
**Earth-moving machinery — Field of
vision of surveillance and rear-view
mirrors —**

**Part 1:
Test methods**

*Engins de terrassement — Champ de visibilité des rétroviseurs et des
miroirs de surveillance —*

Partie 1: Méthodes d'essai



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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.

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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 14401-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test methods relating to machine performance*.

ISO 14401 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Earth-moving machinery — Field of vision of surveillance and rear-view mirrors*:

- *Part 1: Test methods*
- *Part 2: Performance criteria*

Earth-moving machinery — Field of vision of surveillance and rear-view mirrors —

Part 1: Test methods

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14401 specifies two test methods for determining the field of vision provided by surveillance and rear-view mirrors for seated operators of earth moving machinery. It is applicable to self-propelled wheeled and track-type earth-moving machinery as defined in ISO 6165, used on and off public roads.

NOTE Additional national regulations may apply for machines travelling on public roads.

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 5006-1:1991, *Earth-moving machinery — Operator's field of view — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 5353, *Earth-moving machinery, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Seat index point*

ISO 6016, *Earth-moving machinery — Methods of measuring the masses of whole machines, their equipment and components*

ISO 6165, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Vocabulary*

ISO 14401-2:2004, *Earth-moving machinery — Field of vision of surveillance and rear-view mirrors — Part 2: Performance criteria*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

filament position centre point

(eye position) point located 660 mm above and 20 mm in front of the seat index point

See ISO 5006-1:1991, Figure 1.

NOTE For a definition of the seat index point, see ISO 5353.