
**Road vehicles — Product data
exchange between chassis and
bodywork manufacturers (BEP) —**

**Part 6:
Coding of hook loader bodywork**

*Véhicules routiers — Échange de données de produit entre les
fabricants de châssis et de carrosseries (BEP) —
Partie 6: Codage des bras hydrauliques pour bennes amovibles*

ISO 21308-6:2018

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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).

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).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 40, *Specific aspects for light and heavy commercial vehicles, busses and trailers*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21308 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Based on the ISO BEP (bodywork exchange parameters) system, this document specifically deals with the coding of dimensions and other characteristics of hook loaders. The aim is to ensure an efficient and unambiguous communication of dimensional installation data between the parties involved.

The document also covers coding of characteristics of hydraulic, electrical and electronic interfaces to the vehicle.

The document is useful for all parties involved in the installation of hook loaders to vehicles, e.g. hook loader manufacturers, truck chassis manufacturers, and bodywork manufacturers.

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Road vehicles — Product data exchange between chassis and bodywork manufacturers (BEP) —

Part 6: Coding of hook loader bodywork

1 Scope

This document series describes a generic system for the exchange of data between truck chassis manufacturers and bodywork manufacturers. It applies to commercial vehicles as defined in ISO 3833, having a maximum gross vehicle mass above 3 500 kg.

The process of exchanging the above information can involve:

- chassis manufacturer;
- chassis importer;
- chassis dealer;
- one or more bodywork manufacturers; and
- bodywork component suppliers, e.g. manufacturers of demountable bodies, cranes and loading equipment, tipping equipment.

This document specifically deals with the coding of dimensions and other characteristics of hook loaders, to ensure an efficient and unambiguous communication of installation data between the parties involved.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 21308-1, *Road vehicles — Product data exchange between chassis and bodywork manufacturers (BEP) — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 21308-2, *Road vehicles — Product data exchange between chassis and bodywork manufacturers (BEP) — Part 2: Dimensional bodywork exchange parameters*

ISO 21308-3, *Road vehicles — Product data exchange between chassis and bodywork manufacturers (BEP) — Part 3: General, mass and administrative exchange parameters*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 21308-2 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

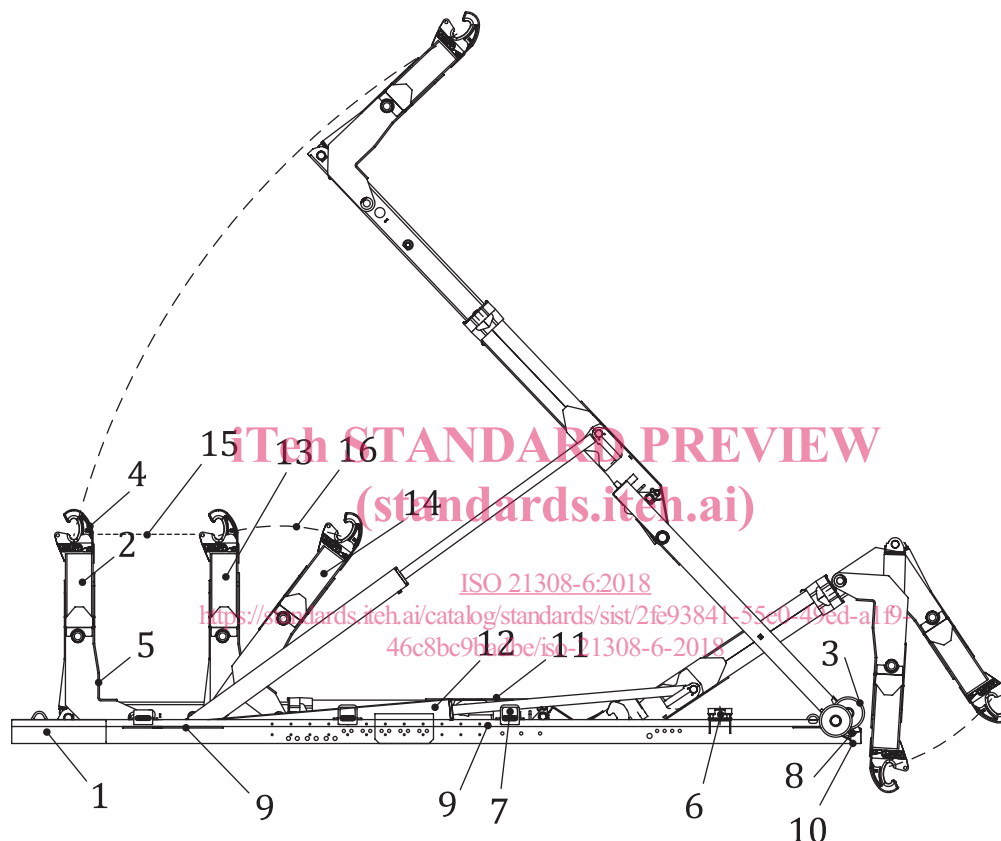
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 hook loader hook lift

vehicle or trailer mounted powered equipment comprising of a hook arm column that can move longitudinally in a telescopic and articulated path, designed for loading, unloading and tipping containers and other demountables equipped with hook lift frames

Note 1 to entry: Both expressions (hook loader and hook lift) are used worldwide. In this document, the term hook loader is used.

Note 2 to entry: [Figure 1](#) shows the main parts of a hook loader referred to in this document.



Key

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | hook loader subframe | 9 | container load bed |
| 2 | hook arm | 10 | reference point |
| 3 | rear roller | 11 | middle frame highest point |
| 4 | hook | 12 | main cylinder |
| 5 | push-back block | 13 | non-articulated hook arm |
| 6 | container locking mechanism | 14 | articulated hook arm |
| 7 | container support | 15 | telescopic movement |
| 8 | tipping pivot point | 16 | articulation movement |

Figure 1 — Main parts and characteristics of hook loader

4 Coding principles

4.1 BEP codes of bodywork for hook loaders

Each characteristic, related to the hook loader and its interfaces to truck chassis, is assigned a code composed of the items given below. A prefix “BEP”, followed by a dash (-), shall be used to avoid confusion with other coding systems.

BEP codes are formatted according to the principles in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — BEP coding principles

BEP-ppMccc.n.p.q.s.t		
Item	Assignment	Description
pp	Bodywork category	pp = None or 00 for codes related to vehicle chassis (ISO 21308-2 and ISO 21308-3) pp = 01 for codes related to loader cranes (ISO 21308-5) pp = 02 for codes related to hook loaders (ISO 21308-6) pp = 03 for codes related to skip loaders (ISO 21308-7) Future parts of the ISO 21308 series may introduce new pp numbers.
M	Measure type	A capital letter, which denotes the type of code: H = Z direction, coordinate system in accordance with ISO 4130 L = X direction, coordinate system in accordance with ISO 4130 W = Y direction, coordinate system in accordance with ISO 4130 C = Coordinate (x,y) or (x,y,z) in the Cartesian coordinate system R = Radius V = Angle M = Mass (m), or mass point (m,x,y,z) F = Force (static or dynamic) T = Moment (static or dynamic) G = General A = Administrative
ccc	BEP code number	Code number given by the standard
.n	Index number	.n is used to designate object number n
.p	Entity number	.p is used to designate a certain set of object characteristics or entities (e.g. dimensions, coordinates, address information) Where both .n and .p are specified, they are given in the .n .p order.
.q	Corner number	.q is used to designate contour corner index number
.s	Side designator	L or R
.t	Type designator	.t is used to designate a certain type (e.g. “Rigid” or “Flexible”)

NOTE Dimensions, except for radius, can be positive or negative.

4.2 Units of BEP code values

The following units are preferred when reporting values related to BEP codes (see also ISO 21308-1):

- dimensions (L, W, H, R) and coordinates (x, y, z) in millimetres (mm);
- masses in kilograms (kg);

- forces in Newtons (N), or kN;
- moments in Newtonmetres (Nm), or kNm; and
- angles in degrees (°).

NOTE Guidance on units is shown in the unit column for each BEP code.

4.3 References for measurements

4.3.1 Global coordinate system (X, Y, Z)

A vehicle coordinate system according to ISO 4130 is applied, see [Figure 2](#). Global coordinates for the vehicle are denominated X, Y and Z (uppercase letters).

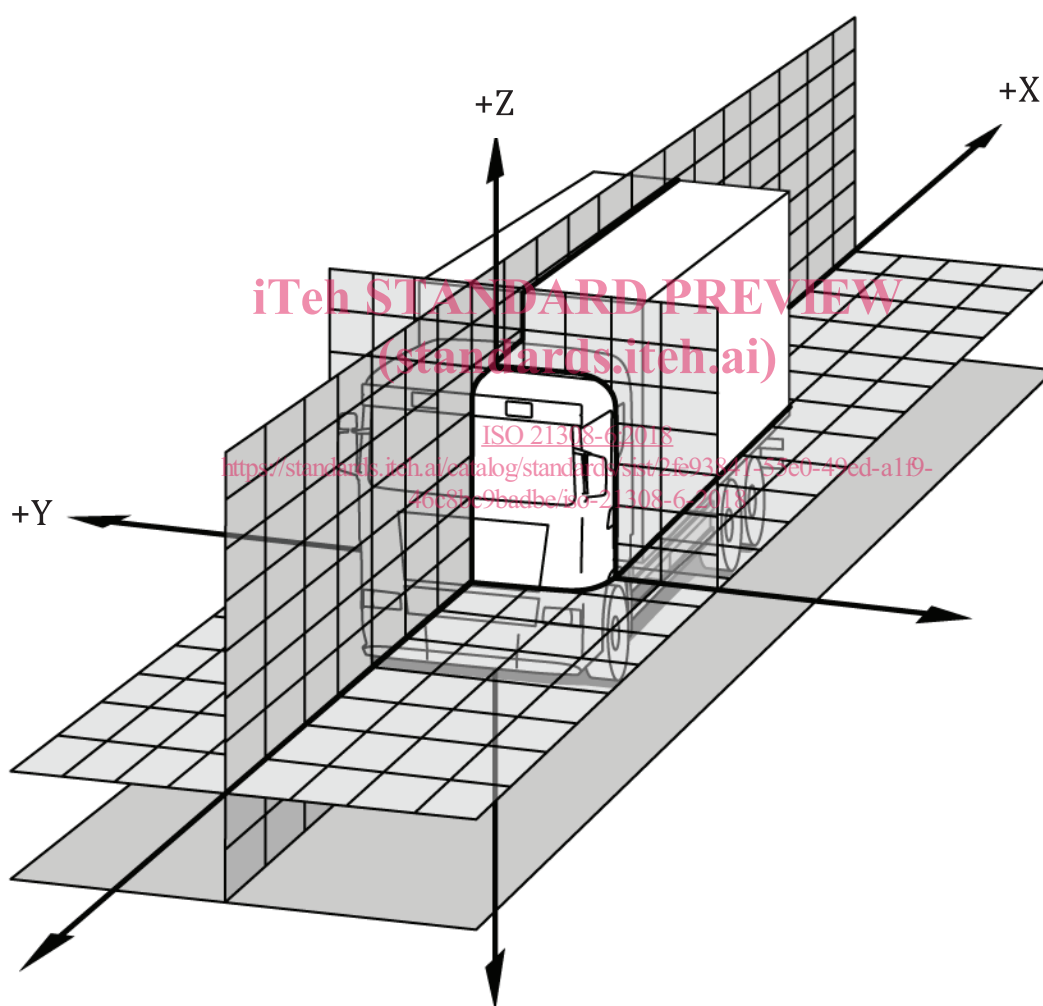


Figure 2 — Vehicle coordinate system according to ISO 4130

4.3.2 Hook loader coordinate system

For a default mounting position, the principle should be that the hook loader coordinate directions should coincide with those of the vehicle. Local bodywork coordinates are denominated x, y and z (lowercase letters), see [Figure 3](#).

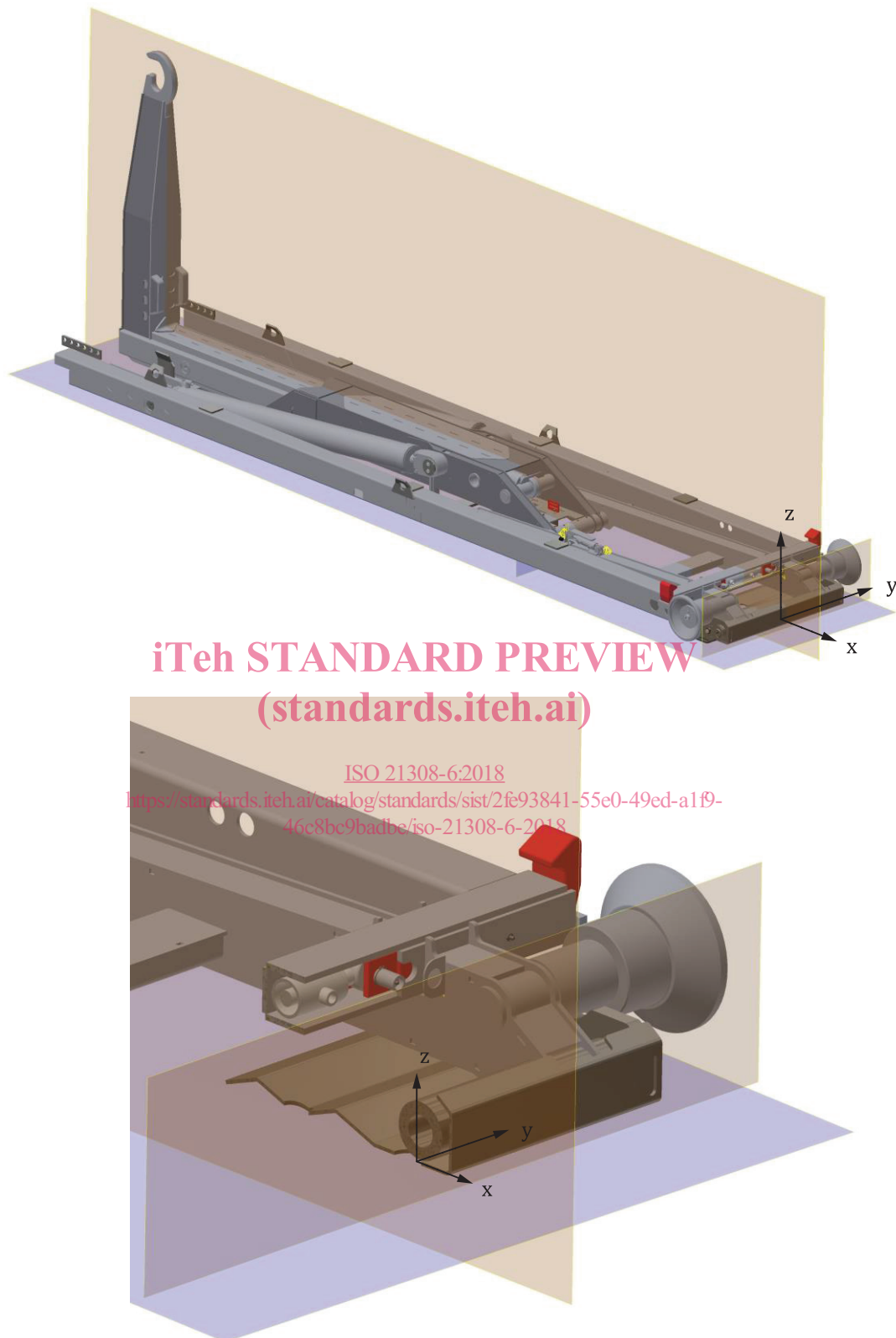


Figure 3 — Local coordinate system for hook loader

The origin of the coordinate system for a hook loader (referred to as zero reference point in this document) is defined by:

- Local $x = 0$ for the plane through the centre of the tipping shaft;

- Local $y = 0$ for the longitudinal plane through the single pickup point of the hook loader; and
- Local $z = 0$ at the lower mounting plane of the hook loader subframe.

NOTE For installation of a hook loader on a truck chassis, an additional frame could be required between the chassis top mounting plane and hook loader lower mounting plane.

4.4 Related XML coding

Any XML implementation for the communication of BEP codes shall follow the requirements given in ISO 21308-1. The XML coding related to this document shall be written according to the indications in [Annex A](#)

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5 Coding of geometrical data and space requirements

5.1 Installation of hook loader on vehicle

BEP-code	Assignment	Description	Unit	Presented in
BEP-02L001	Front axle to zero point of hook loader	Distance from the centre of the first front axle to the zero reference point of the hook loader.	mm	2D, 3D, TD
BEP-02L002.p.s.t	Distance between zero reference point and installation interface bracket, minimum	Fixed distance, or minimum distance, from the zero reference point to the centre of interface p of the installation interface p of the hook loader. NOTE 1 If the installation interfaces are not symmetrical, different values for right and left hand side apply, marked with .R or .L. NOTE 2 The method of installation is defined in different types (t), specified e.g. "Rigid" or "Flexible". NOTE 3 If L003 exists, L002 is the minimum distance, otherwise it is the fixed distance. EXAMPLE BEP-02L002.3.L.Rigid.	mm	2D, 3D, TD
BEP-02L003.p.s	Maximum distance between zero reference point and installation interface bracket	Maximum distance from the zero reference point to the centre of interface of the installation interface p of the hook loader. NOTE 1 If the installation interfaces are not symmetrical, different values for right and left hand side apply, marked with .R or .L. NOTE 2 If L002 is a fixed distance, L003 is omitted.	mm	2D, 3D, TD
BEP-02L004.p.s	Distance between zero reference point and installation interface hole	Distance from the zero reference point to the first (index) hole of the installation interface p of the hook loader.	mm	2D, 3D, TD