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Interior air of road vehicles —

Part 7:

Odour determination in interior air of road vehicles and test chamber air of trim components by olfactory measurements

Air intérieur des véhicules routiers —

Partie 7: Détermination des odeurs dans l'air intérieur des véhicules routiers et dans les chambres d'essai d'air des composants de finition par des mesurages olfactifs



ISO 12219-7:2017(E)

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ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

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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).

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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Indoor air*.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 12219 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs) are widely used in industry and may be emitted by many everyday products and materials. They have attracted attention in recent years because of their impact on indoor air quality. After homes and workplaces, people spend a lot of time in their vehicles. It is important to determine the material emissions of interior parts and to reduce them to an acceptable level, if required. Therefore, it is necessary to obtain comprehensive and reliable information about the types of organic compounds in the indoor air of vehicles and their concentrations as well as an odour impression.

Since olfactory assessment is based on very subjective impressions, it is necessary to make this subjectivity comparable by means of a standardized procedure. This document describes a controlled olfactory examination of the interior air of road vehicles and the chamber air of trim components.

This document adopts the general requirements already specified in the International Standards of the ISO 16000 series which deal with the determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers (see ISO 16000-28) and with sensory testing of indoor air (see ISO 16000-30), but uses different odour evaluation schemes developed for the automotive industry.

A risk assessment should be carried out to clarify that no harmful compounds are present in the room. In some countries, an ethics committee may require this.