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

GB/T 30661.9-2024

**Wheelchair seating - Part 9: Interface pressure mapping
guidelines for seating**

轮椅车座椅 第9部分：座椅界面压力分布指南

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document is Part 9 of GB/T (Z) 30661 Wheelchair Seats. GB/T (Z) 30661 has been published in the following parts.

- Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis rules and measurement of body parts, body positions and body support surfaces;
- Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical properties of devices for maintaining tissue integrity - Seat cushions;
- Part 3: Determination of static, impact and fatigue strength of body support devices;
- Part 4: Seat systems for use in motor vehicles;
- Part 6: Simulated use and determination of changes in seat cushion performance;
- Part 9: Guidelines for seat interface pressure distribution;
- Part 10: Flame retardancy requirements and test methods for body support devices;
- Part 11: Determination of perspiration dissipation characteristics of seat cushions;
- Part 12: Testing of seat cushion wrapping and sinking characteristics using a double hemisphere loader;
- Part 13: Determination of lateral stability of seat cushions.

This document is equivalent to ISO/T R16840-9.2015 "Wheelchair seats - Part 9: Guidelines for pressure distribution at the clinical interface of the seat".

The document type was adjusted from ISO 's technical report to my country's recommended national standard.

This document adds a chapter on "Normative References".

The following minimal editorial changes have been made to this document.

- To coordinate with the existing standard, the name of the standard is changed to "Wheelchair seats Part 9: Guidelines for seat interface pressure distribution".

Introduction

Wheelchair Seats is a standard that ensures the performance and quality of wheelchair seats and accurately provides these performance and quality to relevant parties.

The users of chairs and cars want to know the performance and quality of the products, the

manufacturers want to know how to achieve better quality, and the inspection agencies want to know how to achieve better quality.

Know how to inspect the product. Because the Wheelchair Seat is too long, and the parties using the document generally only need part of it.

Since the content is not updated synchronously, it is compiled in parts and is intended to consist of the following parts.

- Part 1: Vocabulary, reference axis rules and measurement of body parts, body positions and body support surfaces;
- Part 2: Determination of physical and mechanical properties of devices for maintaining tissue integrity - Seat cushions;
- Part 3: Determination of static, impact and fatigue strength of body support devices;
- Part 4: Seat systems for use in motor vehicles;
- Part 6: Simulated use and determination of changes in seat cushion performance;
- Part 9: Guidelines for seat interface pressure distribution;
- Part 10: Flame retardancy requirements and test methods for body support devices;
- Part 11: Determination of perspiration dissipation characteristics of seat cushions;
- Part 12: Testing of seat cushion wrapping and sinking characteristics using a double hemisphere loader;
- Part 13: Determination of lateral stability of seat cushions;
- Part 14: Concepts related to the control of external forces to maintain tissue integrity;
- Part 15: Selection, placement and fixing of flexible body support devices in seats.

Part 1 and Part 14 are terms and definitions, Part 2, Part 3, Part 10 and Part 12 are wheelchair seat cushions Physical and flame retardant performance tests, Part 6, Part 11, and Part 13 are mainly related to the test methods of seat performance, and Part 4 is a special Part 9 provides assessment information and Part 15 is about flexible body support devices.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the application of Interface Pressure Profile (IPM) in the assessment of individuals and their seat systems and to inform users Achievable effects and limitations.

Rehabilitation therapists are increasingly using Interface Pressure Mapping (IPM) when evaluating and selecting seating systems for occupants.

To achieve the optimal value, rehabilitation therapists need to have basic knowledge of interface pressure distribution (see Chapter 3), identify and apply appropriate IPM methods,