# BS EN ISO 4210-3:2014



**BSI Standards Publication** 

# Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles

Part 3: Common test methods (ISO 4210-3:2014)



...making excellence a habit."

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 4210-3:2014. Together with BS EN ISO 4210-1:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-2:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-4:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-5:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-6:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-7:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-8:2014, BS EN ISO 4210-9:2014 it supersedes BS EN 14764:2005, BS EN 14766:2005 and BS EN 14781:2005, which are withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GME/25, Cycles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2014. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2014

ISBN 978 0 580 78279 4

ICS 43.150

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 September 2014.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

EN IGO 1210 2

#### This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 4210-3:201...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

# EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 2014

ICS 43.150

Supersedes EN 14764:2005, EN 14766:2005, EN 14781:2005

**English Version** 

## Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 3: Common test methods (ISO 4210-3:2014)

Cycles - Exigences de sécurité des bicyclettes - Partie 3: Méthodes d'essai communes (ISO 4210-3:2014) Fahrräder - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen an Fahrräder - Teil 3: Allgemeine Prüfverfahren (ISO 4210-3:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 June 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 4210-3:2014 E

## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4210-3:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 149 "Cycles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 333 "Cycles" the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14764:2005, EN 14766:2005, EN 14781:2005.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 4210-3:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4210-3:2014 without any modification.

Contents			
Foreword			
Introduction			
1	Scop	е	
2	Normative references		
3	Terms and definitions		1
4	Test methods4.1Brake tests and strength tests4.2Front mudguard test methods		
	4.1	Brake tests and strength tests	
	4.2	Front mudguard test methods	
	4.3	Road test on a fully assembled bicycle test methods Durability test of marking	
	4.4	Durability test of marking	4
	4.5	Fatigue test	
	4.6	Fatigue test for composite components	
	4.7	Impact test	
	4.8	Plastic material test ambient temperature	5
Annex A (informative) Structural integrity of the fully assembled bicycle			6
Annex B (informative) Verification of free-fall velocity			8
Bibliography			9

## 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).

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 149, *Cycles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Cycles and major sub-assemblies*.

This first edition of ISO 4210-3, together with ISO 4210-1, ISO 4210-2, ISO 4210-4, ISO 4210-5, ISO 4210-6, ISO 4210-7, ISO 4210-8, and ISO 4210-9, cancels and replaces ISO 4210:1996, which has been technically revised.

ISO 4210 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cycles* — *Safety requirements for bicycles*:

- Part 1: Terms and definitions
- Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles
- Part 3: Common test methods
- Part 4: Braking test methods
- Part 5: Steering test methods
- Part 6: Frame and fork test methods
- Part 7: Wheels and rims test methods
- Part 8: Pedals and drive system test methods
- Part 9: Saddles and seat-post test methods

## Introduction

This International Standard was developed in response to a demand throughout the world. The aim is to ensure that bicycles manufactured in compliance with this International Standard will be as safe as is practically possible. The tests are designed to ensure the strength and durability of individual parts as well as of the bicycle as a whole, demanding high quality throughout and consideration of safety aspects from the design stage onwards.

The scope is limited to safety considerations, and has specifically avoided standardization of components.

If the bicycle is to be used on public roads, national regulations apply.

ISO 4210-2.2014(F)

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 4210-3:201...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

# Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles —

# Part 3: Common test methods

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 4210 specifies the common test methods for ISO 4210-2.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4210-1, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 1: Terms and definitions

ISO 4210-2:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles

ISO 4210-4:2014, Cycles — Safety requirements for bicycles — Part 4: Braking test methods

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4210-1 apply.

## 4 Test methods

## 4.1 Brake tests and strength tests

#### 4.1.1 Definition of brake tests

Brake tests to which accuracy requirements apply, as in <u>4.1.4</u>, are those specified in ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.6.3 to 4.6.6, ISO 4210-4:2014, 4.2, and ISO 4210-4:2014, 4.6.3.3.

## 4.1.2 Definition of strength tests

Strength tests to which accuracy requirements apply, as in <u>4.1.4</u>, are those involving static, impact, or fatigue loading as specified in ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.7 to 4.13, ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.16, and ISO 4210-2:2014, 4.20.2.

## 4.1.3 Numbers and condition of specimens for the strength tests

In general, for static, impact, and fatigue tests, each test shall be conducted on a new test sample, but if only one sample is available, it is permissible to conduct all of these tests on the same sample with the sequence of testing being fatigue, static, and impact.

When more than one test is conducted on the same sample, the test sequence shall be clearly recorded in the test report or record of testing. It should be noted that if more than one test is conducted on the same sample, earlier tests can influence the results of subsequent tests. Also, if a sample fails when it has been subjected to more than one test, a direct comparison with single testing is not possible.