

Rattad. Jalgrataste ohutusnõuded. Osa 3: Üldised katsemeetodid

**Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 3:
Common test methods (ISO 4210-3:2014)**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4210-3:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4210-3:2014 inglisekeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4210-3:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4210-3:2014.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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English Version

**Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 3: Common test
methods (ISO 4210-3:2014)**

Cycles - Exigences de sécurité des bicyclettes - Partie 3:
Méthodes d'essai communes (ISO 4210-3:2014)

Fahrräder - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen an
Fahrräder - Teil 3: Allgemeine Prüfverfahren (ISO 4210-
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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4210-3:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 149 "Cycles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 333 "Cycles" the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2015.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4210-3:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4210-3:2014 without any modification.

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Introduction

This International Standard was developed in response to a demand throughout the world. The aim is to ensure that bicycles manufactured in compliance with this International Standard will be as safe as is practically possible. The tests are designed to ensure the strength and durability of individual parts as well as of the bicycle as a whole, demanding high quality throughout and consideration of safety aspects from the design stage onwards.

The scope is limited to safety considerations, and has specifically avoided standardization of components.

If the bicycle is to be used on public roads, national regulations apply.

Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles —

Part 3: Common test methods

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4210 specifies the common test methods for ISO 4210-2.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4210-1, *Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 1: Terms and definitions*

ISO 4210-2:2014, *Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles*

ISO 4210-4:2014, *Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 4: Braking test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4210-1 apply.

4 Test methods

4.1 Brake tests and strength tests

4.1.1 Definition of brake tests

Brake tests to which accuracy requirements apply, as in [4.1.4](#), are those specified in ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.6.3 to 4.6.6, ISO 4210-4:2014, 4.2, and ISO 4210-4:2014, 4.6.3.3.

4.1.2 Definition of strength tests

Strength tests to which accuracy requirements apply, as in [4.1.4](#), are those involving static, impact, or fatigue loading as specified in ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.7 to 4.13, ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.16, and ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.20.2.

4.1.3 Numbers and condition of specimens for the strength tests

In general, for static, impact, and fatigue tests, each test shall be conducted on a new test sample, but if only one sample is available, it is permissible to conduct all of these tests on the same sample with the sequence of testing being fatigue, static, and impact.

When more than one test is conducted on the same sample, the test sequence shall be clearly recorded in the test report or record of testing. It should be noted that if more than one test is conducted on the same sample, earlier tests can influence the results of subsequent tests. Also, if a sample fails when it has been subjected to more than one test, a direct comparison with single testing is not possible.