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**Reciprocating internal combustion  
engines — Exhaust emission  
measurement —**

**Part 7:  
Engine family determination**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
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*Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne — Mesurage des émissions  
de gaz d'échappement —  
Partie 7: Détermination des familles de moteurs*

ISO 8178-7:2015

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Exhaust gas emission measurement*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8178-7:1996), which has been technically revised.

ISO 8178 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement*:

- *Part 1: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate emissions*
- *Part 2: Measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions under field conditions*
- *Part 3: Definitions and methods of measurement of exhaust gas smoke under steady-state conditions*
- *Part 4: Steady-state test cycles for different engine applications*
- *Part 5: Test fuels*
- *Part 6: Report of measuring results and test*
- *Part 7: Engine family determination*
- *Part 8: Engine group determination*
- *Part 9: Test cycles and test procedures for test bed measurement of exhaust gas smoke emissions from compression ignition engines operating under transient conditions*
- *Part 10: Test cycles and test procedures for field measurement of exhaust gas smoke emissions from compression ignition engines operating under transient conditions*

## Introduction

Unlike engines for on-road applications, engines for non-road use are made in a much wider range of power output and configuration and are used in a great number of different applications.

The objective of ISO 8178 is to rationalize the test methods for non-road engines in order to simplify and make more cost-effective drafting of legislation, development of engine specifications, and certification of engines to control gaseous and particulate emissions.

In order to achieve the objectives, ISO 8178 embraces four concepts as follows:

- a) grouping of engine applications in order to reduce the number of test cycles as defined in ISO 8178-4;
- b) use of observed brake power as defined in ISO 8178-4 as the basis for the expression of specific emission levels;
- c) incorporation of “engine family” concept, in which engines with similar emission characteristics and design can be represented by an engine within the family;
- d) incorporation of “engine group” concept, which addresses the modification and adjustment of engines (see ISO 8178-8).

In this part of ISO 8178, the engine family concept is elaborated.

The engine family concept provides the possibility of reducing the number of engines to be submitted for type approval testing, while providing safeguards for the parties involved that all engines within the family will comply with the approval requirements.

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# Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement —

## Part 7: Engine family determination

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8178 specifies the parameters to be applied for the determination of which engine specifications may be included in an engine family and for the selection of the parent engine of the family.

This part of ISO 8178 is applicable to reciprocating internal combustion engines for land, rail traction, and marine use, excluding engines for motor vehicles primarily designed for on-road operation. It may be applied to engines for power production and/or propulsion, e.g. agricultural equipment, road construction and earth moving machines, industrial trucks, generating sets, etc.

### 2 Terms and definitions

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

#### 2.1

##### **engine family**

manufacturer's grouping of engines, which through their design are expected to have similar exhaust emission characteristics where members of the family shall comply with the applicable emission limit values

#### 2.2

##### **parent engine**

engine selected from an engine family, in such a way that it will incorporate those features which will adversely affect the levels of the relevant exhaust components

Note 1 to entry: Such an engine would be expected to be a comparatively high-emitting engine.

### 3 Engine family selection

#### 3.1 General

The engine family shall be selected based on the following principles.

An engine family is characterized by design parameters. These shall be common to all engines within the family. The engine manufacturer may decide which engines belong to an engine family, as long as the membership criteria listed in [Clause 4](#) are respected. The engine family shall be agreed upon by the parties involved. The manufacturer shall provide the appropriate information relating to the emission levels of the members of the engine family.

The manufacturer shall provide a list of engines and their specifications, which is considered to be within a family and on the basis of tests and technical considerations agreed with the parties involved, on which engine(s) should be selected for testing and which will likely give high emissions.

The selection procedure for the choice of the parent engine is described in [Clause 5](#).

The parties involved should have the possibility of selecting a different engine, either for approval or production conformity testing, in order to have confidence that the complete family of engines complies with the emissions requirements.

### 3.2 Special cases

In some cases, there can be interaction between parameters. This shall be taken into consideration to ensure that only engines with similar exhaust emission characteristics are included within the same engine family; e.g. the number of cylinders can become a relevant parameter on some engines due to the aspiration or fuel system used, but with other designs, exhaust emission characteristics will be independent of the number of cylinders or configuration. These cases shall be identified by the manufacturer and notified to the parties involved. It shall then be taken into account as a criterion for creating a new engine family.

In case of devices or features, which are not listed in [Clause 4](#) and which have a strong influence on the level of emissions, these devices or features shall be identified by the manufacturer on the basis of good engineering practice and shall be notified to the parties involved. It shall then be taken into account as a criterion for creating a new engine family.

In addition to the parameters listed in [Clause 4](#), the manufacturer may introduce additional criteria allowing the definition of families of more restricted size. These parameters are not necessarily parameters that have an influence on the level of emissions.

## 4 Parameters defining the engine family

The engine manufacturer is responsible for defining those engines from his range which are to be included in a family. In order that engines be considered to belong to the same engine family, the following list of basic characteristics (but not specifications) shall be common.

- <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9300c4da-1b95-4eb7-92b9-98b45b3852d8/iso-8178-7-2015>
- a) combustion cycle
    - 1) two-stroke
    - 2) four-stroke
    - 3) rotary engine
    - 4) others
  - b) main cooling medium
    - 1) air
    - 2) water
    - 3) oil
  - c) individual cylinder displacement
    - 1) for engines with a unit cylinder displacement of  $\geq 0,75 \text{ dm}^3$ , within 85 % and 100 % of the largest displacement within the engine family
    - 2) for engines with a unit cylinder displacement of  $< 0,75 \text{ dm}^3$ , within 70 % and 100 % of the largest displacement within the engine family
    - 3) a greater deviation may be used if agreed between the parties involved
  - d) number of cylinders (applicable to spark ignition engines only)



- e) cylinder configuration
  - 1) position of the cylinders in the block
    - i) V
    - ii) in-line
    - iii) radial
    - iv) others (F, W, etc.)
  - 2) relative position of the cylinders
    - i) engines with the same block may belong to the same family as long as their bore centre-to-centre dimensions are the same.
- f) method of air aspiration
  - 1) naturally aspirated
  - 2) pressure charged
  - 3) pressure charged with charge cooler
- g) fuel type
  - 1) diesel
  - 2) petrol
  - 3) natural gas (CNG, LNG)
  - 4) liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)
  - 5) methanol
  - 6) ethanol
  - 7) other fuels
- h) combustion chamber type
  - 1) open chamber
  - 2) divided chamber
  - 3) other types
- i) valve and porting
  - 1) configuration
  - 2) number of valves per cylinder
- j) fuel supply type
  - 1) fuel only
    - i) pump-line-injector
    - ii) in-line pump
    - iii) distributor pump
    - iv) unit pump

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