
Road vehicles — Frontal fixed barrier or pole impact test procedure

*Véhicules routiers — Procédure d'essai de choc frontal contre barrière
fixe ou poteau*



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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.

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 3560 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Impact test procedures*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (3560:2001), which has been technically revised.

Road vehicles — Frontal fixed barrier or pole impact test procedure

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a general frontal test procedure for impact on fixed barrier or pole. There are several applicable test configurations, some with specific test procedures. This International Standard describes general testing requirements for conducting accurate and uniform frontal testing.

2 Normative references

The following 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 612, *Road vehicles — Dimensions of motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Terms and definitions*

ISO 1176:1990, *Road vehicles — Masses — Vocabulary and codes*

ISO 3784, *Road vehicles — Measurement of impact velocity in collision tests*

ISO 6487, *Road vehicles — Measurement techniques in impact tests — Instrumentation*

ISO 6549¹⁾, *Road vehicles — Procedure for H- and R-point determination*

FMVSS 208:1997, *Actions to Reduce the Adverse Effects of Air Bags*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 612 and the following apply.

3.1

impact angle

angle between the longitudinal median plane (of the vehicle) and a vertical plane perpendicular to the contact plane of the barrier face

Note 1 to entry: The longitudinal median plane (of the vehicle) is also called the longitudinal plane of symmetry or zero Y plane (see ISO 4130).

3.2

vehicle width

W

distance between two planes parallel to the longitudinal median plane (of the vehicle) and touching the vehicle on either side of the longitudinal median plane

Note 1 to entry: All parts of the vehicle, including any lateral projections of fixed parts (wheels, hubs, door-handles, bumpers, etc.) are contained between these two planes, except for the rear-view mirrors, side marker lamps, tyre pressure indicators, direction indicator lamps, position lights, customs seals, flexible mud-guards, door-edge guards, hinged side windows in the open position, fuel filler flaps in the open position, retractable steps, snow chains and the deflected part of the tyre walls immediately above the point of contact with the ground.

1) Withdrawn.