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Item 13 of the provisional agenda
UN Regulation No. 44 (Child restraint systems)

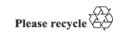
Proposal for Supplement 15 to the 04 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 44 (Child restraint systems)

Submitted by the expert from the Netherlands*

The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from the Netherlands, to improve paragraph 6.2.12. of UN Regulation No. 44. It is based on ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/2017/39 and GRSP-62-33-Rev.1 distributed during the sixty-second session of the Working Party on Passive Safety (GRSP) (ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRSP/62, para. 24). The modifications to the current text of the UN Regulation are marked in bold for new or strikethrough for deleted characters.

GE.18-02920(E)







In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2014–2018 (ECE/TRANS/240, para. 105 and ECE/TRANS/2014/26, programme activity 02.4), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update UN Regulations in order to enhance the performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.

I. Proposal

Paragraph 6.2.12., amend to read:

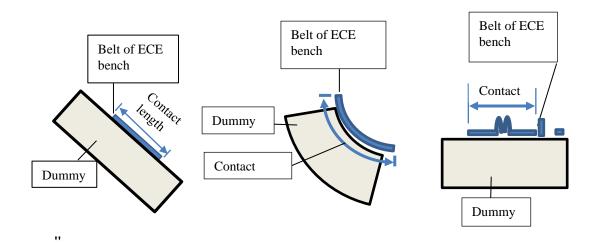
"6.2.12. In **the** case of booster cushions **non-integral child restraint systems**, the ease with which the straps and tongue of an adult belt pass through the fixture points shall be examined. This goes particularly for booster cushions which are designed for the front seats of cars, which may have long semi-rigid stalks.

The fixed simulated buckle when installed on the bench, prior to all dynamic tests, shall should not be allowed:

- (a) to pass through the fixture points or belt guides of booster seats nonintegral child restraint systems, or
- (b) to permit a lie of the belt completely different from that of the testtrolley that leads to any contact narrower than 38 mm between the adult belt or simulated buckle and the child.

Measurement method:

The width of the contact between the belt and the dummy shall be assessed by measuring the minimum length between the effective sides of the belt. If the belt, as seen in a cross section, takes the shape of a curve, the outside contour of the curve is measured. If the belt in cross section has folds, the contact length is defined from one side to the other side of the belt.



Paragraph 9.1., amend to read:

"9.1. The test report shall record the results of all test and measurement including the following test data:

(g) The place occupied by the buckle during the tests, if it can be varied, and/or pictures of the simulated buckle in case of testing of nonintegral child restraint systems, and

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II. Justification

- 1. Injury to the human body as a result of strong local pressure shall be prevented. Such injuries can be caused by twisted buckles and belts, and also by twisted tongues.
- 2. UN Regulation No. 16 set provisions to check injuries caused by narrow contact with buckle and safety-belt (paragraphs. 6.2.2.1. and 6.3.1.1.).
- 3. During the previous sessions of GRSP, the provisions of UN Regulation No. 44, paragraph 7.2.1.1. had been improved by adding the tongue to prevent these injuries. However, paragraph. 7.2. was eventually intended only for individual components of integral child restraints!
- 4. Therefore UN Regulation No. 44 should be improved by also checking non-integral child restraints (e.g. booster!).
- 5. In the previous GRSP session the expert from the Netherlands attempted to improve paragraph. 6.2.12. by means of a generic buckle. However, the above proposal improves the test provisions by using the original Standard Safety-belt of UN Regulation No. 44, which is also better documented in the test report.

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