

International Standard



6725

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Road vehicles — Dimensions of two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles — Terms and definitions

Véhicules routiers — Dimensions des cyclomoteurs et des motocycles à deux roues — Dénominations et définitions

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6725 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, and was circulated to the member bodies in June 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Japan	Spain
Brazil	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Switzerland
Chile	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	USA
France	Netherlands	USSR
Germany, F.R.	Poland	
India	Romania	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Road vehicles — Dimensions of two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles — Terms and definitions

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms relating to the dimensions of two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles.

It does not deal with methods of measurement, nor with the units used in reporting the results, nor with the accuracy required or with the order of magnitude of the dimensions defined.

2 Field of application

The provisions of this International Standard apply to mopeds and motorcycles as defined in ISO 3833, with the exception of three-wheeled vehicles.

This International Standard does not cover road vehicles which are controlled by a pedestrian or which are used for the carriage of goods to the exclusion of persons.

3 References

ISO 3833, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions*.

ISO 6726, *Road vehicles — Two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles — Weights — Vocabulary*.

4 Reference planes and general considerations

The planes of reference constitute a three-dimensional orthogonal system X , Y , Z (see figures 1 and 2), where

Z designates the horizontal plane;

Y designates the vertical plane;

X designates the plane perpendicular to Y and Z .

Unless otherwise stated with regard to one or more of the items mentioned below, it should be understood that

- a) the supporting surface of the vehicle is horizontal (Z), that lengths and widths are measured in the horizontal plane, and that heights are measured in the vertical plane;
- b) the total weight of the vehicle is the vehicle kerb weight (see ISO 6726), the load being distributed according to the manufacturer's instructions;
- c) the tyres are inflated to the pressure corresponding to the manufacturer's maximum total weight (see ISO 6726);
- d) the vehicle is stationary and vertical; its wheels are in the position corresponding to movement in a straight line;
- e) the vehicle is new from the factory and normally equipped;
- f) both wheels of the vehicle are resting on the supporting surface;
- g) the expression "mid-plane of the wheel" designates the plane equidistant from the inner edges of the rim;
- h) the expression "centre of the wheel" designates the point of intersection of the mid-plane of the wheel and the axis of rotation of the wheel.

5 Longitudinal median plane (plane Y)

The vertical plane, Y , corresponds to the mid-plane of the rear wheel of the vehicle (see figures 1 and 2).