INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 7397-2

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Passenger cars — Verification of driver's direct field of view —

Part 2:
Test method

Voitures particulières — Vérification du champ de vision directe du conducteur —

Partie 2: Méthode d'essai

Reference number
ISO 7397-2:1993(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 7397-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Sub-Committee SC 17, *Visibility*.

ISO 7397 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Passenger cars — Verification of driver's direct field of view*:

— *Part 1: Vehicle positioning for static measurement*

— *Part 2: Test method*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 7397. Annex B is for information only.

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Passenger cars — Verification of driver's direct field of view —

Part 2:
Test method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7397 specifies a test method for verifying the compliance of a passenger car (as defined in ISO 3833) with the requirements of EEC Directives 77/649 and 88/366 for the driver's 180° forward field of view.

It does not preclude the use of other methods, provided that the validity of the results obtained can be proved, and that due account is taken of the accuracy of the method employed.

NOTE 1 Part 1 specifies the vehicle positioning for static measurement as the stage prior to carrying out this test method.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 7397. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 7397 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3833:1977, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions.*

ISO 7397-1:1993, *Passenger cars — Verification of driver's direct field of view — Part 1: Vehicle positioning for static measurement.*

EEC Directive 77/649, *Field of vision of motor vehicle drivers.*

EEC Directive 88/366, *Amendment to annexes I and IV to EEC Directive 77/649.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 7397, the following definitions apply.

3.1 [**vehicle**] **A-pillar:** Roof support forward of the R-point which includes all non-transparent items such as windscreen mouldings and door window frames, attached to or contiguous with such support.

3.2 **direct field of view:** View capable of being seen by the driver without the aid of mirrors. [ISO 7397-1:1993, definition 3.2]

3.3 **eye points; E points:** Specific points on the left and right eyellipse contours positioned in the same relative position on each ellipse.

3.4 **eyellipse:** Contraction of the words "eye" and "ellipse", describing the elliptical shape of the driver's eye range. [ISO 4513:1978, definition 4.2]

NOTES

2 The term "eyellipse" is used solely in this application.

3 Eyellipse is synonymous with driver's eye range.

3.5 **eyellipse template:** Two-dimensional design tool consisting of a plan view and a side view of the driver's left and right eye ranges from which sight lines may be constructed for the purpose of describing the location of objects in the field of view of the seated driver. [ISO 4513:1978, definition 4.3]