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Road vehicles — Test method for the quantification of on-centre handling —

Part 2:

Transition test

Véhicules routiers — Méthode d'essai pour la quantification du centrage —

Partie 2: Essai de la transition



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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.

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.

ISO 13674-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, Road vehicles, Subcommittee SC 9, Vehicle dynamics and road holding ability.

ISO 13674 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles* — *Test method for the quantification of on-centre handling*:

- Part 1: Weave test
- Part 2: Transition test

Introduction

The dynamic behaviour of a road vehicle is a most important part of active vehicle safety. Any given vehicle, together with its driver and the prevailing environment, forms a unique closed-loop system. The task of evaluating the dynamic behaviour is therefore very difficult because of the significant interaction of these driver-vehicle-road elements, each of which is in itself complex. A complete and accurate description of the behaviour of the road vehicle must necessarily involve information obtained from a number of tests of different types.

Because they quantify only a small part of the whole handling field, the results of these tests can be considered significant only for a correspondingly small part of the overall dynamic behaviour.

Moreover, insufficient knowledge is available concerning the relationship between accident avoidance and the dynamic characteristics evaluated by these tests. A substantial amount of effort is necessary to acquire sufficient and reliable data on the correlation between accident avoidance and vehicle dynamic properties in general and the results of these tests in particular.

Therefore, it is not presently possible to use these methods and test results for regulation purposes. The best that can be expected is that these on-centre handling tests are used as some among many other tests, which together describe an important part of the field of vehicle dynamic behaviour.

Finally, the role of the tyres is important and test results can be strongly influenced by the type and condition of tyres.