



### COB determination Explanation of gauge procedure

Updated considering the discussion results of the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of TF-BTA

WebEx Conference, 21st November 2014











COB determination – gauge procedure

A

Proposal in draft regulative language

B

Explanation of gauge procedure

WebEx, 21st November 2014

2

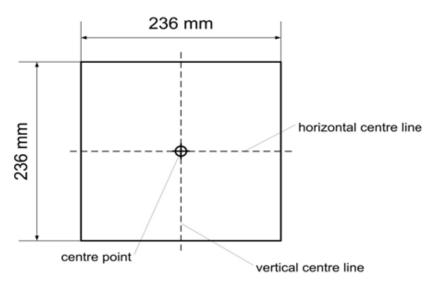


### COB determination – gauge procedure

#### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

2.17."Corner of bumper" means the transversal position of the vehicle's point of contact with a corner gauge as defined in Figure 5B.

Figure 5B: Corner gauge



The front surface of the corner gauge is flat.

The centre point is the intersection of the vertical and horizontal centre\_lines on the front surface.

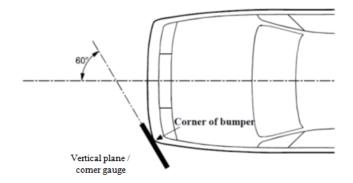


COB determination – gauge procedure

#### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

For determination of the corner of bumper, the front surface of the corner gauge is moved parallel to a vertical plane with an angle of 60° to the vertical longitudinal centre plane of the vehicle (see Figures 5A and 5C) at any height of the centre point of the corner gauge in the following area:

Figure 5A: Corner of bumper example (see paragraph 3.13., note that the corner gauge is to be moved in vertical and horizontal directions to enable contact with the outer contour and front fascia of the vehicle)

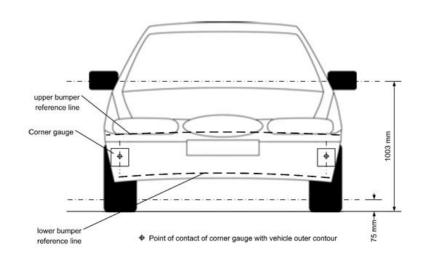




### COB determination – gauge procedure

### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

- a. Equal to and above the point found on the vertical line intersecting the Lower Bumper Reference Line at the assessment position in transversal direction or at 75 mm above the ground reference plane, whichever is higher.
- b. Equal to and below the point found on the vertical line intersecting the Upper Bumper Reference Line at the assessment position in transversal direction or at 1003 mm above the ground reference plane, whichever is lower.

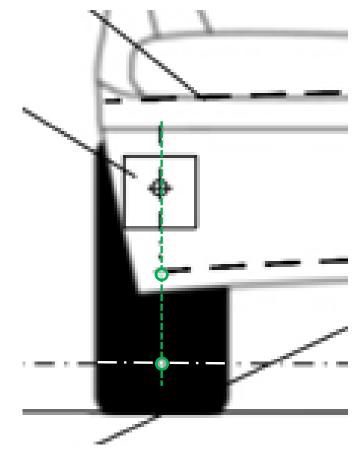




COB determination – gauge procedure

### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

a. Equal to and above the point found on the vertical line intersecting the Lower Bumper Reference Line at the assessment position in transversal direction or at 75 mm above the ground reference plane, whichever is higher.

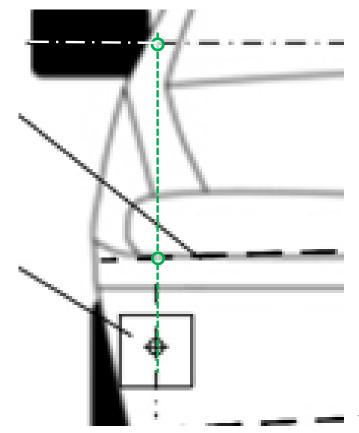




COB determination – gauge procedure

### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

b. Equal to and below the point found on the vertical line intersecting the Upper Bumper Reference Line at the assessment position in transversal direction or at 1003 mm above the ground reference plane, whichever is lower.





#### Language proposal (UNECE Regulation No 127)

For determination of the corner of bumper, the gauge is moved to contact the outer contour /front fascia of the vehicle touching at the vertical centreline of the gauge. The horizontal centre line of the gauge is kept parallel to the ground plane.

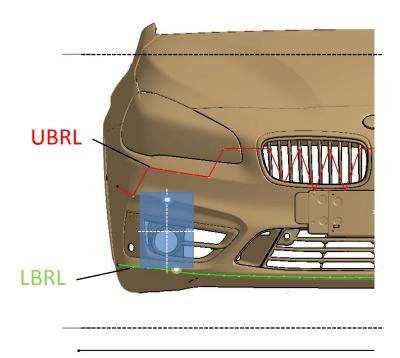
The corners of bumper on both sides are subsequently defined as the outermost points of contact of the gauge with the outer contour/front fascia of the vehicle as determined in accordance with this procedure. Any points of contact on the top and the bottom edges of the gauge are not taken into account.

The rear and side view mirrors and the tyres shall not be considered.



### COB determination – gauge procedure

#### COB – on vehicle



1003 mm

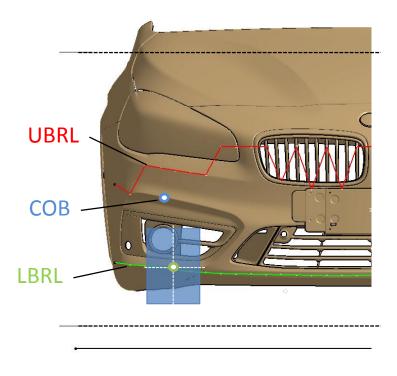
- The gauge is moved to touch at its vertical centre line
- The orientation of the gauge must be maintained during the assessment procedure
- Gauge touches on most outboard point, found at the vehicles outer contour

75 mm



### COB determination – gauge procedure

#### Gauge in lowermost assessment position



1003 mm

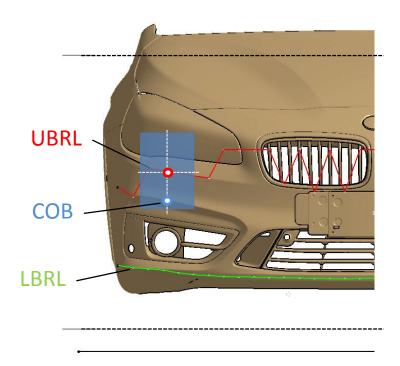
- The assessment height of the gauge is determined at its centre point
- In example the LBRL determines the minimum height of the gauge

75 mm



### COB determination – gauge procedure

#### Gauge in uppermost assessment position



1003 mm

- The assessment height of the gauge is determined at its centre point
- In the example, the UBRL determines the highest position of the gauge
- The gauge contacts the outer contour at a point on the vertical centre line

75 mm



Thank you for your attention

On behalf of ACEA provided by: Winfried Schmitt, BMW Thomas Kinsky, OPEL



**BACK-UP** 

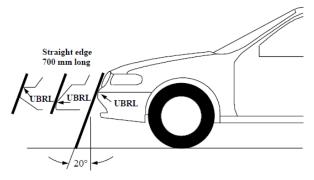


### COB determination – gauge procedure

"Upper bumper reference line" means a line which identifies the upper limit to significant points of pedestrian contact with the bumper. It is defined as the geometric trace of the upper most points of contact between a straight edge 700 mm long and the bumper, when the straight edge, held parallel to the vertical longitudinal plane and inclined rearwards by 20°, is traversed across the front of the vehicle, while maintaining contact with the ground and with the surface of the bumper (see Figure 10).

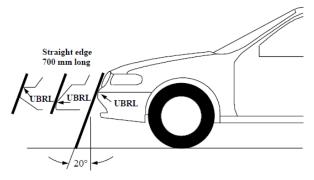
Where necessary the straight edge shall be shortened to avoid any contact with structures above the bumper.

Figure 10
Upper Bumper Reference Line (UBRL)



"Bumper" means the front, lower, outer structure of a vehicle. It includes all structures that are intended to give protection to a vehicle when involved in a low speed frontal collision and also any attachments to this structure. The reference height and lateral limits of the bumper are identified by the corners and the bumper reference lines.

Figure 10
Upper Bumper Reference Line (UBRL)

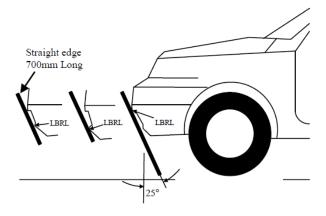




### COB determination – gauge procedure

"Lower bumper reference line" means the lower limit to significant points of pedestrian contact with the bumper. It is defined as the geometric trace of the lowermost points of contact between a straight edge 700 mm long and the bumper, when the straight edge, held parallel to the vertical longitudinal plane of the vehicle and inclined forwards by 25° from the vertical, is traversed across the front of the vehicle, while maintaining contact with the ground and with the surface of the bumper (see Figure 8).

Figure 8 **Lower Bumper Reference Line (LBRL)** 





"Bonnet leading edge reference line" means the geometric trace of the points of contact between a straight edge 1,000 mm long and the front surface of the bonnet, when the straight edge, held parallel to the vertical longitudinal plane of the car and inclined rearwards by 50° from the vertical and with the lower end 600 mm above the ground, is traversed across and in contact with the bonnet leading edge (see Figure 1). For vehicles having the bonnet top surface inclined at 50°, so that the straight edge makes a continuous contact or multiple contacts rather than a point contact, the reference line is determined with the straight edge inclined rearwards at an angle of 40° from the vertical.

For vehicles of such shape that the bottom end of the straight edge makes first contact, then that contact is taken to be the bonnet leading edge reference line, at that lateral position.

For vehicles of such shape that the top end of the straight edge makes first contact with the vehicle, then the geometric trace of 1,000 mm wrap around distance will be used as the bonnet leading edge reference line at that lateral position.

The top edge of the bumper shall also be regarded as the bonnet leading edge for the purposes of this Regulation, if it is contacted by the straight edge during this procedure.