

This is a preview of "ISO 15037-1:2019". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Third edition  
2019-01

Corrected version  
2019-03

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## Road vehicles — Vehicle dynamics test methods —

### Part 1: General conditions for passenger cars

Véhicules routiers — Méthodes d'essai de la dynamique des véhicules —

Partie 1: Conditions générales pour voitures particulières



Reference number  
ISO 15037-1:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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## **Foreword**

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 33, *Vehicle dynamics and chassis components*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15037-1:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Recognizing regenerative braking and active control systems.

This corrected version of ISO 15037-1:2019 incorporates the following corrections:

- the date has been corrected to 2019 in the headers and footers.

A list of all parts in the ISO 15037 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

This document was developed to define general test conditions for vehicle dynamic tests. Any given vehicle, together with its driver and the prevailing environment, constitutes a unique closed-loop system. The task of evaluating the dynamic behaviour of the vehicle is therefore very difficult since there is significant interaction between these driver-vehicle-environment elements, and each of these elements is individually complex in itself.

The test conditions exert large influence on the test results. Only test results obtained at identical test conditions are comparable.