliance shall be tested in accordance with 6.3.1.

The control system can include provision of an override facility for maintenance purposes.

5.4.1.9 Means shall be provided to enable the door(s) to be opened manually if the WD becomes isolated from any of the services powering the door mechanism (see also IEC 61010-2-045).

5.4.2 Control of manually operated doors

An explanation of the manual action required to lock the door shall be provided for the operator. In addition, if the unlocking procedure is not the reverse of the locking procedure, there shall be an indication to the operator of the manual action required to unlock the door.

If necessary the indication should be clearly displayed either on the door or on its handle or hand-wheel. Explicit instructions should be displayed on the facing panel adjacent to the door or on the operator's control panel.

5.4.3 Control of doors of a double-ended WD

5.4.3.1 The control initiating the automatic cycle shall be at the loading side of the WD only. When the loading door is closed and locked, it shall not be possible to open the unloading door until the WD has completed a successful operating cycle i.e. without showing a fault (see 6.3.3 and 6.3.4).

5.4.3.2 If a fault develops, it shall only be possible to open the loading door (see 6.3.5 and 6.3.7).

5.4.3.3 It shall not be possible for an operator at one end of the WD to open or close a door at the opposite end. In addition, it shall not be possible for the doors of a WD to be opened simultaneously to permit free passage of air through the WD, under normal operation.

5.4.3.4 A visual display shall be provided at each end of the WD to indicate when the cycle is in progress.

5.4.3.5 The indication “cycle complete”, or an equivalent indication, shall be cancelled when the unloading door is unlocked, and the loading door shall remain locked until the unloading door has been locked again (see 6.3.4).

5.4.4 Internal doors and access ports

If doors fitted between consecutive sections of a multi-section machine, and access ports fitted to the outside of the machine, can be opened and closed by an operator without the use of a tool, means shall be provided which will prevent opening if this would create a deleterious effect on the load or the environment in which the WD is located.

5.4.5 Continuous process WDs without doors

5.4.5.1 WDs without doors shall have means to prevent the transfer of contamination from the loading to the unloading side.

5.4.5.2 WDs without doors shall have means to prevent the operator from gaining access to the load during a normal process cycle before its completion.

5.4.5.3 WDs without doors shall have means to prevent the escape of fluid (liquids, aerosols and vapors) from the WD during a process cycle.

5.4.5.4 For WDs in which access to the load is not restricted by means of doors, the method of precluding access during an operational cycle (see 5.4.4) shall not be circumvented without requiring the use of a key, code or tool if a fault occurs.

5.5 Pipework and fittings

5.5.1 General

5.5.1.1 The pipework, pumps, valves and fittings shall be constructed, installed and/or operated so that ~~any~~ residual liquid will flow towards a drain discharge point thereby minimizing residual liquid (see 6.5.5).

Residual water that does not drain from the internal pipework of the WD can provide an environment for microbial growth; these microorganisms can then be available to re-contaminate the disinfected load. Also, residual fluids can lead to corrosion.

~~5.5.1.2 When tested in accordance with 6.5.1, the dead volume shall not exceed the volume stated by the manufacturer [see 8.3 g)]. In addition, the recommended method of cleaning all injection lines and valves shall be stated [see 8.3 g)].~~

~~The pipework should be so constructed that the dead volume is minimized.~~

~~5.5.1.3 For small WDs intended to be placed on a work surface (i.e. table top machines) the requirements of 5.5.1.1, 5.5.1.2 and 5.5.2 do not apply.~~

5.5.2 Control valves

Unless otherwise specified in subsequent parts of this standard, for each valve connected to the chamber, the following rules of application shall be laid down:

- a) It shall not be used in applications where the temperatures and pressures to which it will be exposed during operation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions can exceed the maximum stated by the manufacturer of the valve. It is good practice to ensure that normal service conditions do not exceed 80 % of the specified maximum values.
- b) It shall be removed by fittings designed for disconnection without removing connecting pipes, although, if necessary, it shall be possible to displace such pipes without removing them.

5.6 Spray systems

5.6.1 Spray nozzles shall be positioned to ensure complete contact of the spray with all parts of the load together with the appropriate load carrier when loaded in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.6.2 Nozzles shall be protected from blockage by the passage of particles, e.g. by the provision of a filter upstream of the nozzle which will remove particles of a size which could block the nozzles.

All nozzles should be designed to minimize the possibility of blockage.

5.6.3 All pipes containing nozzles shall be demountable, complete with bayonet, screw or other fittings, with all inside and outside surfaces easily cleanable.

5.6.4 All nozzles, which are intended to be removable by the user, shall be designed to be suitable for a minimum of 250 matings.

Compliance shall be established by review of the design verification data (see ISO 9001:2000, 7.3.5).

Removable nozzles shall have a means of identifying that they have been installed in their correct position.

All fittings shall be designed to prevent misalignment when nozzles and associated systems are assembled or reassembled.

5.6.5 It shall be possible to check that the spray nozzles are not blocked and that the spray arms are free to move to the extent specified by the WD manufacturer. The method to be used shall be specified in the instructions for use [see 8.3 b)].

5.6.6 Fixed irrigation nozzles shall be designed and constructed to provide a similar flow of water from all nozzles of the same type intended for the same application.