INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7176-3

Third edition
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Wheelchairs —

Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes

Fauteuils roulants —

Partie 3: Détermination de l'efficacité des freins

Reference number
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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 7176-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Assistive products for persons with disability*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Wheelchairs*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7176-3:2003), all clauses of which have been technically revised.

Significant technical changes from the second edition are under consideration.

ISO 7176 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Wheelchairs*:

— *Part 1: Determination of static stability*

— *Part 2: Determination of dynamic stability of electric wheelchairs*

— *Part 3: Determination of effectiveness of brakes*

— *Part 4: Energy consumption of electric wheelchairs and scooters for determination of theoretical distance range*

— *Part 5: Determination of dimensions, mass and manoeuvring space*

— *Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs*

— *Part 7: Measurement of seating and wheel dimensions*

— *Part 8: Requirements and test methods for static, impact and fatigue strengths*

— *Part 9: Climatic tests for electric wheelchairs*

— *Part 10: Determination of obstacle-climbing ability of electrically powered wheelchairs*

— *Part 11: Test dummies*

— *Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces*

— *Part 14: Power and control systems for electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters — Requirements and test methods*

— *Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling*

— *Part 16: Resistance to ignition of postural support devices*

— *Part 19: Wheeled mobility devices for use as seats in motor vehicles*

— *Part 21: Requirements and test methods for electromagnetic compatibility of electrically powered wheelchairs and scooters, and battery chargers*

— *Part 22: Set-up procedures*

— *Part 25: Batteries and chargers for powered wheelchairs - Requirements and test methods*

— *Part 26: Vocabulary*

— *Part 28: Requirements and test methods for stair-climbing devices*

Introduction

The performance of a wheelchair's brakes can be critical for safety. The tests specified in this part of ISO 7176 determine the ability of a wheelchair to stop in a safe manner on level ground and on a slope, and determine the ability of a wheelchair to remain stationary when parked on a slope.

Wheelchairs —

Part 3:
Determination of effectiveness of brakes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7176 specifies test methods for the measurement of the effectiveness of brakes of manual wheelchairs and electrically powered wheelchairs, including scooters, intended to carry one person, with a maximum speed not exceeding 15 km/h. It also specifies disclosure requirements for the manufacturer.

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 7176-6, *Wheelchairs — Part 6: Determination of maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration of electric wheelchairs*

ISO 7176-11, *Wheelchairs — Part 11: Test dummies*

ISO 7176-13, *Wheelchairs — Part 13: Determination of coefficient of friction of test surfaces*

ISO 7176-15, *Wheelchairs — Part 15: Requirements for information disclosure, documentation and labelling*

ISO 7176-22, *Wheelchairs — Part 22: Set-up procedures*

ISO 7176-26, *Wheelchairs — Part 26: Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7176-26 and the following apply.

3.1
tipping
rotational movement of the wheelchair that occurs when the vertical projection of the centre of mass of the occupied wheelchair moves outside of a polygon connecting the ground contact points of all the running wheels

Note 1 to entry: The instant at which the wheelchair starts to tip is reached when the forces become zero under all uphill running wheels (i.e. there is only force through one side of the polygon). See ISO 7176-1 for more details.

3.2
sliding
movement of the wheelchair across the test surface where there is a difference in velocity between the test surface and the braked wheel rolling surface

4 Principle

A number of wheelchair braking operations are carried out and the resulting responses of the wheelchair are measured and observed.