Compendium of Indian Standards on Assistive Products

मानकः पथप्रदर्शकः

Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department

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About Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department

The Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Department (MHD) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is dedicated to ensuring the quality and safety of medical equipment and hospital planning in India. Its mission focuses on aligning standardization efforts with the evolving needs of the healthcare sector, technological advancements and supporting the national regulatory framework for medical devices.

The MHD operates through various technical committees responsible for formulating Indian Standards in the medical field. There are 20 technical committees under the Medical Equipment & Hospital Planning Division Council (MHDC). These committees cover a wide range of areas, including surgical instruments, implants, hospital planning, electromedical equipment, imaging and radiotherapy equipment, health informatics, assistive products, forensic sciences, hospital biomedical waste management and immuno-biological diagnostic kits.

Key Areas Identified for Standardization in Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning:

- Surgical & Medical Instruments – Standards for tools used in surgery and treatment.
- Electromedical Equipment – Devices like ECG, ventilators, infusion pumps.
- Diagnostic & Imaging Equipment – X-ray, MRI, CT, Ultrasound machines.
- Hospital Planning – Layout, design, infection control, environmental standards.
- Assistive Devices – Wheelchairs, prosthetics (e.g., Jaipur Foot).
- Sterilization & Infection Control – Autoclaves, disinfectants, cleanroom design.
- Lab Equipment & Kits – Clinical lab devices, diagnostic reagents.
- Medical Software & Quality Systems – Safety, cybersecurity, IS 23485 QMS.
- In-vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices – In vitro diagnostic products, In-vitro Diagnostic kits, reagents, analyzers and associated software.

Scope: The Medical Equipment and Hospital Planning Division (MHD) under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) plays a crucial role in setting standards for medical devices and healthcare infrastructure in India. Its responsibilities encompass developing specifications for medical instruments, diagnostic and therapeutic devices, hospital design, and assistive equipment. MHD ensures that these standards uphold key principles such as safety, performance, quality, and compatibility. Additionally, it emphasizes areas like infection prevention, sterilization techniques, validation of medical software, and clinical lab equipment. By establishing these standards, MHD contributes to enhancing healthcare quality and ensures that medical technologies in India meet international reliability and safety benchmarks.

About Artificial Limbs, Rehabilitation Appliances and Equipment for the Persons with Disability Sectional Committee (MHD-09)

Artificial Limbs, Rehabilitation Appliances and Equipment for the Persons with Disability Sectional Committee (MHD 09) of BIS is engaged in formulation of Indian Standards on assistive technologies. The scope of MHD 09 Sectional Committee includes formulation of Indian Standards on Assistive Products including Rehabilitation Appliances, Orthotic and Prosthetic items involved in assistance or rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities, elderly persons, and persons with impairments due to non-communicable diseases etc.

MHD 9 has liaison with the following ISO Technical Committees :

- ISO/TC 168 - Prosthetics and orthotics - Participating (P)
- ISO/TC 173 - Assistive products - Participating (P)
- ISO/TC 173/SC 1 - Wheelchairs - Participating (P)
- ISO/TC 173/SC 2 - Classification and terminology - Participating (P)
- ISO/TC 173/SC 3 - Aids for ostomy and incontinence - Participating (P)
- ISO/TC 173/SC 7 - Assistive products for persons with impaired sensory functions - Participating (P)

The Indian Standards published under this committee includes product standards on artificial limbs, rehabilitation equipment, wheelchairs, crutches, walkers and rollators, aids for visual impairment (braille), accessible design, as well as test method standards for assistive products.

The list of important standards with respect to assistive technologies that have been published by MHD 09 Sectional Committee are enclosed as ***Annexure-A***.

Indian Standards for Assistive Products

Introduction

As per the Indian Standard *IS 18650: 2024/ISO 9999:2022 Assistive products - Classification and terminology*, an Assistive product (AP) is a "product that optimizes a person's functioning and reduces disability".

Assistive products can range from physical products such as wheelchairs, glasses, prosthetic limbs, canes, and hearing aids to digital solutions such as speech recognition or time management software and captioning. APs play a pivotal role in enhancing the quality of life and promoting independence among individuals with functional impairments.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, more than 2.5 billion people need one or more assistive products. With an ageing global population and a rise in non-communicable diseases, an estimated 3.5 billion people will need assistive technology by 2050.

The WHO and UNICEF Global report on assistive technology (2022) demonstrates considerable inequity in access to assistive technology. As few as 3% of people in some low-income countries were reported to have access to the assistive products they need, in comparison to 90% in some high-income countries. This report recognizes that there are many barriers to accessing assistive technology, including lack of awareness and affordability, lack of services, range and quantity, well as procurement and supply chain challenges and inadequate product quality.

One of the key recommendations of the report is to "Ensure that assistive products are safe, effective and affordable" which requires that: necessary regulatory systems and standards are in place. The report places a lot of importance on standards and calls for establishing and regularly reviewing standards that ensure assistive products are safe, secure and effective, including functional and technical specifications.

India is a member state of the WHO; therefore, its mandate is to align with the WHO commitment to improve access to high-quality and affordable APs for persons who need them. Further, the UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities, which has been ratified by India, pushes states to ensure access to APs at an affordable price.

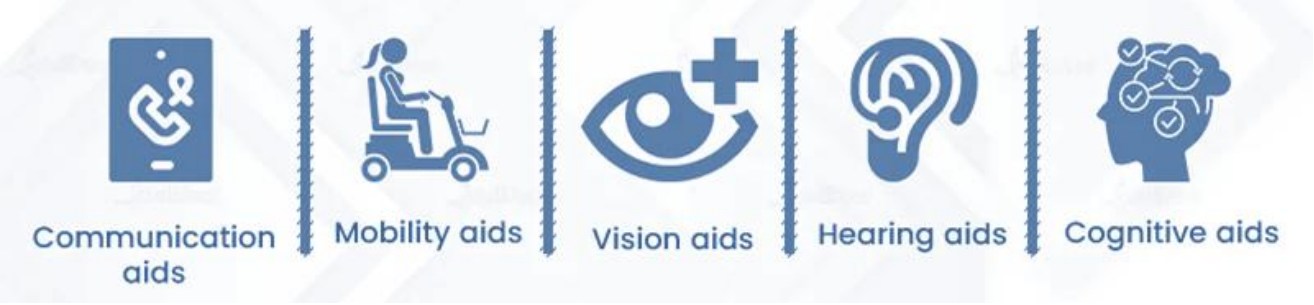
Indian Standards for Assistive Products

Assistive products are devices, equipment, software, or instruments that help people with disabilities perform tasks, communicate, and participate in daily life.

Assistive products mainly include:

- **Mobility aids:** Wheelchairs, canes, crutches, walkers, scooters, prosthetics, and orthotic devices
- **Vision aids:** Eyeglasses, magnifiers, screen readers, braille displays, and wearable devices
- **Hearing aids:** Devices that amplify sounds to help people with hearing impairments communicate
- **Communication aids:** Speech-to-text software, talking calculators, communication boards, and sign language interpreters
- **Cognitive aids:** Pill organizers, whiteboards, and educational software
- **Self-care aids:** Toilet and shower chairs, absorbent cloths, and power lifts

Assistive products can help people with a variety of disabilities, including low vision, hearing loss, and mobility challenges.



The broad areas of assistive products (including prosthesis and orthosis) for which Indian Standards have been developed are:

1. *Wheelchairs and Tricycles*
2. *Aids for walking*
3. *Aids for visually impaired*
4. *Artificial limbs (Prosthesis and Orthosis)*
5. *Aids for incontinence*
6. *Assistive products for personal hygiene*
7. *Accessible Design*

Wheelchairs and Tricycles

1) Wheelchairs

The type classification of the wheelchairs according to the means of propulsion/steering are as follows:

a. Type 1 Attendant controlled–non-powered
b. Type 2 Non-powered direct drive on rear wheels, bimanual
c. Type 3 Non-powered direct drive on front wheels, bimanual
d. Type 4 Non-powered lever drive, bimanual
e. Type 5 Non-powered single-sided drive
f. Type 6 Non-powered foot propulsion
g. Type 7 Attendant controlled — powered
h. Type 8 Electromotor for drive, manual steering
i. Type 9 Electromotor for drive, power steering
j. Type 0 Others

Important aspects of safety and performance for Wheelchairs:

- Material Requirements for: Frame, Seat and Backrest, Footrests, Rear Wheels. The frame shall be made from steel tubing of ERW/CEW quality as per Indian Standards.
- Construction/Design: The design features for the various parts of the wheelchair are important parameters such as the backrest and seat, footrests, armrests, hand rims and brakes.
- Surface finish
- Tests:
  - ✓ Hazard Running Test- The effect of this test is to subject the framework of the wheelchair to simulated conditions similar to the worst conditions ever likely to be met in use.
  - ✓ Load Test- The test to check the load bearing capability of the armrests
  - ✓ Stability Test- This test is to check the stability of wheelchair so that the wheelchair resists toppling.
- Attachments and Accessories like Heel loops, Toe straps, Calf pads, Crutch holder, Pegs on hand rims, etc. Various accessories are required to cater to the needs of different categories of patients. All the attachments incorporating such accessories shall be provided with the basic model

Wheelchairs and Tricycles

2) Tricycles

Tricycles may be battery-operated or hand-propelled.

Important aspects of safety and performance for hand-propelled Tricycles:

- Shape and Dimensions
- Materials: Requirement for materials used in the tricycle such as the tubing used in the frame, steel and wood used in other parts.
- Design: The design and construction requirements for the tricycle such as the tyres, tubes, wheel rims etc.
- Surface finish: The frame of the tricycle, steering handle bar and mudguard shall be cleaned, rust-proofed and enameled. Other metallic components shall have a smooth finish and shall be plated chromium oven nickel in accordance with specified standards.
- Safety and performance tests:

✓ Road test (to simulate performance during operation)
✓ Manoeuvrability test (to check for ease of steering)
✓ Static load test (to check the ability to withstand static loads)
✓ Brake test
✓ Test for finish (to check if the paint can withstand impact without peeling off).

Wheelchairs and Tricycles

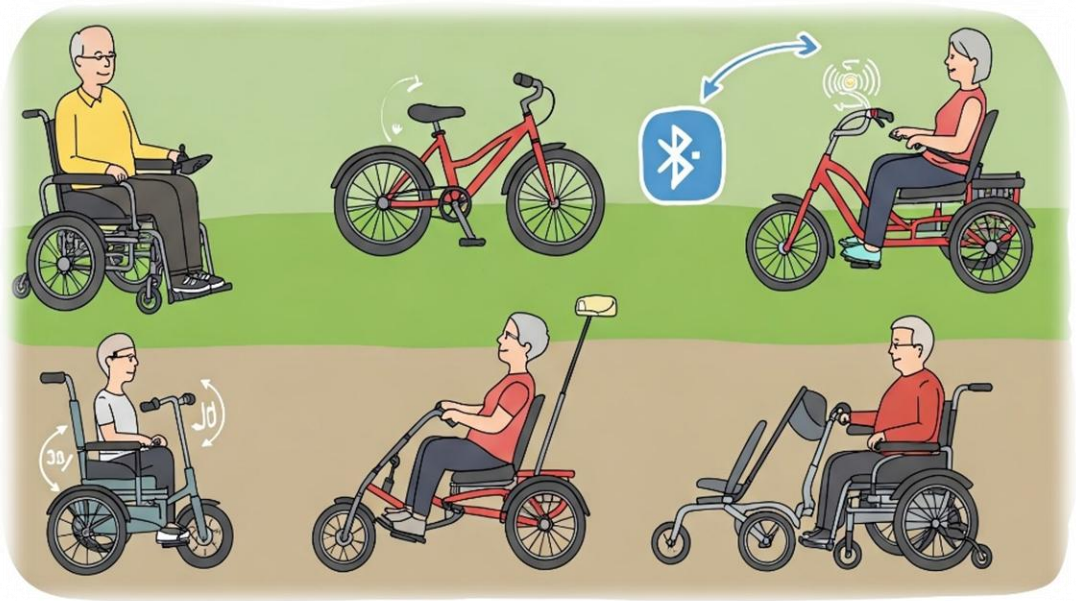
Important aspects of safety and performance for battery-operated Tricycles:

The key aspects and tests are similar to those outlined for hand-propelled tricycles. However, for battery-operated motorized tricycles, the driving mechanism must include a 250-watt hub drive DC motor powered by traction batteries. The Ah rating of the traction battery, voltage rating of the motor, and number of traction batteries can be adjusted to meet the specified distance range requirements.

Important aspects of safety and performance for junior-sized Tricycles (hand-propelled):

The key aspects and tests for junior-sized Tricycles are similar to those outlined in hand-propelled tricycles for adults. However, for children's hand propelled tricycles, some of the requirements such as the wheel size and the load for the static load test, are scaled down for children.

By adhering to these requirements, wheelchairs and tricycles can provide safe, comfortable, and reliable mobility for users with physical impairments.

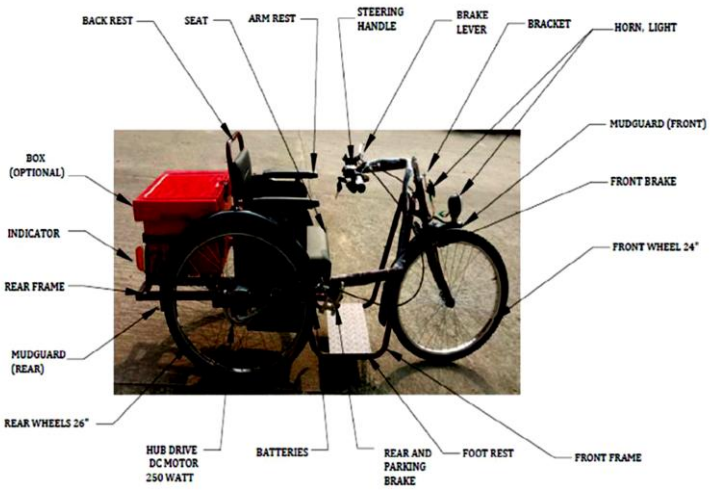


Wheelchairs and Tricycles

The relevant Indian Standards for Wheelchairs and Tricycles are listed below:

IS No	Title
IS 7454 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment - Wheelchairs, Folding, Adult Size
IS 8086 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment - Wheelchairs, Folding, Junior Size
IS 8088 : 2019	Tricycle, hand propelled
IS 17154 : 2024	Battery Operated Motorized Tricycle
IS 17155 : 2019	Tricycle Single Hand Propelled Right Left Junior Size

Wheelchair



Tricycle

Aids for walking

1) Adjustable Axillary Crutches

Adjustable axillary crutches are underarm crutches that can be adjusted to help people with mobility challenges. Generally, they are used to support a person's weight when one leg is not bearing weight. They transfer weight from the legs to the upper body.

Important aspects of safety and performance for Crutches:

- Material requirements- Aluminum/Wood, mild steel (for metallic components), Leather cloth (for arm piece), Foam rubber (for padding of arm piece), integral PU foam with engineering plastic insert (alternative for arm piece and hand piece)
- Dimensions
- Workmanship and Finishing requirements- Smooth surfaces, edges even and rounded, painting/protective coating etc.
- Tests:
- ✓ Strength Test
- ✓ Drop Test

2) Walkers and Rollators

a) Walkers: Walkers have four legs that touch the ground and require the user to lift the walker with each step. They provide support for balance and stability and are often used by people who have difficulty bearing weight on one or both legs.

b) Rollators: Rollators have wheels on all legs, allowing the user to push the device instead of lifting it. They provide support without slowing down the user's walking pace and are often used by people who need help with balance and stability. They can be equipped with a seat, allowing the user to rest.

Aids for walking

Important aspects of safety and performance for Rollators:

General Requirements:

(1) Structure requirements- A rollator shall be designed to be manoeuvrable for indoor or outdoor use or a combination of the two.

(2) User mass/load limit- The maximum user mass shall be specified by the manufacturer. For load carrying accessories, the load capacity of the accessories shall be specified by the manufacturer.

(3) Brake effectiveness- Rollators shall have running brakes that are easy to operate by the user when the rollator is in motion. Brake performance shall not be adversely affected by folding, unfolding or adjusting actions.

(4) Durability of brakes

Materials:

(1) Flammability- Risk of flammability that can affect user safety shall be assessed by the manufacturer in the risk analysis.

(2) Biocompatibility and toxicity- Materials that come into contact with the human body shall be assessed for biocompatibility using the guidance in ISO 10993-1.

(3) Resistance to corrosion- Assistive products for walking that are identified to be at risk of corrosion shall be sufficiently protected against corrosion (Tested using salt spray test).

Ingress of liquids:

If liquid can come unintentionally into any cavities or enclosure, it shall be able to drain through drain holes again. The hazards that can be caused by the ingress of liquids shall be assessed in the risk analysis.

Temperatures of parts that come in contact with human skin:

The risk analysis shall identify hazards and evaluate the risks associated with the surface temperature of parts that can come into contact with human skin during the intended conditions of use.

(1) Safety of moving parts

(2) Folding, adjusting and locking mechanisms

(3) Static stability

Aids for walking

By adhering to these requirements, walking aids like walker rollators and walking frames ensure proper design, safety, and durability. They enhance user stability, support mobility, and promote independence, making movement safer and more comfortable for people with physical impairments.

The relevant Indian Standards for aids for walking are listed below:

IS No	Title
IS 18653 (Part 1) : 2024	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 1: Walking frames
IS 18653 (Part 2) : 2024	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms - Requirements and test methods Part 2 Rollators
IS 18653 (Part 3) : 2024	Walking aids manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 3: Walking tables
IS 5143 : 2024	Adjustable Axillary Crutches

Aids for visually impaired

1) Braille Slate

Braille slate are used for communication by the blind persons. Braille slates and styluses allow individuals to write Braille by hand, creating raised dots that can be read by touch.

Important aspects for Braille Slate:

- Shape and dimensions
- Materials: Material for the base board, clamps and writing guide.
- Design: Constructional particulars such as the thickness of the base board
- Finish: Requirements for workmanship and finish including the protective coating to be provided.
- Pull test: It specifies a pull test to check the ability of the clamp to hold the braille paper without tearing on application of a uniform force.

2) Cane for visually handicapped

The cane used as a probing device for the purpose of mobility by blind persons.

Important aspects for Cane:

- Shapes and dimensions
- Material: Requirements for materials of various parts of the cane like the shaft, grip, tip, coating and inner element.

Standardized aids for the visually impaired improve safety, comfort, and usability. They support better mobility, communication, and independence, helping users lead more confident and inclusive lives.

Aids for visually impaired

The relevant Indian Standards for aids for walking are listed below:

IS No	Title
IS 11279: 2024	Braille Slate — Specification
IS 11647 : 1986	Specification for braille paper
IS 12152: 1987	Specification for pocket frame, braille writing
IS 12184 : 1987	Specification for stylus for braille writing
IS 12439: 1988	Specification for signature guide for visually impaired
IS 13822: 1993	Braille duplicating sheet specification
IS 13837: 1993	Braille duplicating machine specification
IS 14429: 1997	Braille shorthand machine - Specification
IS 11646 (Part 1) : 2003	Cane for visually handicapped - Specification: Part 1 Rigid, long and white

Prosthesis and Orthosis

Orthosis

- A brace or splint that supports a body part
- Used to stabilize, support, or remind a body part to move
- Can be prefabricated or custom-made
- Used for many musculo-skeletal problems
- Examples include wrist/hand orthoses, hip orthoses, and cranial remolding helmets

Prosthesis

- An artificial limb that replaces a missing body part
- Used to restore the function and appearance of an amputated limb
- Can be designed to replace a specific body part, such as an upper limb or lower limb
- Used for traumatic injuries, birth defects, and medical conditions

https://www.osmosis.org/learn/Orthotic_and_prosthetic_devices

Prosthesis and Orthosis

External prosthesis is defined as an *externally applied device consisting of a single component or an assembly of components used to replace wholly, or in part, an absent or deficient lower or upper-limb segment.*

External orthosis is defined as an *externally applied device consisting of a single component or an assembly of components applied to the whole or part of the lower limb, upper-limb, trunk, head or neck and their intermediate joints to assist the neuro-muscular and skeletal systems.*

The above definitions are as per IS/ISO 22523 : 2006 External Limb Prostheses and External Orthoses — Requirements and Test Methods. This standard specifies the following requirements for external limb prostheses and orthoses:

1) Requirements for materials: Flammability of materials and toxicity of combustion products, Biocompatibility, contaminants and residues, Infection and microbiological contamination, Resistance to corrosion and degradation
2) Electrical safety- for battery-powered devices
3) Surface temperature
4) Sterility
5) Design requirements: Safety of moving parts, safety of connections
6) Mechanical requirements

Prosthesis and Orthosis

Jaipur foot is a product that widely used as part of prosthetic system. Some of these artificial limbs are also provided under Assistance to Disabled persons for purchasing/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP) scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Jaipur foot prosthesis provides movement in three planes, namely:

a. Dorsiflexion and plantar flexion;
b. Pronation and supination; and
c. Transverse rotation at the ankle.

The prosthesis is hand-fabricated, using locally available raw materials of variable quality and fitted on the amputee. In practice, the wide safety margins inherent in the design and fabricated methodology of the prosthesis adequately compensate for all but gross variations in material or construction. For conformity that the Jaipur foot has flexibility in several planes, the detailed tests are incorporated in the standard IS 17034 : 2018.

Key aspects specified are:

- Shape and dimensions: It specifies the shape and dimensions of Jaipur foot.
- Material: The Jaipur foot shall be made from microcellular rubber sheet, tread, rubber, skin rubber, cushion rubber.
- Tests: It specifies the test of Hardness, relative density, Relative volume loss, Shrinkage test etc.

Prosthesis and Orthosis

Standards for prosthetic feet ensure proper design, material quality, and durability. These aids improve comfort, mobility, and functionality for users with limb loss, helping them walk more naturally and lead independent lives.

IS No.	Title
IS 17034 : 2018	Specification for Jaipur foot
IS 12664 (Part 1) : 2003	Artificial limbs - Sach foot for lower extremity prostheses: Part 1 design and dimensions (First Revision)
IS/ISO 22523 : 2006	External limb prostheses and external orthoses - Requirements and test methods

Aids for incontinence

Ostomy collection bags

Ostomy collection bags, also known as ostomy pouches or appliances, are waterproof pouches worn on the skin to collect waste products like stool or urine after an ostomy surgery. Ostomy surgery creates a new opening (stoma) in the abdomen to allow waste to exit the body, and the collection bag fits over the stoma to contain the waste.

Ostomy systems can be one-piece and multiple-piece ostomy systems having collection bags of the following types:

a) Closed-ended bags;
b) Open-ended bags;
c) Urostomy bags.

Important requirements for Ostomy bags include freedom from leakage and burst strength

Standards for ostomy bags and incontinence aids ensure proper design, and performance testing. They help provide safe, comfortable, and effective solutions for users managing waste, improving hygiene, dignity, and quality of life for both users and caregivers.

The relevant Indian Standards for aids for incontinence:

IS No.	Title
IS 15376 (Part 1) : 2003/ISO 8670-1	Ostomy collection bags: Part 1 Vocabulary
IS 15376 (Part 2) : 2003/ISO 8670-2	Ostomy collection bags: Part 2 Requirements and test methods
IS/ISO 16021 : 2000	Urine-Absorbing Aids — Basic Principles for Evaluation of Single-Use Adult-Incontinence-Absorbing Aids from the Perspective of Users and Caregivers
IS/ISO 8669-2 : 1996	Urine Collection Bags Part 2 Requirements and Test Methods

Assistive products for personal hygiene

Assistive products for personal hygiene (APPH) are designed to help individuals with disabilities maintain their cleanliness and well-being independently. These products can include items like shower chairs, bath transfer benches, and toileting aids, grab rails, all aimed at making hygiene tasks easier and safer.

Important requirements and Tests for APPH:

Mobile APPHs

- commode chairs, bath/shower chairs, bath boards, stools, bathing stretchers, shower tables and diaper-changing tables
- Immobilizing means- tests for locking devices, durability of brakes
- movement over a threshold

Fixed APPHs

- shower seats, bath/shower chairs (without wheels), bathing stretchers, shower tables and diaper-changing tables, raised toilet seats, handrails, handles, suction handles, hinged rails and arm supports, height adjustable plinths and brackets
- Particular tests for Durability, static strength as per the structure

Static APPHs

- raised toilet seats mounted on frame, toilet seats inserts (non fixed), toilet seats with built-in raising mechanism to help standing up and sitting down (non fixed), bath/shower chairs (without wheels), bath boards, stools, back supports and seats
- Stability and strength tests

The requirements for APPH are given in IS 18831: 2024/ISO 17966: 2016

Accessible design for Persons with Disabilities

Accessible design is the process of creating products, services, and environments that are usable by everyone, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. It ensures that people with diverse abilities can access and interact with these resources without encountering barriers. Essentially, accessible design focuses on making products and environments usable by all, including those with disabilities, by considering their needs and preferences throughout the design process.

The following standard have been published under MHD 09 for accessible design-

IS 18660 : 2024/ISO 19029: 2016 Accessible design- Auditory guiding signals in public facilities: The standard specifies the sound characteristics of auditory guiding signals for persons with seeing impairment and blindness to provide the location and direction information of particular public facilities. The public facilities include facilities such as railway stations, airports, ports, bus terminals, government offices, libraries, community centres, parks, schools, hospitals, theatres, large supermarkets, and its toilets, stairs, etc. For example, as an auditory guiding signal, a chime sound is emitted from the ticket gate of a railway station. Pedestrians, including persons with seeing impairment and blindness, are able to know the location of the ticket gate by detecting the location of the chime sound.

Important requirements include sound characteristics, sound signal generator, arrangement of loudspeakers, sound reflection and reverberation, etc.

Other standards under development are Accessible Design- Application of Braille on Signage Equipment and Appliances, Accessible design- Information contents figuration and display methods of tactile guide maps

Annexure-A

S.No.	IS No.	Title
Wheelchairs and Tricycles		
1	IS 7454 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment ” Wheelchairs, Folding, Adult Size" Specification (Second Revision)
2	IS 8086 : 2024	Rehabilitation Equipment - Wheelchairs, Folding, Junior Size - Specification (Second Revision)
3	IS 8088 : 2019	Tricycle, hand propelled - specification (First Revision)
4	IS 17154 : 2024	Battery Operated Motorized Tricycle - Specification (First Revision)
5	IS 17155 : 2019	Tricycle Single Hand Propelled Right Left Junior Size - Specification First Revision
Aids for visually impaired		
6	IS 11279 : 2024	Braille Slate — Specification
7	IS 11646 (Part 1) : 2003	Cane for visually handicapped - Specification: Part 1 rigid, long and white (First Revision)
8	IS 11646 (Part 2) : 1986	Specification for cane for visually handicapped: Part 2 folding type
9	IS 11647 : 1986	Specification for braille paper
10	IS 12152 : 1987	Specification for pocket frame, braille writing
11	IS 12184 : 1987	Specification for stylus for braille writing
12	IS 12439 : 1988	Specification for signature guide for visually impaired
13	IS 13822 : 1993	Braille duplicating sheet specification
14	IS 13837 : 1993	Braille duplicating machine specification
15	IS 14429 : 1997	Braille shorthand machine - Specification
Aids for walking		
16	IS 13017 : 1991	Rehabilitation equipment - Walker rollator - Specification
17	IS 18653 (Part 1) : 2024/ISO 11199-1: 2021	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 1: Walking frames
18	IS 18653 (Part 2) : 2024/ISO 11199-2:2021	Assistive products for walking manipulated by both arms - Requirements and test methods Part 2 Rollators
19	IS 18653 (Part 3) : 2024/ISO 11199-3:2005	Walking aids manipulated by both arms Requirements and test methods Part 3: Walking tables
20	IS 5143 : 2024	Specification for metal forearm crutches (Canadian Pattern) (First Revision)
Artificial limbs (Prosthesis and Orthosis)		
21	IS 17034 : 2018	Specification for jaipur foot
22	IS 12664 (Part 1) : 2003	Artificial limbs - Sach foot for lower extremity prostheses: Part 1 design and dimensions (First Revision)
23	IS/ISO 22523 : 2006	External limb prostheses and external orthoses - Requirements and test methods

Annexure-A

S.No.	IS No.	Title
Aids for incontinence		
24	IS 15376 (Part 1) : 2003/ISO 8670-1	Ostomy collection bags: Part 1 vocabulary
25	IS 15376 (Part 2) : 2003/ISO 8670-2	Ostomy collection bags: Part 2 requirements and test methods
26	IS/ISO 16021 : 2000	Urine-Absorbing Aids — Basic Principles for Evaluation of Single-Use Adult-Incontinence-Absorbing Aids from the Perspective of Users and Caregivers
27	IS/ISO 8669-2 : 1996	Urine Collection Bags Part 2 Requirements and Test Methods
Other important standards pertaining to assistive technology		
28	IS 18660 : 2024/ISO 19029:2016	Accessible design Auditory guiding signals in public facilities
29	IS 18831 : 2024/ISO 17966:2016	Assistive products for personal hygiene that support users - Requirements and Methods of Test
30	IS/ISO 21856 : 2022	Assistive products General requirements and test methods

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