
**Reusable rubber contraceptive
diaphragms —**

Part 1:
Classification, sampling and requirements

Diaphragmes contraceptifs réutilisables en caoutchouc —

Partie 1: Classification, échantillonnage et exigences



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8009-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 157, *Mechanical contraceptives*.

ISO 8009 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms*:

- Part 1: *Classification, sampling and requirements*
- Part 2: *Determination of size*
- Part 3: *Determination of dome thickness*
- Part 4: *Freedom from visible defects*
- Part 5: *Determination of tensile properties*
- Part 6: *Determination of deterioration after accelerated ageing*
- Part 7: *Determination of compression resistance of coil spring and flat spring diaphragms*
- Part 8: *Determination of twisting during compression of coil spring and flat spring diaphragms*
- Part 9: *Packaging and labelling*
- Part 10: *Recommendations for storage*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8009 is for information only.

Introduction

The sampling plans and acceptable quality levels (AQLs) given in this part of ISO 8009 are intended for referee testing. Manufacturers may devise and apply other quality control measures during production. These measures will be specific to production methods and plants, and may differ among manufacturers.

The diaphragm, and any lubricant, dressing material or powder applied to it, should neither contain nor liberate substances in amounts that are toxic, sensitizing, locally irritating or otherwise harmful under normal conditions of use. Reference should be made to relevant parts of ISO 10993. A manufacturer may be required by a certification or inspection authority or by a purchaser to provide a certificate of composition and/or other properties.