

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 8092-2:2023

01-februar-2023

### Cestna vozila - Priključki za električno opremo, vgrajeni na armaturi vozila - 2. del: Definicije, preskusne metode in splošne zahtevane lastnosti (ISO/DIS 8092-2:2022)

Road vehicles - Connections for on-board electrical wiring harnesses - Part 2: Definitions, test methods and general performance requirements (ISO/DIS 8092-2:2022)

Straßenfahrzeuge - Steckverbindungen für das elektrische Fahrzeug-Bordnetz - Teil 2: Begriffe, Prüfungen und allgemeine Anforderungen (ISO/DIS 8092-2:2022)

Véhicules routiers - Connexions pour faisceaux de câblage électrique embarqués -Partie 2: Définitions, méthodes d'essai et exigences de performances générales (ISO/DIS 8092-2:2022)

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43.040.10 Električna in elektronska oprema

Electrical and electronic equipment

oSIST prEN ISO 8092-2:2023

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## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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# Road vehicles — Connections for on-board electrical wiring harnesses —

### Part 2: Definitions, test methods and general performance requirements

Véhicules routiers — Connexions pour faisceaux de câblage électrique embarqués — Partie 2: Définitions, méthodes d'essai et exigences de performances générales

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ICS: 43.040.10

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Reference number ISO/DIS 8092-2:2022(E)

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### 81 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 <u>www.iso.org/directives</u>).

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 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 32,
 *Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 8092-2:2005), which has been technicallyrevised.

- 107 The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:
- 108 adoption of the content according to new technical requirements,
- 109 adoption of the content according to the new version of the ISO guidelines,
- 110 correction of the typos and mistakes in the text,
- 111 alignment of the content regarding to the referred standards,
- 112 section 4.24 Flowing gas corrosion test has been removed due to its technical irrelevance,
- Annex A (normative) Additional cable dimensions is adopted as an informative part under section
   4.1.2,
- Annex B (informative) Cable attachment by insulation-displacement connection (IDC) Bending
   test has been removed due to its technical irrelevance.
- 117 A list of all parts in the ISO 8092 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

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### **Road vehicles — Connections for on-board electrical wiring**

## harnesses — Part 2: Definitions, test methods, and general performance requirements

### 124 **1** Scope

- This document defines terms and specifies test methods for general performance requirements of voltageclass A connectors used in electrical wiring harnesses on road vehicles.
- 127 This document applies to connectors which, after mounting in the vehicle, are designed to only be 128 disconnected in connection with repair and maintenance.
- 129 This part of ISO 8092 does not apply to internal connections for electronic devices.
- 130 This part of ISO 8092 does not apply to signal communication quality or data integrity.

### 131 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 DIS 8092-5, Road vehicles Connections for on-board electrical wiring harnesses Part 5: Automotive
   parts Test methods and general performance requirements for wiring harness connector operation
- ISO 16750-3, Road vehicles Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment
   Part 3: Mechanical loads
- 139 ISO 16750-4, Road vehicles Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment
   140 Part 4: Climatic loads
- 141 ISO 16750-5, Road vehicles Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment
   142 Part 5: Chemical loads
- 143 ISO 19642 (all parts), Road vehicles Automotive Cables
- ISO 20653, Degrees of protection (IP-code) Protection against foreign objects, water and access –
   Electrical equipment
- 146

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### 147 **3 Terms and definitions**

- 148 For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.
- 149 ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:
- 150 ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- 151 IEC Electropedia: available at <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

#### 152 **3.1**

- 153 voltage class A
- 154 classification of an electric component or circuit with a maximum working voltage of  $\leq$  30 V AC (rms) or 155  $\leq$  60 V DC, respectively
- 156 [SOURCE: ISO 21498-1:2021]
- 157 [SOURCE: ISO 6469-3:2021]
- 158 **3.2**
- 159 housing
- 160 housing for inserting the terminal and providing insulation between terminals

#### 161

162 **3.3** 

#### 163 cable attachment

- 164 any permanent junction of cable to terminal
- 165 Note 1 to entry: Crimp and weld are typical methods 180 8092-2:2023
- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/456402af-fbd5-4264-8af3-
- 166 Note 2 to entry: Terms related to cables ISO 19642-1ist-pren-iso-8092-2-2023

#### 167 **3.4**

- 168 **connector**
- 169 assembly of terminal, housing and related parts that terminate cable for the purpose of providing 170 connection and disconnection to a suitable mating connector

#### 171 **3.5**

- 172 connector coding
- 173 mechanical feature to provide differentiation, preventing mating of connectors not intended to be mated

#### 174 **3.6**

#### 175 **connector polarization**

- 176 method or design feature, which prevents connectors that are intended to mate from mating in an
- 177 unintended orientation, rotation, or angular position, whilst allowing mating in the intended manner

#### 178 **3.7**

#### 179 **connector position assurance, CPA**

- 180 device that prevents accidental release of the connector lock and serves as an indicator of full connector
- 181 mating

#### 182 3.8

#### 183 terminal position assurance, TPA

184 a feature installed or seated after the terminals are inserted into their housing to assure that the terminals are properly positioned, and which reinforces the primary terminal locking mechanism or provides a 185 186 separate, redundant terminal lock

#### 3.9 187

193

#### socket and receptacle terminal 188

- 189 terminal, including means for cable attachment, designed for electrical engagement on its inner surface, 190 and to accept entry of a pin or tab terminal, thus forming an electrical connection. See Figure 1 for
- 191 example.
- 192 Note 1 to entry: Socket and receptacle terminals are sometimes referred to as female terminals.



194 Figure 1— Example of a socket and a receptacle terminal 195 196 3.10

#### pin and tab terminal 197

- terminal, including means for cable attachment, designed for electrical engagement on its outer surface 198
- 199 and to enter a socket or a receptacle terminal, thus forming an electrical connection. See Figure 2 for
- 200 example.

- 201 Note 1 to entry: Pin and tab terminals are sometimes referred to as male terminals"
- 202 Note 2 to entry: Tab terminals are sometimes referred to as blade terminals



203

204

Figure 2— Example of a pin and a tab terminal

205 3.11

#### 206 multi-pole connection

- 207 two mated connector halves with more than one terminal pair (for example one receptacle and one tab 208 terminal)

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#### 209 4 Test conditions and requirements

210 4.1 General

#### 211 **4.1.1** Preconditioning for environmental and mechanical durability test

- All test samples shall be preconditioned at a standard ambient temperature of (23 ± 5) °C, and (25–75) % relative humidity for 24 h before the start of any test sequence.
- 214 [SOURCE: ISO 16750-1]

#### 215 **4.1.2 Test conditions**

- All tests shall be carried out at a standard ambient temperature of  $(23 \pm 5)$  °C and (25-75) % relative humidity unless otherwise stated in the test procedure. This is referred to as room temperature (RT).
- Cable in compliance with applicable part of ISO 19642 is recommended. The cable or cables used shall be
   specified in the test report.
- The cross-sectional area of the wire mentioned in this specification refers to wires with a copper conductor.
- When the wire conductor is of a material other than copper, the cross-sectional area of the wire shall be specified by agreement between customer and supplier.
- 224 Cable attachment shall be performed in accordance with the terminal manufacturer's specifications, or 225 as agreed between customer and supplier.

226 Care shall be taken so that test samples do not influence each other (e.g., in a heat chamber).

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- Each connector shall have the full complement of terminals fitted unless otherwise specified.
- 228 The terminals and connectors used in the test shall be fully assembled unless otherwise specified.
- 229 Connectors shall be tested in mated condition unless stated otherwise. In the case of a connector 230 connecting directly to a device, a mating dummy may be used to carry out tests. This dummy must 231 represent the intended device's interface and electrical properties.
- For connector mechanical tests, unless otherwise specified, fix the pin or tab housing of the unmated or mated connector in the appropriate fixture on the tension or force tester. Secure the other side in the appropriate fixture and insert or pull the socket or receptacle housing straight in/out. Straight-in or straight-out engagement is critical to avoid side loads and binding which can affect force measurements.
- For terminal mechanical tests, unless otherwise specified, fix the pin or tab terminal of the unmated or mated terminal in the appropriate fixture on the tension or force tester. Secure the other side in the appropriate fixture and insert/pull the socket receptacle terminal straight in/out. Straight-in or straightout engagement is critical to avoid side loads and binding which can affect force measurements
- 240 Measurements shall be taken on all terminals regardless of the number of poles per connector, unless 241 otherwise specified in the test methods or by agreement between customer and supplier.

Lubrication or other means of attaining better test results shall not be added to any surface unless representative of assembly conditions. Production-related remains of lubricants on the terminals are permitted.

- 245 Unless otherwise specified, all forces shall be applied at a constant speed of (50 ± 10) mm/min.
- 246 Unless otherwise specified, when a temperature of  $T_{\text{max}}$  is specified in a test, the applicable "Highest value"
- temperature as per Table 1 shall be used. When a temperature of  $T_{min}$  is specified in a test, the applicable
- 248 "Lowest value" temperature as per Table 1 shall be used.

2	4	9
4	т	,

#### Table 1 — Environmental and test temperatures

	Typical application	Environmental te °	Test temperature Short term thermal			
Class		Lowest value Use for $T_{\min}$ of chamber $\pm 2 \degree C$	Highest value Use for T <sub>max</sub> of chamber ± 2 °C	ageing °C ± 2 °C		
T1 (G)	interior		85	100		
T2 (J)	passenger compartment		100	125		
T3 (0)	engine compartment	-40	125	150		
T4 (R)	engine applications used near hot components		150	175		
T5 (N/A)	for use as needed		175	200 *		
( ) value aligned with ISO 16750-4:2010, Table 1						
* an agreed between gustomen and gunnlier						

\* or agreed between customer and supplier

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1 NOTE THE ITCH STANDARD PREVIEW.

NOTE  $T_{\min}$  and  $T_{\max}$  apply to all environmental chamber temperatures where  $T_{\min}$  and  $T_{\max}$  are specified as using the applicable environmental temperature range except 7.2.2.1 Short term Thermal aging

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- 253 **4.1.3 Test sequences and sample quantities**
- 254 **Table 2**,

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**Table 3**, **Table 4** and Table 5 list the test sequences. The test groups in the tables apply to sealed and unsealed connectors as noted. New samples shall be used for each test group. The test sequence for each test group shall be performed in accordance with the sequence number defined in the table's rows for each sequence. For each test group, the complete test sequence for the group on each sample shall be performed.

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Table 2—Mechanical test sequences groups A through H

Test group identification		А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
u=apply test if samples are un- sealed		u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
s=apply test if samples are sealed		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Minimum test quantity of terminals/connectors		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sample cable length (mm)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample cable	Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
size	Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Visual Exami	ination	1, 3	1, 3	1,3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1,3	1,4
5.1_Connection a	and disconnection	2 <sup>g</sup>							
5.2 Mating force – measurement and classification			2						
5.3 Unlocking force – measurement and classification				2					
5.4 Unmating force – measurement and classification					2		7		
5.5 Locking device strength		DIA	NDA	KD I	KEV	2			
5.6 Unintentional lever release force		(sta	ndar	ds ite	h ai)		2		
5.7 Locking force for CPA function		(Dem			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			2	2
5.8 Disengage force for CPA function		oSI	ST prEN I	50 8092-2	:2023				3
<ul> <li>g Perform force measurement for first mate and first unmate with part held in force tester. 5-4264-843-</li> <li>Remaining mate and unmate cycles can be either hand mated or using the mechanized force test machine.</li> <li>- Cells containing "-" to be defined between supplier and customer. Selection typically does not matter to test result.</li> </ul>									

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