
**Road vehicles — Reduction of misuse risk
of child restraint systems —**

Part 2:

Requirements and test procedures for correct
installation (panel method)

*Véhicules routiers — Réduction du risque de mauvaise utilisation
des systèmes de retenue pour enfants —*

*Partie 2: Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour une installation correcte
(méthode par panel)*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 13215-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Restraint systems*.

ISO 13215 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Reduction of misuse risk of child restraint systems*:

- *Part 1: Form for field studies*
- *Part 2: Requirements and test procedures for correct installation (panel method)*
- *Part 3: Prediction and assessment of misuse by Misuse Mode and Effect Analysis (MMEA)*
- *Part 4: Instructions and labels*

Annexes A and B are for information only.

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Road vehicles — Reduction of misuse risk of child restraint systems —

Part 2:

Requirements and test procedures for correct installation (panel method)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13215 specifies the requirements and test methods for judging if user-installed child restraints are correctly installed.

Acceptance criteria are given for the child restraint when tested by the specified methods. These methods provide a measure of the effectiveness of the child restraint in preventing incorrect installation, and also cover the correctness of use of the child harness. The method is intended for technical assessment (see 4.1). The method is not primarily intended for quality assurance or research purposes.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 13215. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 13215 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 13215-3:1999, *Road vehicles — Reduction of misuse risk of child restraint systems — Part 3: Prediction and assessment of misuse by Misuse Mode and Effect Analysis (MMEA)*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 13215, the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1

child restraint system

CRS

any free-standing device intended to provide child vehicle occupants with an approved restraint

NOTE Child restraint systems comprise various categories, such as car beds, infant restraints, toddler seats, booster cushions and booster seats. Combination products may cover two or more of these product categories.

3.2

adult safety belt

approved webbing device used to restrain adults

3.3

child harness assembly

the internal harness, in relevant cases, intended to restrain the child within the child restraint