International Standard



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Road vehicles — Passenger cars — Moving barrier rear collision test method

Véhicules routiers — Voitures particulières — Essai de collision arrière sur barrière mobile

Second edition - 1982-02-01

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Descriptors: road vehicles, passenger vehicles, tests, impact tests, collisions.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3984 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, Road vehicles.

The first edition (ISO 3984-1977) had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Australia Germany, F.R. South Africa, Rep. of Austria Hungary Spain

Belgium
Bulgaria

Iran Teh STAN Sweden
Sweden
Japan PREVIEW

Canada Mexico
Chile Netherlands (stands ds.iteh.ai)

Czechoslovakia New Zealand USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of Poland Yugoslavia

France Romania https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c2576c1e-38fd-4e89-b4fa-

c66dba7335be/iso-3984-1982

The member bodies of the following countries had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Italy

United Kingdom

This second edition, which cancels and replaces ISO 3984-1977, incorporates draft amendment 1, which was circulated to the member bodies in November 1980 and has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

AustriaIranRomaniaBelgiumItalySouth Africa, Rep. ofBrazilJapanSpain

Canada Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of Sweden
China Korea, Rep. of Switzerland
Czechoslovakia United Kingdom

Egypt, Arab Rep. of New Zealand USA Germany, F.R. Poland USSR

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Road vehicles — Passenger cars — Moving barrier rear collision test method

Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a uniform moving barrier rear collision test method for passenger cars, which permits the direct comparison of results obtained in different test laboratories.

References

ISO 1176, Road vehicles — Weights — Vocabulary.

collision tests. (standards

ISO 6487, Road vehicles - Techniques of measurement in impact tests — Instrumentation.

Moving barrier test equipment The specific moving barrier to be used shall be selected from

rail guidance system with the impact occurring after the mov-

ing barrier is released from the tow force and released from

3.2.1 Barrier total mass : 1 100 \pm 20 kg or 1 800 \pm 30 kg.

ISO 3784, Road vehicles - Measurement of impact velocity in R 3.2.2 The moving barrier shall be a rigid construction symmetrical about a longitudinal vertical plane, with fixed nonsteerable front and rear axles attached directly to the frame rails with no spring or other type of suspension system apart from the tyres on each wheel.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sisAn2example3of@a-typical-construction is shown in figure 1. Moving barrier collision test method

the following configurations:

guidance.

Even when simplified by the use of moving barriers, vehicle collisions are very complex and careful control of test parameters is required.

3.1 Testing site

The testing site shall be of sufficient area to provide accommodation for the test vehicle, various items of photographic equipment and provision for attaining the desired velocity of the moving barrier.

- 3.1.1 The actual crash site shall be hard, of a minimum length of 15 m and horizontal (no more than 3 % slope, measured over any 1 m length for at least 15 m in the path of the moving barrier).
- 3.1.2 Provision shall be made for after-impact displacement of both the test vehicle and the moving barrier so that the test vehicle remains on the hard surface during the total time of its deformation.
- 3.1.3 Provision shall be made for the proper positioning of photographic equipment, if possible from the side, and above and below the test vehicle.
- 3.1.4 The approach road shall be straight, level, and of sufficient length to permit the moving barrier to be towed along a

3.2.3 The moving barrier shall have a flat impact surface and the following characteristics:

height: 800 mm (minimum) width: 2 500 mm (minimum) mass distribution by axle

> front : (60 \pm 10) % rear: $(40 \pm 10) \%$

height of centre of gravity: 400 ± 40 mm $1500 \pm 30 \text{ mm}$ track:

 $3.050 \pm 60 \text{ mm}$ wheelbase:

The edges of the surfaces shall be rounded with a radius of curvature of 45 \pm 10 mm.

The impact surface shall be covered with plywood 20 $\,\pm\,$ 2 mm thick.

Ground clearance to the lower edge of the impact surface shall be 175 \pm 25 mm.

3.3 Propulsion of moving barrier

3.3.1 At the moment of impact, the moving barrier shall be disconnected from any external propulsion and guidance system.

- **3.3.2** The attachment to the moving barrier of any external propulsion or guidance system shall not affect the moving barrier characteristics.
- **3.3.3** The moving barrier shall be prevented from making subsequent impacts with the test vehicle following the initial impact.

3.4 Alignment of moving barrier

- **3.4.1** The moving barrier shall impact the test vehicle within $\pm~2^{\circ}$ of the intended angle of impact.
- **3.4.2** The median longitudinal vertical plane of the moving barrier shall be so aligned that, at the moment of impact, it is not more than \pm 75 mm from the intended point of impact on the test vehicle.

The measurement shall be made perpendicular to the path of the moving barrier. **4.4** The test vehicle shall be stationary, the parking brake may be on or off, and the transmission may be in neutral.

5 Velocity

- **5.1** The velocity of the moving barrier shall be measured prior to impact in the manner specified in ISO 3784.
- **5.2** The velocity at the moment of impact shall be that specified in the appropriate test requirement and shall be approximately constant.

6 Instrumentation

The instrumentation used for the test shall be as specified in ISO 6487.

7 Test report

The test report shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

4 State of the test vehicle iTeh STANDARa) Deprive description of test vehicle;

4.1 The state of the vehicle shall be that specified in the appropriate standard or regulation under assessment, unless and standard propriate standard or regulation under assessment, unless and standard propriate standard or regulation under assessment, unless and standard propriate standard or regulation under assessment, unless and standard propriate standard propria

ISO 3984:1982 total test vehicle weight and axle loading;

4.2 The vehicle weight during the test/shall be is the complete/standards/gist/c2576c1c-38fd-4e89-b4fa-vehicle kerb weight' defined in ISO 1176. c66dba7335be/iso-3984-1982

It is permissible to substitute for the fuel a non-flammable liquid having a density of from 0,7 to 1,0 kg/dm³.

4.3 The vehicle may be drained of all or some of its lubricants, coolant, battery acid or other fluids not essential to the test.

- e) location of test devices (dummies), if used;
- f) date of test;
- g) angle of impact;
- h) lateral alignment of moving barrier.

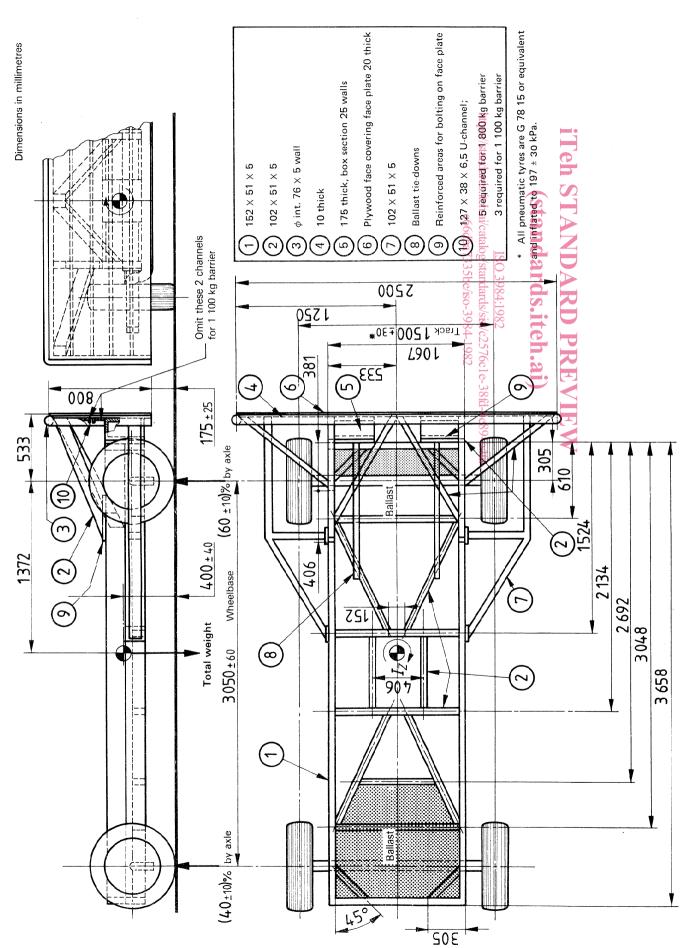


Figure 1 — Typical barrier construction

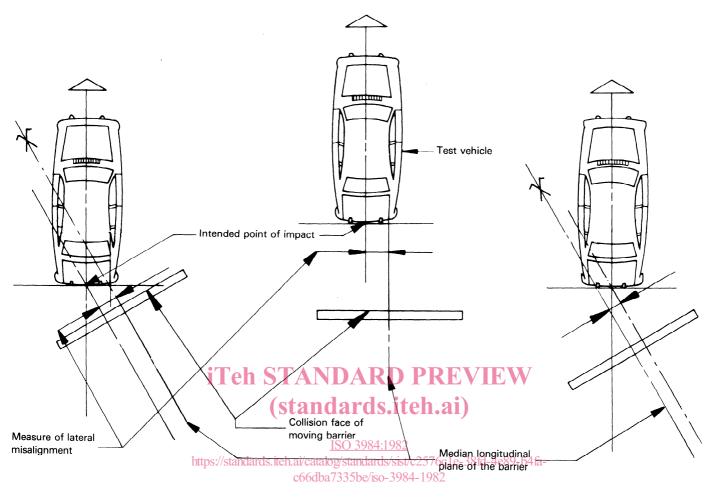


Figure 2 - Lateral misalignment - Method of measurement

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