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Third edition  
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# Road vehicles — Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment —

## Part 1: General

*Véhicules routiers — Spécifications d'environnement et essais de l'équipement électrique et électronique —*

*Partie 1: Généralités*



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ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road Vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 16750-1:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main change compared to the previous edition is the extension of the variety of operating modes, so that not only "typical" load may be applied during the test but also maximum and minimum load.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16750 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

The concept of the ISO 16750 series is to assist its user in systematically defining and/or applying a set of internationally accepted environmental conditions, tests and operating requirements which are based on the anticipated actual environment in which the equipment will be operated and exposed to during its life cycle.

The following environmental factors have been considered in the development of this document:

- **World geography and climate:** Road vehicles are owned and operated in nearly all land regions of the Earth. Significant variation in environmental conditions due to climatic environment, including diurnal and seasonal cycles, can therefore be expected. Consideration has been given to worldwide ranges in temperature, humidity, precipitation and atmospheric conditions including dust, pollution and altitude.
- **Type of vehicle:** Environmental conditions in and on road vehicles can depend on vehicle design attributes such as engine type, engine size, suspension characteristics, vehicle mass, vehicle size, electrical supply voltage and so on. Consideration has been given to typical types of vehicles including commercial (heavy) trucks, passenger cars and trucks and diesel and gasoline engines.
- **Vehicle use conditions and operating modes:** Environmental conditions in and on the vehicle vary significantly with road quality, type of road surface, road topography, vehicle use (e.g. commuting, towing, cargo transport, etc.) and driving habits. Operating modes such as storage, starting, driving, stopping and so on have been considered.
- **Equipment life cycle:** Electrical and electronic equipment is also resistant to environmental conditions experienced during manufacture, shipping, handling, storage, vehicle assembly and vehicle maintenance and repair. Such conditions and test (e.g. handling drop test) are within the scope of the ISO 16750 series.
- **Vehicle supply voltage:** Supply voltage varies with vehicle use, operating mode, electrical distribution system design and even climatic conditions. Faults within the vehicle electrical system, such as overvoltage alternator and intermittencies in connection systems, can occur. Such conditions are within the scope of the ISO 16750 series.
- **Mounting location in the vehicle:** In current or future car concepts, systems/components are mounted in almost any location of the car. The environmental requirements for each specific application highly depend on its mounting location. Each location in a car has its distinct set of environmental loads. As an example, the range of temperatures in the engine compartment differs significantly from the range in the passenger compartment. This is also true for the vibration loads. But in this case, not only the vibration levels are different, the type of vibration load also varies. Body mount components are typically exposed to random vibrations whereas for engine mount systems/components the additional sine vibration from the engine is considered. Devices installed in doors are exposed to a high number of mechanical shocks from door slamming additionally.

It is desirable for the car manufacturer to group the different environmental load types and levels in a reasonable number of standard requirement sets. This strategy makes it possible to carry systems/components from one car project to another. Furthermore, the exact requirement levels are often unknown when designing a component for a future car concept. The expected environmental loads are usually compiled from other car concepts with similar conditions. The grouping is normally done by mounting location, but it is difficult to define the right number of different mounting locations and respective load profiles, because there is a conflict of aims between having only few requirement classes and tailoring to the requirement levels for each application. The reason is that the environmental loads are not only depending on the mounting location. There are other major factors that affect the stress levels for systems/components. For examples, body styles, drive-train concepts or package densities can create absolutely different requirement levels for devices that are installed in different cars at almost the same location.

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The concept of the ISO 16750 series is to define requirement classes for separate load types. It distinguishes between electrical, mechanical, thermal, climatic and chemical loads. For each load type, several requirement classes are defined. Every requirement class is determined by a specific code letter. The complete environmental requirement set is created by defining the code letter combination. The code letters are defined in the respective clauses of this document. Additionally, tables in the annexes of each part consists of usual mounting locations and define examples of their respective code letters. For normal applications, these code letters are used. If an application is very specific and therefore the given code letter combinations cannot be used, it is possible to create new code letter combinations to serve this purpose. In case none of the given code letters is useable, new requirement levels can be created by using the code letter Z. In this case, the specific requirements need to be defined separately but it is desirable not to change the test methods.

It is recommended to consider at least the following mounting locations for a device under test (DUT) with respect to thermal, mechanical, climatic and chemical load.

### **0.1 Applicability to manufacturers' responsibility**

Due to technology limitations or variations in vehicle design, the vehicle manufacturer may be required to place a component in a location where it cannot withstand the environmental conditions described in the ISO 16750 series. Under these circumstances, it is the responsibility of the vehicle manufacturer to provide the necessary environmental protection.

### **0.2 Applicability to wiring harnesses, cables and electrical connectors**

Although some environmental conditions and tests in the ISO 16750 series may be relevant to vehicle wiring harnesses, cables and connectors, its scope is not sufficient to be used as a complete standard. It is therefore not recommended that the ISO 16750 series be directly applied to such devices and equipment. Applicable standards are taken into account.

### **0.3 Applicability to parts or assemblies in or on equipment**

The ISO 16750 series describes environmental conditions and tests to be applied to electrical and electronic equipment directly mounted in or on the vehicle. It is not intended for direct application to parts or assemblies that are part of the equipment. For example, the ISO 16750 series should not be directly applied to integrated circuits (ICs) and discrete components, electrical connectors, printed circuit boards (PCBs), gauges, displays, controls, etc. that are attached in or on the equipment. Electrical, mechanical, climatic and chemical loads for such parts and assemblies can be quite different from those described in the ISO 16750 series.

On the other hand, it is desirable to use the ISO 16750 series to help derive environmental conditions and test requirements for parts and assemblies that are intended for use in road vehicle equipment. For example, a temperature range of  $-40\text{ °C}$  to  $90\text{ °C}$  may be specified for an assembly contained inside a piece of equipment having a temperature range of  $-40\text{ °C}$  to  $70\text{ °C}$  and a temperature rise of  $20\text{ °C}$ .

### **0.4 Applicability relative to system integration and validation**

The user of the ISO 16750 series is cautioned to understand that the scope of the ISO 16750 series is limited to conditions and testing at the equipment level, and therefore does not represent all conditions and testing necessary for complete verification and validation of the vehicle system. Environmental and reliability testing of equipment parts and vehicle systems may be required.

For example, the ISO 16750 series does not necessarily ensure that environmental and reliability requirements for solder joints, solderless connections, integrated circuits, and so on are met. Such items are assured at the part, material or assembly level. Likewise, vehicle and system level testing is required to validate the equipment in the vehicle application.