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#### issue #1

Phone call:

" A competitor of you has flat knitted stockings with a stiffness-value of 5.5. We'll take your stockings in the future only then, when you have at least 5.5..."

Questions arise:

- 1. Do we have a new competition?
- 2. What is the competitors measuring procedure?
- 3. To which compression class belongs this value of 5.5?



#### Issue #2 physical law



#### compression

 $\rightarrow$  The advantage of higher stiffness "has to be paid" by lower elasticity and following smaller tolerances for best fitting stockings



### Issue #3 stiffness-rigidity

Stiffness is discussed as to be necessary especially for lymphedema treatment.

- → What is meant with " stiffness " in this context? Is it necessary to apply MCS with " slope values" for Lymph-treatment?
   As I know there is no data available that lymphedema are better treated with high-stiffness stockings.
  - $\rightarrow$  Or do we need stiffness as material property in terms of rigidity?







# Issue #4 measuring the physical parameter slope value(stiffness)

From industrial point of view:

- in vitro
- add-on to Hosy-test for RAL-conformity
- circumference?



All MCS may be characterized in the following way:





Stiffness overview





First, we need a standardized measuring procedure – and then: How to declare it?

As values?

2.8 → What does it mean?
1.9





At the end of the day: How to declare it?

As a traffic-light system?

high Red medium Yellow Green low

As a column?



17.05.2013 Ranges of stiffness



#### At the end of the day: How to declare it?





#### **Conclusion**

When we try to implement a standard procedure we have to define:

✤ in-vitro

The circumference value

✤ The hysteresis point

The kind of declaration



## Thank you for your attention!



Ranges of stiffness