

ICS 11.040.40

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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 14722-2008

Replacing GB 14722-1993

**Hip disarticulation prosthesis, modular knee disarticulation
prosthesis and modular above knee prosthesis**

组件式髋部、膝部和大腿假肢

Issued on: September 19, 2008

Implemented on: March 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine**

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Foreword

Chapter 5 of this standard are mandatory, the rest are recommended. This standard replaces GB 14722-1993 "type thigh bone prostheses." This compared with GB 14722-1993 standard has the following changes.

--- Change the standard name;

--- Adds intelligent prosthetic knee, foot and storage silicon (condensate) plastic inner liner and other new products, new technologies and technical content of the new material. The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Annex E and Annex F are normative appendix. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Civil Affairs. This standard by the national rehabilitation and special equipment Standardization Technical Committee on Persons with Disabilities (SAC/TC148) centralized. This standard was drafted. Beijing orthopedic Ruiha International Trade Co., Ltd., China orthopedic technical secondary schools, Shanghai Prosthetics Factory Co., Ltd., Guangdong Province, physical rehabilitation centers. The main drafters. Zhang Rui, Yangcheng Rui, Fang Xin, Lv Yong Bing, Bing Xiang District, Wuxi Han. This standard was first released in 1993. This standard is the first revision. Modular hip, thigh and knee prostheses

1 Scope

GB 14722 is the product standard for modular prostheses at and above the knee - hip disarticulation, knee disarticulation and above-knee assemblies built from interchangeable components. It sets the classification and designation, the dimensional and interface requirements that make the modules interchangeable, the strength and the fatigue endurance the structure must survive under the loads walking imposes, the corrosion resistance, and the test methods, inspection rules and marking. It is the standard a Chinese prosthesis manufacturer is certified against, and it is mandatory. Issued on 19 September 2008, in force since 1 March 2009, replacing GB 14722-1993. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the edition it replaces are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are not reproduced on this page - they are in the document itself, which is delivered in full in English translation.

This standard specifies the above the knee (including knee amputation) modular hip amputees use, knee and thigh prosthetic models, skills Operation requirements, test methods, inspection rules and signs, packaging, transportation and storage. This standard

applies to modular hip, knee and thigh prosthetic design, manufacture, assembly and inspection.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to study whether according to the agreement You can use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 191 Packaging - Pictorial signs

GB/T 3293 Chinese shoe and shoe series

GB/T 9174 General cargo transport packaging technology

GB/T 10000 Chinese adult body size

GB/T 14191 prosthetics and orthotics term

GB 14723 lower limb prosthesis common parts

GB/T 18375 (all parts) Structural testing of lower - limb prostheses

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 14191 and established in the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Having amputees parameter sampled by computer processing, to achieve the support of the swing or adaptive control of the sensor in the knee by Walking joint.

3.2 You can adjust the height of the heel ankle fake components.

4 Model

4.1 Model composition Component type prosthetic leg by product code and type codes receiving chamber components. Consisting of the following form. Product Code receiving chamber type codes

4.2 Product Code With "AK" represents modular hip prostheses; With "TK" indicates modular knee prostheses; With "TH" indicates modular hip prostheses.

4.3 receiving chamber type codes Arabic numerals of different receiving chamber type code, as shown in Table 1. Table 1 receiving chamber type codes Type pelvic cavity Inclusive accepted quadrilateral (Transverse oval) Ischial inclusive (Longitudinal oval) Bearing knee formula Code 1234

4.4 Example Example 1. AK2 quadrilateral represents acceptance of thigh prosthetic cavity.

Example 2. TK4 formula represents bearing knee prosthetic knee receiving cavity.

5 Technical requirements

5.1 Technical Documentation Production Component thigh prostheses must be completed in technical documents. Documents include medical prostheses, meter and prosthetic prescription. Human foot Inch measurement should be consistent with GB/T 10000 requirements, see Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E and Appendix F.

5.2 Structure

5.2.1 thigh prostheses and prosthetic knee by a receiving chamber, knee, ankle, connectors, prosthetic foot and the outer decorative cover components.

5.2.2 receiving chamber by the prosthetic hip, hip, knee, ankle, connectors, prosthetic foot and the outer decorative cover components.

5.2.3 modular hip, thigh and knee prosthetic components used should meet the requirements of GB 14723.

5.3.1 Receiving chamber type

5.3.1.1 pelvic cavity should be inclusive to accept the entire pelvis inclusive receiving chamber stump side should have sufficient strength to support the weight and disposable prosthetics; Healthy limb side should have a certain elasticity easy to wear off. Ischial tuberosity as the main anchorage stump side. Bottom of the receiving chamber shape should ensure that the whole stump Surface contact. Edge-receiving chamber on both sides of the iliac crest should be inclusive to ensure that the suspension, which should be at waist height flexion 90 °, the costal margin without undue pressure prevail, See Figure 1. Figure 1

5.3.1.2 quadrilateral receiving chamber whose mouth anteroposterior (A-P) less than the outer diameter (M-L); the inside edge of the rear wall is formed with the ischial bearing platform; Front wall stump respond with appropriate pressure to ensure that the load-bearing ischial tuberosity (Figure 2). Figure 2

5.3.1.3 ischial inclusive receiving chamber whose mouth anteroposterior (A-P) is greater than the inner and outer diameters (M-L); accept the ischial tuberosity and ischial containment chamber Support, within the line of the femur close, see Fig. Figure 3

5.3.1.4 knee bearing type receiving chamber and its main load-bearing parts of the stump; cavity soft liner full contact with the residual limb; the area outside the femur We should face pressure to ensure the suspension and control prosthetics. To stump bearing receiving cavity catchy type region should be a certain degree of flexibility, so that the stump No