
International Standard



8009/8

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

**Reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms —
Part 8 : Determination of twisting during compression
of coil spring and flat spring diaphragms**

Diaphragmes contraceptifs réutilisables en caoutchouc — Partie 8 : Détermination de la torsion en compression des diaphragmes à ressort à boudin et à ressort plat

First edition — 1985-09-15

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8009-8:1985

UDC 615.477.86 : 620.175

Ref. No. ISO 8009/8-1985 (E)

Descriptors : birth control, contraceptives, caps (contraceptives), tests, determination, torsion strength, compression.

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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8009/8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 157, *Mechanical contraceptives*.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8009-8:1985

Reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms — Part 8 : Determination of twisting during compression of coil spring and flat spring diaphragms

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 8009 specifies a method for determining twisting during compression of coil spring and flat spring reusable rubber contraceptive diaphragms.

This method is not applicable to diaphragms with springs designed to form an arc when compressed.

2 Principle

Compression of the rim of the diaphragm across the diameter of the diaphragm using a suitable apparatus. Determination of the deviation of the rim from the horizontal plane.

3 Apparatus

A **diaphragm twist tester** having the features of the example shown in figure 1 and comprising two metal rods. One rod is movable along its axis but cannot rotate. The other is not movable along its axis but can rotate freely.

4 Procedure

Mount the diaphragm as shown in figure 2a). Compress the diaphragm by adjusting rod A so that the distance, D , between the ends of the rods is in accordance with the table [see figure 2b)]. Measure the angular rotation of rod B, as indicated by the pointer P [see figure 2c)].

Table

Nominal size of diaphragm	Distance, D , between rods ¹⁾ mm
45	19,5
50	20,5
55	21,5
60	22,5
65	23,5
70	24,5
75	25,5
80	26,5
85	27,5
90	28,5
95	29,5
100	30,5
105	31,5

1) The distance, D , for non-preferred sizes should be determined by interpolation or extrapolation.

5 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars :

- a) identification of the sample;
- b) number of samples tested;
- c) angular deviation for each diaphragm and the number of diaphragms that show a value of twist greater than 20°;
- d) date of testing.