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IS 4504 (1968): Forceps, Peritonsillar [MHD 4: Ear, Nose and Throat Surgery Instruments]
Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR
FORCEPS, PERITONSILLAR

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March 1968
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SPECIFICATION FOR
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SPECIFICATION FOR
FORCEPS, PERITONSILLAR

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 21 February 1968, after the draft finalized by the Surgical Instruments Sectional Committee had been approved by the Consumer Products Division Council.

0.2 The formulation of Indian Standards on surgical instruments has been taken up on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Development of Surgical Instruments, Equipment and Appliances, Government of India.

0.3 This standard is one of a series of Indian Standards on surgical instruments. Other standards published so far in the series appear at P 6.

0.4 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard lays down the requirements for peritonsillar forceps with bulbous, regular and trocar points.

2. MATERIAL

2.1 The forceps shall be made of stainless steel conforming to Designation 22Cr13 or 30Cr13 of Schedule V of IS : 1570-1961†.

2.2 The screw shall be of stainless steel of the Designations prescribed in 2.1 or 20Cr18Ni2 of Schedule V of IS : 1570-1961†.

3. SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

3.1 The general shape and dimensions of the forceps shall be as given in Fig. 1.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).
†Schedules for wrought steels for general engineering purposes.
*See IS: 3642-1966 'General requirements for surgical instruments'.

All dimensions in millimetres.

**Fig. 1** Forceps, Peritonsillar
3.2 **Joints** — The joints shall either be box type or screw recessed type in accordance with 6 of Section 2 of IS : 3642-1966*.

4. **WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH**

4.1 The forceps shall be of a symmetrical and balanced construction and shall open and close with even movement without jerks. The triangular tips with regular as well as trocar points shall be sharp on the point and edges semi-sharp. The tips shall meet accurately as to match the serrations in the bulbous point and to give a sharp point in the others. The arms of the forceps shall be smooth and free from surface defects like scales, burrs, pits, cracks and seams. All sharp edges, except those of the tip, shall be rounded smooth. They shall be passivated and polished bright. When the finger loops are pressed on a smooth horizontal surface, the jaws of the forceps shall be horizontal.

5. **HEAT TREATMENT**

5.1 The entire point of the forceps shall be suitably hardened (see also Fig. 1) and tempered to give a uniform hardness of 430 to 490 HV.

6. **TEST**

6.1 **Corrosion Resistance** — The forceps shall be tested for corrosion resistance as given in 6.1.1.

6.1.1 **Copper Sulphate Test** — The sample shall be scrubbed with soap and warm water, rinsed in hot water, followed by a dip in ethyl alcohol (95 percent) and dried. The sample shall be completely immersed in copper sulphate solution for six minutes and shall then be washed off with fresh water or with wet cotton wool. The copper sulphate solution shall be made up as follows:

\[
\text{Copper sulphate (CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O)} \quad 4.0 \text{ g} \\
\text{Sulphuric acid (H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{) (sp gr 1.84)} \quad 10.0 \text{ g} \\
\text{Water (H}_2\text{O)} \quad 90.0 \text{ ml}
\]

There shall be no red stains or spots on the sample after the test, but the polished surface getting dull may be permitted.

7. **MARKING**

7.1 Each forceps shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark and the words 'STAINLESS STEEL'.

*General requirements for surgical instruments.
7.1.1 The forceps may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

Note — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard, under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

8. PACKING

8.1 The forceps shall be wrapped in moisture-proof paper or polyethylene bag. The tips shall be suitably protected. They shall be packed in a manner that coming into contact with each other is avoided.

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**INDIAN STANDARDS**

**ON**

**Surgical Instruments**

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AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1975

TO

IS:4504-1968 SPECIFICATION FOR FORCEPS, PERITONSILLAR

Alterations

(Page 5, clauses 6.1 and 6.1.1) - Substitute the following for the existing clauses:

'6.1 Corrosion Resistance - The instrument shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test as mentioned in IS:7531-1975.'

(Page 5, foot-note with asterisk(♦)) - Substitute the following after foot-note with asterisk(♦):

♦Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments.'

(CPDC 11)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India