

Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to designate brake fluid types

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/69, Components and fluids for vehicle braking systems, which has the responsibility to:

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- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep UK interests informed;
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Summary of pages

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**Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to
designate brake fluid types**

**Véhicules routiers — Symboles
graphiques pour la désignation des types
de liquides de frein**



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Foreword

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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 9128 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Braking systems and equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9128:1987), which has been technically revised.

Avant-propos

L'ISO (Organisation internationale de normalisation) est une fédération mondiale d'organismes nationaux de normalisation (comités membres de l'ISO). L'élaboration des Normes internationales est en général confiée aux comités techniques de l'ISO. Chaque comité membre intéressé par une étude a le droit de faire partie du comité technique créé à cet effet. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'ISO participent également aux travaux. L'ISO collabore étroitement avec la Commission électrotechnique internationale (CEI) en ce qui concerne la normalisation électrotechnique.

Les Normes internationales sont rédigées conformément aux règles données dans les Directives ISO/CEI, Partie 2.

La tâche principale des comités techniques est d'élaborer les Normes internationales. Les projets de Normes internationales adoptés par les comités techniques sont soumis aux comités membres pour vote. Leur publication comme Normes internationales requiert l'approbation de 75 % au moins des comités membres votants.

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L'ISO 9128 a été élaborée par le comité technique ISO/TC 22, *Véhicules routiers*, sous-comité SC 2, *Systèmes de freinage et équipements*

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition (ISO 9128:1987), qui a fait l'objet d'une révision technique.

Introduction

In order to prevent catastrophic brake system failure on a road vehicle, this International Standard specifies the graphical symbols and the colours to be used to designate brake fluid type.

The symbols are intended to identify, on road vehicles, the generic type of fluid to be used, and currently covers petroleum-base fluids, (see, for example ISO 7308) and non-petroleum-base fluids (see, for example, ISO 4925, glycol type). These two fluids are totally incompatible, requiring the use of different seal materials. Use of the incorrect fluid type, even in very small proportions, will cause catastrophic brake system failure.

Introduction

Afin d'éviter une défaillance catastrophique du système de freinage d'un véhicule routier, la présente Norme internationale spécifie des symboles graphiques et des couleurs à utiliser pour désigner le type de liquide de frein.

Ces symboles sont destinés à identifier, sur les véhicules routiers, le type spécifique de liquide de frein à utiliser et ils s'appliquent essentiellement aux liquides à base pétrolière (voir, par exemple, l'ISO 7308) et aux liquides à base non pétrolière (voir, par exemple, l'ISO 4925, type glycol). Ces deux liquides, totalement incompatibles, impliquent l'utilisation de joints en matériaux différents. L'usage du liquide incorrect, même en très faible proportion, provoquera une défaillance catastrophique du système de freinage.

Road vehicles — Graphical symbols to designate brake fluid types

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the graphical symbols and colours used to identify, on road vehicles, the correct type of fluid to be used for:

- a) petroleum-base brake fluid systems;
- b) non-petroleum-base brake fluid systems.

NOTE 1 Should future technical development add further classifications of fluids, new additional symbols will be designated.

NOTE 2 The same symbols are also used for labelling the fluid containers (see ISO 3871).

2 Under-bonnet applications

2.1 At least one appropriate symbol shall be clearly visible and obviously associated with the brake fluid reservoir.

2.2 The symbol(s) shall be durable and permanently affixed, engraved or embossed on or within 100 mm of the brake fluid reservoir filler cap.

2.3 The minimum nominal dimension a of the symbol(s) shall be 12 mm.

It is recommended that larger symbols be used where practical, within the space available.

Véhicules routiers — Symboles graphiques pour la désignation des types de liquides de frein

1 Domaine d'application

La présente Norme internationale spécifie les symboles graphiques et les couleurs destinés à identifier, sur les véhicules routiers, le type de liquide approprié pour

- a) les systèmes de freinage à base pétrolière, et
- b) les systèmes de freinage à base non pétrolière.

NOTE 1 De nouveaux symboles seront spécifiés si l'évolution technique future nécessite d'ajouter de nouvelles catégories de liquides.

NOTE 2 Les mêmes symboles sont également utilisés pour les inscriptions sur les récipients de liquides (voir ISO 3871).

2 Utilisation sous le capot

2.1 Au moins un symbole approprié doit être clairement visible et associé de manière évidente au réservoir de liquide de frein.

2.2 Ce ou ces symboles doivent être réalisés de façon durable et gravés, moulés, emboutis ou fixés, de manière permanente, à moins de 100 mm du bouchon de remplissage du réservoir.

2.3 La dimension nominale a du ou des symboles doit être au minimum de 12 mm.

Il est recommandé d'utiliser des symboles plus grands quand l'espace disponible le permet.

3 Graphical symbols

Symbols shall be generally as illustrated in 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. When required, the symbol can be used with a deletion sign crossing out the whole of the symbol, indicating "DO NOT USE".

The use of a symbol referring to the handbook and/or additional written information can be included at the discretion of the vehicle manufacturer, but it shall not appear within the boundary of the symbol.

3.1 Petroleum-base fluid systems for hydraulic devices with stored energy

The symbol shall be a green equilateral triangle with a red border, with a single oil drop positioned centrally inside the triangle (see Figure 1).

The drop shall be coloured white.

3 Symboles graphiques

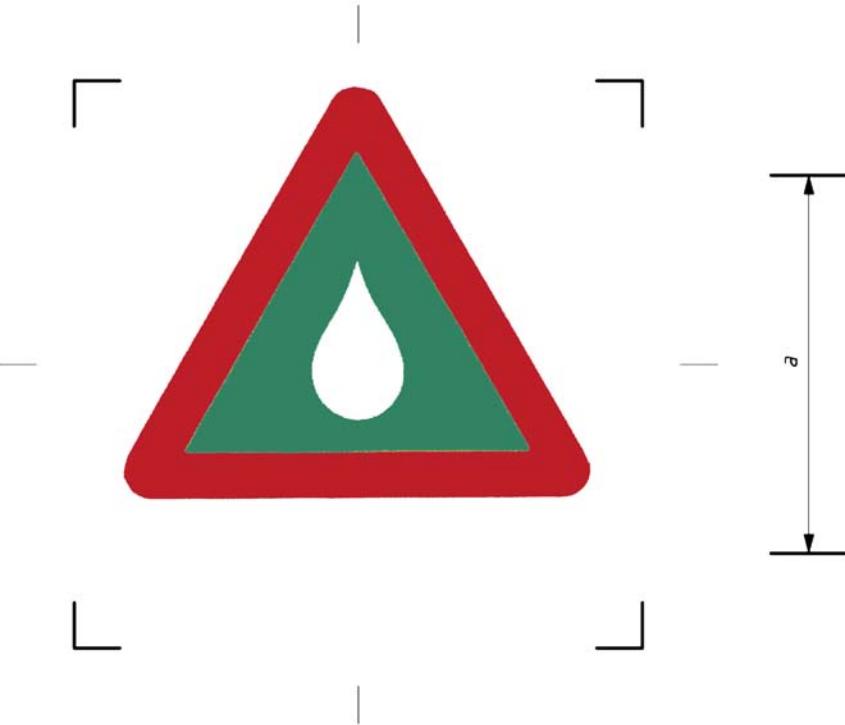
Les symboles doivent respecter la présentation générale illustrée en 3.1, 3.2 et 3.3. Quand il y a lieu, le symbole peut être utilisé, barré d'une croix sur sa totalité, pour signifier «NE PAS UTILISER».

L'utilisation d'un symbole renvoyant au livret de bord et/ou à des informations écrites complémentaires peut être incluse à l'initiative du constructeur du véhicule, mais elle ne doit pas figurer à l'intérieur des limites du symbole.

3.1 Liquide de frein à base pétrolière pour dispositifs à centrale hydraulique

Le symbole doit être un triangle équilatéral de couleur verte, bordé de rouge, avec une goutte d'huile unique positionnée au centre du triangle (voir Figure 1).

La goutte doit être de couleur blanche.



$a \geq 12 \text{ mm}$

Figure 1

3.2 Non-petroleum-based brake fluid systems

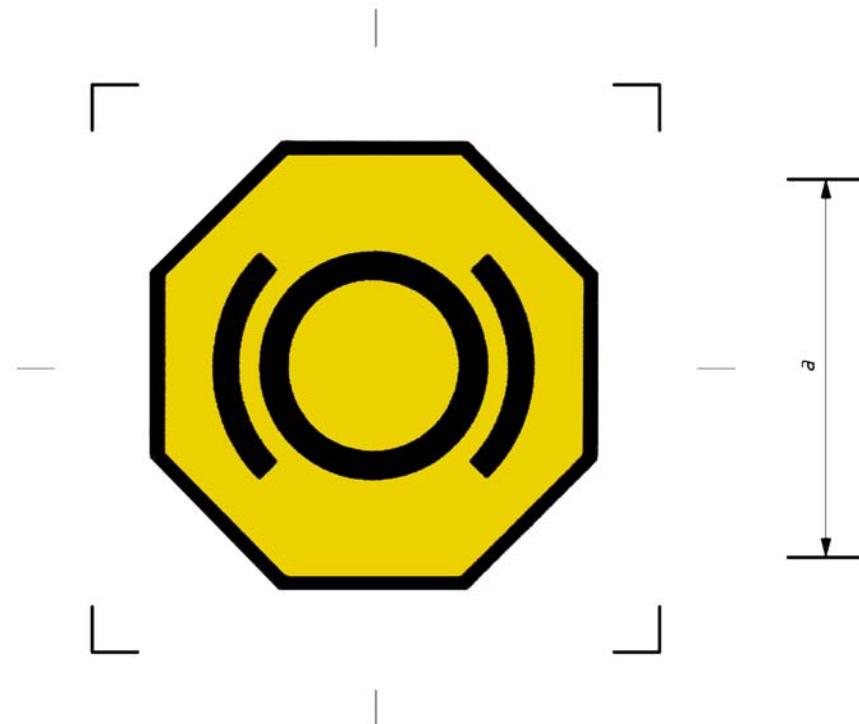
The symbol shall be a yellow regular octagon with a black border, with a brake symbol positioned centrally within the octagon (see Figure 2).

The brake symbol shall be coloured black.

3.2 Liquide de frein à base non pétrolière

Le symbole doit être un octogone régulier de couleur jaune, cerné de noir, avec un symbole de frein positionné au centre de l'octogone (voir Figure 2).

Le symbole de frein doit être de couleur noire.



$a \geq 12 \text{ mm}$

Figure 2

3.3 Silicone-based brake fluid systems

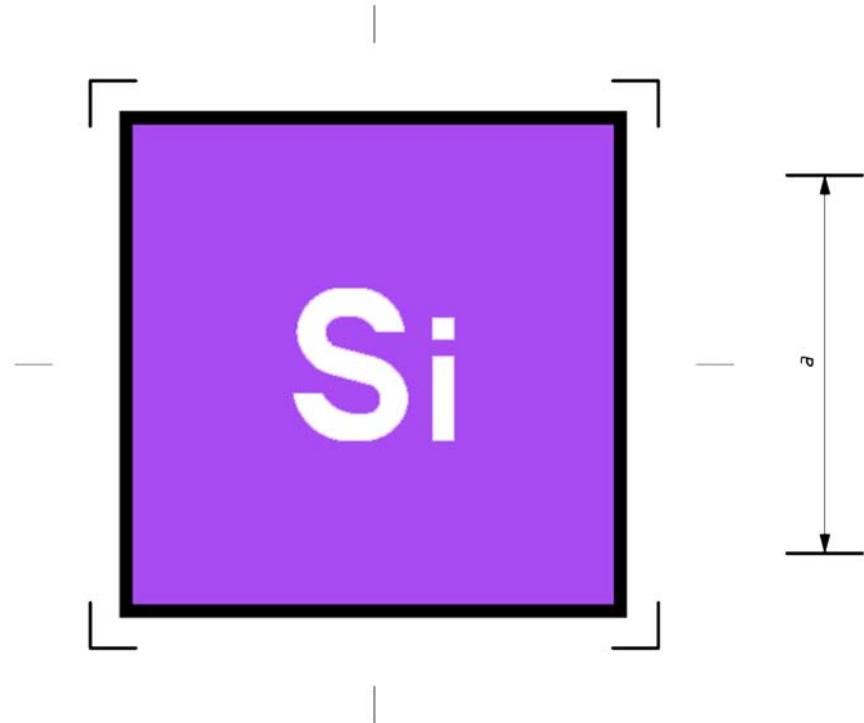
The symbol shall be a purple square with a black border, with the two letters "Si" as an abbreviation for "silicone" positioned centrally within the square (see Figure 3).

The letters "Si" shall be coloured white.

3.3 Liquide de frein à base de silicone

Le symbole doit être un carré de couleur pourpre, cerné de noir, avec les deux lettres «Si», abréviation de «silicone», positionnées au centre du carré (voir Figure 3).

Les lettres «Si» doivent être de couleur blanche.



$a \geq 12 \text{ mm}$

Figure 3

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 3871, *Road vehicles — Labelling of containers for petroleum-based or non-petroleum-base brake fluid*
- [2] ISO 4925, *Road vehicles — Specification of non-petroleum-base brake fluids for hydraulic systems*
- [3] ISO 7308, *Road vehicles — Petroleum-based brake fluid for stored-energy hydraulic brakes*

Bibliographie

- [1] ISO 3871, *Véhicules routiers — Inscriptions sur les récipients de liquide de frein à base pétrolière ou non pétrolière*
- [2] ISO 4925, *Véhicules routiers — Spécifications pour liquides de frein à base non pétrolière pour systèmes hydrauliques*
- [3] ISO 7308, *Véhicules routiers — Liquide de frein à base pétrolière pour dispositifs de freinage à centrale hydraulique*

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