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Road vehicles — Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems —

Part 3:

Classification of child restraint dimensions and space in vehicle

Véhicules routiers — Ancrages dans les véhicules et attaches aux ancrages pour systèmes de retenue pour enfants —

Partie 3: Classification des dimensions des retenues pour enfants et espace dans le véhicule



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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 13216-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Passive safety crash protection systems*.

ISO 13216 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles* — *Anchorages in vehicles and attachments to anchorages for child restraint systems*:

- Part 1: Seat bight anchorages and attachments
- Part 2: Top tether anchorages and attachments
- Part 3: Classification of child restraint dimensions and space in vehicle

Introduction

The basic ISOFIX standard ISO 13216-1 provides requirements needed for positioning of the seat bight anchorages, the geometry around anchorage points and, to some extent, dimensional requirements for forward-facing child restraint systems.

In order to ensure that a child restraint system fully fits in a vehicle, it is also essential that the vehicle interior and the child restraint system match each other spatially. This part of ISO 13216 provides requirements for the space needed in vehicles to accommodate child restraints, in particular for rearward-facing child restraint systems.

Not all vehicles on the market are capable of accommodating the largest child restraint systems. This part of ISO 13216 thus provides a rough classification system to help in judging which types and sizes of child restraint systems will fit in the vehicle. Three size classes of forward-facing systems and three size classes of rearward-facing systems are provided. In addition, two classes of lateral-facing systems are included.

A suggested marking of the space available for the respective child restraint positions in the vehicle, and for the child restraint system dimensions, is included in this part of ISO 13216 to help consumers choose a child restraint system that is dimensionally suitable for their vehicle. This information is shown in informative Annex A.