

## Road vehicles — Motor vehicles — Flasher units

*Véhicules routiers — Automobiles — Centrales clignotantes*

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**Descriptors :** road vehicles, motor vehicles, flasher units, electric terminals, position finding, electrical properties, vibration tests, impact tests, routine tests, testing conditions, frequency of operation, electric power.

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4082 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Japan	Spain
Austria	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Sweden
Belgium	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany, F.R.	Romania	
Italy	South Africa, Rep. of	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Canada  
Czechoslovakia

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# Road vehicles — Motor vehicles — Flasher units

## 1 Scope

This International Standard defines the electrical characteristics with which flasher units for motor vehicles shall comply when submitted for acceptance.

## 2 Field of application

This International Standard applies to flashers intended for use on motor vehicles (term 3.1 of ISO 3833) with 12 V or 24 V systems, which may or may not be equipped for a towed vehicle (term 3.2 of ISO 3833).

It can be applied to motorcycles.

It is not applicable to two-level luminous intensity devices.

There are two classes for both 12 V and 24 V systems :

- **Class A** : Standard applications;
- **Class B** : Heavy duty applications.

## 3 References

ISO 303, *Road vehicles — Installation of lighting and light signalling devices.*<sup>1)</sup>

ISO 3833, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions.*

## 4 General

### 4.1 Inscriptions

Each flasher shall bear, clearly legibly and indelibly, the trade name or mark of the manufacturer, the rated voltage, and the identification numbers of the terminals provided according to table 1, and also the wattages of the lamps for which the flasher is designed.

Table 1 — Identification of the flasher unit terminal

Identification number of the terminals <sup>1)</sup>	Allocation
1	Current supply
2	To the turn signal switch
3	To the pilot lamp 2
4	Common return
5	To the pilot lamp 1
6	To the pilot lamp 3
7	"Off" circuit of the operational tell-tale
8	Return from the turn signal switch, left side
9	Return from the turn signal switch, right side
10 <sup>2)</sup>	To the left direction indicator lights (motor vehicle)
11 <sup>2)</sup>	To the right direction indicator lights (motor vehicle)
12	To the left direction indicator lights (towed vehicle)
13	To the right direction indicator lights (towed vehicle)
14	To the left supplementary side direction indicators on the motor vehicle and/or the towed vehicle
15	To the right supplementary side direction indicators on the motor vehicle and/or towed vehicle
16	To the turn signal switch, auxiliary circuit for the towed vehicle

1) Other terminal identifications are allowed.

2) When front and rear direction indicator lights of a motor vehicle are individually connected to the flasher, the corresponding terminals shall each have the same identification number.

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 303-1963.)