

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Motorcycles — Direct current flasher units

Motocycles — Centrales clignotantes en courant continu



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 7398 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7398:1984), references in which have been updated and a change made to 5.6.

This International Standard forms one of a series of related Standards:

ISO 7398, *Motorcycles — Direct current flasher units*

ISO 7399, *Motorcycles — Alternating current flasher units*

ISO 7400, *Mopeds — Alternating current flasher units*

ISO 8052, *Mopeds — Direct current flasher units*

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Motorcycles — Direct current flasher units

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the electrical characteristics with which direct current (d.c.) flasher units for motorcycles are required to comply when submitted for type-testing.

It applies to flashers intended for use on motorcycles, as defined in ISO 3833, with 6 V or 12 V electrical systems.

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 3833:1977, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions*.

IEC 810:1986, *Lamps for road vehicles — Performance requirements*.

IEC 810:1986/Amd.1:1988, Amendment 1.

3 General

3.1 Identification

Each flasher unit shall show, legibly and indelibly, the trade-name or -mark of the manufacturer, the rated voltage, and the identification numbers of the terminals in accordance with table 1, and the wattages of the lamps for which the flasher is designed.

Table 1 — Identification of flasher unit terminal

Identification number of terminals ¹⁾	Allocation
1	Current supply
2	To the turn signal switch
4	Common return
5	To the tell-tale lamp
7	"Off" circuit of the operating tell-tale
8	Return for the turn signal switch, left side
9	Return for the turn signal switch, right side
10 ²⁾	Indicator lights to the left
11 ²⁾	Indicator lights to the right
1) Other terminal identifications are allowed. 2) When front and rear direction indicator lights of a motorcycle are individually connected to the flasher, the corresponding terminals shall each have the same identification number.	

3.2 Functions

The functions of the flashers may be the following:

- a) flasher exclusively for direction indicator lights;
- b) flasher exclusively for hazard warning signalling;
- c) combined flasher for direction indicator lights and hazard warning.

4 Electrical characteristics

4.1 Working voltage

The working voltage is the voltage existing between points D and E of the test circuit (see figure 1) according to 4.3, with the flasher short-circuited.