
International Standard



4074/5

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Rubber condoms — Part 5 : Testing for holes

*Préservatifs masculins en caoutchouc —
Partie 5 : Essai pour la détection des trous*

First edition — 1980-10-01

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UDC 615.477.86 : 620.165.29

Ref. No. ISO 4074/5-1980 (E)

Descriptors : contraceptives, rubber products, tests, burst tests, power measurement, volume.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4074/5 (formerly part 1) was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 157, *Mechanical contraceptives*, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1976.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Mexico	Sweden
Canada	Netherlands	Thailand
Denmark	Norway	Turkey
France	Poland	United Kingdom
India	South Africa, Rep. of	USA

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Rubber condoms —

Part 5 : Testing for holes

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 4074 specifies a method of testing a rubber condom for holes by observing any leakage from the condom after it has been filled with water.

2 Principle

Filling of the condom with a specified volume of water and examination for visible water leakage through the wall of the suspended condom; in the absence of such leakage, examination for signs of leakage on absorbent paper over which the condom has been rolled.

3 Equipment

3.1 Equipment suitable for mounting the condom at its open end, allowing it to be suspended. For an example of a suitable mount, see the figure.

For thin wall condoms having low-elastic modulus, the weight of water may stretch the condom to such an extent that it becomes detached from the mount. In these cases a platform at a suitable distance below the mount may be provided.

3.2 Means of filling the condom with water at room temperature.

3.3 Absorbent paper, preferably coloured.

4 Procedure

Unroll the condom and fit the open end on the mount (3.1), the condom thus being suspended open end upwards. Fill it with 300 cm³ of water at room temperature.

After suspension for at least 1 min without visible leakage through the condom wall, remove the condom from the mount and close the open end by twisting the material near the rim to retain the water. Roll the condom firmly at least twice over a sheet of the dry absorbent paper (3.3) and examine the paper for signs of leakage.

Roll any condom which has been treated with lubricant during manufacture over a separate sheet of absorbent paper to remove surplus lubricant before subjecting it to the rolling procedure for the detection of leakage.

5 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars :

- identification of the sample;
- statement on any evidence of leakage, either from the initial visual examination of the filled condom or from signs of leakage on the absorbent paper at a distance of 25 mm or more from the condom rim;
- date of testing.

6 Condom disposal

Condoms subjected to this test shall be destroyed.

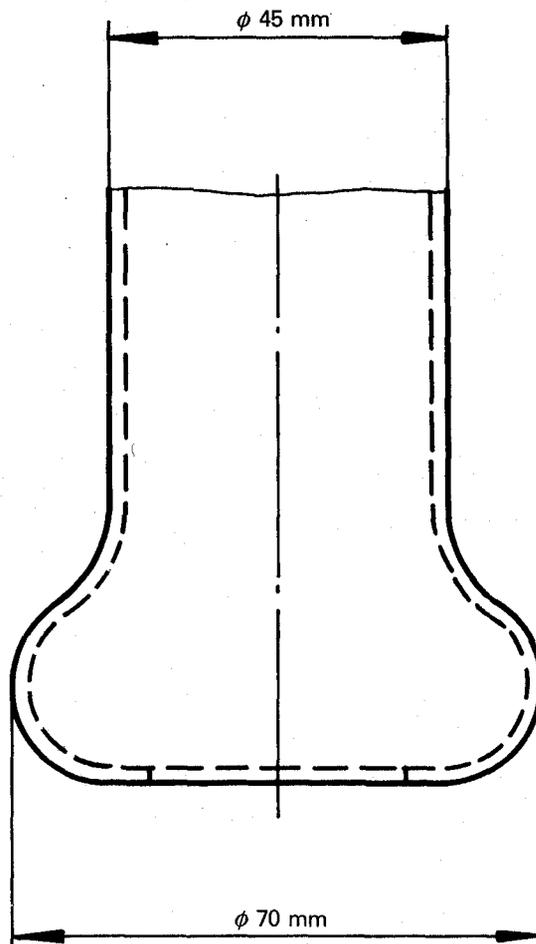


Figure — Suitable mount