
**Passenger cars — Luggage
compartments — Method of measuring
reference volume**

*Voitures particulières — Coffres à bagages — Méthode de mesure du
volume de référence*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3832:2002

© ISO 2002

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3832 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Terms and definitions of dimensions and masses*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3832:1991), which has been technically revised.

Passenger cars — Luggage compartments — Method of measuring reference volume

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of measuring the reference volume of the luggage compartments of passenger cars.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

unit module

rectangular parallelepiped, with rounded edges of maximum radius 10 mm and of the dimensions and volume specified in Table 1

Table 1 — Unit modules

Unit module	Length mm	Width mm	Height mm	Volume dm ³
Type A	400 ± 1	200 ± 1	100 ± 1	8
Type B	200 ± 1	100 ± 1	50 ± 1	1
Type C1	200 ± 1	200 ± 1	100 ± 1	4
Type C2	400 ± 1	100 ± 1	100 ± 1	4
Type C3	400 ± 1	200 ± 1	50 ± 1	4

2.2

reference volume of luggage compartment

sum total of the volumes of unit modules that can be placed in a luggage compartment

See clause 3.

NOTE The reference volume, expressed in cubic decimetres, can be used for comparison of different passenger cars (see clause 5).

3 Procedures

3.1 Measurement of volume of closed luggage compartment without direct connection with passenger compartment

For vehicles with tailgates (hatchbacks), the parcel-shelf in its normal position defines the upper limit of the compartment, and the volume may be measured according to this procedure.

The luggage compartment shall contain all fittings installed in production by the car manufacturer (spare wheel, jack, etc.). Other features, either not installed or only optional, such as first-aid-kit or fire extinguisher, shall not be considered.

- a) Fill the luggage compartment with the number of unit modules representing the largest capacity using unit modules according to Table 1, as specified by the manufacturer. Piling up of unit modules shall not impede closing of the compartment.
- b) Calculate the reference volume of the luggage compartment in cubic decimetres by adding the total volumes of the unit modules placed in the luggage compartment in accordance with a).

3.2 Measurement of volume of luggage compartment open to passenger compartment

The luggage compartment shall contain all fittings installed in production by the car manufacturer (spare wheel, jack, etc.). Other features, either not installed or only optional, such as first-aid-kit or fire extinguisher, shall not be considered.

Where special features such as a folding or removable rear seat or backrest have been provided by the manufacturer to obtain maximum loading volume, the measurements shall be made with the following loading limits.

- Front loading limit: the rear side of the backrest of the seats situated immediately in front of the luggage compartment set at the normal driving or riding position as defined by the manufacturer, and/or the folded rear seats; the rear seats and/or backrest folded or removed, with the front loading limit above the backrest being a vertical plane tangential to the rear side of the front seat backrest and the load height limited by the roof head-lining.
 - Upper loading limit: a plane parallel to the main load floor and tangential to the upper edge of the backrest of the seats situated immediately in front of the luggage compartment, head-restraints not included. The height of seat-backs with integral head-restraints is calculated according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- a) Fill the luggage compartment with the number of unit modules representing the largest capacity using unit modules according to Table 1, as specified by the manufacturer. Piling up of unit modules shall not impede closing of the compartment.
 - b) Calculate the different reference volumes of the luggage compartment in cubic decimetres by adding the total volumes of the unit modules placed in the luggage compartment in each case in accordance with a).

4 Reference volume codes

Each reference volume of luggage compartment considered in this International Standard shall be assigned a code in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 — Reference volume of luggage compartment codes

Luggage compartment	Front loading limit ^a	Upper loading limit	Position of the seat and/or backrest	Volume code
Closed without direct connection with passenger compartment	Rear side of the last seat-back (or closing panel behind the last seat)	Rear bonnet closed or parcel shelf in its normal position	—	ISO – V210
Open to passenger compartment	Rear side of the second seat-back and/or the folded third seat (if present)	Plane parallel to the main load floor and tangential to the upper edge of the second seat-back ^b	Seats of the third row (if present) folded or removed	ISO – V211
	Rear side of the front seat-back and/or the folded second seat	Plane parallel to the main load floor and tangential to the upper edge of the front seat-back ^b	Seats of the second and third row (if present) folded or removed	ISO – V212
	Rear side of the third seat-back	Plane parallel to the main load floor and tangential to the upper edge of the third seat-back ^b	—	ISO – V213
	Vertical plane tangential to the rear side of the front seat-back ^b	Roof headlining	Seats of the second and third row (if present) folded or removed	ISO – V214
	Vertical plane tangential to the rear side of the second seat-back ^b	Roof headlining	Seats of the third row (if present) folded or removed	ISO – V215
Closed without direct connection with passenger compartment	Rear side of the second seat-back (or closing panel behind the second seat) and/or the folded third seat (if present)	Parcel shelf in its normal position	Seats of the third row (if present) folded or removed	ISO – V220
^a Seat position is defined by the manufacturer. ^b Excluding head-restraints. Height of seat-back with integrated head-restraints according to manufacturer's specification.				

5 Designation

In order to facilitate comparison between cars, the reference volume of luggage compartment measured in accordance with this International Standard shall be designated by the following elements, in the order given:

- denomination — luggage compartment volume;
- reference to this International Standard;
- reference volume code (see Table 2);
- numerical value of the volume [see 3.1 b) or 3.2 b)].

EXAMPLE A reference volume of luggage compartment of 235 dm³, open to the passenger compartment, with the upper loading limit being a plane parallel to the main load floor and tangential to the upper edge of the backrest and with the seats of the second row in their normal position, shall be designated as follows:

Luggage compartment volume ISO 3832-V211-235

When a reference volume of luggage compartment measured in accordance with this International Standard is given alone (e.g. in an individual specification), this volume shall be expressed in cubic decimetres followed by “in accordance with ISO 3832”.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 3832:2002