

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS T 9265: 2012

**Assistive products for walking
— Rollators and walking tables**

ICS 11.180.10

Reference number : JIS T 9265: 2012(E)

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T 9265 : 2012

Date of Establishment: 2012-06-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2012-06-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board

Technical Committee on Support for Aged and
Handicapped Persons

JIS T 9265 : 2012, First English edition published in 2013-04

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
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Printed in Japan

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law.

This **JIS** document is protected by the Copyright Law.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public or utility model right. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public and the utility model right.

Assistive products for walking — Rollators and walking tables

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the second edition of ISO 11199-2 and the first edition of ISO 11199-3 published in 2005, with some modifications of the technical contents in order to clarify the test method.

The portions with dotted underlines in this Standard are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standards have been modified. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JB. Annex JA is not specified in the corresponding International Standard.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the assistive products for walking (hereinafter referred to as a rollator) which has two or more wheels at the lower edge of a frame, and which is operated with supporting the body by the both hands and both arms, or top trunk.

In addition, those with the distance between axles of below 250 mm are excluded. Moreover, the wheel ¹⁾ locked if weight is applied is not regarded as a wheel.

Note ¹⁾ The wheel locked if weight is applied means the following structure. When the force of 50 N is loaded on a handle, legs other than a wheel are grounded, and the load is supported by not a wheel but a leg, or a wheel is fixed securely.

NOTE : The International Standards corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 11199-2:2005 *Walking aids manipulated by both arms—Requirements and test methods—Part 2: Rollators*

ISO 11199-3:2005 *Walking aids manipulated by both arms—Requirements and test methods—Part 3: Walking tables* (Overall evaluation : MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standards and JIS are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to ISO/IEC Guide 21-1.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent edition of the standard indicated below (including amendment) shall be applied.

JIS T 0102 *Glossary of terms used in assistive products for persons with disabilities*

NOTE : Corresponding International Standard : ISO 9999 *Assistive products for persons with disability—Classification and terminology* (MOD)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the terms and definitions in JIS T 0102 and the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 user mass

body mass of the person using the product as a rollator

3.2 maximum length

maximum outside dimension of a rollator when the height adjustment is at its maximum, measured parallel to the direction of straight forward movement when the rollator is in normal use [see item 4 of figure 2 a) and item 3 of figure 2 b)]

3.3 maximum width

maximum outside dimension of a rollator when all adjustments are at their maximum, measured at right angles to the direction of straight forward movement when the rollator is in normal use [see item 5 of figure 2 a) and item 4 of figure 2 b)]

3.4 height

vertical distance from the rear handgrip reference point to the ground [see item 6 of figure 2 a) and b)]

3.5 turning width

minimum distance between two parallel limiting walls in between which a rollator can be turned 180° [see item 1 of figure 2 a) and b)]

3.6 folded dimensions

height, width and length of the rollator measured with the rollator folded together without the use of tools, height adjustment at their minimum and handle setting at the maximum angle to the direction of straight forward movement

3.7 handgrip

that part of the rollator which is intended by the manufacturer to be held by the hand when the rollator is in use (see figure 3)

3.8 anatomic handgrips

the hand grip which is formed like a hand and is easy to grasp

3.9 front handgrip reference point

that point on the upper surface of the handgrip located 30 mm inwards from the front end of the handgrip length (see item 2 of figure 3)

3.10 rear handgrip reference point

that point on the upper surface of the handgrip located 30 mm inwards from the rear end of the handgrip length (see item 1 of figure 3)

3.11 handgrip length

dimension of the handgrip measured longitudinally where the hand rests (see item 3 of figure 3)

NOTE: Where the front end or the rear end of the handgrip is not clear, the full length of the handgrip that may comfortably support the mass of the user is defined as the handgrip length.

3.12 handgrip width

outside dimension of the handgrip measured horizontally at the thickest point where the hand rests (see item 4 of figure 3)

3.13 handle

that part of the rollator to which the handgrip is attached

3.14 brake grip distance

distance measured at the midpoint of the handgrip length and normal to the centreline of the handle tubing, from the upper surface of the handgrip to the lower surface (see item 1 of figure 4)

3.15 forearm support

that horizontal part on which the forearm rests [see item 1 of figure 1 c)], possibly combined with a handle with handgrip to keep the arm in position

3.16 parking brake

brake that stays engaged after being activated

3.17 running brake

brake that is operated by the user during walking and where the braking effect depends proportionally on the activation force applied

3.18 pressure brake

a running brake that engages when a vertical load is applied on the handgrips (see figure 6)

3.19 wheel width

maximum dimension of the tyre of the wheel measured within 5 mm up from the walking surface when the rollator is unloaded (see item 3 of figure 5)

3.20 supporting table

horizontal part of the walking table, shaped around the upper body, where the arms rest when the walking table is in use [see item 1 of figure 1 b)]

3.21 supporting height

vertical distance from the point where the arm rests on the supporting table to the ground [see item 5 of figure 2 b)]

3.22 datum line

horizontal line on the top surface of the supporting table, positioned at 90° to the direction of travel and situated as follows:

- for supporting tables with handles, 300 mm behind the rear face of the lower part of the handgrips with the handles in the foremost position if adjustable;
- for supporting tables without handles, 300 mm behind the front edge of the supporting table;
- for forearm supports, through the midpoint of the gutter-shaped part even if the distance to the rear face of the lower part of the handgrips is not 300 mm [see item 9 of figure 2 b)].

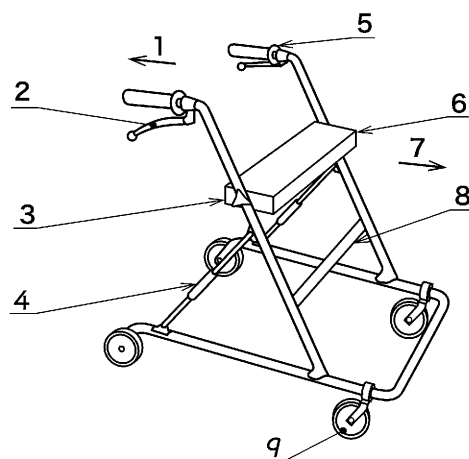
3.23 datum point

midpoint of the datum line [see item 8 of figure 2 b)]

3.24 tips

load-bearing rubber parts without wheels, which are in contact with the ground during use of a rollator [see item 3 of figure 2 a)]

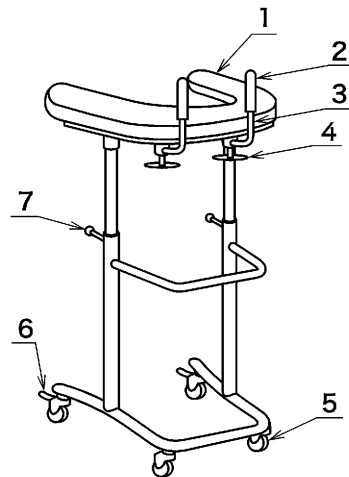
NOTE: The tips are also used as pressure brakes on some four-wheeled rollators in addition to the wheels.



Key

- 1 rear
- 2 brake handle
- 3 height adjustment mechanism
- 4 folding mechanism
- 5 handle/handgrip
- 6 resting seat
- 7 front
- 8 bracing member
- 9 wheels

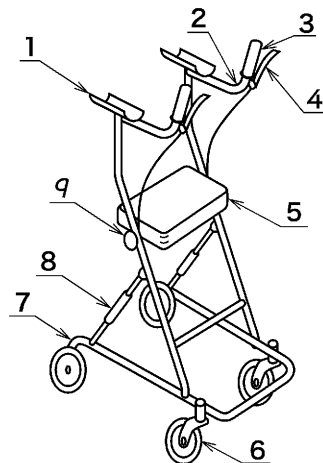
a) Example of components of a rollator



Key

- 1 supporting table
- 2 handgrip
- 3 handle
- 4 handle adjustment
- 5 wheel
- 6 parking brake
- 7 height adjustment

b) Example of a walking table with supporting table and wheels

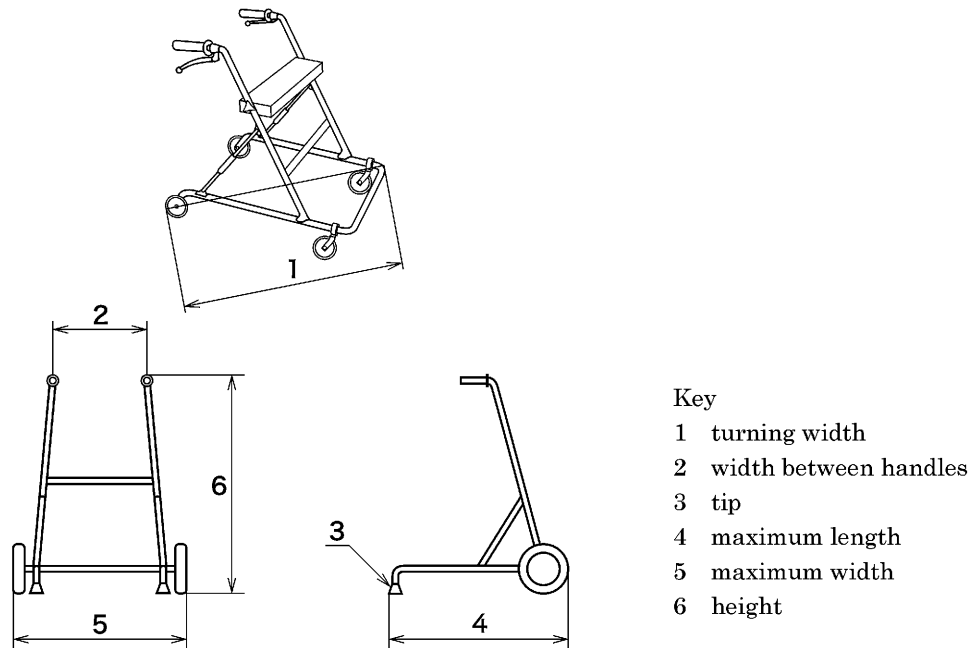


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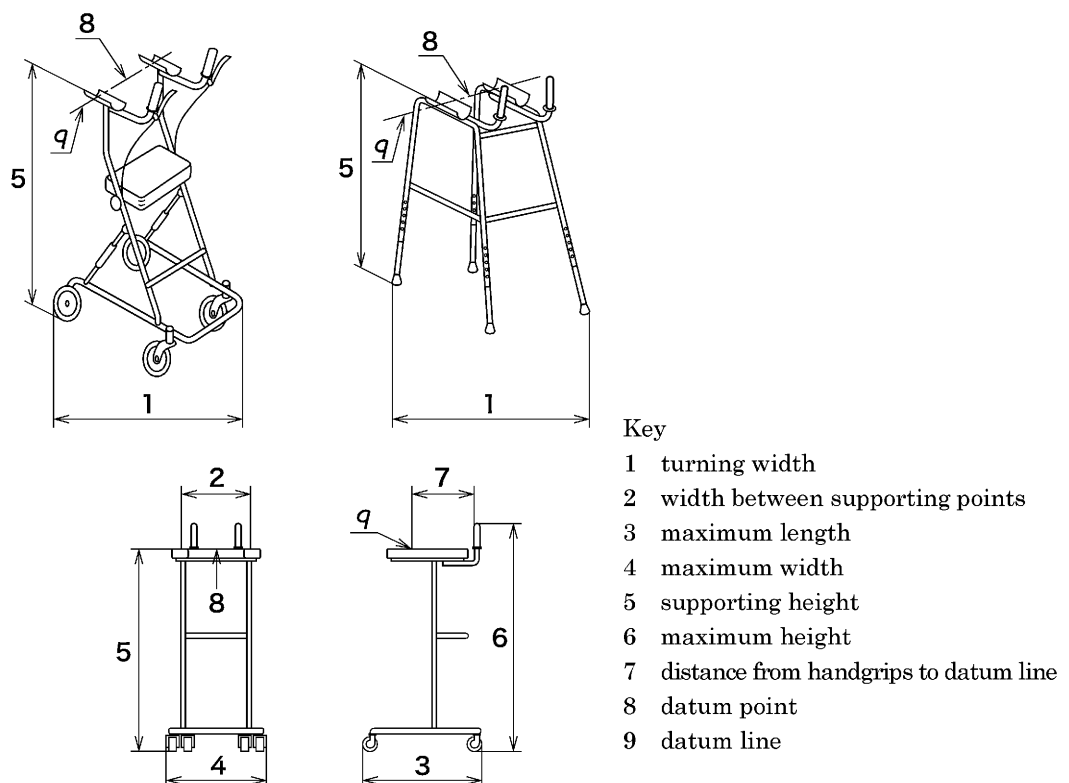
- 1 forearm support
- 2 handle
- 3 handgrip
- 4 brake handle
- 5 resting seat
- 6 wheel
- 7 brake
- 8 folding mechanism
- 9 height adjustment

c) Example of a walking table with forearm supports and wheels

Figure 1 Name of each part



a) Rollator type



b) Walking table type

Figure 2 Definition of dimensions