TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 22239-3

First edition
2009-12-15

Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) —

Part 3: **Labelling**

Véhicules routiers — Système de détection de la présence d'un siège enfant et de son orientation (CPOD)

Partie 3: Étiquetage

Reference number
ISO/TS 22239-3:2009(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.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

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

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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

— an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;

— an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 22239-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Passive safety crash protection systems*.

ISO/TS 22239 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD)*:

— *Part 1: Specifications and test methods*

— *Part 2: Resonator specification*

— *Part 3: Labelling*

Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) —

Part 3: Labelling

IMPORTANT — The electronic file of this document contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of the document. Users should therefore consider printing this document using a colour printer.

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 22239 specifies instructions for use as well as labelling requirements of child restraint systems (CRS) and vehicles equipped with the child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) specified in ISO/TS 22239-1, which enables the automatic recognition of CRS placed on a passenger seat.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/TS 22239-1:2009, *Road vehicles — Child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD) — Part 1: Specifications and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 22239-1 apply.

4 Labelling requirements

4.1 CPOD symbol

The symbol for the automatic child seat presence and orientation detection system is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 — Symbol for automatic child seat presence and orientation detection system (CPOD)

4.2 Labelling of CPOD child restraint systems (CRS)

4.2.1 Label content

CPOD CRS in compliance with ISO/TS 22239-1 shall be labelled. The label should be as shown in Figure A.1. These labels are composed of the CPOD symbol in accordance with Figure 1 and additional elements. Added text instructions are permissible.

4.2.2 Minimum size

The label size shall be at least (60 × 60) mm for a vertical format of its two panels [Figure A.1 a)] or at least (95 × 35) mm for a horizontal format [Figure A.1 b)]. The label in Figure A.1 a) can be rectangular in shape, provided the shortest side is at least 60 mm.

4.2.3 Visibility

The label should be located such that it remains visible after installation of the child seat in the vehicle with no child in the child seat and the passenger door open.

4.2.4 Durability

The label should withstand the durability test specified in Annex B or an equivalent specification.

4.2.5 Owner manual information

The manufacturer's instructions for use of CRS equipped with CPOD in compliance with ISO/TS 22239, and the label in accordance with Figure A.1, shall draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can operate only if the passenger seat in the vehicle is also equipped with CPOD.

4.3 Labelling of CPOD vehicles

4.3.1 Label content

Vehicles having the passenger seat equipped with CPOD in compliance with ISO/TS 22239-1 shall be labelled. The label should be as shown in Figure A.2. This label shall consist of the CPOD symbol in accordance with Figure 1 and additional elements. Added text instructions are permissible.

4.3.2 Minimum size

The label shall be at least (50 × 100) mm.

4.3.3 Visibility

The label shall be clearly visible from the outside when the passenger door is open.

4.3.4 Durability

The label should withstand the durability test specified in Annex B or equivalent specification.

4.3.5 Owner manual information

The vehicle manufacturer's instructions for use of the vehicle CPOD system in compliance with ISO/TS 22239, and the label in accordance with Figure A.2, shall draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can operate only if the child seat also has a CPOD system.

5 In-vehicle information

5.1 Message content and visibility

CPOD-equipped vehicles shall provide a message (tell-tale or display message), clearly visible to the driver, informing on the current detection status of the CRS on the front passenger seat. The message shall display the symbol shown in Figure 1 and shall communicate the CRS detection status information in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — In-vehicle information

Colour code	Message
Green (colour display) White (monochrome display)	Child in safe condition; CRS detected and correctly positioned [steady message; may be switched off by confirmation of the driver if the strategy of the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) permits]
Red (blinking)	CRS detected but not correctly positioned
Red + Restraint system malfunction indicator	System malfunction
No message	No CRS detected
NOTE Legally required airbag status information is not covered by this message.	

5.2 Information strategy

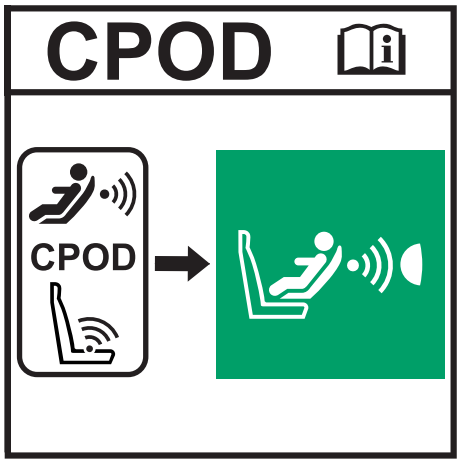
The driver information strategy of the vehicle manufacturer shall be in accordance with ISO/TS 22239-1:2009, Figure 6.

Annex A
(informative)

Labels

A.1 CPOD child restraint system (CRS) label

The label for the CPOD CRS is given in Figure A.1[1)] for vertical and horizontal arrangements of the two panels.



NOTE The label is shown in a square shape at the minimum size. The shape can be rectangular.

a) Vertical layout

NOTE The label is shown at the minimum size.

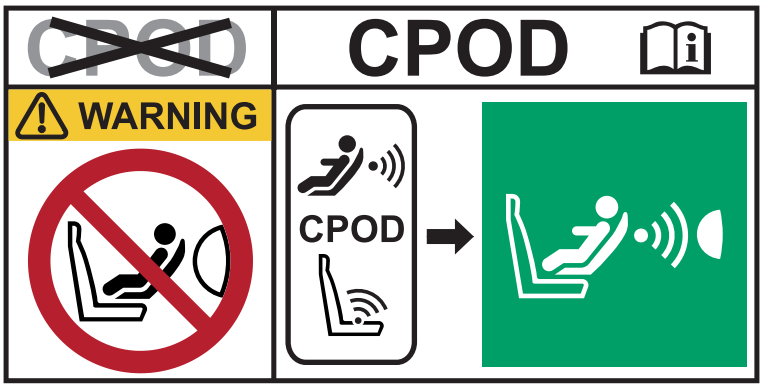
b) Horizontal layout

Figure A.1 — Labelling of CPOD CRS

1) The labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 contain safety signs that are not registered by ISO/TC 145.

A.2 Vehicle CPOD label

The label for a vehicle equipped with a CPOD system that detects and responds to a CPOD CRS is given in Figure A.2[2]. Elements of the label draw the attention of the user to the fact that the system can operate as intended only if the CRS is also equipped with CPOD, and that further information is given in the owner's manual. When the CRS (child seat) is not equipped with the CPOD system, the warning message indicates not to install a rearward-facing child seat on the front passenger seat (as required by international regulations).



NOTE The label is shown at the minimum size.

Figure A.2 — Labelling of CPOD vehicles

A.3 Colour

When the labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 are affixed to the CRS or to the vehicle, the colours in each label shall comply with the colour specifications in ISO 3864-4. The tighter colour region for each colour is recommended.

2) The labels in Figures A.1 and A.2 contain safety signs that are not registered by ISO/TC 145.

Annex B
(informative)

Durability test

B.1 Marking test

The marking shall be rubbed by hand for 20 s with a piece of cloth soaked in water. After the test, the marking shall remain easily legible. It shall not be possible to remove any labels, nor shall any label show any sign of curling.

B.2 Decals

B.2.1 Requirements

When tested in accordance with B.2.3.2 (soaking test), B.2.3.3 (adhesion test) and B.2.3.4 (tension test), plastic decals or plastic sheeting shall not be removed or loosened from the product.

Dimensions in millimetres

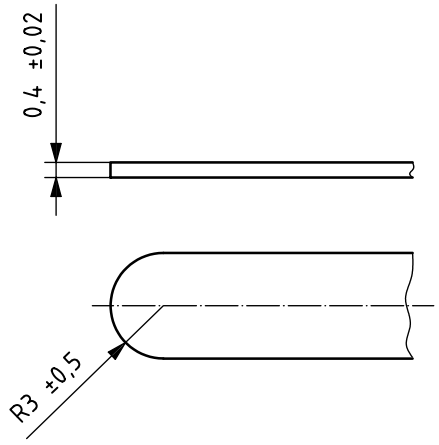


Figure B.1 — Feeler gauge

B.2.2 Test equipment

A feeler gauge as specified in Figure B.1 shall be used.

B.2.3 Test method

B.2.3.1 General

The tests described in B.2.3.2 to B.2.3.4 shall be conducted at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C.

B.2.3.2 Soaking test

Apply the plastic decal or plastic sheeting to be tested with demineralized water at a temperature of (20 ± 5) °C for 4 min. Maintain the plastic decal or plastic sheeting at room temperature for 10 min. Then repeat the test three more times so that the component is watered a total of four times.

B.2.3.3 Adhesion test

Using a force of (25 ± 2) N, insert the feeler gauge (see Figure B.1) between the plastic decal or plastic sheeting and the underlying layer of the product at any angle between 0° and 10° from the surface. Repeat this 29 more times, ensuring that the feeler gauge is pushed between the plastic decal or plastic sheeting and the product at the same position each time.

B.2.3.4 Tension test

Attach a suitable clamp to the plastic decal or plastic sheeting that has lifted away from the product after testing in accordance with B.2.3.2 (soaking test) and B.2.3.3 (adhesion test). Take care not to damage the plastic decal or plastic sheeting. Apply a tensile force of up to 90 N gradually within a period of 5 s to the plastic decal or plastic sheeting, and maintain for 10 s.

Bibliography

[1] ISO 2575, *Road vehicles — Symbols for controls, indicators and tell-tales*

[2] ISO 3864-4, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 4: Colorimetric and photometric properties of safety sign materials*

ICS 43.040.80

Price based on 8 pages