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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Motorcycles — Controls — Types, positions and functions

Motorcycles — Commandes — Types, positions et fonctions

Reference number
ISO 9021 : 1988 (E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9021 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

Annexes A and B form integral parts of this International Standard.

Motorcycles — Controls — Types, positions and functions

1 Scope

This International Standard lays down the types, positions and functions of the driver-operated controls on a two-wheeled motorcycle, in order to facilitate use. Annex A gives individual requirements for levers and pedals, including the maximum and minimum dimensions and clearances. Annex B specifies controls, indicators and telltales for which identification is obligatory and the appropriate graphical symbols.

This International Standard applies to those controls which, when fitted, are commonly used by the driver of a two-wheeled motorcycle (as defined in ISO 3833).

The definition or specification of a control does not signify the mandatory presence of each and every control listed in this International Standard on a vehicle.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3833 : 1977, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions*.

ISO 6727 : 1981, *Road vehicles — Motorcycles — Symbols for controls, indicators and telltales*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 vehicle : Two-wheeled motorcycle as defined in ISO 3833.

3.2 control : Device operated by the driver's hand or foot to obtain functions for which the different mechanisms of the vehicle are designed (accelerator, brake, etc.).

3.3 handlebars : Any part of the bar or bars connected to the fork top by means of which the vehicle is steered.

3.4 handgrip : Part of the handlebars, furthest from the centre, by which the driver holds the handlebars.

3.4.1 rotating handgrip : Handgrip, operating some functional mechanism of the vehicle, which is free to rotate round the handlebars when so turned by the driver.

3.5 frame : Any part of the frame, chassis or cradle of the vehicle to which the engine and/or transmission unit and/or the engine and transmission unit itself are attached.

3.6 lever : Device consisting of an arm turning on a fulcrum, by means of which some functional mechanism of the vehicle is operated.

3.6.1 hand lever : Lever operated by the driver's hand.

NOTE — Unless otherwise stated, a hand lever is operated by compression (i.e. moving the apex of the lever towards the supporting structure), e.g. for braking or declutching.

3.6.2 foot lever : Lever operated by contact between the driver's foot and a spur projecting from the lever arm.

3.6.3 pedal : Lever operated by contact between the driver's foot and a pad on the lever, so placed as to allow pressure to be applied to the lever arm.

NOTE — Unless otherwise stated, a pedal is operated by depression, e.g. for braking.

3.6.4 rocker arm : Lever, pivoted at or near its centre and having a pad or spur at each end, operated by contact between the driver's foot and the pads or spurs. (See annex A, A.2.2.)

3.7 footrest : Projection on either side of the vehicle on which the driver places his feet when seated in the driving position.

3.8 platform : Part of the vehicle, in the case of a vehicle not equipped with footrests, on which the driver places his feet when seated in the driving position.