INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7399

Second edition
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Motorcycles — Alternating current flasher units

Motocycles — Centrales clignotantes en courant alternatif

Reference number
ISO 7399:1990(E)

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 7399 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7399:1984), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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 — Alternating current flasher units

1 Scope

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

It applies to flashers, operating simultaneously or alternately[1)] 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 Identification

Each flasher unit shall show, legibly and indelibly, the trade-name or -mark of the manufacturer, the rated voltage, the symbol ~, the short-circuit current I_{cc} 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
3	To the turn signal switch (unit flashing alternately)
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.

4 Electrical characteristics

4.1 Working voltage

The working voltage is the voltage existing between points D_1 (or D_2 or D_3) and E of the test circuit (see figure 1 and figure 2) in accordance with 4.4, with the flasher short-circuited.

1) Direction indicator lights on the same side of the vehicle flash alternately.