

Dear reader,

- this piece of work is focussed on rewriting the frontal and rear impact;
- to keep an overview nothing of the old text is deleted but in strikethrough characters;
- for the same reason the old numbering is up to now not changed;
- because later also child restraints tested with Q3, Q6 and Q10 are supposed to make part of the new regulation, an open mind is kept with regard to their applications too;
- what is added or replaced is put in a coloured frame;
- to provide a first reasoning behind the changes, extra text in Italics is used;
- the term of iSize child restraint is hereby introduced what should be pronounced in the same way as e.g. the word “iPod”;
- iSize is an indication as the word group in Reg.44 and it means that for the way of choosing child restraint one should primarily use ones eyes and take account of the stature of the child;
- iSize also means that it concerns child restraints that are fastened by means of ISOFIX;
- we could try to develop this new child restraint regulation for all child restraints that are fixed by means of the ISOFIX anchorages;
- that is to say iSize child restraints could also mean e.g. boosters and boosters+backrests that are restrained with the well-known anchorages (but the children with adult belts);
- the UNECE Reg.44 could be kept for all child restraints that do not make use of ISOFIX and where their fixation (location and which way) is less traceable and alas the outcome of accidents too!

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## 7. PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS

### 7.1. Provisions applicable to the assembled restraint

*Remark: 7.1.1. -7.1.3 concern resistance to corrosion, energy absorption and overturning and are not taken on board in this piece of work.*

#### 7.1.4. Dynamic tests

7.1.4.1. General. The child restraint shall be subjected to a dynamic tests in conformity with paragraph 8.1.3. below.

*Remark: paragraph 8.1.3. must be extended with “Description of the side impact test” and this paragraph 7 must be extended with the particular specifications of the side impact test.*

**Remark:** NPACS test bench defined for all dynamic tests, rear, front and lateral dynamic test!

7.1.4.1.1. Child restraints of the "universal" , "~~restricted~~" and "~~semi-universal~~" categories **category** shall be tested on the test trolley by means of the test seat prescribed in paragraph 6., and in conformity with paragraph 8.1.3.1.

7.1.4.1.2. Child restraints of the "specific vehicle" category shall be tested with each vehicle model for which the child restraint is intended. The Technical Service responsible for conducting the test may reduce the number of vehicle models tested if they do not differ greatly in the aspects listed in paragraph 7.1.4.1.2.3. The child restraint may be tested in one of the following ways:

7.1.4.1.2.1. On a complete vehicle, as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.3.3.;

7.1.4.1.2.2. In a vehicle body shell on the test trolley, as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.3.2.; or,

7.1.4.1.2.3. In sufficient parts of the vehicle bodyshell to be representative of the vehicle structure and impact surfaces. If the child restraint is intended for use in the rear seat, these shall include the back of the front seat, the rear seat, the floor pan, the B and C pillars and the roof. If the child restraint is intended for use in the front seat, the parts shall include the dashboard, the A pillars, the windscreen, any levers or knobs installed in the floor or on a console, the front seat, the floor pan and the roof. Furthermore, if the child restraint is intended for use in combination with the adult safety belt, the parts shall include the appropriate adult belt(s). The Technical Service responsible for conducting the test may permit items to be excluded if they are found to be superfluous. Testing shall be as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.3.2.

7.1.4.1.3. The dynamic test shall be performed on child restraints which have not previously been under load.

~~7.1.4.1.4. During the dynamic tests, no part of the child restraint actually helping to keep the child in position shall break, and no buckles or locking system or displacement system shall release.~~

*Remark: must be placed in the part with criteria of the dynamic test!!*

~~7.1.4.1.5. In the case of "non integral type" the seat belt used shall be the standard belt and its anchorage brackets prescribed in Annex 13 to this Regulation. This does not apply to "specific vehicle" approvals where the actual belt of the vehicle shall be used.~~

*Remark: because iSize child restraints could also mean boosters for heavier children where only the CRS is held by the ISOFIX anchorages and the child by the adult belt, this paragraph must return in some way.*

7.1.4.1.6. If a "specific vehicle" child restraint system is installed in the area behind the

rearmost forward facing adult seat positions (for example, the luggage area), one test with the largest dummy/dummies on a complete vehicle as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.3.3.3. shall be performed. The other tests, including the conformity of production, may be done as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.3.2., if the manufacturer so wishes.

7.1.4.1.7. In the case of a "Special Needs Restraint" every dynamic test specified by this Regulation for each mass group shall be performed twice: first, using the primary means of restraint and second, with all restraining devices in use. In these tests, special attention shall be given to the requirements in paragraphs 6.2.3. and 6.2.4.

~~7.1.4.1.8. During the dynamic tests, the standard safety belt used to install the child restraint shall not become disengaged from any guide or locking device utilised for the test conducted.~~

*Remark: this paragraph must return is some way in the part with criteria of the dynamic test, because iSize child restraints could also mean boosters (with backrests!) for heavier children where the CRS is "held" by the ISOFIX anchorages but where the diagonal part of the adult belt receives some guidance from the backrest for an improved fitting of the child.*

7.1.4.1.9. **In the case of an iSize A child restraint with a support leg shall be tested as an anti-rotation device the hereafter mentioned dynamic tests shall be carried out as follows:**

- a) ~~In the case of semi-universal category, the tests for frontal impact shall be conducted with the support leg adjusted to both its maximum and minimum adjustment compatible with the positioning of the trolley floor pan. The tests for rearward impact shall be conducted with the worst case position selected by the Technical Service. During the tests the support leg shall be supported by the trolley floor pan as described in Annex 6, Appendix 3, Figure 2. If there is clearance between the shortest leg length and the highest floor pan level, the leg is adjusted to the floor pan level of 140 mm below Cr. If the maximum leg length is more than the lowest floor pan level would allow to be used, the leg is adjusted to that lowest floor pan level of 280 mm below Cr. In the case of support leg with adjustable steps, the support leg length shall be adjusted to the next adjustment position, in order to ensure the support leg is in contact with the floor.~~
- b) In the case of support legs out of the plane of symmetry, the worst case shall be selected by the Technical Service for the test.
- c) In the case of specific vehicle category, the support leg shall be adjusted as specified by the child restraint manufacturer.

*Remark: the added next two subparagraph's are for this moment mentioned in this summing up*

*because they mean a different set up for the dynamic test. However in fact these two subparagraph's contain requirements for ISOFIX child restraints with a support leg and should be placed in the updated paragraph 6 e.g. where the configuration is dealt with.*

*Here a paragraph 6.2.1.5. already exists and starts with "To prevent submarining .."; well, the requirements on support legs could be clustered in a new paragraph that will start with the heading 6.2.1.6. "To prevent rotational accelerations ...".*

- d) the leg length of a support leg must be adjustable in such a way that it is able to cover the complete span of floor pan levels that are allowed for in Regulation No.16, Annex 17 for car seats to be approved for the installation of ISOFIX child restraints systems.

**Remark:** In case of NPACS test bench used also for front and rear dynamic test, an alignment to the ECE dimensions must be given.

*Remark: consequently Regulation No.16, Annex 17 have to be adapted to safeguard that the span of floor heights at the car seats equipped with ISOFIX, will stay between the borders that can be covered by the iSize child restraints.*

- e) the complete support leg must be permanently attached to the child restraint or attached to the part of the child restraint that will be fixed directly to the lower anchorage bars .

7.1.4.1.10. In the case of an iSize child restraint making use of an ISOFIX anchorage system and a top tether strap as an anti-rotation device, if any, the dynamic test shall be carried out as follows:

~~7.1.4.1.10.1. For ISOFIX CRS of size classes A and B:~~

~~7.1.4.1.10.1.1. with the anti-rotation device in use, and~~

~~7.1.4.1.10.1.2. without the anti-rotation device in use. This requirement does not apply when a permanent and non-adjustable support leg is used as an anti-rotation device.~~

~~7.1.4.1.10.2. For ISOFIX child restraint system of other size classes with the anti-rotation device in use.~~

~~7.1.4.2. Chest acceleration<sup>1/</sup>~~

~~<sup>1/</sup> Chest acceleration limits do not apply when using the "new born" manikin as it is not instrumented.~~

~~7.1.4.2.1. The resultant chest acceleration shall not exceed 55 g except during periods whose sum does not exceed 3 ms.~~

~~7.1.4.2.2. The vertical component of the acceleration from the abdomen towards the head shall not exceed 30 g except during periods whose sum does not exceed 3 ms.~~

**CRITERIA**

7.1.4.2. During the dynamic tests, no part of the child restraint actually helping to keep the child in position shall break, and no buckles or locking system or displacement system shall release.

*Remark: this is former para. 7.1.4.1.4. however a similar clause should also be in the other dynamic test (side impact!) as this kind of failures easy leads to non containment of the child.*

**Remark:** During the dynamic tests, no part of the child restraint actually helping to keep the child in position shall break, and no buckles or locking system or displacement system shall release.

It is permissible for parts of the seat to deform provided in doing so it does not directly affect the integrity of the seat to protect the occupant.

7.1.4.3. ~~Abdominal penetration~~<sup>2/</sup>

**Dummy criteria frontal and rear impact**

7.1.4.3.1. Abdominal penetration: ~~During the verification described in Annex 8 Appendix 1, paragraph 5.3., there shall be no visible signs of penetration of the modelling clay of the abdomen caused by any part of the restraining device.~~

During the frontal impact the “Resultant of Fx and Fz registered in the lower lumbar spine shall not exceed [xx] percent of the lap belt force; this ratio shall be measured instantaneous with respect to time.

*Remark: abdominal injury may not be neglected and as clay will not be anymore a “measuring tool” the focus should be on available tools that could give indications of submarining behaviour that lead to these injuries.*

*In case of a wrong lap belt configuration (that is to say or the lap belt is positioned too high from the beginning or it will slip upwards over the Iliac wings during the frontal impact) the lower lumbar spine load cel will be extra loaded by forces acting in the direction of the impact. Namely not only by the stretching of the dummies (under)legs but also by the pelvis being more rotated when the lap belt intrudes the abdominal section.*

*With regard to this latter point (rotation of pelvis) “angular rate sensors”, which are already used in the head, could also play a role as indicator of submarining of the pelvis.*

**Remark:** Detailed background is needed to understand and judge on feasibility.

7.1.4.3.2. **Injury assessment criteria frontal and rear impact**

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<sup>2/</sup> ~~The new born manikin is not fitted with any abdominal insert. Therefore only a subjective analysis can be used as a guide to abdominal penetration.~~

*Remark: consider this table as between square brackets, explaining remarks you will find below.*

**Injury assessment criteria per dummy**

Criterion	Abbreviation	Q0	Q1	Q1.5	Q3	Q6	Q10
Head Impact Criterion (only in case of hard contact during in-vehicle testing)	HIC	523 - 671	491 - 629	578 - 741	780 - 1000	1083 - 1389	
Head Acceleration 3ms	A head 3ms	85	72	76	81	89	
Upper Neck Tension Force	Fz	546	1201	1364	1705	2304	
Upper Neck Flexion Moment	My	17	53	61	79	118	
Thorax Chest Deflection	D chest	NA	40	38	36	33	
Chest Acceleration 3 ms	A chest 3ms	55	55	55	55	55	

*Explaining remarks:*

*The final determination of the injury assessment criteria should lead to child restraints that are significantly better than those child restraints that are just fulfilling the Reg.44 criteria.*

**Remark:** *Is this definition of loads in line with so far defined head excursion limits? Why not concentrate on head excursion as key objective?*

*HIC: the herewith presented injury assessment criteria are given as a window and vary between the values that count for 20% and 50% chance on AIS 3+ LR injury, and as stated are only intended for judgement of hard contact during in-vehicle testing;*

*A 3 ms: these are from AIS 3+ 20 % LR injury. Less than 10 % of CRSs tested in the EEVC work failed these criteria. This seems a reasonable level.*

*Fz: Using AIS 3+ 50% injury (read from page 109) of the CRSs tested in the EEVC work still failed this. This seems a difficult level to meet.*

*My: these are from the AIS 3+ 20% LR injury criteria. All CRSs seem to be succesful with regard to these criteria.*

*D chest: these are from the AIS 3+ 20% injury, and 20% of the products tested in the EEVC work would have failed these criteria. Taking account of the fact that this is a new criterion for CRS-testing this seems promising.*

*A chest 3 ms: for this criterion, there seems to exist some correlation between what is measured with P dummies and Q-dummies. Therefore this criterion is also mentioned in the table above.*

7.1.4.4. Manikin's head displacement frontal and rear impact

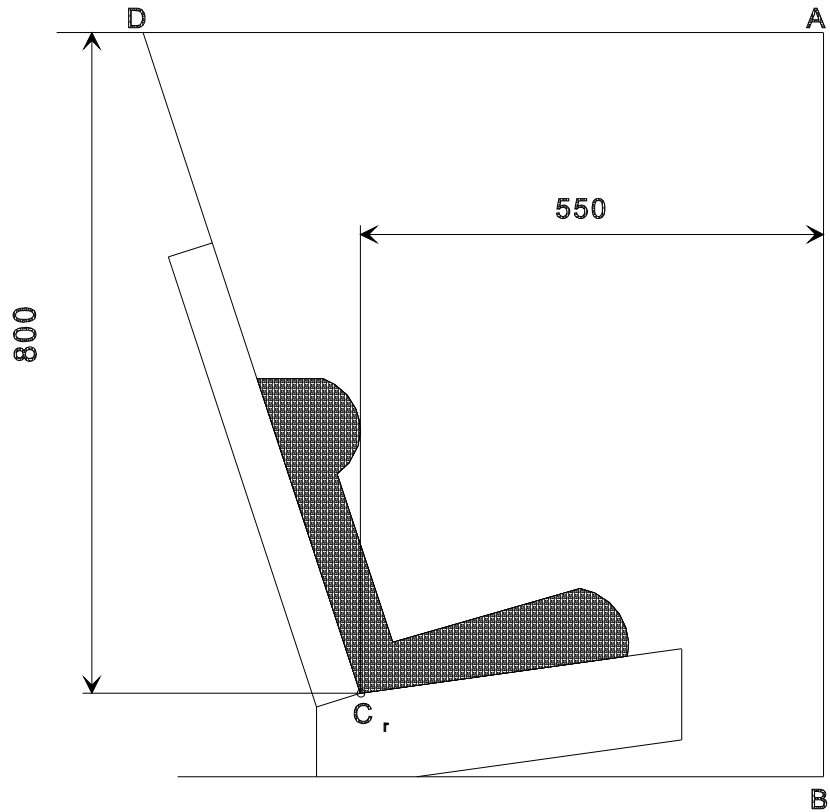
7.1.4.4.1. Child restraints of the "universal", "~~restricted~~" and "~~semi-universal~~" categories:

7.1.4.4.1.1. Forward facing child restraints:

Head excursion: no part of the head of the manikin shall not pass beyond the planes BA, ~~and~~ DA and DE as defined in Figure 1 below. This shall be judged up to 300 ms or the moment that the manikin has come to a definitive standstill whatever occurs first.

*Remark: as is the case with rearward facing child restraints, the point E being the top of the seat back of the R.44 seat should also be defined here.*

Furthermore, because it concerns ISOFIX child restraints, the forward excursion limit shall have to be changed from 550 mm to 500 mm.  
Finally, the 800 mm vertical limit shall have to be connected to only testing with Q0, Q1, Q1.5, Q3 and Q6, whilst for testing with Q10 a vertical limit of 840 mm will be used.



Dimensions in mm

Figure 1

Arrangement for testing a forward-facing device

7.1.4.4.1.2. Rear facing child restraints:

~~7.1.4.4.1.2.1. Child restraints supported by dashboard: the head of the manikin shall not pass beyond the planes AB, AD and DCr, as defined in Figure 2 below. This shall be judged up to 300 ms or the moment that the manikin has come to a definitive standstill whatever occurs first.~~

*Remark: figure below with support by dashboard not needed anymore must be deleted*

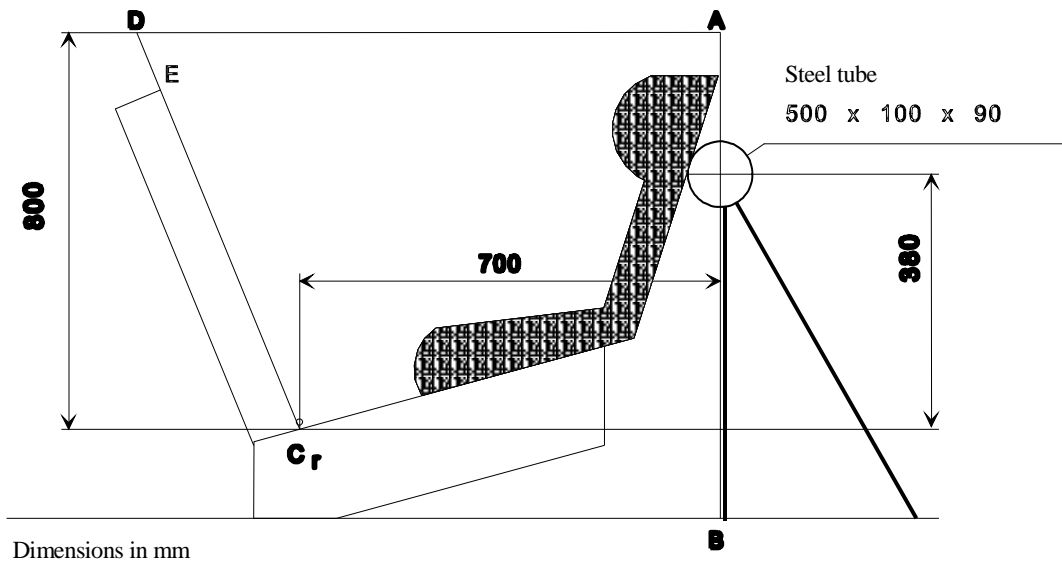


Figure 2:  
Arrangement for testing  
a rearward-facing device

~~7.1.4.4.1.2.2. Child restraints in group 0 not supported by the dashboard, and carryots: the head of the manikin shall not pass the planes AB, AD and DE as shown in Figure 3 below. This shall be judged up to 300 ms or the moment that the manikin has come to a definitive standstill whatever occurs first.~~

*Remark: figure below with distance of 600 not needed anymore must be deleted*



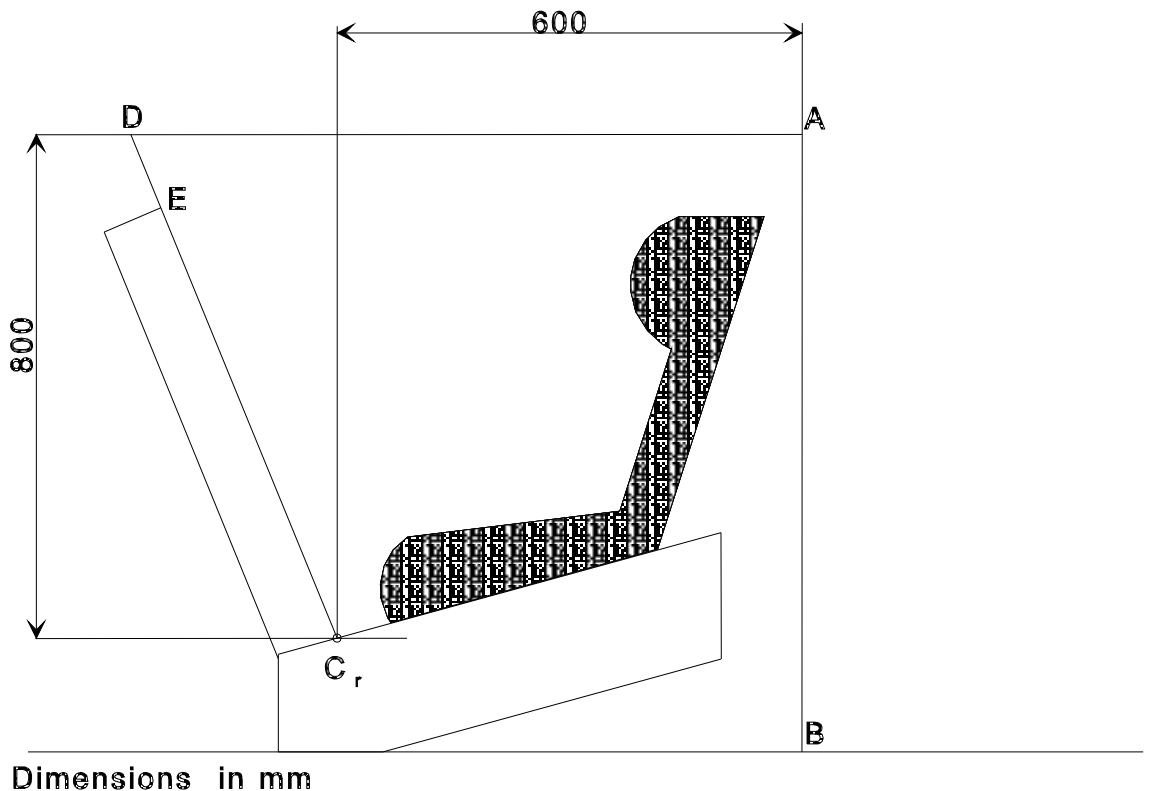


Figure 3

Arrangement for testing child restraint devices group 0,  
not supported by the dashboard

7.1.4.4.1.2 Rearward-facing child restraints and carrycots:

7.1.4.4.1.2.1. Head exposure: during the dynamic tests the head must remain fully contained within the child restraint shell (i.e. the top of the head must not be exposed to the possibility of direct contact with surfaces of the vehicle).

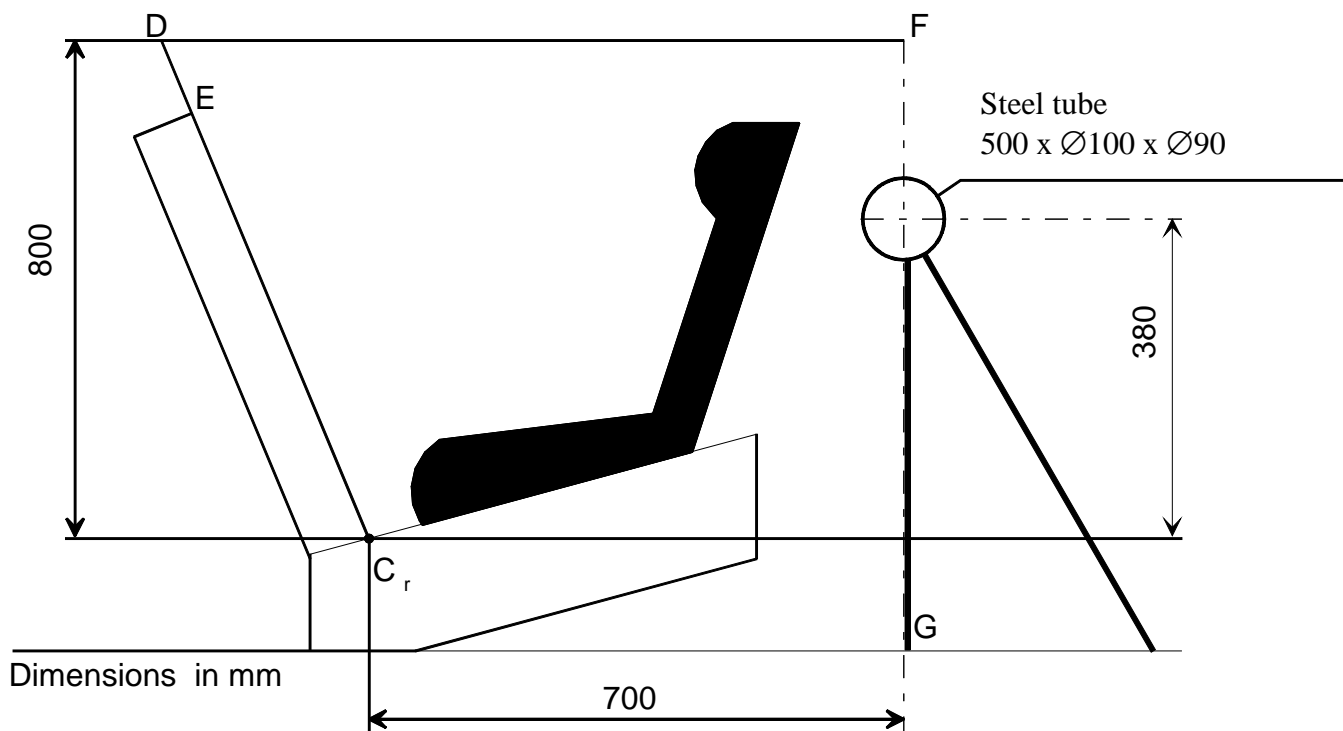
~~7.1.4.4.1.2.3. Child restraints other than group 0 not supported by the dashboard:~~

7.1.4.4.1.2.2. Head excursion: no part of the head of the manikin shall not pass beyond the planes FD, FG and DE, as shown in Figure 4 below. This shall be judged up to 300 ms or the moment that the manikin has come to a definitive standstill whatever occurs first.

In the case there is a contact of such a child restraint with the 100 mm diameter bar and all performance injury assessment and manikin's head displacement criteria are met, there shall be one further dynamic test (front impact) with the heaviest dummy intended for such child restraint the given iSize indication and

without the 100 mm diameter bar; the requirements for this test are that ~~all criteria other than forward displacement~~ the criteria of paragraph 7.1.4.2. (child restraint integrity) and paragraph 7.1.4.4.1.2.1. (head exposure) are met.

*Remark: now from the point of view that a distance from Cr point to dashboard of 700 mm will be an accepted measure, it should be safeguarded that front passenger car seats can offer this space (after normal adjustment of the seat).*



**Figure 4:**

Arrangement for testing rearward-facing devices, except group 0,  
not supported by the dashboard

7.1.4.4.2. Child restraints of the "specific vehicle" category: when tested in a complete vehicle or a vehicle body shell, the head shall not come into contact with any part of the vehicle. However, if there is contact, the speed of impact of the head shall be less than 24 km/h and the part contacted shall meet the requirements of the energy absorption test laid down in Regulation No. 21, Annex 4. the head impact criterion HIC and the Head Acceleration 3ms shall be used as assessment criteria. In tests with complete vehicles it shall be possible to remove the manikins from the child restraint without the use of tools after the test.

7.1.4.5. Dummy criteria for lateral impact

7.1.4.5.1 Head containment

During the loading phase of lateral impact testing, up to [80] ms, side protection shall always be positioned at the level at the dummy's head centre of gravity perpendicular to the direction of the door intrusion. This containment will be assessed by a video analysis. Front-on and overhead camera views are assessed.

7.1.4.5.2 Injury assessment criteria  
To be defined

8. DESCRIPTION OF TESTS <sup>3/</sup>

8.1.3. Dynamic tests - for frontal, rear and side impact

8.1.3.1. Tests on the trolley and test seat

8.1.3.1.1. Frontal impact ~~Forward facing~~

8.1.3.1.1.1. The trolley and test seat used in the dynamic test shall meet the requirements of Annex 6 to this Regulation, and the dynamic crash test installation procedure is to be in accordance with Annex 21.

8.1.3.1.1.2. The trolley shall remain horizontal throughout deceleration or acceleration.

8.1.3.1.1.3. Deceleration or acceleration devices

The applicant shall choose to use one of the two following devices:

8.1.3.1.1.3.1. Deceleration test device:

<sup>3/</sup> Tolerances on dimensions unless otherwise stated, not valid for boundries

Range of dimensions (mm)	less than 6	above 6 to 30	above 30 to 120	above 120 to 315	above 315 to 1000	above 1000
Tolerance (mm)	± 0.5	± 1	± 1.5	± 2	± 3	± 4

Angular tolerances unless otherwise stated: ± 1°

The deceleration of the trolley shall be achieved by using the apparatus prescribed in Annex 6 to this Regulation or any other device giving equivalent results. This apparatus shall be capable of the performance specified in paragraph 8.1.3.4. and hereafter specified:

Calibration procedure:

The deceleration curve of the trolley, in the case of child restraint tests performed in accordance with paragraph 8.1.3.1., ballasted with inert masses up to 55 kg in order to reproduce one occupied child restraint, and in the case of child restraint tests in a vehicle body shell performed in accordance with paragraph 8.1.3.2., where the trolley is ballasted with the vehicle structure and inert masses up to x times 55 kg reproducing the number of x occupied child restraint systems, must remain, in the case of frontal impact, within the hatched area of the graph in Annex 7, Appendix 1 of this Regulation, and, in the case of rear impact, within the hatched area of the graph in Annex 7, Appendix 2 of this Regulation.

During calibration of the stopping device, the stopping distance shall be  $650 \pm 30$  mm for frontal impact, and  $275 \pm 20$  mm for rear impact.

Dynamic testing conditions during testing:

For frontal and rear impact the deceleration shall be achieved with the apparatus calibrated as stated above, however:

- a) the deceleration curve shall not have a more than 3 ms time duration exceedance of the lower borders of the performance requirements;
- b) if the tests above were performed at a higher speed and/or the deceleration curve has exceeded the upper level of the hatched area and the child restraint meets the requirements, the test shall be considered satisfactory.

8.1.3.1.1.3.2. Acceleration test device

Dynamic testing conditions:

For frontal impact, the trolley shall be so propelled that, during the test, its total velocity change  $\Delta V$  is  $52 + 0 - 2$  km/h and its acceleration curve is within the hatched area of the graph in Annex 7, Appendix 1 and stay above the segment defined by the coordinates (5g, 10ms) and (9g, 20ms). The start of the impact (T0) is defined, according to ISO 17 373 for a level of acceleration of 0.5g.

For rear impact, the trolley shall be so propelled that, during the test, its total velocity change  $\Delta V$  is  $32 + 2 - 0$  km/h and its acceleration curve is within the hatched area of the graph in Annex 7, Appendix 2 and stay above the segment defined by the coordinates (5g, 5ms) and (10g, 10ms). The start of the impact (T0) is defined, according to ISO 17 373 for a level of acceleration of 0.5g.

Despite the fulfilment of the above requirements, the Technical Service shall use a mass of trolley (equipped with its seat), as specified in paragraph 1. of Annex 6, superior to 380 kg.

However, if the tests above were performed at a higher speed and/or the acceleration curve has exceeded the upper level of the hatched area and the child restraint meets the requirements, the test shall be considered satisfactory.

- 8.1.3.1.1.4. The following measurements shall be made:
- 8.1.3.1.1.4.1. the trolley speed immediately before impact (only for deceleration sleds, needed for stopping distance calculation),
  - 8.1.3.1.1.4.2. the stopping distance (only for deceleration sleds), which may be calculated by double integration of the recorded sled deceleration,
  - 8.1.3.1.1.4.3. the displacement of the manikin's head in the vertical and horizontal planes **direction for groups I, II and III and for group 0 and 0+ the displacement of the manikin without considering its limb of the tests with all Q-dummies necessary for the given iSize indication for at least the first 300 ms,**
  - 8.1.3.1.1.4.4. ~~the chest deceleration in three mutually perpendicular directions; except for new born manikin~~ **the lower lumbar spine loads Fx and Fz [and My], the lap belt force at both sides [and the pelvis angular velocities  $\omega_y$  and  $\omega_z$ ] for at least the first 300 ms,**
- Remark:** *Detailed background is needed to understand and judge on feasibility.*
- 8.1.3.1.1.4.5. ~~any visible signs of penetration of the modelling clay in the abdomen (see paragraph 7.1.4.3.1.); except for new born manikin~~ **the parameters required to perform the injury assessment against the criteria as mentioned in paragraph 7.1.4.3.2. for at least the first 300 ms,**
  - 8.1.3.1.1.4.6. the trolley acceleration or deceleration for at least the first 300 ms.
  - 8.1.3.1.1.5. After impact, the child restraint shall be inspected visually, without opening the buckle, to determine whether there has been any failure or breakage.
  - 8.1.3.1.2. **Rear impact** ~~Rearward facing~~
  - 8.1.3.1.2.1. The test seat shall be rotated 180° when testing in compliance with the requirements of the rear impact test.
  - 8.1.3.1.2.2. When testing a rearward-facing child restraint intended for use in the front seating position, the vehicle facia shall be represented by a rigid bar attached to

the trolley in such a way that all the energy absorption takes place in the child restraint.

8.1.3.1.2.3. The deceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.1.1.3.1.

The acceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.1.1.3.2.

8.1.3.1.2.4. The measurements to be made shall be similar to those listed in paragraphs 8.1.3.1.1.4. to 8.1.3.1.1.4.6. above.

*Remark: the next paragraph number was historically wrong numbered and is hereby corrected.*

~~8.1.3.2.1.5.~~

8.1.3.1.2.5. The deceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.1.1.3.1.

The acceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.1.1.3.2.

#### 8.1.3.1.3 Lateral impact (for ISOFIX only)

*Remark: That draft is focused on ISOFIX integral only..*

8.1.3.1.3.1 The test seat shall be rotated 90° when testing in compliance with the requirements of the lateral impact test.

*Remark: 90° shall be defined as standard.*

8.1.3.1.3.2 The lower ISOFIX anchorages should be movable in the Y direction to avoid damage of the attachments, thus avoiding damages to the test equipment. The ISOFIX anchorages are individually fixed to a sliding system allowing a movement up to X mm.

*Remark: In order to protect those specific test devices, the maximum stroke shall not be limited to a level of about 200 mm to avoid high energy impacts on anchorage points, respectively fixture elements of the sled equipment. A maximum stroke will be defined, when respective experience with such a method is gained*

8.1.3.1.3.3 The lateral impact loading to the CRS is generated by a door panel as defined in Annex X. [The stiffness and strength of the door panel shall be sufficient to avoid excessive oscillation or significant deformation during lateral dynamic test]. The surface of the panel is covered with padding as specified in Annex X

*Remark: The door shall be defined with physical requirements for a clear definition of the test setup.*

8.1.3.1.3.4 The test rig shall reproduce a relative velocity between the door panel and the test bench in compliance with Annex 7 Appendix 3. The initial relative velocity between the door panel and the bench is 7 m/s +/- 0.2 m/s. The maximum intrusion depth of the door panel is defined in Annex 7 Appendix 3. The relative

velocity between the door panel and the test bench shall not be affected by contact with the CRS and shall remain within the corridor defined in Annex 7 appendix 3.

The corresponding velocity – time corridor remains to be established.

8.1.3.1.3.5 The CRS is tested in its most upright position.

8.1.3.1.3.6 At time  $t_0$  defined Annex 7 Appendix 3, the dummy must be in its initial position as defined in Annex 21.

8.1.3.2. Test on trolley and vehicle body shell

8.1.3.2.1. **Frontal impact** ~~Forward-facing~~

8.1.3.2.1.1. The method used to secure the vehicle during the test shall not be such as to strengthen the anchorages of the vehicle seats, adult safety belts and any additional anchorages required to secure the child restraint or to lessen the normal deformation of the structure. No part of the vehicle shall be present which, by limiting the movement of the manikin, would reduce the load imposed on the child restraint during the test. The parts of the structure eliminated may be replaced by parts of equivalent strength, provided they do not hinder the movement of the manikin.

8.1.3.2.1.2. A securing device shall be regarded as satisfactory if it produces no effect on an area extending over the whole width of the structure and if the vehicle or structure is blocked or fixed in front at a distance of not less than 500 mm from the anchorage of the restraint system. At the rear the structure shall be secured at a sufficient distance behind the anchorages to ensure that all requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.2.1.1. above are fulfilled.

8.1.3.2.1.3. The vehicle seat and child restraint shall be fitted and shall be placed in a position chosen by the Technical Service conducting approval tests to give the most adverse conditions in respect of strength, compatible with installing the manikin in the vehicle. The position of the vehicle seat-back and child restraint shall be stated in the report. The vehicle seat-back, if adjustable for inclination, shall be locked as specified by the manufacturer or, in the absence of any specification, at an actual seat-back angle as near as possible to 25°.

8.1.3.2.1.4. Unless the instructions for fitting and use require otherwise, the front seat shall be placed in the most forward normally used position for child restraints intended for use in the front seating position, and in the rearmost normally used position for child restraints intended for use in the rear seating position.

8.1.3.2.1.5. The deceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.4. below. The test seat will be the seat of the actual vehicle.

- 8.1.3.2.1.6. The following measurements shall be made:
- 8.1.3.2.1.6.1. the trolley speed immediately before impact (only for deceleration sleds, needed for stopping distance calculation),
  - 8.1.3.2.1.6.2. the stopping distance (only for deceleration sleds), which may be calculated by double integration of the recorded sled deceleration,
  - 8.1.3.2.1.6.3. any contact of the manikin's head with the interior of the vehicle body shell;
  - 8.1.3.2.1.6.4. ~~the chest deceleration in three mutually perpendicular directions; except for new born manikin~~  
the lower lumbar spine loads  $F_x$  and  $F_z$  [and  $M_y$ ], the lap belt force at both sides [and the pelvis angular velocities  $\omega_y$  and  $\omega_z$ ] for at least the first 300 ms lower lumbar spine loads,
  - 8.1.3.2.1.6.5. ~~any visible signs of penetration of the modelling clay in the abdomen (see paragraph 7.1.4.3.1.) except for new born manikin~~  
the parameters required to perform the injury assessment against the criteria as mentioned in paragraph 7.1.4.3.2. for at least the first 300 ms,
  - 8.1.3.2.1.6.6. the trolley and vehicle body shell acceleration or deceleration for at least the first 300 ms.
  - 8.1.3.2.1.7. After impact, the child restraint shall be inspected visually, without opening the buckle, to determine whether there has been any failure.
- 8.1.3.2.2. **Rear impact** - ~~Rearward facing~~
- 8.1.3.2.2.1. For rear impact tests the vehicle body shell shall be rotated 180° on the test trolley.
  - 8.1.3.2.2.2. Same requirements as for frontal impact.
- 8.1.3.3. Test with complete vehicle
- 8.1.3.3.1. The deceleration conditions shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.4. below.
  - 8.1.3.3.2. For frontal impact tests the procedure shall be that set out in Annex 9 to this Regulation.
  - 8.1.3.3.3. For rear impact tests the procedure shall be that set out in Annex 10 to this Regulation.



- 8.1.3.3.4. The following measurements shall be made:
- 8.1.3.3.4.1. the speed of the vehicle/impactor immediately before impact;
- 8.1.3.3.4.2. any contact of the manikin's head (~~in the case of group 0 the manikin without considering its limbs~~) with the interior of the vehicle;
- 8.1.3.3.4.3. ~~the chest acceleration in three mutually perpendicular directions, except for new-born manikin~~  
the lower lumbar spine loads  $F_x$  and  $F_z$  [and  $M_y$ ], the lap belt force at both sides [and the pelvis angular velocities  $\omega_y$  and  $\omega_z$ ] for at least the first 300 ms lower lumbar spine loads,
- 8.1.3.3.4.4. ~~any visible signs of penetration of the modelling clay in the abdomen (see paragraph 7.1.4.3.1.), except for new born manikin~~  
~~any visible signs of penetration of the modelling clay in the abdomen (see paragraph 7.1.4.3.1.); except for new born manikin~~  
the parameters required to perform the injury assessment against the criteria as mentioned in paragraph 7.1.4.3.2. for at least the first 300 ms.
- 8.1.3.3.5. The front seats, if adjustable for inclination, shall be locked as specified by the manufacturer or, in the absence of any specification, at an actual seat-back angle as near as possible to 25°.
- 8.1.3.3.6. After impact, the child restraint shall be inspected visually, without opening the buckle, to determine whether there has been any failure or breakage.

8.1.3.4. The conditions for dynamic test are summarized in the table below:

Test	Restraint	FRONTAL IMPACT			REAR IMPACT			LATERAL IMPACT		
		Speed (km/h)	Test pulse	Stopping distance during test (mm)	Speed (km/h)	Test pulse	Stopping distance during test (mm)	?	?	?
Trolley with test seat	Forward facing	50+0	1	650±50	-	-	-			
	front and rear seats universal, semi-universal or restricted */	-2								
	Rearward facing							?	?	?
	front and rear seats universal, semi-universal or restricted **/	50+0	1	650±50	30+2	2	275±25			
		-2			0					
Vehicle body on trolley	Forward facing */	50+0	1 or 3	650±50	-	-	-			
		-2						?	?	?
	Rearward facing */	50+2	1 or 3	650±50	30+2	2 or 4	275±25			
		-2			0					
Whole vehicle barrier test	Forward facing	50+0	3	not specified	-	-	-			
		-2						?	?	?
	Rearward facing	50+0	3	not specified	30+2	4	not specified			
		-2			0					

NOTE: All restraint systems for groups 0 and 0+ shall be tested according to "Rearward-facing"

conditions in frontal and rearwards impact.

LEGEND:

Test Pulse No. 1 - As prescribed in Annex 7 - frontal impact.

Test Pulse No. 2 - As prescribed in Annex 7 - rear impact.

Test Pulse No. 3 - Deceleration pulse of vehicle subjected to frontal impact.

Test Pulse No. 4 - Deceleration pulse of vehicle subjected to rear impact.

*The paragraph below can be deleted because it has to do with additional anchorages for semi-universal child restraints which will not be part of this new regulation on iSize child restraints.*

~~8.1.3.5. Child restraints incorporating the use of additional anchorages~~

~~8.1.3.5.1. In the case of child restraints intended for use as specified in paragraph 2.1.2.3. and incorporating the use of additional anchorages, the requirement for a frontal impact test, in accordance with paragraph 8.1.3.4., shall be carried out as follows:~~

~~8.1.3.5.2. For devices with short upper attachment straps, e.g. intended to be attached to the rear parcel shelf, the upper anchorage configuration on the test trolley shall be as prescribed in Annex 6, Appendix 3.~~

~~8.1.3.5.3. For devices with long upper attachment straps, e.g. intended for use where there is no rigid parcel shelf and where the upper anchorage straps are attached to the vehicle floor, the anchorages on the test trolley shall be as prescribed in Annex 6, Appendix 3.~~

~~8.1.3.5.4. For devices, intended for use in both configurations, the tests prescribed in paragraphs 8.1.3.5.2. and 8.1.3.5.3. shall be carried out with the exception that, in case of the test carried out in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.5.3. above, only the heavier manikin shall be used.~~

~~8.1.3.5.5. For rearward facing devices, the lower anchorage of configuration on the test trolley shall be as prescribed in Annex 6, Appendix 3.~~

~~8.1.3.5.6. For carry cots utilizing additional straps that are attached to two adult safety belts, where the load path shall apply directly through the adult safety belt to the adult safety belt lower anchorage, the anchorage on the test trolley shall be as prescribed in Annex 6, Appendix 3, paragraph 7. (A1, B1). Installation on the test bench shall be as described in Annex 21, note 5. This system must work correctly even with the adult safety belts unlocked, and is considered as Universal when complying with paragraph 6.1.8.~~

8.1.3.6. Test manikins

~~8.1.3.6.1. The child restraint and manikins shall be installed in such a way that the requirements of paragraph 8.1.3.6.3. are met.~~

*Remark: this is a funny sentence as later on the same level of subparagraphs (6.1.1.6.3.) will be required how the manikin shall be placed etc.*

8.1.3.6.2. The child restraint shall be tested using the manikins prescribed in Annex 8 to this Regulation.

8.1.3.6.3. Installation of the manikin

*Remark: this installation should be rewritten taking account of the special properties of the Q dummies; the text in the coloured frames are just first thoughts. Experience from NPACS partners and in particular ADAC, who continued with their own rating system using Q-dummies, will be useful.*

8.1.3.6.3.1. The manikin shall be placed so that the gap is between the rear of the manikin and the restraint. In the case of carry-cots the manikin is placed in a straight horizontal position as close as possible to the centre line of the carry-cot.

8.1.3.6.3.2. Place the child chair on the test seat.

Place the manikin in the child chair, such that:

-the dummy head is horizontal following the ...

- the arms of the dummy are placed following the ...

Place a hinged board or a similar flexible device 2.5 cm thick and 6 .. cm wide and of length equal to the shoulder height (sitting, Annex 8) less the hip centre height (sitting, in Annex 8 popliteus height plus half of thigh height, sitting) relevant to the manikin size being tested between the manikin and the seat back of the chair. The board should follow as closely as possible the curvature of the chair and its lower end should be at the height of the manikin's hip joint.

Adjust the belt in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, but to a tension of  $250 \pm 25$  N above the adjuster force, with a deflection angle of the strap at the adjuster of  $45 \pm 5^\circ$ , or alternatively, the angle prescribed by the manufacturer.

Complete the installation of the child chair to the test seat in accordance with Annex 21 to this Regulation.

Remove the flexible device.

This only applies to harness restraints and to restraints where the child is restrained by the adult three-point belt and where a lock-off device is used and does not apply to child restraining straps connected directly to a retractor.

8.1.3.6.3.3. The longitudinal plane passing through the centre line of the dummy shall be set midway between the two lower belt anchorages, however note shall also be taken of paragraph 8.1.3.2.1.3. In case of booster cushions to be tested with the

manikin representing a 10-year-old child, the longitudinal plane passing through the centre line of the manikin shall be positioned  $75 \pm 5$  mm to the left or right with regard to the point midway between the two lower belt anchorages.

8.1.3.6.3.4. In the case of devices requiring the use of a standard belt, the shoulder strap may be positioned on the manikin prior to the dynamic test by the use of a light-weight masking tape of sufficient length and width. In the case of rear-facing restraints, it is permitted to use a light-weight masking tape to connect the dummy's head to the 100 mm bar or the back of the restraint during the sled acceleration.

8.1.3.7. ~~Category of manikin to be used~~

iSize indication

The manikin(s) that are used in testing will be the nominator for the iSize indication, that the child restraint may carry, in the following way:

*Remark: so the classification of groups will be left and an iSize indication will be introduced. The tabel below is inspired by the segmentation presented in the German document CRS-07-04, that is to say that a test with a certain Q-dummy will provide the indication and that tests with more Q-dummy will simply extend the indication.*

*A certain restriction with respect to mass is not (yet?) taken on board!*

~~8.1.3.7.1. Group 0 device: Test using the "new born" manikin and a manikin of 9 kg;~~

~~8.1.3.7.2. Group 0+ device: test using the new born manikin and a manikin of 11 kg.~~

~~8.1.3.7.3. Group I device: Tests using a manikin of mass 9 kg and 15 kg respectively;~~

~~8.1.3.7.4. Group II device: Tests using a manikin of mass 15 kg and 22 kg respectively;~~

~~8.1.3.7.5. Group III device: Tests using a manikin of mass 22 kg and 32 kg respectively.~~

8.1.3.7.1. Q0, iSize 40-60,

8.1.3.7.2. Q1, iSize 60-80,

8.1.3.7.3. Q1,5, iSize 70-90,

8.1.3.7.4. Q3, iSize 85-105,

8.1.3.7.5. Q6, iSize 105-130,

8.1.3.7.6. Q10, iSize 130-[150]

8.1.3.7.6. If the child restraint system is suitable for ~~two or more mass groups~~ wider iSize indications than stated above for one dummy, the tests shall be carried out using the lightest and heaviest all manikins specified above for all the groups concerned to create a complete cover of this larger indication. However, if the configuration of the device alters considerably from one group to the next, for

~~instance when the configuration of the harness or the harness length is changed, the laboratory conducting the tests may, if it deems it advisable, add a test with a manikin of intermediate weight.~~

- 8.1.3.7.7. If the child restraint system is designed for two or more children, one test shall be carried out with the heaviest manikins occupying all seat positions. A second test with the lightest and the heaviest manikins specified above shall be carried out. The tests shall be conducted using the test seat as shown in Annex 6, Appendix 3, Figure 3. The laboratory conducting the tests may, if it deems it advisable, add a third test with any combination of manikins or empty seat positions.
- ~~8.1.3.7.8. If a child restraint system in group 0 or 0+ offers different configurations depending on the mass of the child, each configuration shall be tested with both manikins of the respective mass group.~~
- 8.1.3.7.9. If the ISOFIX child restraint system must use a top tether, one test shall be carried out with the smallest dummy with the shorter distance of the top tether (anchorage point G1). A second test shall be carried out with the heavier dummy with the longer distance of the top tether (anchorage point G2). Adjust the top tether to achieve a tension load of  $50 \pm 5$  N.
- 8.1.3.7.10. The test specified in paragraph 7.1.4.1.10.1.2. need only be carried out with the largest manikin for which the child restraint is designed.

#### 8.1.4. Restraint of booster cushions

Place a cotton cloth on the seating surface of the test bench. Position the booster cushion on the test bench, position the lower torso body block as described in Annex 22, Figure 1, on the seating surface, fit and apply the 3-point adult safety-belt and tension as prescribed in Annex 21. With a piece of 25 mm width webbing or similar tied round the booster, apply a load of  $250 \pm 5$  N in the direction of arrow A, see Annex 22, Figure 2, in line with the seating surface of the test bench.

#### 8.2. Tests of individual components

*Remark: the contents of paragraph 8.2. concerns all kinds of tests for several components and is not taken on board in this piece of work.*

### 8.3. Certification of Test Bench Cushion

~~8.3.1. The test seat cushion shall be certified when new to establish initial values for impact penetration and peak deceleration, and then after every 50 dynamic tests or at least every month, whichever is the sooner, or before each test if the test rig is used frequently.~~

~~8.3.2. The certification and measuring procedures shall correspond to those specified in the latest version of ISO 6487; the measuring equipment shall correspond to the specification of a data channel with a channel filter class (CFC) 60.~~

~~Using the test device defined in Annex 17 to this Regulation, conduct 3 tests, 150 ± 5 mm from the front edge of the cushion on the centre line and at 150 ± 5 mm in each direction from the centre line.~~

~~Place the device vertically on a flat rigid surface. Lower the impact mass until it contacts the surface and set the penetration marker to the zero position. Place the device vertically above the test point, raise the mass 500 ± 5 mm and allow it to fall freely to make impact on the seat surface. Record the penetration and the deceleration curve.~~

~~8.3.3. The peak values recorded shall not deviate by more than 15 percent from the initial values.~~

*Remark: the contents of 8.3. will be replaced by the certification derived from the work done by NPACS.*

### 8.4. Registration of dynamic behaviour

*Remark: this paragraph 8.4. shall be reviewed because the new advanced test tools respond to a higher quality level, therefore mutatis mutandis the same should be applicable to the registration proces; the text in the coloured frame is just a first thought.*

[8.4.1. In order to determine the behaviour of the manikin and its displacements, all dynamic tests shall be registered according to the following conditions:

8.4.1.1. Filming and recording conditions:

(a) the frequency shall be at least 500 1000 frames per second;

(b) the test shall be recorded on ~~one film~~, video or digital data carrier **over at least the first 300 ms**;

8.4.1.2. Estimation of uncertainty:

Testing laboratories shall have and shall apply procedures for estimating

uncertainty of measurement of the displacement of the manikin's head. The uncertainty shall be within  $\pm 25$  mm.

Examples of international standards of such procedure are EA-4/02 of the European Accreditation Organization or ISO 5725:1994 or the General Uncertainty Measurement (GUM) method.

- 8.5. The measuring procedures shall correspond to those defined in ISO 6487: 2002. The channel frequency class shall be:

<u>Type of measurement</u>	<u>CFC(F<sub>H</sub>)</u>	<u>Cut-off frequency (F<sub>N</sub>)</u>
Trolley acceleration	60	see ISO 6487:2002 Annex A
Belt loads	<del>60</del> 600	see ISO 6487:2002 Annex A
Chest acceleration	<del>180</del> 600	see ISO 6487:2002 Annex A
Head acceleration	1000	[1650]
Upper neck force	600	
Upper neck moment	600	
Chest deflection	600	

The sampling rate should be a minimum of 10 times the channel frequency class (i.e. in installations with channel frequency class of 1000, this corresponds to a minimum sampling rate of 10000 samples per second per channel). ]

## 9. TEST REPORTS OF TYPE APPROVAL AND OF PRODUCTION QUALIFICATION

*Remark: although an effort has been done to create a good listing of what must be recorded in a test report (see below), it would be a much better approach to provide in a special annex a template of how the required test report must be.*

- 9.1. The test report shall record the results of all tests and measurements including the following test data:

- the type of device used for the test (acceleration or deceleration device),
- the total velocity change,
- the trolley speed immediately before impact only for deceleration sleds,
- the acceleration or deceleration curve during all the velocity change of the trolley and at least 300 ms,
- the time (in ms) when the head of the manikin reaches its maximum displacement during the performance of the dynamic test,
- the place occupied by the buckle during the tests, if it can be varied, ~~and~~



- (g) ~~and~~ any failure or breakage;
- (h) the following dummy criteria: HIC, Head Acceleration 3ms, Upper Neck Tension Force, Upper Neck Moment, Thorax Chest Deflection and Lower Lumbar Load Cel Force, and
- (i) the lap belt force

Remark: the list of data above could be replaced by the requirement that the test report must be formulated according a harmonized test report given in Annex so and so!

- 9.2. If provisions relating to anchorages contained in Annex 6, Appendix 3, to this Regulation have not been respected, the test report shall describe how the child restraint is installed and shall specify important angles and dimensions.
- 9.3. When the child restraint is tested in a vehicle or vehicle structure, the test report shall specify the manner of attaching the vehicle structure to the trolley, the position of the child restraint and vehicle seat and the inclination of the vehicle seat-back.
- 9.4. The test reports of type approval and of production qualification shall record the verification of markings and of instructions on installation and use.

### Annex 7

#### CURVE OF TROLLEY'S DECELERATION OR ACCELERATION, AS FUNCTION OF TIME

In all cases the calibration and measuring procedures shall correspond to those defined in the International Standard ISO 6487:2002; the measuring equipment shall correspond to the specification of a data channel with a channel frequency class (CFC) 60.

Annex 7 - Appendix 1

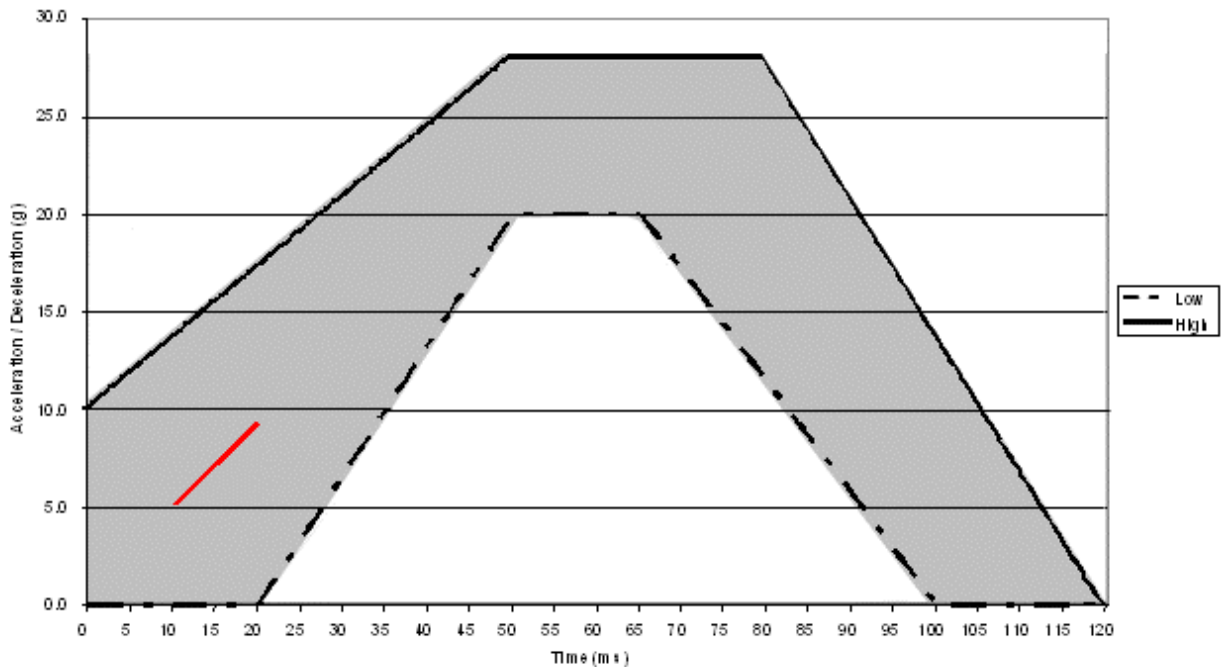
CURVE OF TROLLEY'S DECELERATION OR ACCELERATION,  
 AS FUNCTION OF TIME

**FRONTAL IMPACT**

**Definition of the different curves**

Time (ms)	Acceleration (g) Low corridor	Acceleration (g) High corridor
0	-	10
20	0	-
50	20	28
65	20	-
80	-	28
100	0	-
120	-	0

Regulation No. 44 Frontal impact



The additional segment (see paragraph 8.1.3.1.1.3.2.) applies only for the acceleration sled

Annex 7 - Appendix 2

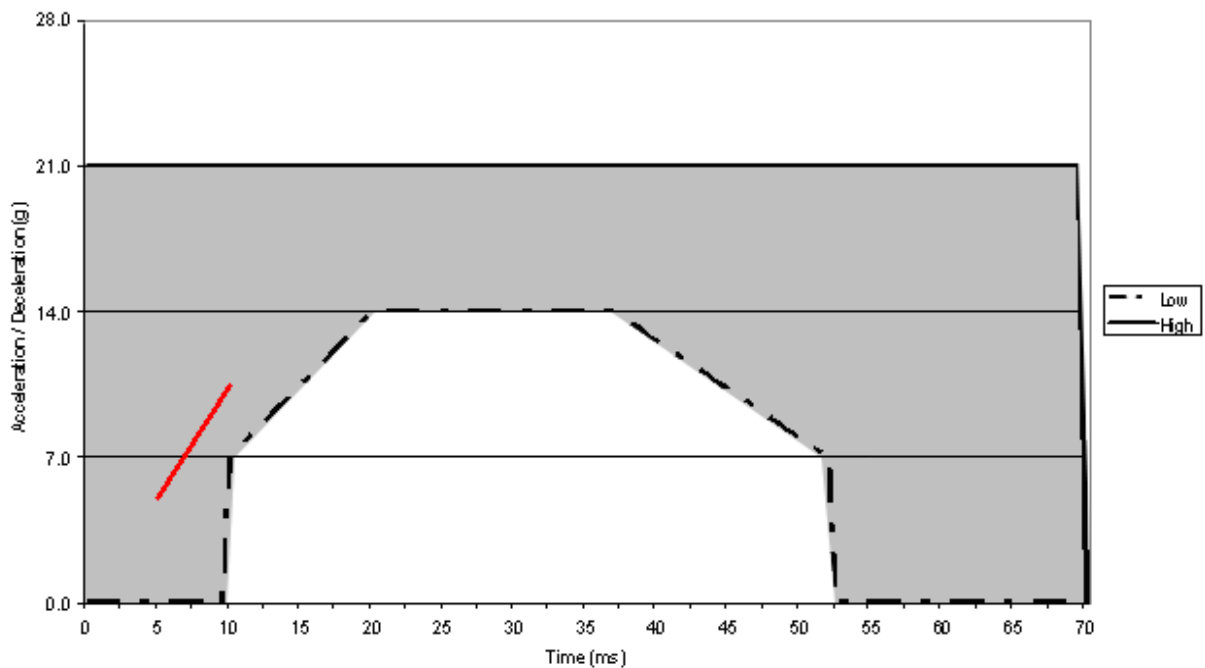
CURVES OF TROLLEY'S DECELERATION OR ACCELERATION,  
 AS FUNCTION OF TIME

**REAR IMPACT**

**Definition of the different curves**

Time (ms)	Acceleration (g) Low corridor	Acceleration (g) High corridor
0	-	21
10	0	
10	7	-
20	14	-
37	14	-
52	7	-
52	0	
70	-	21
70	-	0

Regulation No. 44 Rear impact



The additional segment (see paragraph 8.1.3.1.3.2.) applies only for the acceleration sled

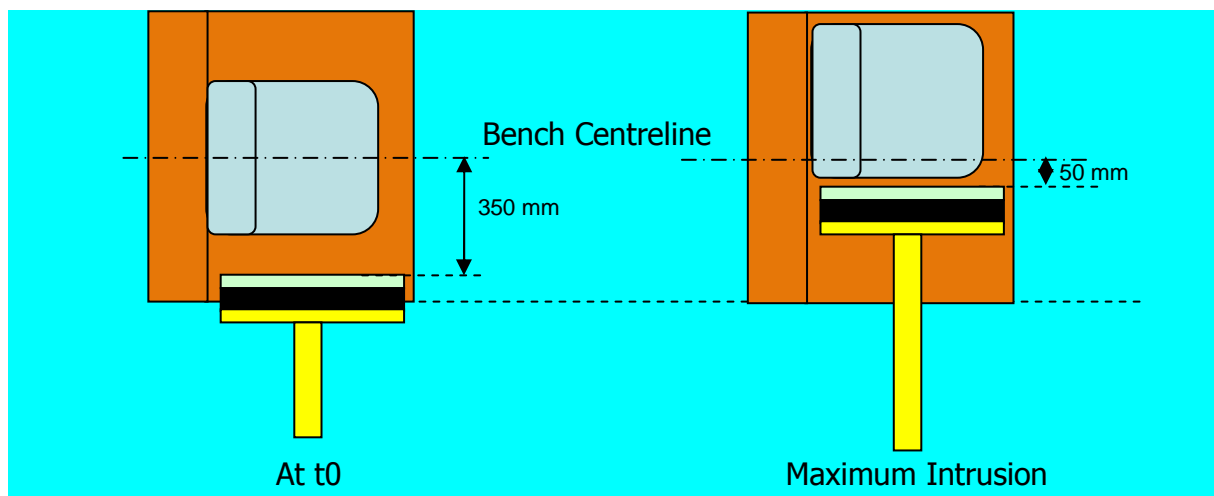
Annex 7 - Appendix 3

**SIDE IMPACT**

**CURVE OF RELATIVE VELOCITY BETWEEN TROLLEY AND DOOR PANEL  
AS FUNCTION OF TIME**

Remark: The corridor must be defined on experiences of respective test labs.

Definition of Door maximum intrusion



## Annex X

### 1. Door panel Definition

*The door panel geometry must be in line with the bench definition  
Drawing to describe the door will be proposed in line with the NPACS Bench*

### 2. Panel padding specification

#### 2.1 General

The door panel is padded with 55 mm padding material, which has to comply with the performance criteria as described in Annex X 2.3 realised in a test set up as described in Annex X 2.2. Finally an example for material meeting the requirements is described in Annex X 2.4.

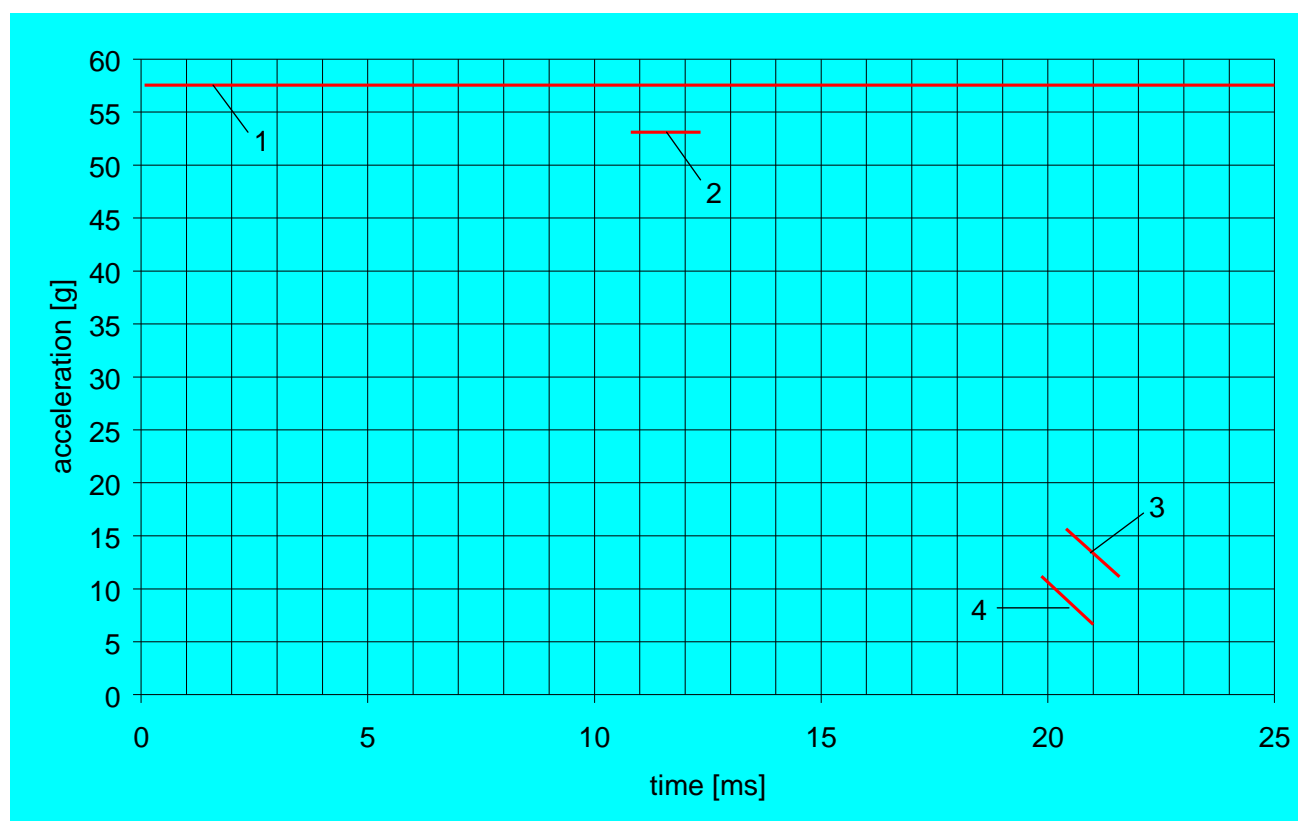
#### 2.2 Test procedure for the assessment of panel padding material

The test set up consists of a simple drop test using a spherical head form. The spherical head form has a diameter of 150 mm and a mass of 6 kg ( $\pm 0,1$  kg). The impact speed is 4 m/s ( $\pm 0,1$  m/s). The instrumentation should allow the assessment of the time of first contact between the impactor and the sample as well as the head form acceleration at least in direction of impact (Z-direction).

The material sample should have the dimensions of 400 X 400 mm. The sample should be impacted in its centre.

#### 2.3 Performance criteria for the padding material

The time of first contact between sample material and head form ( $t_0$ ) is 0 ms.  
The impactor acceleration shall not exceed 58 g.



**Key**

1 Upper limit of 58 g

2 Lower limit for the maximum peak at 53 g (11 to 12 ms)

3 Upper limit for the decline of acceleration (15 g at 20,5 ms to 10 g at 21,5 ms)

4 Lower limit for the decline of acceleration (10 g at 20 ms to 7 g at 21 ms)

Figure B.1 — Corridor for the padding material

**2.4 Example of material meeting the test requirements.**

Using 35 mm rubber cell foam Polychloropren CR4271 at the side of the panel structure and 20 mm Styrodur C2500 on top guarantees to meet the requirements. The Styrodur needs to be replaced after each test.

*Remark: Styrodur C2000 is not available, but 2500 is available and used for current testing.*