TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 22239-2

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Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) —

Part 2: Resonator specification

Véhicules routiers — Système de détection de la présence d'un siège enfant et de son orientation (CPOD) —

Partie 2: Spécifications relatives aux résonateurs

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

— an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;

— an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 22239-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Passive safety crash protection systems*.

ISO/TS 22239 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD)*:

— *Part 1: Specifications and test methods*

— *Part 2: Resonator specification*

— *Part 3: Labelling*

Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) —

Part 2: Resonator specification

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 22239 specifies the child seat presence and orientation detection (CPOD) resonator as part of the CPOD system. It defines the electrical and environmental requirements to be met by the resonators as a condition for CPOD compatibility.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 10605:2008, *Road vehicles — Test methods for electrical disturbances from electrostatic discharge*

ISO 11452-1, *Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Part 1: General principles and terminology*

ISO 11452-2, *Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Part 2: Absorber-lined shielded enclosure*

ISO 11452-3, *Road vehicles — Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy — Part 3: Transverse electromagnetic mode (TEM) cell*

ISO 20653, *Road vehicles — Degrees of protection (IP-Code) — Protection of electrical equipment against foreign objects, water and access*

ISO/TS 22239-1:2009, *Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) — Part 1: Specifications and test methods*

ISO 22241-1, *Diesel engines — NOx reduction agent AUS 32 — Part 1: Quality requirements*

IEC 60068-2-11, *Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests. Test Ka: Salt mist*

IEC 60068-2-38, *Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests. Test Z/AD: Composite temperature/humidity cyclic test*

IEC 60068-2-60, *Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests — Test Ke: Flowing mixed gas corrosion test*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 22239-1 apply.