First edition 2002-12-15

Road vehicles — Vehicle dynamics test methods —

Part 2:

General conditions for heavy vehicles and buses

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

Partie 2: Conditions générales pour véhicules lourds et autobus



Reference number ISO 15037-2:2002(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO 2002

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

Contents

Forewo	ord	iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	. 1
2	Normative references	. 1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	Variables	. 3
5	Measuring equipment	3
6	Test conditions	8
7	Test procedure	10
Annex	A (normative) Test report — General data	12
	B (normative) Test report — Test conditions	
	raphy	

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 15037-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Vehicle dynamics and road-holding ability*.

ISO 15037 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles* — *Vehicle dynamics test methods*:

- Part 1: General conditions for passenger cars
- Part 2: General conditions for heavy vehicles and buses

Introduction

The dynamic behaviour of heavy vehicles is a most important part of active vehicle safety. Any given vehicle, together with its driver and the prevailing environment, constitutes a closed-loop system which is unique. 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. Each of these elements is individually complex in themselves.

Moreover, the knowledge of the relationship between overall vehicle dynamic properties and accident avoidance is insufficient. The number of variants of heavy vehicles is enormous and each vehicle is itself unique. Therefore, the measured results are valid only for the actual vehicle tested, and the application of results to other, apparently similar, vehicles is not permissible.

Test conditions have a strong influence on test results. Only vehicle dynamic properties obtained under virtually identical test conditions are comparable.