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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 3565.1-2022

Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 1: Terms and definitions

自行车安全要求 第1部分：术语和定义

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Foreword

This document was issued on 12 October 2022 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of the PRC and takes effect on 1 August 2023.

It is a GB/T standard: recommended rather than compulsory, but it is the text a Chinese reviewer applies when assessing a submission.

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2020

"Directives for standardization - Part 1: Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents".

This document is Part 1 of GB/(T) 3565 "Safety requirements for bicycles". It is a supporting standard with GB 3565.2~GB/T 3565.9. GB/(T) 3565 contains the following parts:

- Part 1: Terms and definitions;
- Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles;
- Part 3: Common test methods;
- Part 4: Braking test methods;
- Part 5: Steering test methods;
- Part 6: Frame and fork test methods;
- Part 7: Wheel and rim test methods;
- Part 8: Pedal and drive system test methods;

- Part 9: Saddle and seat-post test methods.

The modification of this document adopts ISO 4210-1:2014 "Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 1: Terms and definitions".

This document has the following structural adjustments compared to ISO 4210-1:2014:

- Add Chapter 2 Normative references;
- Chapter 3 corresponds to Chapter 2 of ISO 4210-1:2014.

The technical differences between this document and ISO 4210-1:2014 and their reasons are as follows:

- The definition of "crank assembly" has been changed. "When fatigue testing" and "pedal shaft" have been deleted; "or crank shaft" has been added. "Parts of the front half of the crank system" has been changed to "all parts of the drive system fixed to the crank" to make the term and definition of "crank assembly" more precise and easier to understand (see 3.13 of this Document; 3.13 of ISO 4210-1:2014);

Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 1: Terms and definitions

1 Scope

GB/T 3565.1-2022 is the vocabulary part of the bicycle safety series: the terms and definitions used for the design, assembly and testing of bicycles and their components, across the saddle height ranges by which the series separates one kind of machine from another. There are no requirements here and no test methods. The scope, a statement that no normative references are needed, one long clause of definitions and a bibliography are the whole document, and that is the point of it. The requirement parts of the series set out safety and performance criteria for the machine and its components, and each of those clauses is only as sharp as the meaning of its words: an aerodynamic extension fitted to the handlebar has to be one identifiable thing before anything can be required of it. When a bicycle fails a test the argument that follows is usually about definition rather than measurement - which surface a height is taken from, which component a fitting counts as, which class the machine belongs to. Keeping the vocabulary in a part of its own also holds the other parts consistent with each other as they are revised at different dates. Manufacturers, importers, test laboratories and certification bodies use it alongside the rest of the series.

This document defines terms and definitions related to safety and performance requirements for the design, assembly, and testing of bicycles and their components for various saddle heights as given in Table 1.

This document does not apply to special types of bicycles such as delivery bicycles, recumbent bicycles, tandem bicycles, BMX bicycles and bicycles designed and equipped for riding under special conditions such as sanctioned racing, performance or stunt classes.

NOTE: For bicycles with a maximum saddle height less than or equal to 435 mm, see GB 6675.2.

For bicycles with a maximum saddle height greater than 435 mm and less than 635 mm, see GB

14746.

Table 1 -- Maximum saddle height

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 aerodynamic extension

A handlebar that is fixed to the handlebar or shearer to improve the rider's riding posture and reduce air resistance.

3.2 band brake

A strip of brake pads covers the surface of a cylindrical brake drum. The brake drum

Bicycle type

Max. saddle height

City and trekking bicycle Young adult bicycle Mountain bicycle Racing bicycle

mm

3.12 composite wheels

A wheel (3.63) assembly comprising a composite material (3.11).

3.13 crank assembly

An assembly consisting of a crank on the drive side and non-drive side, a middle shaft or crankshaft and all parts of the drive system fixed to the crank.

Example: Sprocket set.

3.14 delivery bicycle

A two-wheeled bicycle (3.4) designed for transporting goods.

3.15 disc brake

A brake that uses brake pads to clamp the two sides of a thin disc attached to or integrated with the wheel hub (axle skin).

3.16 drive belt

A seamless, endless belt used to transmit power.

3.17 dropper seat-post

A seat-post that the saddle can be raised or lowered without adjusting the saddle clamp while riding.

3.18 exposed protrusion

A protruding object that, due to its location and rigidity, may cause injury to the rider if the rider collides directly with it or accidentally falls on it during normal riding.

3.19 dummy fork

A test front fork manufactured according to specific requirements. It can be used as a substitute for the front fork provided by the manufacturer during the test.

3.20 folding bicycle

A two-wheeled bicycle (3.4) designed to fold into a compact structure for easy transport and storage.

3.21 fracture

Unexpected break into two or more pieces.

3.22 fork sheeter, fork stem

The part of the front fork that rotates around its axis inside the head tube of the frame.

NOTE: Typically, it is connected to the fork crown or directly to the fork leg, and is the connection