



BSI Standards Publication

# Prosthetics — Quantification of physical parameters of ankle foot devices and foot units

**National foreword**

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**Prosthetics — Quantification of  
physical parameters of ankle foot  
devices and foot units**

*Prothèses — Quantification des paramètres physiques des dispositifs  
de cheville/pied et unités pour les pieds*



Reference number  
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 168 *Prosthetics and orthotics*.

## Introduction

Three major factors contribute to foot design:

- a) shape and size;
- b) strength requirements;
- c) functional performance.

Where

- a) is obvious and defined by the footwear,
- b) is specified in ISO 22523 referring to ISO 22675 (but is not suitable for use as a guide for the selection of a specific ankle-foot device or foot unit in the prescription of an individual lower limb prosthesis), and
- c) is addressed in this Technical Specification.

The AOPA group of ISO/TC 168 members between 2006 and 2009 carried out work on a method to replace design criteria for prosthetic ankle-foot devices with compliance criteria which would be applicable to both jointed devices and unjointed devices with elastic elements. In 2010, the working group “Testing” convened in Seattle, Washington and decided to work on a standard, based on the work of the AOPA group and other international groups. The vision statement was: “To develop a standard which describes quantitative methods to evaluate or assess key performance indicators of prosthetic ankle-foot devices which are correlated to measurable prosthetic user benefit.”

The subsequent work on this task has made it clear that it consists of (at least) two elements: firstly, to develop a standard which describes quantitative methods to evaluate or assess key performance indicators and secondly, to investigate and attempt to establish the correlation between these measures and relevant measures of prosthetic user benefit. This Technical Specification describes solely the quantitative methods to evaluate or assess key performance indicators.

The following definitions apply in understanding how to implement an ISO International Standard and other normative ISO deliverables (TS, PAS, IWA).

- “shall” indicates a requirement
- “should” indicates a recommendation
- “may” is used to indicate that something is permitted
- “can” is used to indicate that something is possible, for example, that an organization or individual is able to do something

In 3.3.1 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) defines a requirement as an “expression in the content of a document conveying criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted.”

In 3.3.2 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) defines a recommendation as an “expression in the content of a document conveying that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.”

# Prosthetics — Quantification of physical parameters of ankle foot devices and foot units

## 1 Scope

This Technical Specification describes quantitative methods to evaluate or assess key performance indicators of prosthetic ankle foot devices.

For each method, the set-up and test configurations are described. Also included is a variety of parameters which are derived or calculated from the recorded data.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10328, *Prosthetics — Structural testing of lower-limb prostheses — Requirements and test methods*

ISO 22523:2006, *External limb prostheses and external orthoses — Requirements and test methods*

ISO 22675:2016, *Prosthetics — Testing of ankle-foot devices and foot units — Requirements and test methods*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **heel, mid-foot and toe characteristics**

physical parameters to describe the response of the ankle foot device under load after heel strike in mid stance and prior toe off

### 3.2

#### **roll-over characteristics**

physical parameters to describe the sagittal plane properties of the ankle foot device relevant for the patient during stance phase

### 3.3

#### **full contact motion**

physical parameter to describe the angular range of motion of the shin where the heel and the toe are in contact with the ground simultaneously

### 3.4

#### **transversal characteristic**

physical parameter to describe the rotational response of the ankle foot device under load and additional torque in transversal plane

### 3.5

#### **frontal plane characteristics**

physical parameter to describe the frontal plane response of the ankle foot device during roll over on four different tilted ground angles in frontal plane