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मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

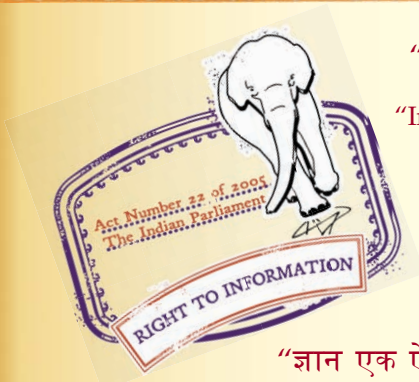
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 14363 (2009): Bicycle - Carrier [TED 16: Bicycles]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
साईकिल — साईकिलों के लिए सामान वाहक (कैरियर) —
अवधारणा, वर्गीकरण एवं परीक्षण
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard
CYCLES — LUGGAGE CARRIERS FOR BICYCLES —
CONCEPTS, CLASSIFICATION AND TESTING
(*First Revision*)

ICS 43.140.00

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) which is identical to ISO 11243 : 1994 'Cycles — Luggage carriers for bicycle — Concepts, classification and testing' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Bicycle Sectional Committee had been approved by the Transport Engineering Division Council.

Carrier is an important and popular accessory of a bicycle meant for carrying a load (luggage). These are normally fitted over the rear wheel of a bicycle. In Indian context, they have become a necessary fitment of the common type of bicycles. These are also used for purposes of towing and carrying luggage. This standard was first published in 1996. The first revision was undertaken to harmonize Indian Standard with ISO Standard.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

The technical committee responsible for the preparation of this standard has reviewed the provisions of the ISO Standards listed below and decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 4628-3 : 1982	Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting
ISO 9227 : 1990	Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

CYCLES — LUGGAGE CARRIERS FOR BICYCLES — CONCEPTS, CLASSIFICATION AND TESTING (First Revision)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensions and performance requirements for luggage carriers intended for mounting above the rear wheels of bicycles.

NOTE 1 This International Standard is the first of two complementary Standards. The second will be ISO 11247, *Cycles — Requirements for child seats*.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 4628-3:1982, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting*.

ISO 9227:1990, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 carrier: Device mounted above the rear wheel of a bicycle that is exclusively designed for carrying luggage or children in child-seats.

3.2 carrier platform: Essentially flat part of the carrier upon which loads may be placed or fixed.

NOTE 2 If the carrier is equipped with more than one such area, only the uppermost is considered.

3.3 length, L: Maximum overall length of the carrier measured between the front and rear extremities, including means of attachment to the bicycle measured up to the attachment point, but excluding accessories such as reflectors.

4 Classification

Carriers are divided into four load classes:

- **Load class 10:** Carriers having a load capacity of 10 kg for light luggage (not suitable for the transport of children).
- **Load class 18:** Carriers having load capacity of 18 kg for medium touring luggage or child-seats up to 15 kg capacity.
- **Load class 25:** Carriers having load capacity of 25 kg for heavy touring luggage or child-seats up to 15 kg or 22 kg capacity.
- **Load class S:** Carriers for special loads up to a rated capacity to be specified by the manufacturer of the carrier.

5 Designation

Designation of a luggage carrier of load class 18:

Luggage carrier ISO 11243-18

6 Requirements

6.1 General

Dangerous edges that may come into contact with parts of the body of the user or transported child shall be neither sharp nor designed such that injuries can arise when the bicycle is used correctly. Spring ends shall be rounded or fitted with protective caps.

6.2 Dimensions

The dimensions of luggage carriers are not specified, except for the platform widths of load classes 18 and 25, to which a child-seat could be attached. The width of these carriers shall be between 120 mm and 175 mm.

6.3 Structure

When attached to a fixture resembling a bicycle (or a bicycle) and if necessary assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the carrier parts shall be firmly joined and fixed. After the tests according to clauses 7 to 9, the carrier shall neither show visible signs of fracture, nor any deformation of the carrier greater than given in 8.2 and 8.3.

6.4 Materials

6.4.1 Metals

All metal parts shall be protected against corrosion. After the salt spray test in clause 10, no such part of the carrier shall exhibit corrosion greater than that indicated in ISO 4628-3 by Ri 2 in the case of ferrous metal parts (either painted or plated), or Ri 3 in the case of nonferrous or Zn-plated parts (those tending to produce "white" corrosion).

6.4.2 Plastics

Plastics materials shall be stabilized against UV radiation and resistant to ozone, heat (65 °C) and cold (– 20 °C).

7 Strength under high and low temperature

7.1 General

These tests are applied to carriers of plastics or metal and plastics to determine whether extreme tempera-

tures have an adverse effect on the strength and the form of the carriers. The low temperature drop test simulates the impact of the carrier against the ground when the bicycle to which it is fitted falls over. These tests are also regarded as a preparation for the static strength and the mechanical durability tests.

7.2 High temperature test

Store the carrier for a minimum of 3 h in a chamber with a temperature of 65 °C. Remove and immediately examine the carrier for any damage or distortion which affects the function or safety of the carrier.

7.3 Low temperature test

Store the carrier for a minimum of 3 h in a chamber with a temperature of – 20 °C. Remove and immediately examine the carrier for damage or distortion which affects the function or safety of the carrier.

7.4 Low temperature drop test

Store the carrier for a minimum of 3 h in a chamber with a temperature of – 20 °C. Remove and immediately drop the carrier from a height of 1 m onto a concrete floor, in an orientation chosen to produce the worst result. Examine the carrier for damage or distortion which affects the function or safety of the carrier.

8 Strength and stiffness: static load test

8.1 Mounting method

Secure the carrier to a rigid fixture which resembles the part of the bicycle to which the luggage carrier is designed to fit. The orientation of this fixture shall be adjusted so that the carrier platform becomes horizontal with any adjustable means of carrier attachment fully extended.

Tighten the fasteners used to mount the carrier in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.2 Vertical

Apply a load by means of a rigid cylinder, diameter 110 mm, positioned transversely upon the carrier platform either

- a) at a distance $L/2$ from the rear of the carrier; or

- b) at a distance of not less than 50 mm, chosen to produce the greatest deflection (see figure 1).

Apply a load equal to three times the rated capacity of the carrier for 1 min. After removal of this load, the deflection of the carrier at its point of application shall not exceed 5 mm.

NOTE 3 Where the carrier under test has a support in the middle of the platform, another point of application may be chosen for the load in order to find the worst case.

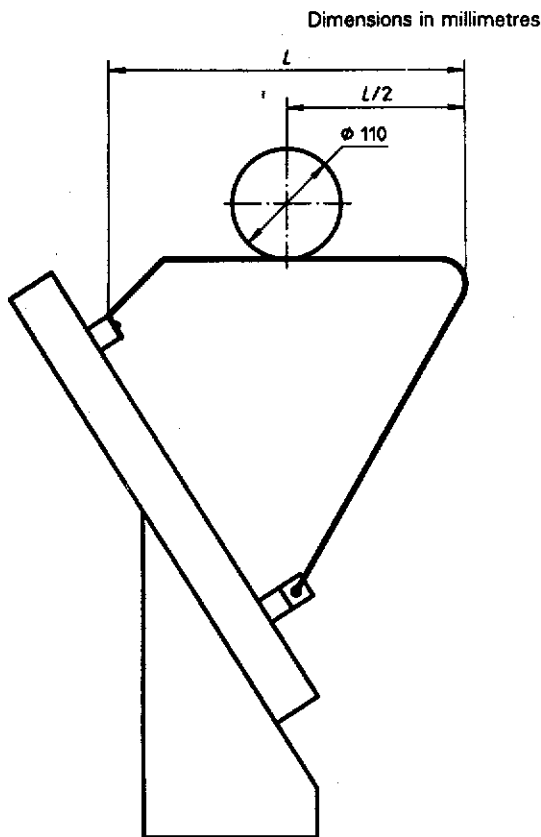


Figure 1 — Typical arrangement for vertical load test

8.3 Lateral

Apply a transverse force, F , equal to the rated capacity of the carrier (for example, load class 18 = 180 N) for 1 min to the side of the carrier platform at a point 50 mm from the rear of the carrier (see figure 2). The transverse deflection at the point of application of the force shall not exceed 15 mm measured while the force is applied. The permanent deflection, measured after the removal of this force, shall not exceed 5 mm.

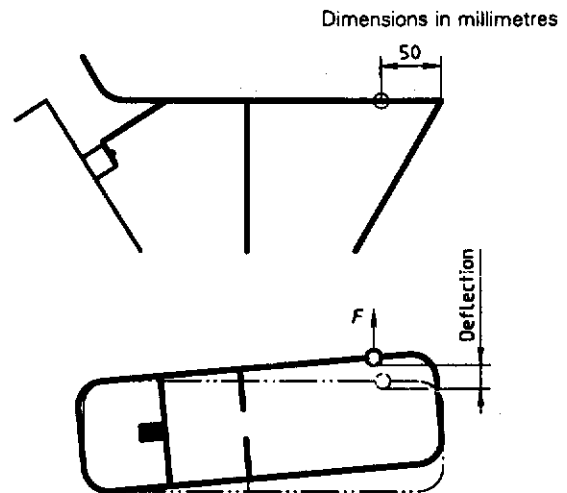


Figure 2 — Lateral load test

9 Strength: dynamic load tests

9.1 General

Secure the carrier to a rigid fixture with the platform horizontal and any adjustable means of attachment fully extended, as described in 8.1.

Attach a weight equal to the rated capacity to the carrier platform. The weight shall be clamped to each side of the top of the carrier platform, at a distance D from the rear of the carrier as given in 9.2 or 9.3. The centre of mass of this weight shall coincide with this position and also lie within 10 mm of the centreline of the top of the platform. The total width of this weight shall not exceed the carrier platform width by more than 100 mm.

An arrangement which meets these requirements, comprising a transverse bar, clamped by a pair of U-bolts to the carrier, to the projecting ends of which are attached appropriate additional balanced masses, is illustrated in figure 3.

Vibrate the carrier with a sinusoidal motion, according to each set of conditions given in 9.2 and 9.3, for the specified number of cycles, or until failure if this occurs first.

NOTE 4 If the natural vibration frequency of the carrier corresponds to the frequency of the test, so that resonance occurs, the frequency may be reduced by 10 % and the amplitude increased by 23 %.

Dimensions in millimetres

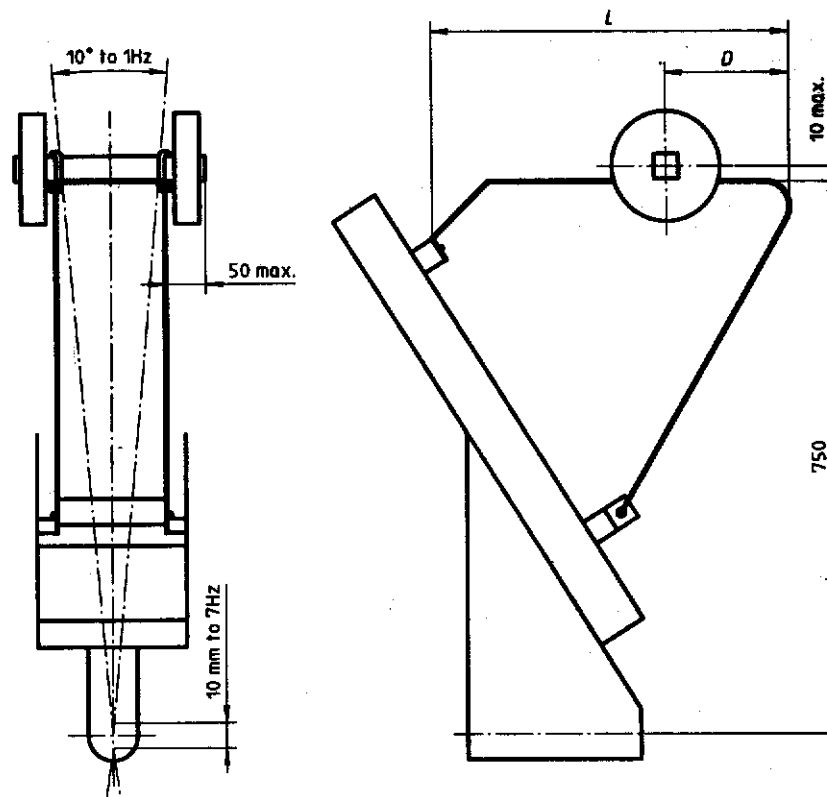


Figure 3 — Dynamic tests

9.2 Vertical

Attach the weight at a position $D = L/2$ and vibrate the carrier vertically at a frequency of 7 Hz through a total stroke of 10 mm, for 50 000 cycles.

9.3 Lateral

Attach the weight at a position $D = 100$ mm and vibrate the carrier laterally at 1 Hz, by swinging it from side to side, through a total arc of 10° about a horizontal longitudinal axis 750 mm below the carrier platform, for 50 000 cycles.

10 Salt spray test

Subject the carrier to a 48 h neutral salt spray test in accordance with ISO 9227.

11 Marking

The carrier shall be durably marked in a position that is visible when the carrier is assembled with

- a) the load capacity in kg (10, 18, 25 or S + capacity);
- b) the name or symbol of the manufacturer

NOTE 5 Marking the carrier with the number of this International Standard is optional.

12 Instructions

Any carrier that is not supplied already mounted to a bicycle shall be provided with instructions for assembling it to the bicycle. These instructions shall contain at least the following information:

- a) how and where the carrier is to be attached to the bicycle with recommended tightening of fasteners;
- b) for what load the carrier is designed and whether or not it is suitable for the attachment of a child-seat;
- c) an instruction that the permissible load of the bicycle should not be exceeded;
- d) an instruction that the fasteners are to be secured and checked frequently;
- e) a warning to the buyer not to modify the carrier;
- f) advice as to whether or not the carrier is designed to pull a trailer;
- g) a warning to the buyer that the bicycle may behave differently (particularly with regard to steering and braking) when the carrier is loaded;
- h) a warning to the buyer to ensure that any luggage or child-seat fitted to the carrier is securely fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and that there are no loose straps that can get caught in the rear wheel;
- i) advice to the buyer regarding the positioning of reflectors and lamps such that these are not obscured when luggage is attached to the carrier.

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002
Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402 Website : www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices :

		Telephones
Central	: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110 002	{ 2323 7617 2323 3841
Eastern	: 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700 054	{ 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120
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