



# **BAJA SAEINDIA 2025**

**2025 Collegiate Design Series**

**Baja SAEINDIA<sup>®</sup> Rules**

*Applicable for mBAJA and eBAJA events being conducted in 2025.*

**Rev00-3<sup>rd</sup> July 2024**

## Foreword

### Welcome to BAJA SAEINDIA 2025

The BAJA SAEINDIA® Rulebook Committee has come up with an updated Rulebook for the 2025 season. There are a significant number of changes, many of which are made through insights gained from the 2024 BAJA season. As you are aware, the BAJA SAEINDIA® Rulebook follows the pattern set by BAJA SAE (USA). Additionally, many Indian teams are now participating in BAJA SAE challenges abroad and hence our Rulebook needed to be modified to reflect the changes. For this season a common rulebook for both mBAJA and eBAJA, with specific sections mentioned as – mBAJA only and eBAJA only, respectively to refer.

**Starting from 2024 the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organising Committee has decided to make 4WD/AWD compulsory for mBAJA. It is essentially required for all the mBAJA teams to use 4WD/AWD mode in all the dynamic events and endurance race.**

**eBAJA teams have an option to incorporate 4WD/AWD or 2WD in their design for the year 2025.**

4WD/AWD may be full-time (AWD) or selectable (4WD); selectable AWD/ 4WD implies provision in a vehicle to switch between 4WD and 2WD.

**eBAJA teams opting for 4WD/AWD can choose between full-time AWD or selectable 4WD:**

- **Full-Time AWD:** eBAJA teams opting for this must use AWD mode for all dynamic events and the endurance race. These teams shouldn't remove any drivetrain components, such as the Front Differential Gearbox, to switch to 2WD mode.
- **Selectable 4WD:** eBAJA teams opting for selectable 4WD can switch between 4WD and 2WD modes during dynamic events and the endurance race.

**No bonus points will be rewarded for opting for 4WD/AWD.** Teams can use fulltime 4WD or switchable 4WD/AWD mechanisms to adapt for the event.

**Thorough and repeated reading of the rulebook is strongly recommended!**

**Wishing all the team's good luck for an exciting BAJA SAEINDIA® season ahead.**

## Table of Contents

<b>PART A:</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>ARTICLE A.1:</b>	<b>BAJA SAE OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>9</b>
A.1.1	Program History .....	9
A.1.2	Collegiate Design Series Objective .....	9
A.1.3	BAJA SAEINDIA® Program Objective .....	9
A.1.4	Design Subject .....	9
<b>ARTICLE A.2:</b>	<b>COMPETITION INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>10</b>
A.2.1	Competitions.....	10
A.2.2	Official Announcements .....	11
A.2.3	Official Languages.....	11
A.2.4	SAEINDIA Technical Standards Access.....	11
<b>ARTICLE A.3:</b>	<b>BAJA SAEINDIA® RULES AND ORGANIZER AUTHORITY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
A.3.1	Rules Authority.....	11
A.3.2	Rules Validity.....	11
A.3.3	Rules Compliance .....	11
A.3.4	Rules Comprehension .....	11
A.3.5	Rules Questions .....	12
A.3.6	Loopholes.....	12
A.3.7	Participating in the Competition .....	12
A.3.8	Violations of Intent .....	12
A.3.9	Right to Impound.....	12
A.3.10	General Authority .....	13
A.3.11	Force Majeure .....	13
A.3.12	Protests and Appeals .....	14
<b>ARTICLE A.4:</b>	<b>PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
A.4.1	Students.....	15
A.4.2	Faculty Advisors.....	16
A.4.3	Visa Requests .....	17
<b>ARTICLE A.5:</b>	<b>VEHICLE ELIGIBILITY.....</b>	<b>18</b>
A.5.1	Student Created.....	18
A.5.2	Professional Fabrication Limits.....	18
A.5.3	Kit Vehicles Prohibited.....	18
A.5.4	Prefabricated Subassemblies .....	18
A.5.5	Bills and Document.....	19
<b>ARTICLE A.6:</b>	<b>REGISTRATION .....</b>	<b>19</b>
A.6.1	Individual Registration .....	19
A.6.2	Team Registration .....	19
<b>ARTICLE A.7:</b>	<b>REQUIRED EVENT SUBMISSIONS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
A.7.1	Required Event Submissions .....	23
<b>PART B:</b>	<b>TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>ARTICLE B.1:</b>	<b>GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
B.1.1	General Requirements .....	25
B.1.2	Ergonomic Design.....	25
B.1.3	Good Engineering Practices .....	25
B.1.4	All-Terrain Capability .....	25
B.1.5	Vehicle Configuration.....	25
B.1.6	Limitations .....	26
<b>ARTICLE B.2:</b>	<b>ENGINE (mBAJA Only) .....</b>	<b>26</b>
B.2.1	Required Engine .....	26
B.2.2	Engine Orders.....	27
B.2.3	International Orders .....	27
B.2.4	Additional Engines .....	27
B.2.5	Hybrid Electric Systems .....	27

B.2.6	Energy Storage Devices .....	27
B.2.7	Engine Requirements and Restrictions .....	27
ARTICLE B.3:	ROLL CAGE.....	31
B.3.1	Objective.....	31
B.3.2	Roll Cage Structure.....	32
B.3.3	Driver Clearance.....	48
B.3.4	Sharp Edges.....	49
B.3.5	Bolted Roll Cages .....	49
B.3.6	Drilled Frame Members .....	49
ARTICLE B.4:	DRIVER RESTRAINT .....	50
B.4.1	Function .....	50
B.4.2	Driver Harness.....	50
B.4.3	Arm Restraints .....	58
B.4.4	Head Restraint .....	59
B.4.5	Seats .....	59
ARTICLE B.5:	DRIVER EQUIPMENT .....	61
B.5.1	Helmet .....	61
B.5.2	Eye Protection.....	62
B.5.3	Neck Support .....	62
B.5.4	Clothing.....	63
ARTICLE B.6:	FUEL SYSTEM (mBAJA Only) .....	64
B.6.1	Function .....	64
B.6.2	Fuel .....	64
B.6.3	Location .....	64
B.6.4	Fuel Cap .....	64
B.6.5	Fuel Tank.....	65
B.6.6	Fuel Lines and Filters.....	67
B.6.7	Splash Shields .....	68
B.6.8	Fuel Tank Access Panels .....	69
ARTICLE B.7:	VEHICLE CONTROLS .....	70
B.7.1	Brake System .....	70
B.7.2	Throttle System.....	71
B.7.3	Other Control Systems .....	72
ARTICLE B.8:	COCKPIT .....	72
B.8.1	Design Objective .....	72
B.8.2	Cockpit Egress .....	72
B.8.3	Firewall .....	73
B.8.4	Front or Mid-Engine Vehicles .....	73
B.8.5	Body Panels.....	73
B.8.6	Skid Plate .....	74
B.8.7	Shielding for Legs and Feet.....	74
B.8.8	Fire Extinguisher .....	74
ARTICLE B.9:	POWERTRAIN GUARDS.....	76
B.9.1	Powertrain Guards and Finger protection .....	76
B.9.2	Hazardous Release of Energy (HROE) .....	76
B.9.3	Pinch Points and Entanglement.....	77
B.9.4	Stock, OEM Guards .....	78
B.9.5	Powertrain Breather / Vent System .....	79
B.9.6	Drive Shafts.....	79
ARTICLE B.10:	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM .....	80
B.10.1	POWER SOURCES (mBAJA only) .....	80
B.10.2	Wiring and Connectors (mBAJA only) .....	81
B.10.3	Kill Switches .....	81
B.10.4	Signaling.....	83
B.10.5	Instrumentation .....	84
B.10.6	Data Acquisition.....	84
B.10.7	Communication Systems.....	84





<b>ARTICLE B.11:</b>	<b>TOW POINTS .....</b>	<b>85</b>
B.11.1	General Requirements .....	85
B.11.2	Front Tow Point .....	85
B.11.3	Rear Tow Point.....	86
<b>ARTICLE B.12:</b>	<b>FASTENERS .....</b>	<b>87</b>
B.12.1	Scope .....	87
B.12.2	Captive Fasteners .....	87
B.12.3	Thread Projection.....	87
B.12.4	Grade .....	87
B.12.5	Proof of Grade.....	88
B.12.6	Unmarked or Custom Fasteners .....	88
B.12.7	Modified Fasteners .....	88
<b>ARTICLE B.13:</b>	<b>VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION AND MARKINGS .....</b>	<b>88</b>
B.13.1	Vehicle Number Assignment .....	88
B.13.2	Transponders .....	88
B.13.3	Vehicle Numbers.....	91
B.13.4	SAEINDIA Logo .....	92
B.13.5	Sponsor Identification .....	92
<b>ARTICLE B.14:</b>	<b>ERGONOMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVER SAFETY .....</b>	<b>93</b>
B.14.1	Roll cage Requirements.....	93
B.14.2	Sub-System Requirements .....	93
B.14.3	Driver Knee Safety Requirements .....	94
<b>PART C:</b>	<b>ELECTRICAL POWERTRAIN AND SYSTEMS (eBAJA Only) .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>ARTICLE C.1:</b>	<b>ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>ARTICLE C.2:</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE (LV) ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (&lt;=15V DC) .....</b>	<b>96</b>
C.2.1	LV power Source .....	96
C.2.2	Kill Switch.....	96
C.2.3	LV System Specific Requirements .....	97
C.2.4	SIGNALING .....	97
C.2.5	Instrumentation .....	97
C.2.6	Data Acquisition .....	97
C.2.7	Communication System.....	97
<b>ARTICLE C.3:</b>	<b>TRACTIVE SYSTEM – POWERTRAIN .....</b>	<b>98</b>
C.3.1	E-Kit Requirements .....	98
C.3.2	Power And Voltage Limitation.....	98
C.3.3	Accelerator Pedal .....	98
<b>ARTICLE C.4:</b>	<b>TRACTIVE SYSTEM - ENERGY STORAGE and CHARGING .....</b>	<b>99</b>
C.4.1	Battery Specifications.....	99
C.4.2	Tractive System Accumulator(s) – General Requirements .....	99
C.4.3	Tractive System Accumulator(s) Container - Electrical Configuration.....	99
C.4.4	Tractive System Accumulator(s) Container - Mechanical Configuration.....	99
C.4.5	Accumulator(s) Isolation Relay(s) (AIR) .....	100
C.4.6	Battery Management System (BMS) .....	101
C.4.7	Charging.....	101
C.4.8	Chargers.....	101
<b>ARTICLE C.5:</b>	<b>TRACTIVE SYSTEM – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and HANDLING.....</b>	<b>102</b>
C.5.1	Positioning Of Tractive System Parts .....	102
C.5.2	Tractive System Firewall.....	102
C.5.3	Tractive System Enclosures .....	102
C.5.4	Tractive System Specific Requirements .....	103
C.5.5	Activating The Tractive System.....	103
C.5.6	Tractive-System-Active Light (TSAL) .....	103
C.5.7	Ready-To-Drive-Sound (RTDS) .....	105
C.5.8	Driver Display.....	105
C.5.9	Tractive System Handling And Working.....	106
<b>ARTICLE C.6:</b>	<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>106</b>

ARTICLE C.7:	FUSE .....	108
ARTICLE C.8:	ACCUMULATOR(S) SWAPPING (For Endurance Race only) .....	109
C.8.1	Non-Primary Tractive System Accumulator(S) .....	109
C.8.2	Swapping Mechanism / Process .....	109
PART D:	PRELIMINARY ROUND – 50 Points .....	111
PART E:	STATIC EVENTS – 200 POINTS + 100 POINTS (Finals) .....	112
ARTICLE E.1:	SCORING .....	112
ARTICLE E.2:	ENGINEERING DESIGN EVENT – 100 POINTS + 40 POINTS (Finals) .....	112
ARTICLE E.3:	COST EVENT - 50 POINTS + 15 POINTS (Finals) .....	113
ARTICLE E.4:	SALES EVENT 50 POINTS + 15 POINTS (Finals) .....	114
ARTICLE E.5:	SUSTAINABILITY EVENT - NA + 15 POINTS .....	115
ARTICLE E.6:	CAE EVENT – NA + 15 POINTS (Finals) .....	115
ARTICLE E.7:	INNOVATION EVENT – NA POINTS .....	116
ARTICLE E.8:	DRONACHARYA EVENT .....	117
PART F:	TECHNICAL EVALUATION .....	118
ARTICLE F.1	TECHNICAL EVALUATION - PASS/FAIL .....	118
ARTICLE F.2	TECHNICAL EVALUATION PROCEDURE .....	118
F.2.1	Weight measurement .....	118
F.2.2	Engine Inspection and Governor setting- Governor Setting Check (mBAJA only) .....	118
F.2.3	eKIT Check and Flood test (eBAJA only) .....	118
F.2.4	Technical Safety Scrutiny .....	120
F.2.5	Dynamic/panic brake test .....	121
ARTICLE F.3	INSPECTION STICKERS .....	122
PART G:	VIRTUAL DYNAMIC EVENT – 75 POINTS .....	123
ARTICLE G.1:	OVERVIEW .....	123
ARTICLE G.2:	OBJECTIVE .....	123
ARTICLE G.3:	EVENT CONDUCT .....	123
PART H:	DYNAMIC EVENTS – 675 POINTS .....	124
ARTICLE H.1:	SCORING SUMMARY .....	124
ARTICLE H.2:	PRACTICE .....	124
H.2.1	Objective .....	124
H.2.2	Course .....	124
H.2.3	Procedure .....	124
H.2.4	Penalties .....	124
H.2.5	Signals and Signage .....	124
H.2.6	Scoring .....	124
ARTICLE H.3:	ACCELERATION – 50 POINTS .....	124
H.3.1	Objective .....	124
H.3.2	Course .....	125
H.3.3	Procedure .....	125
H.3.4	Penalties .....	125
H.3.5	Signals and Signage .....	125
H.3.6	Scoring .....	125
ARTICLE H.4:	TRACTION – 50 POINTS .....	125
H.4.1	Objective .....	125
H.4.2	Course .....	126
H.4.3	Procedure .....	126
H.4.4	Penalties .....	126
H.4.5	Signals and Signage .....	126
H.4.6	Scoring .....	126
ARTICLE H.5:	MANEUVERABILITY – 75 POINTS .....	127
H.5.1	Objective .....	127
H.5.2	Course .....	127
H.5.3	Procedure .....	127




H.5.4	Signals and Signage.....	127
H.5.5	Penalties .....	127
H.5.6	Scoring .....	128
ARTICLE H.6:	SPECIALITY EVENTS – 100 POINTS .....	128
H.6.1	Objective .....	128
H.6.2	Course .....	129
H.6.3	Procedure.....	129
H.6.4	Penalties .....	129
H.6.5	Signals and Signage.....	129
H.6.6	Scoring .....	129
ARTICLE H.7:	VALIDATION EVENT – 50 POINTS .....	129
ARTICLE H.8:	ENDURANCE – 350 POINTS .....	129
H.8.1	Objective .....	129
H.8.2	Course .....	129
H.8.3	Procedure.....	129
H.8.4	Driver Equipment .....	132
H.8.5	Signals and Signage.....	133
H.8.6	Scoring .....	133
ARTICLE H.9:	GENERAL EVENT PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS.....	135
H.9.1	Safety .....	135
H.9.2	Rules of Conduct.....	136
H.9.3	Paddock Rules .....	137
H.9.4	Meetings .....	139
H.9.5	Tie Breakers .....	139
H.9.6	Pre-Inspection Operation.....	139
H.9.7	Inspection .....	139
H.9.8	Surrender of Engine (mBAJA only) .....	139
H.9.9	Signals and Signage.....	139
PART I:	APPENDICES .....	144
ARTICLE I.1:	OVERALL EVENT SCORING SUMMARY.....	144
ARTICLE I.2:	SAE TECHNICAL STANDARDS .....	145
ARTICLE I.3:	OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA HANDLES .....	146
ARTICLE I.4:	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	147

## Revision History

Date	Revision	Description	Author
03/07/2024	00	1 <sup>st</sup> Release	BAJA Tech Team

-  *Read all Rules thoroughly!*
-  *Please be sure to refer to the Baja SAEINDIA Website (<http://www.bajasaeindiaforum.com>) for all updates.*
-  *The section marked with “mBAJA Only” apply to only mBAJA teams, and “eBAJA Only” apply to only eBAJA teams.*
-  *All other sections apply to both mBAJA and eBAJA teams.*

## Using this Document

-  **Important Notes.**
-  *Additional information and warnings.*
-  *Reference to another article in this document.*



## PART A: ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

### ARTICLE A.1: BAJA SAE OVERVIEW

#### A.1.1 Program History

The BAJA SAE competition series originated at the University of South Carolina in 1976, under the direction of Dr. John F. Stevens. Since that time, the BAJA SAE Series has grown to become a premier engineering design series for university teams.

#### A.1.2 Collegiate Design Series Objective

SAE International's Collegiate Design Series (CDS) programs prepare undergraduate and graduate engineering students in a variety of disciplines for future employment in mobility-related industries by challenging them with a real-world, engineering application.

Through the Engineering Design Process, experiences may include, but are not limited to:

- Project management, budgeting, communication, and resource management skills
- Team collaboration
- Applying industry rules and regulations
- Design, build, and test the performance of a real vehicle.
- Compete with other students from around the globe.
- Develop and prepare technical documentation.

Students also gain valuable exposure to and engagement with industry professionals to enhance 21st-century learning skills, build their network, and help prepare them for the workforce after graduation.

#### A.1.3 BAJA SAEINDIA® Program Objective

BAJA SAEINDIA® is an intercollegiate engineering design competition for undergraduate engineering students. The objective of the competition is to simulate real-world engineering design projects and their related challenges. Each team is competing to have its design accepted for manufacture by a fictitious firm. The students must function as a team to design, engineer, build, test, promote and compete with a vehicle within the limits of the rules. They must also generate financial support for their project and manage their educational priorities.

#### A.1.4 Design Subject

Each team's goal is to design and build a single-seat, all-terrain, sporting vehicle whose driver is contained within the structure of the vehicle. The vehicle is to be a prototype for a reliable, maintainable, ergonomic, and economical production vehicle that serves a recreational user market sized at approximately 4000 units per year. The vehicle should aspire to market-leading performance in terms of speed, handling, ride, and ruggedness over rough terrain and off-road conditions. The performance will be measured by success in the dynamic events which are described in the BAJA SAEINDIA® Rules and are subject to event-site weather and course conditions.

**For the 2025 competition, the mBAJA teams should compulsorily have a 4-wheel drive (4WD) or all-wheel drive (AWD) while eBAJA teams have an option to incorporate 4WD/AWD or 2WD in their design. However, there will be no bonus points for opting 4WD/AWD. Demonstration of 4WD/AWD in working conditions is a must.**

## ARTICLE A.2: COMPETITION INFORMATION

### A.2.1 Competitions

SAE International will host up to three competitions within the United States and Canada in a given competition year. Locations will change yearly and are dependent on local support of SAE Sections, Universities, and Sponsor Companies.

Competitions outside the US and Canada include:

- BAJA SAE Brazil – hosted by SAE Brazil
- BAJA SAE Korea – hosted by Yeungnam University
- BAJA SAE South Africa – Sponsored by Sasol and hosted by the Gerotek Test Facility
- BAJA SAE Mexico – hosted by SAE Mexico
- BAJA SAEINDIA – Up to Three Event locations - Sponsored by SAEINDIA

#### A.2.1.1 BAJA SAEINDIA® Competition

Started in 2007, BAJA SAEINDIA is a premier engineering competition organized by the Society of Automotive Engineers India (SAEINDIA), where university students design, build, and compete with small, off-road vehicles. The event aims to simulate real-world engineering design projects and their related challenges, providing participants with practical engineering experience.

BAJA SAEINDIA® is conducted for four different categories -

1. **mBAJA (I. C. Engine Vehicle)** - Students are required to design and fabricate a single seater All-Terrain Vehicle within the boundaries of the rulebook, propelled by an IC engine. This was the very first category of BAJA SAEINDIA and has been in place since inception.
2. **eBAJA (Battery Operated Vehicle)** - Started in 2015, with the vision of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam to upskill engineering students for the upcoming challenges in mobility, the eBAJA category requires the students to build a battery operated, electric motor propelled single seater All-Terrain Vehicle and take part in various BAJA SAEINDIA events similar to the mBAJA category.
3. **hBAJA (hCNG Injected Engine Vehicle)** - The newest addition to BAJA SAEINDIA, this category aims to impart the knowledge of alternative fuels particularly towards Hydrogen powered IC Engines. It has begun with CNG powered IC engines, and will see the addition of Hydrogen in phases in the future.
4. **aBAJA (Autonomous Vehicle)** - One of the newest categories of BAJA SAEINDIA, the aBAJA category aims to expose students to autonomous mobility by introducing driver assistance features to the electric BAJA buggy. By enabling students to work with both hardware and software, BAJA SAEINDIA aims to prepare them for the future.

BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 Events will be conducted in 3 Phases:

1. Phase 1 - Preliminary Round
2. Phase 2 - Virtual Event
3. Phase 3 - Physical Dynamic Event

- **Registration for the above-mentioned event phases would be common.**
- **The participation of international teams will be allowed in all three phases of BAJA SAEINDIA 2025.**
- **Locations will change yearly and are dependent on local support of SAE Sections, Institutes and Sponsor Companies.**

- Please refer [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) and [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#) regularly for details regarding event dates and schedules.

## A.2.2 Official Announcements

Teams are required to read the articles posted on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#) and [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) published by BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee. Teams must also be familiar with all official announcements concerning the competitions and rules clarifications released by the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee.

 **BAJA SAEINDIA Forum accounts of the registered teams shall be created, and the credentials shall be shared to their official team e-mail ids given at the time of registration, in due time after the closure of registrations.**

## A.2.3 Official Languages

The official language of the BAJA SAE® Series is English. Document submissions, presentations, and discussions in English are acceptable at all competitions in the series. Team members, judges, and officials at non-U.S. competition events may use their respective national languages for document submissions, presentations, and discussions if all the parties involved agree to the use of that language.

## A.2.4 SAEINDIA Technical Standards Access

A list of accessible SAEINDIA Technical Standards can be found in Part I: Appendices - Article 2. For getting access to those standards registered teams may send the specific request to the Knowledge Centre of ARAI Pune / SAEINDIA Western Section Pune at mail id: [executive-ws@saeindia.org](mailto:executive-ws@saeindia.org)

## ARTICLE A.3: BAJA SAEINDIA® RULES AND ORGANIZER AUTHORITY

### A.3.1 Rules Authority

The BAJA SAEINDIA® Rules are the responsibility of the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee and are issued under the authority of the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee. Official announcements from the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee shall be considered part of and have the same validity as these rules. Ambiguities or questions concerning the meaning or intent of these rules will be resolved by the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee or Technical Inspectors during the competition onsite.

### A.3.2 Rules Validity

The newest version of the BAJA SAEINDIA® Rules posted on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#) and [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) and dated for the calendar year of the competition are the rules in effect for the competition. Rule sets dated for other years or older versions of the current year are invalid.

### A.3.3 Rules Compliance

By entering a BAJA SAEINDIA® competition, the team members, faculty advisors, and other personnel of the entering university agree to comply with and be bound by, the rules and all rules' interpretations or procedures issued or announced by the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee. All team members, faculty advisors, and other university representatives are required to cooperate with, and follow all instructions from competition organizers, officials, and judges.

### A.3.4 Rules Comprehension

Teams are responsible for reading, understanding, and comprehending the rules in their entirety for the competition in which they are participating. The section and paragraph headings in these rules are provided to facilitate reading: they do not fully explain all the paragraph contents. Questions regarding rules may be submitted by registered teams through [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#)

## A.3.5 Rules Questions

### A.3.5.1 Privacy

By submitting a rules inquiry on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#), the submitter agrees that both question and the Organizing Committee's/Technical Evaluation Team's answer can be reproduced and distributed by SAEINDIA, in edited versions, in any medium or format anywhere in the world.

### A.3.5.2 Duplication

The Organizing Committee/Technical Evaluation Team will answer questions that are not already answered in the rules or FAQs or that require new or novel rule interpretations. For example, if a rule specifies a minimum dimension for a part, the Technical Evaluation Team will not answer questions asking if a smaller dimension can be used.

### A.3.5.3 Submission

If a registered team has any Questions regarding rules (except such that can be classified under A.3.5.2), it can submit the inquiry through [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

### A.3.5.4 Documentation

Teams submitting questions are required to bring copies of the questions and answers with them to technical inspection.

### A.3.5.5 Response Time

Please allow a minimum of two (2) weeks for a response. The Organizing Committee/Technical Evaluation Team will respond as quickly as possible. However, responses to questions presenting new issues, or of unusual complexity, may take more than two weeks.



**Please keep in mind that the final operating approval of any BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicle can only be given onsite at the competition.**

## A.3.6 Loopholes

A set of rules can't be so comprehensive as that it covers all possible questions about the vehicle's design parameters or the conduct of the competition. Please keep in mind that safety remains paramount during BAJA SAEINDIA®, so any perceived loopholes should be resolved in the direction of increased safety of the competition.

## A.3.7 Participating in the Competition

Teams, team members as individuals, faculty advisors, and other representatives of a registered university who are present on-site at a competition are considered to be "participating in the competition" from the time they arrive at the event site until they depart the site after the competition or earlier by withdrawing.

## A.3.8 Violations of Intent

The violation of the intent of a rule will be considered a violation of the rule itself. Questions about the intent or meaning of a rule may be addressed to BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee or Technical Inspectors.

## A.3.9 Right to Impound

BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee reserves the right to impound any on-site registered vehicle at any time during a competition for inspection and examination by the organizers, officials, and technical inspectors.

## A.3.10 General Authority

BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee reserves the right to revise the schedule of any competition and/or interpret or modify the competition rules at any time and in any manner that is, in their sole judgment, required for the safe and efficient operation of the event or the BAJA SAEINDIA® series as a whole.

## A.3.11 Force Majeure

The **BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee** and **SAEINDIA** shall not be held responsible for the non-fulfillment of their obligations as the organizers of the BAJA SAEINDIA® event due to the exigency of one or more of the **Force Majeure** events such as but not limited to the acts of God, war, flood, earthquake, strikes, lockouts, pandemics, epidemics, riots, civil commotion, scarcity of water, electricity or other such basic facilities, etc., and shall inform the participating colleges on the occurrence and cessation of the event within one week of such decision being made. If the Force Majeure conditions continue beyond a reasonable period where running the event is not feasible either due to the Force Majeure conditions or any other reasons, the event may be canceled for the year.

### “Force Majeure Events”: -

- a. Earthquake, flood, inundation, landslide, storm, tempest, hurricane, cyclone, lightning, thunder, pandemics, epidemics or other extreme atmospheric disturbances, or any other act of God.
- b. Strikes, labor disruptions, or any other industrial disturbances not arising on account of the acts or omissions of the organizers, war, hostilities (whether declared or not), invasion, the act of a foreign enemy, terrorism, rebellion, riots, weapon conflict or military actions, civil war, ionizing, radiation, contamination by radioactivity from nuclear fuel, any nuclear waste, radioactive toxic explosion, volcanic eruptions or other such occurrences beyond the control of the organizers.
- c. Acts of expropriation, compulsory acquisition, or takeover by any government agency of the said venue where the event is to be held or any part thereof.
- d. Any prohibitory order of any Court.

## A.3.12 Protests and Appeals

It is recognized that hundreds of hours of work are put into the design and construction of a vehicle. In the heat of competition, emotions may peak, and disputes can arise. The BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee will make every effort to fully review all questions and resolve problems quickly and efficiently.

### A.3.12.1 Preliminary Review

If a team has a question about scoring, judging, policies, or any official action it must be brought to the attention of the Convener/Joint Convener (this may be designated) of the BAJA SAEINDIA® for an informal preliminary review.

### A.3.12.2 Cause

A team may protest any rule interpretation, score, or official action (unless specifically excluded from protest) that they feel has caused some actual, non-trivial harm to their team, or has had a substantive effect on their score. Teams may not protest rule interpretations or actions that have not caused them any substantive damage.

### A.3.12.3 Format and Forfeit

All protests must be filed in writing and presented to the relevant committee (there will be three committees - Technical Evaluation Committee, Static Events Committee, and Dynamic Events Committee) by the team captain or a designated student team member. To have a protest considered, a team must post a twenty-five (25) point protest bond, which will be forfeited if the protest is rejected.



**Any of the above-designated committees of BAJA SAEINDIA, judges, or volunteers will not review any video footage as part of the protest brought by any of the teams.**

### A.3.12.4 Protest Period

#### Protest related to the event -

Protests concerning any aspect of the competition must be filed within 30 minutes of the end of the event to which the protest relates.

#### Protest related to Scores -

Protests concerning scores awarded to the teams in any of the events of the BAJA SAEINDIA competition must be filed within 30 minutes of the scores released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).



**Events that are solely award-based and do not impact the Overall Event Scores are not considered for protest.**

**The Scores will only be released on BAJA SAEINDIA Forum between 9:00 am and 9:00 pm IST.** Teams are required to check [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#), and Social Media Handles regularly for any updates about the event or scores.

### A.3.12.5 Hearing

The time of protest will be noted and decided upon by the designated committee.

### A.3.12.6 Decision

The decision regarding any protest is final.

## A.3.13 Prohibited Actions

To ensure the safety, fairness, and integrity of the event, the following actions are strictly prohibited. Any



team found violating will be levied the specified penalties for each instance of non-compliance as under, and these penalties will be deducted from their overall event scores.

Prohibited Actions	Penalty
Speeding the vehicle at more than walking pace while moving it to various event sites	25
Team members found inside the event site after 9 PM or event site closure time based upon the PA announcement whichever is earlier	100
Consuming alcohol/drugs or smoking inside the event location	100
Driving the vehicle without completing the fitment of all components and protective covers	50
Testing and running the vehicle on any undefined area during the BAJA SAEINDIA event endangering safety	50
Receiving outside assistance whatsoever from any skilled worker, team alumni, or college staff at the event site	100
If team members (except driver(s)), faculty, family members, college alumni are present on the endurance race track or dynamic event track	100
Any member other than the designated team driver(s) driving the vehicle under any circumstances	25
Cranking the engine in the pit areas post clearing the Engine Inspection	50
Performing cutting, grinding, drilling, welding, etc., operations inside the pit and hot pit without using personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, etc.)	50
Performing any kind of repair work in areas outside the event site or other than designated area	100
Any person apart from the team members and the faculty advisors is present inside the allotted pit of the respective teams	25
Fueling the vehicle or carrying fuel inside the pit	50
Performing welding operation inside the pit	50

 **Any actions not mentioned above but found to affect the safety, fairness, and integrity of the event will be penalized as per the discretion of the BAJA SAEINDIA Organizing Committee.**

## ARTICLE A.4: PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

### A.4.1 Students

#### A.4.1.1 Eligibility

Eligibility to compete is limited to undergraduate students to ensure this is an engineering competition rather than a race. Individual members of teams participating in this competition must satisfy the following requirements:

#### A.4.1.2 Student Status

Team members must be enrolled as degree-seeking undergraduate students in a college or university. Team members who have already graduated before the competition are NOT eligible to participate.

#### A.4.1.3 Society Membership

Members of Indian Teams must be members of SAEINDIA (<https://saeindia.org/become-a-member/>).


It is mandatory for members who are enrolling for a new SAEINDIA Membership to select the current year+1 year type exclusively.

The SAEINDIA Membership year for new enrolment is considered from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024, to March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025.

In case any BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 event takes place after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, registered SAEINDIA members whose membership is expiring will be considered participants only, if they have submitted their SAEINDIA membership cards before March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025. This policy is applicable to already registered SAEINDIA members only.

Members of International Teams must be members of at least one of the following societies.

- Local automotive associations like the Institution of Automotive Engineers, etc.
- SAE International ([SAE International](#)) or an SAE International affiliate society
- FISITA ([Join FISITA](#)) or societies that are members of FISITA ([FISITA Society Members](#))

 **In case any team willing to participate is not a part of any of the associations listed above, they must write to BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee at [bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org) with a copy to [saeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindiaindore@saeindia.org) for further clarification.**

Proof of membership, such as a valid membership card, is required while registering for the event and also needs to be produced during the event to participate in the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition.

For more information regarding society membership, please contact [saeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindiaindore@saeindia.org) (For SAEINDIA) or [collegiatecompetitions@sae.org](mailto:collegiatecompetitions@sae.org) (For SAE International).

#### **A.4.1.4 Age**

Team members must be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the competition.

#### **A.4.1.5 Driver's License**

Team members who will drive a competition vehicle at any time during a competition must hold a valid, government-issued driver's license.

#### **A.4.1.6 Indemnity Bond**

All on-site participants and faculty are required to bring a notarized indemnity bond to be submitted at the time of registration on-site. All the members and faculty to be present on-site are required to sign the indemnity bond ([Draft Indemnity Bond](#)).

#### **A.4.1.7 Insurance**

Individual medical and accident insurance coverage is required and is the sole responsibility of the participant.

### **A.4.2 Faculty Advisors**

#### **A.4.2.1 Faculty Advisor Status**


Each team is expected and encouraged to have at least one and a maximum of two Faculty Advisors appointed by the college/university. The faculty advisor/s will be considered by competition officials to be the official university representative accompanying the team. Their presence during the competition is **mandatory** for all the event days on-site.


Faculty advisor/s of the participating Indian Teams must be members of SAEINDIA (<https://saeindia.org/become-a-member/>).

Faculty advisor/s of International Teams must be members of at least one of the following societies.

- Local automotive associations like the Institution of Automotive Engineers, etc.
- SAE International ([SAE International](#)) or an SAE International affiliate society
- FISITA ([Join FISITA](#)) or societies that are members of FISITA ([FISITA Society Members](#))



 In case any team willing to participate is not a part of any of the associations listed above, they must write to BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee at [bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org) with a copy to [saeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindiaindore@saeindia.org) for further clarification.

 It is mandatory for faculty advisor(s) to accompany the team during the physical dynamic event and at least one Faculty Advisor must be present with the team for the entire event duration, the absence of which will lead to a penalty of 100 points, as per the discretion of BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee.

#### A.4.2.2 Age

Faculty Advisors must be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the competition.

#### A.4.2.3 Indemnity Bond

All on-site participants and faculty are required to bring a notarized indemnity bond to be submitted at the time of registration on-site. All the members and faculty to be present on-site are required to sign the indemnity bond ([Draft Indemnity Bond](#)).

#### A.4.2.4 Faculty Advisor Responsibilities

Faculty Advisors are expected to advise their teams on general engineering and engineering project management theory. She/he may: -

- Advise, review, and monitor the progress of the team for the overall design, development, manufacturing, and testing of the BAJA vehicle.
- Ensure the safety of the vehicle and facilitation of in-house manufacturing within the college premises.
- Support and assist the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee to conduct the event peacefully and in case of any disputes arising during the competition, help to resolve those.
- Accompany the team at the main event site and be present with the vehicle during technical evaluation, brake test, static events, and dynamic events.

#### A.4.2.5 Faculty Advisor Limitations

Faculty advisors must not design any part of the vehicle, or any system of the vehicle nor directly participate in the development of any documentation or presentation.

Faculty Advisors or college staff should neither fabricate nor assemble any components nor assist in the preparation, maintenance, testing, or any operation of the vehicle.

Faculty Advisors may remain present during the technical inspection, cost audit, or design presentations. The team captain or other designated members of the team must do all the presenting work. However, Faculty Advisors may silently observe the process and work towards improvement in future participation years of the college/university.

Faculty Advisors cannot get involved directly in the design, build or repair of any part of the vehicle.

#### A.4.3 Visa Requests

International Teams can request a Registration Confirmation Letter for the individual event(s) that they will be attending, by sending an email to [bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org). In response to the same, they shall be provided personalized letter/s with the following information: Registered Student's Name, School's Name, the BAJA SAEINDIA® Event Name, Official Dates, and Location(s).

**Caution: SAEINDIA cannot and will not intervene with, call or send personal letters to, the State Departments, Embassies, or Consulates of India or other governments on behalf of any meeting or event participant.**

**Caution: Apply early for visas.**

Neither SAEINDIA staff nor any competition organizers are permitted to advise on visas, customs regulations, or vehicle shipping. Nor will they intervene on either matter concerning India or any other country.

**ARTICLE A.5: VEHICLE ELIGIBILITY**

**A.5.1 Student Created**

The vehicle and associated documentation must be conceived, designed, manufactured, and fabricated by the team members without direct involvement from professional engineers, faculty, or professionals in the off- road and racing communities. Proof of manufacturing location may be required to be furnished by the teams on-site upon being asked by the officials.

**A.5.2 Professional Fabrication Limits**

1. Without exception, only those teams whose college management gives an undertaking allowing the use of their workshop facilities would be allowed to participate. Additionally, teams need to submit a list of operating facilities/equipment available to the college that will be used to fabricate and assemble the vehicle as per the design presented in the Preliminary Round of the BAJA SAEINDIA® event.
2. During the actual manufacturing and fabrication process, the video clips that cover students working in a college facility need to be taken and written on a CD/ downloaded on a pen drive, to be furnished anytime throughout the project. The video clip is required to cover each of the manufacturing processes carried out in college.
3. Extensive use of readymade subassemblies may invoke penalties. Vehicles that have been professionally fabricated may be penalized up to 400 points or disqualified from the competition. The decision of the organizing committee in this regard will be final. In such a case, the registration fee would NOT be refunded.
4. During the main event if any team is found to be receiving outside assistance at the event site, the team will be penalized with 100 points at the first incident and subsequent act will lead to Disqualification from the event.

**A.5.3 Kit Vehicles Prohibited**

Vehicles fabricated from a kit or published designs are ineligible to compete. Vehicles that have been professionally fabricated will be disqualified from the competition or receive a penalty. In case a team does not have access to machine shop facilities, the frame can be professionally fabricated without a penalty attached. Lack of access must be documented (letter from the faculty advisor, copy of policies that prohibit machine shop access, etc.).

**A.5.4 Prefabricated Subassemblies**

These rules do not exclude the use of prefabricated or modified sub-assemblies. However, extensive use of ready-made subassemblies may invoke penalties. The list of prefabricated parts that may be allowed is – shock absorbers, coil springs, brake drum, brake disc, brake calipers, brake holding assembly, master cylinder, steering gear box, steering column, steering wheel, wheel rims and tires, seat frame and tie rod ends, etc.

All other parts need to be fabricated in-house and are not permitted to be outsourced from professional/other manufacturers/ designers.

Any outsourcing must be reflected in the cost report with supporting receipts from the outsourcing vendor.

## A.5.5 Bills and Document

For all procured items, teams must submit original tax invoices. In case of an electronic copy of bills, the team **MUST** carry a printed copy signed by the Faculty Advisor, HOD, and Accounts Department of College, along with the college's stamp on it.

- For items whose original bills are retained by college authorities, teams must submit photocopied bills signed by the Faculty Advisor, HOD, and Accounts Section of the College, along with the college's stamp on them.



## ARTICLE A.6: REGISTRATION

### A.6.1 Individual Registration

#### A.6.1.1 SAE Membership

##### A.6.1.1.1 SAEINDIA Membership (For Indian Teams)

Please note all student participants and faculty advisors of Indian teams must be SAEINDIA members to participate in the event.

All participating Institutes from India must have an operational SAEINDIA collegiate club with at least 50 active student members and 2 faculty advisors. ([SAEINDIA Collegiate Club Formation Guidelines](#))

For membership of student's/faculty advisors with SAEINDIA, visit - (<https://saeindia.org/become-a-member/>)

Faculty advisors should choose an option under the "Professional Registration" link.

For details on membership or Collegiate Club, please visit [www.saeindia.org](http://www.saeindia.org) or contact the below SAEINDIA representatives.

<b>Ms. Sowmiya</b> Assistant (Membership) – SAEINDIA <a href="mailto:sowmiya@saeindia.org">sowmiya@saeindia.org</a>	<b>Ms. Jean Sophiya Shiny</b> Officer – SAEINDIA <a href="mailto:shiny@saeindia.org">shiny@saeindia.org</a>	<b>Mr. Himanshu Maru</b> BAJA Secretariat - Indore <a href="mailto:saeindia_indore@saeindia.org">saeindia_indore@saeindia.org</a>
<b>SAEINDIA HQ – Contact Number: +91-44 2441 1904, +91-44 4332 7336</b>		

##### A.6.1.1.2 SAE International Membership (For International Teams)

Please note all the student participants and faculty advisors of International Teams must be members of at least one of the following societies:

- Local automotive associations like the Institution of Automotive Engineers, etc.
- SAE International ([SAE International](#)) or an SAE International affiliate society

For membership of students with SAE International, visit - [SAE International](#) and click Join Today

Faculty advisors should choose an option under the "Professional Membership" link - [SAE International](#)

- FISITA ([Join FISITA](#)) or societies that are members of FISITA ([FISITA Society Members](#))

In case any team willing to participate is not a part of any of the associations listed above, they must write to BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee at [bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org) with a copy to [saeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindiaindore@saeindia.org) for further clarification.

### A.6.2 Team Registration

#### A.6.2.1 Online Registration

Registration for the BAJA SAEINDIA® event held in India must be completed online on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#). Online registration must be done by either (a) An SAEINDIA or SAE International (For International

teams) or a member of other allowed societies (for international teams) or (b) the official faculty advisor connected with the university and recorded as such in the SAEINDIA or SAE International (For International Teams) or any other allowed societies (for international teams) record system.

An active SAEINDIA collegiate club is required for the Indian colleges to register the team. Also, the collegiate club should have an active SAEINDIA collegiate bank account and bank details must be available before the competition.

#### A.6.2.1.1 International team registration

Teams interested in participating in BAJA SAEINDIA®, shall visit the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#) and register as per the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® Registration Guidelines for the calendar year.

#### A.6.2.1.2 Multiple Event Participation

Teams willing to participate in more than one event with same team members can refer to the below enclosed table.

S.No.	College Participating in	Common Team Members
1	mBAJA & hBAJA	Not Allowed
2	eBAJA & aBAJA	Allowed
3	mBAJA & eBAJA	
4	mBAJA & aBAJA	
5	eBAJA & hBAJA	
6	hBAJA & aBAJA	
*Only mBAJA and hBAJA Teams are not allowed to register common team members.		

#### A.6.2.1.3 Onsite Registration

An Onsite verification will be done during phase 3 of the BAJA SAEINDIA event.

- Teams need to submit the indemnity bond on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#). The format of the indemnity bond will be shared on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) closer to the event dates.
- After verification teams will receive a confirmation mail about the successful online submission of documents.
- The teams need to carry the printout of the successful online submission confirmation mail and submit it at the respective registration bay as per the slotting.
- Any member of the team can submit the confirmation mail printout along with the indemnity bond, and letter of deviation if applicable and obtain their respective registration kit.

#### A.6.2.2 Team Size

Team Members	5 [Minimum]	25+5* [Maximum]
Faculty Advisors	1 [Minimum]	2 [Maximum]

- To promote diversity amongst the teams; if the team has reached the 25 members limit, they can add 5 more girl team members without any additional amount in the registration fee. Thus, the number of total team members in such a case should not exceed **30**.
- Registration of multiple teams from the same college on different event format will be allowed for BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 event under different heads.

- It is mandatory for faculty advisor(s) to accompany the team during the main physical event and a minimum of 1 Faculty Advisor must be present with the team for the entire event duration.
- eBAJA/aBAJA teams must contain a minimum of 2 members from Electrical/ Electronics/ Instrumentation/ Mechatronics / Computer science and/or other similar backgrounds to successfully complete the registration process.
- **Teams that participated in any of the last three physical eBAJA events are eligible to compete in aBAJA, using either their old or current eBAJA vehicle.** Teams with older vehicles must ensure that components such as tyres, shock absorbers/fox suspension, CVT, and the driver's seat have not been in use for more than three years.
- **aBAJA and hBAJA teams can comprise of members pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate studies from the same college/institution/Deemed University within the member's limit.**

**Note:** - This is being done in line with the advent of Autonomous drive technology in the Automotive Industry, undergoing disruption is to learn towards latest trends in Mobility industry. Hence, BAJA SAEINDIA has taken this initiative to promote inter-disciplinary engineering among the teams.

**Teams are advised to take proper care while forming the team before initial registration for Preliminary Round and refrain from further modification at a later date. Before Phase 1 Teams have to register at least 5 Team members and 1 Faculty Advisor. Post Phase 1 Profile of all teams will be unlocked for 1 week for addition of remaining Team Members and Faculty Advisor. Exceptional cases such as death, natural calamity, etc. shall be dealt with separately. In such cases a letter on the Institution's/College's letterhead with a declaration from the Institution's Head / Principal is mandatory. Backing out or withdrawal of any member from the team, due to any reason other than "exceptional" as mentioned above, is NOT permitted. Penalties for the same will have to be borne by the team.**

#### A.6.2.3 Registration Dates

Teams must register for the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition by the specified date as published in the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® Registration Guidelines for the calendar year.

#### A.6.2.4 Registration Fees

Registration fees must be paid to the organizer by the deadline specified on the latest versions of Registrations Guidelines for the calendar year. Registration fees are not refundable and not transferrable to any other competition. Registration fees for the BAJA SAEINDIA® event are taken in two phases, please refer to the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® Registration Guidelines at the time of registration.

The registration fee for BAJA SAEINDIA® must be paid through payment mode as mentioned in the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® Registration Guidelines at the time of registration. The exact deadlines for the payment of registration fees for each event phase shall be notified to the teams at the pertinent time, while the requisite fees to be paid for each event phase shall be as stated in the Registration Guidelines.

Registration Fee is NON-REFUNDABLE and will not be returned to the teams under any circumstances.

GST is applicable @ 18% for the registration fees and non-refundable, which means once SAEINDIA collects the GST, the same will be remitted to the Government within the due date and not be returned to the teams under any circumstances.

GST invoices will be issued in the below two types:

1. Unregistered category (B to C) for which the college cannot avail of ITC (Input Tax Credit).
2. Registered Category (B to B) for which college can avail ITC – The respective college needs to submit the GST No. on the portal during payment.

Kindly note that going forward BAJA SAEINDIA will not entertain any request related to GST Modification or B2B Invoice if the team have not submitted the above said details during payment.

## A.6.2.4.1 Registration Fees Waiver

- **All Girls Team Waiver:** For RETURNING All Girls teams, up to 25% discount on overall registration fees, and for NEW All Girls Teams up to 50% discount on overall registration fees in both phases excluding fee waiver amount.
- **Debut Team Waivers:**

Teams meeting any of the following criteria below are classified as Debut Teams:

1. Teams entering BAJA SAEINDIA for the first time.
2. Instances where a NEW team from a college joins a new category while the RETURNING team from the same college continues participation in another category until Phase 3.
3. Teams transferring between categories and registering as NEW teams in the newly selected category.

The team meeting any one of the aforementioned criteria will be eligible for up to a 10% discount on the overall registration fee.

 **The definition of new and returning team is mentioned in the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® registration guidelines**

- **hBAJA Subsidy:**

The team fulfilling the following criteria will qualify to receive reimbursement equivalent to 75% of registration fees excluding fee waiver amount:

1. The team must attempt all the dynamic events at least once.
2. The team must complete a minimum of 75% of endurance race.

**NOTE: EITHER EARLY BIRD DISCOUNT OR ONE OF THE ABOVE FEE WAIVERS WILL ONLY BE APPLICABLE.**

**Promoting Women's Inclusion:** If a team in Phase 3 includes 10 or more female participants, they will qualify for a reimbursement equivalent of up to INR 10,000 after the conclusion of the season.

**NOTE: THE ABOVE WAIVER WOULD BE APPLICABLE TO ALL THE NON-ALL-GIRL TEAMS OVER AND ABOVE THE WAIVERS MENTIONED ABOVE TO PROMOTE MORE INCLUSIVE BAJA SAEINDIA.**

In case of any further queries or clarifications, we recommend the teams to contact BAJA SAEINDIA to get those cleared and refrain from making their assumptions.

Mr. Varad Padalkar	Mr. S Hariharan	Mr. Yash Kakade
Convener – Preliminary Round	BAJA Alumni Committee Head	BAJA Alumni Committee Head
+91 9527238390	+91 9977817993	+91 9373081182
<a href="mailto:varadbaja@gmail.com">varadbaja@gmail.com</a>	<a href="mailto:hariharan.baja@gmail.com">hariharan.baja@gmail.com</a>	<a href="mailto:kyash.baja@gmail.com">kyash.baja@gmail.com</a>
BAJA SAEINDIA Email ID	<a href="mailto:bajasaeindiaincommunications@saeindia.org">bajasaeindiaincommunications@saeindia.org</a>	
BAJA SAEINDIA Forum	<a href="http://bajasaeindiaforum.com">bajasaeindiaforum.com</a>	
BAJA SAEINDIA Website	<a href="http://www.bajasaeindia.org">www.bajasaeindia.org</a>	



## A.6.1.1 Withdrawals

Registered teams for the BAJA SAEINDIA® events that determine they will not be able to attend the competition are required to officially withdraw by emailing [bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:bajasaeindiaindore@saeindia.org) with a copy to [saeindiaindore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindiaindore@saeindia.org) no later than 15 days before the event. Registration fees are NOT refundable or transferable.

## A.6.1.1 Failure to Meet Deadlines -

All teams registered for the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition are required to submit all required documents before the competition. The required documents provide evidence their car complies with the frame rules, supports the technical inspection process, and provides material that the Cost and Design event judges need to evaluate the team during the competition. When these documents are not submitted, the judges cannot properly assess the vehicle or the team.

Additionally, failure to submit the required Cost, Design, Business Presentation Plan, and Technical Documents is a clear violation of the rules. Any blank document submitted to subvert the submission date will be treated as a failure to submit.

Therefore, it is the policy of BAJA SAEINDIA® that failure to submit the required Cost, Design, Sales Presentation Plan, or technical documents within the deadline will constitute an automatic withdrawal of your team from the respective static event.

## A.6.1.1 International Participation – Vehicle Shipping and Customs

BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee strongly recommends international teams ship their vehicles early to allow enough time to compensate for any delays that may occur in clearing Indian Customs. Please check with the Indian Customs Service concerning the regulations governing the temporary importation of vehicles. Teams may want to consider using the services of a freight forwarder, who is familiar with the international shipping of racing vehicles.

Vehicle shipments by the commercial carrier must comply with the laws and regulations of the nations from which, and to which, the vehicle is being sent. Teams are advised to consult with their shipping company or freight forwarder to be sure their shipment fully complies with all relevant customs, import/export, and aviation shipping requirements.

Shipments must be sent with the participating university listed as the receiving party. The competition organizers, SAEINDIA Staff, nor the competition sites can be listed as the receiving party for your vehicle.

The vehicle shipping procedure for the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition shall be published on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) and is incorporated into these rules by reference. Neither BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee nor SAEINDIA staff is permitted to provide advice on Indian Custom matters.

## ARTICLE A.7: REQUIRED EVENT SUBMISSIONS

### A.7.1 Required Event Submissions

All required reports or other documents and/or files shall be submitted through the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#). The standard forms and/or templates and/or guidelines that are required for documentation and submissions at BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions shall be posted on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

#### A.7.1.1 Responsibilities and Restrictions

There will be only a single account per team on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

**Uploading Documents** - All the requisite documents and/or files can be submitted by the team only once on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#). Teams to note that once submitted, they cannot replace or change the submitted documents and/or files.

**Document Access** - Uploaded documents can only be viewed by (1) members of the submitting team, (2) authorized judges, technical inspectors, and officials, and (3) BAJA SAEINDIA® staff.

**Reminder** - The website cannot interpret the submitter's intentions or thoughts. Anything uploaded to the website by a team will be deemed as an official action of that team.

## A.7.1.2 Process

Teams competing in BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions must submit the required documents and/or files online through the BAJA SAEINDIA Website. Documents and/or files must be uploaded on the website from the time submission is started until the due date

## A.7.1.3 Deadline

Submissions must be received by the due date listed on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) and/or [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

Submission will be acknowledged on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#) with a visual indicator. Teams should have a printed copy of this acknowledgment available at the competition as proof of submission in the event of a discrepancy.

## A.7.1.4 Late Submission / Non-Submission Penalty

Late submission or failure to submit the Design Report and/or Sales Presentation Plan and/or Cost Report and/or any other required submissions will be penalized, as per the discretion of the BAJA SAEINDIA® Organizing Committee. If either report is received late after the due date, it will be classified as “Not Submitted” and will result in an automatic withdrawal of your team from the respective static event.



## PART B: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### ARTICLE B.1: GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

#### B.1.1 General Requirements

The vehicle must be capable of carrying one (1) person 190 cm tall weighing 113 kg.

#### B.1.2 Ergonomic Design

All drivers shall meet the roll cage minimum clearances and fit into a comfortable driving position while wearing the entire required driver's equipment. All drivers shall be able to comfortably reach all of the vehicle's controls.

Teams shall be prepared to demonstrate compliance with this requirement in the design event.

#### B.1.3 Good Engineering Practices

Vehicles entered into BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions are expected to be designed and fabricated following good engineering and construction practices.

#### B.1.4 All-Terrain Capability

##### B.1.4.1 Terrain Type

The vehicle must be capable of safe operation over rough land terrain including obstructions such as rocks, sand, logs, steep inclines, mud, and shallow water in any or all combinations and in any type of weather including rain.

##### B.1.4.2 Clearance and Traction

The vehicle must have adequate ground clearance and traction for the terrain type at the competition.

#### B.1.5 Vehicle Configuration

##### B.1.5.1 Wheel Arrangement

The vehicle must have four (4) or more wheels not in a straight line.

##### B.1.5.2 Four-Wheel Drive / All-Wheel Drive

**For the 2025 competition, the mBAJA teams should compulsorily have a 4-wheel drive (4WD) or all-wheel drive (AWD) while eBAJA teams have an option to incorporate 4WD/AWD or 2WD in their design. However, there will no bonus points for opting 4WD/AWD.** To be considered a 4WD/AWD vehicle, the vehicle must have a powertrain system capable of providing power to all its wheels. 4WD/AWD may be full-time (AWD) or selectable (4WD); selectable AWD/ 4WD implies provision in a vehicle to switch between 4WD and 2WD. Both wheels on the front and rear of the vehicle shall be capable of being powered. Demonstration of 4WD/AWD capability in working conditions is a must.

##### B.1.5.2.1 Penalties

Teams may attempt the 4WD/AWD check at any time after Engine check and before Final Technical Inspection. Teams must pass 4WD/AWD check before the "passed tech" sticker will be issued.

Teams unable to successfully pass the 4WD/AWD check will be allowed to complete the final stages of technical inspection and compete in the dynamic events and the endurance event. However, such teams will not receive their 4WD drive check clearance sticker and a 4WD non-compliance penalty will be applied

where appropriate.

The non-compliance penalty for each dynamic event will be 50 percent of the maximum points that can be scored in that event, i.e. the non-compliance penalty for Specialty event will be 50 points, for the endurance event will be 150 points, and for the remaining dynamic events will be 25 points each. The team's score for each event will not drop below zero points even if a non-compliance penalty is assessed that would otherwise result in a negative score.

## B.1.6 Limitations

Width: 162 cm (64 in) at the widest point with the wheels pointing forward at static ride height.

Length: Unrestricted.

Weight: Unrestricted.

 Teams should keep in mind that BAJA SAEINDIA® courses are designed for vehicles with the maximum dimensions of 162 cm (64 in.) in width by 274 cm (108 in.) in length.

## ARTICLE B.2: ENGINE (mBAJA Only)

### B.2.1 Required Engine

Since the year 2012, Briggs and Stratton India has generously provided engines to BAJA SAEINDIA teams with subsidized charges. In addition, teams are required to pay shipping and handling charges.

To provide a uniform basis for the performance events, all vehicles shall use the same engine: an unmodified, four-cycle, air-cooled, **Briggs and Stratton 10 HP OHV Vanguard Model 19**. Teams are allowed to use only this engine for BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 events. Teams who are participating in international events are advised to follow the international event Rulebook.

**Before buying a new engine (B&S Model 19) for BAJA 2025 season, teams should take into consideration of the upcoming engine rules change from 2026 season. New engine will be used for these events later on and communication for the same will be shared in due course of time.**

Teams can use their old engines irrespective of expiry period at their own risk. Teams can borrow engines from the other colleges provided they have valid documents and expiration date. Documents will be verified in the Technical Inspection. In case the documents found are not genuine teams will be liable for a penalty or disqualification under the discretion of BAJA organizing committee.

Teams must refer [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) for engine ordering deadlines, and necessary payment to be made to B & S for procurement of engine. For further notifications on Engine, ordering teams must keep updated on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Without exception, each engine will come with a maintenance kit.

**A maintenance kit includes the following parts.**

- 5 - Air Filters
- 5 - Air Filter Pre-Filters
- 5 - Fuel Filters
- 5 - Spark Plugs

### B.2.2 Engine Orders

Students are advised to purchase the engine from Briggs and Stratton's authorized engine supplier for BAJA SAEINDIA® events.

**M/s Power equipment's**  
**G8 Sansarchand Road**  
**Ambar Tower**  
**Jaipur, Rajasthan**  
**Ph- 0141-4015633**  
**Email- [pe.operations@yahoo.com](mailto:pe.operations@yahoo.com)**

### B.2.3 International Orders

Teams from countries outside India will need to write to B&S directly and the engine can be procured from any worldwide location of B&S. Correct part number has to be ensured. For any assistance required, SAEINDIA could be contacted at [saeindia.indore@saeindia.org](mailto:saeindia.indore@saeindia.org).

Briggs and Stratton India will not ship engines outside Indian borders.

Neither Briggs and Stratton Corporation nor SAEINDIA assumes any responsibility for the delivery of engines.

### B.2.4 Additional Engines

Teams may purchase additional Briggs and Stratton engines directly through the official authorized supplier (Power Equipment) in the case of Indian teams, while through their local Briggs and Stratton dealer in the case of international teams. There is no special discount on the purchase price of additional engines.

### B.2.5 Hybrid Electric Systems

Hybrid-electric drivetrain systems are explicitly prohibited. The use of a starter motor for vehicle propulsion is explicitly prohibited.

### B.2.6 Energy Storage Devices

#### A.2.6.1 Hydraulic

Hydraulic accumulators are the only type of stored energy device that may be incorporated into the vehicle for propulsion purposes. Hydraulic power systems must be properly shielded, and documentation of the shielding made available for review. Teams shall provide a hydraulic power specification sheet at the time of technical inspection.

**i** *For the hydraulic power, the specification sheet refers to PARTI: ANNEXURE, ARTICLE 2.*

#### A.2.6.2 Kinetic

Kinetic energy storage devices, such as flywheels, are explicitly prohibited.

#### A.2.6.3 Electric

Batteries or other electric energy storage devices for vehicle propulsion are explicitly prohibited. Hybrid electric vehicle propulsion systems are explicitly prohibited.

#### A.2.6.4 Compressed Gas

Compressed gas systems for vehicle propulsion are explicitly prohibited.

### B.2.7 Engine Requirements and Restrictions

To provide a uniform basis for the performance events, all vehicles must use the same engine: an unmodified four-cycle, air-cooled, Briggs and Stratton 10HP OHV Vanguard Model 19.

**The required engine must remain completely stock in all ways.**

 **Blueprinting (reworking an engine to a manufacturer's exact specifications) is considered to be a modification and is explicitly prohibited.**

**The only engine model accepted at all BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions is Briggs and Stratton model number: 19L232-0054-G1.**

 **No other engine models will be accepted.**

The Model 19 engine is not equipped with an engine-mounted fuel tank. A Briggs and Stratton fuel tank and cap are required to be procured separately from the engine. The fuel tank shall be mounted separately from the engine. Fuel pumps are prohibited. See Section B, Article 6 – Fuel System for all requirements related to the fuel system.

Teams can use approved fuel tanks and caps or order parts below:

- Fuel Tank - 799863
- Fuel Cap - B4325GS

## **B.2.7.1 Replacement Parts**

Only Original Equipment Briggs and Stratton replacement parts may be used. Consumable parts may be ordered on the [Briggs and Stratton Website](#) or procured from a Briggs and Stratton dealer.

## **B.2.7.2 Piston Rings**

Only standard size, original Briggs and Stratton piston rings may be used.

## **B.2.7.3 Intake Ports**

No cleaning or removing of aluminium flashing from intake or exhaust ports may be done.

## **B.2.7.4 Valves**

Any valve clearance setting between the tappet and valve stem may be set. Valves may be lapped to ensure proper sealing. The intake valve seat angle must remain at 45 deg. The exhaust valve seat angle must remain at 45 deg.

## **B.2.7.5 Shafts and Rods**

The camshaft, crankshaft, connecting rod, and flywheel must not be altered or modified.

## **B.2.7.6 Spark Plugs**

The only permitted spark plug is RC12YC. No other spark plugs are permitted.

## **B.2.7.7 Armature**

Any armature air gap setting is allowed. The armature mounting holes shall not be slotted or elongated to increase or retard ignition timing.

## **B.2.7.8 Flywheel Rotation**

The flywheel shall not be rotated to advance or retard timing.

## **B.2.7.9 Engine Governor**

Each engine is equipped with a speed governor. Each governor will be set at the competition to 3,800 RPM or lower maximum speed. Briggs and Stratton may perform random inspections of the governor on any vehicle, and these may be conducted at any time. Any attempt to defeat the engine governor to increase the engine speed is grounds for immediate disqualification.

 **CAUTION: GOVERNOR SETTING NOT TO EXCEED 3,800 RPM**

The governor's operation must remain free of obstructions at all times. The Governor area must be

shielded from debris. The stock configuration of the fuel tank mounted to the engine is acceptable for debris management. However, if the fuel tank is to be remote mounted, a debris shield covering the exposed governor area is required. A Briggs and Stratton part number 697326 Control Cover may be used. Teams may also fabricate a control cover provided the part has an equivalent function to 697326.

**The governor spring shall be engaged with, and only with, hole five (5) per Figure B-1.**

The part number for Governor Spring is 264080.

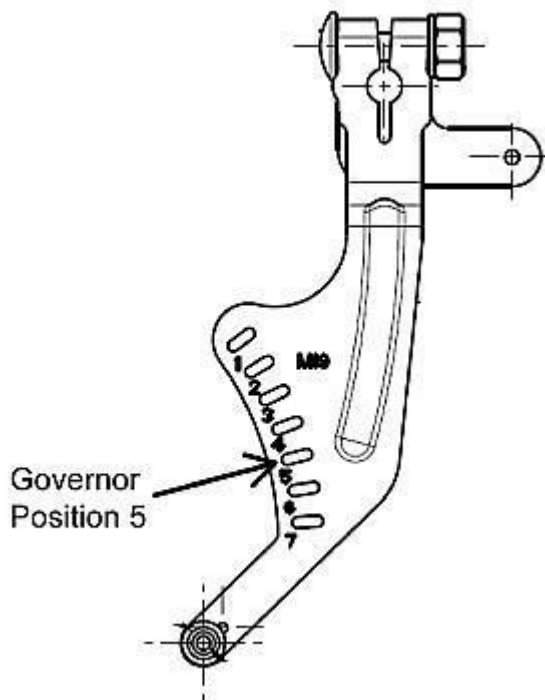


Figure B- 1: Governor Spring Position

#### B.2.7.10 Idle Speed

Any idle speed adjustment is allowed, Briggs and Stratton recommend 1,750 RPM  $\pm$  100 RPM.

#### B.2.7.11 Air Cleaner

The air intake cleaner may be relocated, but Briggs and Stratton parts must be used to relocate the air filter. Parts 592251 (remote kit), 695329 (choke shaft), and 699960 (base) are permitted. No previous part versions are allowed. The supplied intake air hose may be shortened to a minimum of 152 mm. No other type of hose will be allowed. A team may also add additional pre-filters to the top of the air intake. These parts must be included in the cost report. Any changes made to the air filter will have to pass inspection by Briggs and Stratton.

A fresh air cleaner element and a paper filter are required during On-site Technical Inspection - Engine at the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition site.

 **Relocation of air filters or cleaner housing may decrease engine performance.**

#### B.2.7.12 Carburetor

##### B.2.7.12.1 Jetting

Modifying the carburetor jet or re-jetting the carburetor is prohibited.

## B.2.7.12.2 Float

The carburetor float is not adjustable and may not be modified.

## B.2.7.12.3 Venturi

Modification of the carburetor venturi is prohibited.

## B.2.7.12.4 Exhaust System

### B.2.7.12.5 Muffler Relocation

If the vehicle design requires an exhaust system reconfiguration to keep it from impinging on part of the vehicle, the re-routing must be done using tubing having an ID of 32 mm. Any remote-mounted exhaust system must use the original muffler and must be securely mounted so that it does not vibrate loose during the competition.

### B.2.7.12.6 Muffler Support

Support for the exhaust pipe and muffler are required. Support must be attached exclusively to the engine.

### B.2.7.12.7 Exhaust Pipe Port

The exhaust pipe may not protrude inside of the exhaust port, to alter the port configuration.

### B.2.7.12.8 Exhaust Pipe Length

Any exhaust pipe length is allowed; however, pipe length may not be adjustable.

### B.2.7.12.9 Exhaust Pipe Continuity

No extra holes or tubes are allowed in the exhaust pipe. One inlet and one outlet are required.

### B.2.7.12.10 Exhaust Durability

The exhaust pipe and muffler must be durable, resilient, completely intact, and functional throughout the competition. Any vehicle found to have a loose or leaking exhaust system will be removed from competition until the issue can be corrected.

### B.2.7.12.11 Exhaust System Complete

The complete exhaust system shall be located such that its extremities lie at least 100 mm within the perimeter of the vehicle. (The perimeter of the vehicle stands for the envelope formed by the planes of the roll cage members). (Refer figure B-2.1)



**Engines shall not be placed in a way such that the exhaust is facing towards the firewall. In case of exhaust facing the firewall, the teams should ensure the clearance between exhaust and firewall is a minimum of 100 mm after rerouting of exhaust and which will be validated by Briggs and Stratton at the main event. The team may be subjected to modifying the routing if it's not meeting the requirements of Briggs and Stratton.**

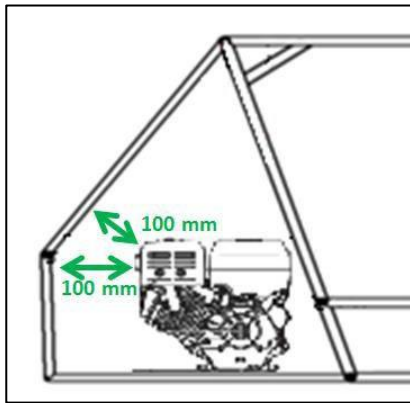


Figure B- 2.1: Exhaust-Firewall Clearance

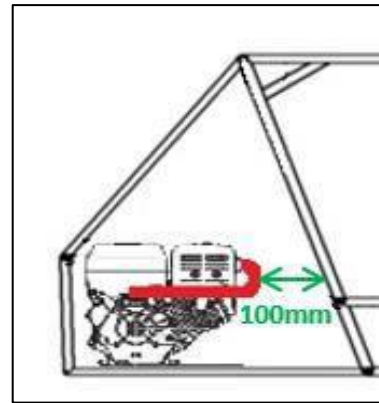



Figure B-2.2: Exhaust-Firewall Clearance  
(Exhaust Facing Driver)

 **Figure B-2.2 shows the Engine placed and exhaust facing towards the driver with a red colored pipe used for rerouting. A green arrow indicates the clearance required between the outer periphery of the exhaust rerouting pipe and RRH which should be > 100mm.**

#### **B.2.7.12.12 Muffler Cage**

Teams are encouraged to retain the protective wire cage surrounding the muffler to reduce the risk of burns.

#### **B.2.7.13 Starting Devices**

The starter pull rope may be extended to accommodate the driver starting the engine while seated. Starter motors are explicitly prohibited.


#### **B.2.7.14 Alternator**

The engine may be fitted with an approved alternator to generate electrical power. The only alternators which are permitted are those that Briggs and Stratton specify for the engine model. Available alternators are sized in 3, 10, and 20 Ampere versions.

### **ARTICLE B.3: ROLL CAGE**

#### **B.3.1 Objective**

The purpose of the roll cage is to maintain a minimum space surrounding the driver. The cage must be designed and fabricated to prevent any failure of the cage's integrity during normal operation or a collision or rollover.

 **Teams must build a new roll cage every year, teams using roll cage from previous competitions will not be allowed for the main event. The roll cage MUST have a unique signature on the RRH member of the roll cage, refer to Figure B-3.**

Roll cage signature to be in the following format.

TEAM ID / SEASON YEAR / CAR NUMBER (THREE DIGIT)

For example, team XYZ with Team ID 25161, car number 87 participating in BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 has the roll cage signature as,

25161 / 2025 / 087

Teams may reuse TYRES, shock absorbers/fox suspension, CVT, and driver's seat for a maximum period of three years. However, for every event, the original invoice needs to be showcased to the TEJ team at the competition site.



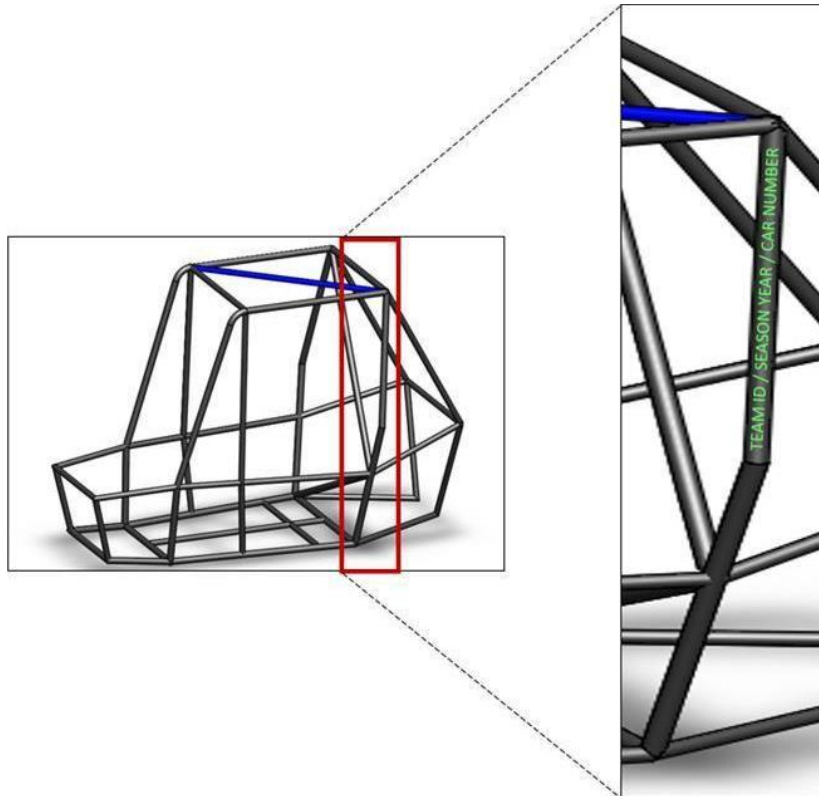


Figure B- 3: Roll Cage Signature

The signature on the roll cage is to be stamped using a 6 mm sized number punch. Refer to Figure B-4 for a tool that can be used for stamping.



Figure B- 4: Tool to be used for Roll cage Signature.

### B.3.2 Roll Cage Structure

The roll cage must be a space frame of tubular steel. The following section outlines the requirements of the physical members and joining methods of the roll cage. Roll cage and Frame Members must be fully welded, and welds must not be ground, sanded, or modified to prevent inspection. Roll Cage Members that are bent must not exhibit any wrinkles, kinks, or any detrimental deformation to the cross-section. The terminology used in the rule book relating to the roll cage structure is given below.

- **Frame:** The entire tubular structure including all non-cantilevered tubes.
- **Roll Cage:** Primary and Secondary Members are used to protect the driver.
- **Member:** A Primary or Secondary required element beginning and ending at Named Points.
- **Named Point:** The intersection of the centerlines of two or more joining named members.



### B.3.2.1 Member Requirements

Roll cage members must be made of steel tubes and may be straight or bent. Straight members may not extend longer than 1016 mm between Named Points or comply with Rule B.3.2.4 - Additional Support Members. Bent members may not have a bend greater than 30 deg. that does not occur at a Named Point and may not extend longer than 838 mm between Named Points or comply with Rule B.3.2.4 - Additional Support Members. Small bend radii (<152 mm) that terminate at Named Points are expected and are not considered to make a member bent, regardless of angle. A bend that terminates at a Named Point implies the point lies at or between the points of tangency of the bend. Required dimensions between roll cage members are defined by measurements between member centerlines, except where noted. Junctions of Primary and Secondary members described below must be within 51 mm of the Named Point, except where noted.

Mitered tubing joints of greater than 5 deg. will be treated as bends. Miters of less than 5 deg. will be treated as butt joints and subject to Rule B.3.2.14 - Butt Joints. Required members constructed of multiple members, such as the SIM and LFS, will be judged as continuous members from Named Point to Named Point, except where noted.

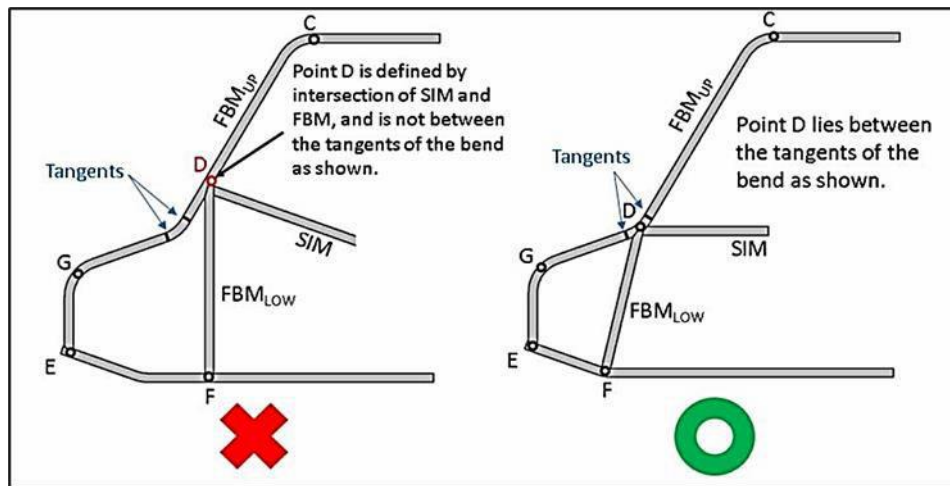


Figure B- 5: Roll Cage, Bend and Member Termination

### B.3.2.2 Primary Members

The roll cage must be a space frame of tubular steel. The required members of the roll cage are illustrated in Figure B-6. Primary members must conform to B.3.2.16 - Roll Cage Materials. Primary members are: -

- RRH Rear Roll Hoop
- RHO Roll Hoop Overhead Members
- FBM Front Bracing Members
- ALC Aft Lateral Cross Member
- BLC Overhead Lateral Cross Member
- CLC Upper Lateral Cross Member
- DLC SIM Lateral Cross Member
- FLC Front Lateral Cross Member
- LFS Lower Frame Side Members

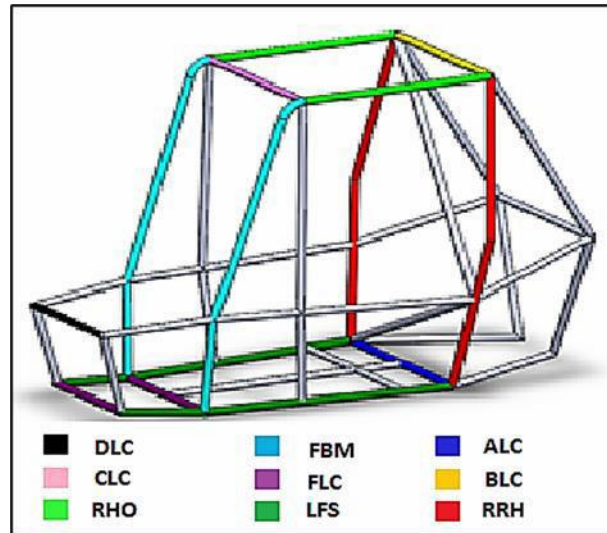


Figure B- 6: Roll Cage, Primary Members

### B.3.2.3 Secondary Members

Secondary members must be steel tubes having a minimum wall thickness of 0.89 mm and a minimum outside diameter of 25.4 mm or rectangular steel tubes having a minimum wall thickness of 0.89mm and a minimum outside dimension of 25.4 mm.

- LDB Lateral Diagonal Bracing
- SIM Side Impact Members
- FAB Fore/Aft Bracing Members
- USM Under Seat Member
- RLC Rear Lateral Cross Member
- RHO diagonal bracing member
- Any tube that is used to mount the seat or safety belts or fuel tank or protect the fuel system.

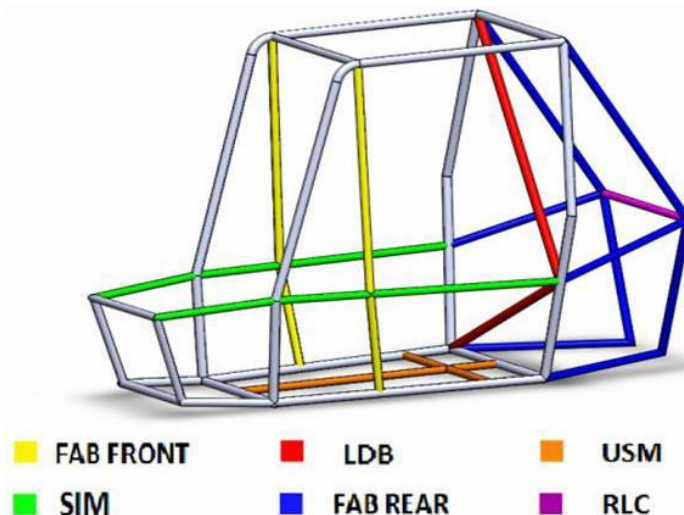


Figure B- 7: Roll Cage, Secondary Members

 The ends of the ALC member should be extended and left open for measurement purposes of the pipe cross-section.

- ✓ Any one member in the engine compartment area should also be left open for the same purpose.
- ✓ Color coding is given only for a better understanding of the design and not to be related to primary and secondary members.

#### B.3.2.4 Additional Support Members

For bent or straight Primary Roll Cage Members that exceed the maximum allowable length or bend angle, additional support members must be added. For straight members, a single secondary member should connect from the mid- point (+/- 127 mm) to a Named Point. For bent members, a single secondary member should connect from between the tangents of the bend to a Named Point. If Additional Support Members are used, the supported Roll Cage Member will be evaluated for length and/or additional bends between the Named Point and the location of the Additional Support Member. At no time may a bent member have a bend greater than 30°.

For bent or straight Secondary Roll Cage Members that exceed the maximum allowable length or bend angle, additional support members must be added. For members that exceed only the allowable length OR the allowable bend angles a single additional secondary support member is required as described below. For members that exceed both the length AND bend angle limits, two additional secondary support members are required as described below.

Named Roll Cage Points: A, B, C, D, F, S, (E and/or G for 'Nose' cars) and P, Q, and R as applicable for FAB systems. All named points are implied to have a Left and Right-hand side, denoted by subscript L or R (e.g., AL and AR) as shown in Figure B-8 and Figure B-9.

Length Bend angle	≤ 838mm(33in)	> 838mm(33in) & ≤ 1016mm (40in)	> 1016mm (40in)
0°	✓	✓	1 support member required*
≤30°	✓	1 support member required*	2 support members required***
>30°	1 support member required**	2 support members required***	Not allowed
<p>*Required within 51mm (2in) of the midpoint of the overall tube length</p> <p>**Required within the tangents of the bend</p> <p>***One required within 51mm (2in) of the midpoint of the overall tube length and second within the tangents of the bend</p>			

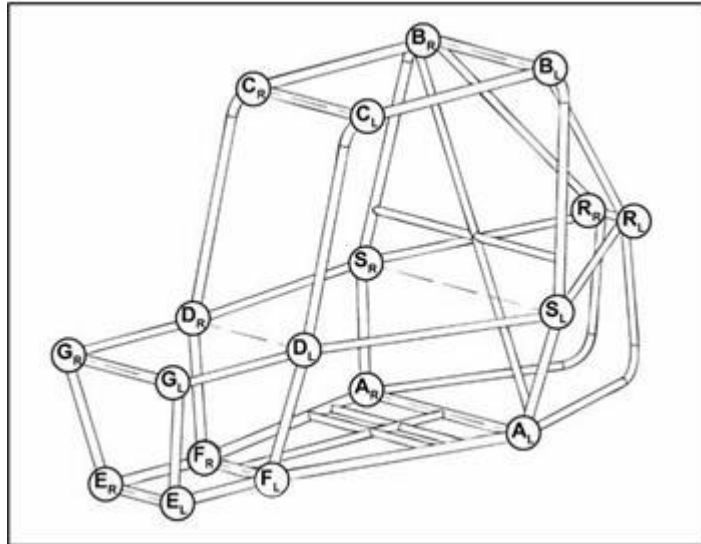


Figure B- 8: Roll Cage, Named Roll Cage Points, Rear Braced Frame.

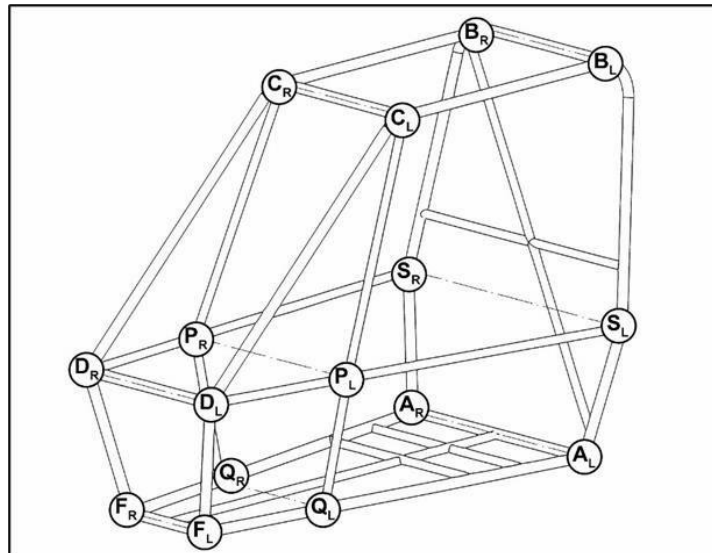


Figure B- 9: Roll Cage, Named Roll Cage Points, Front Braced Frame

### B.3.2.5 LC-Lateral Cross Member

Lateral cross members cannot be less than 203.5 mm (8 in.) long. LCs cannot have a bend; however, they can be a part of a larger, bent tube system, provided the minimum length is met between bend tangents. The cross members which connect the left and right points A, B, C, D, F, and E/G for 'Nose' cars (in which case DLC may be omitted) must be made of primary materials and shall meet the minimum required lengths. LCs are denoted by the points they connect (e.g., ALC, FLC, etc.). The LC at Point R (RLC) for Rear FAB systems may be secondary material and must meet the minimum length described above.

 **ALC member minimum length requirement should be 457mm (18in) and does not fall under the above clause of (8in) requirement.**

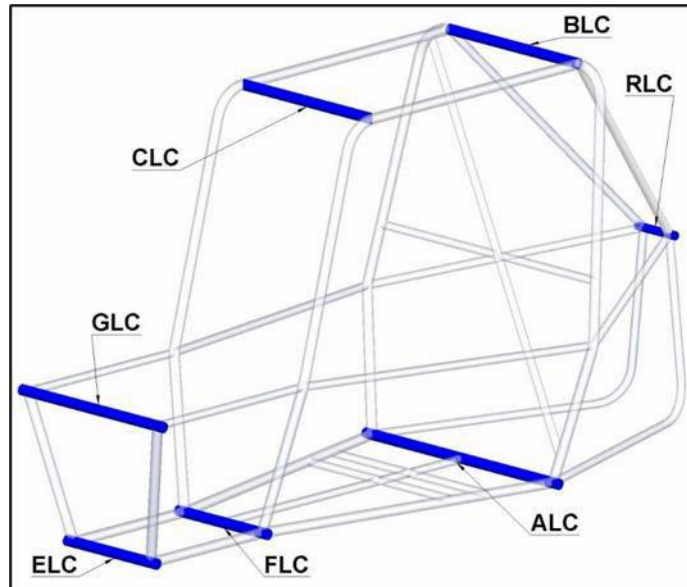


Figure B- 10: Roll Cage, LC

### B.3.2.6 RRH (Rear Roll Hoop)

The RRH is a planar structure behind the driver's back and defines the boundary between the front-half (fore) and rear-half (aft) of the roll cage. The driver and seat must be entirely forward of this panel. The RRH is substantially vertical but may incline by up to 20 deg. from vertical. The minimum width of the RRH, measured at a point 686 mm (27 in.) above the inside seat bottom, is 736 mm (29 in.). In addition to this, the minimum width of the RRH measured 356 mm (14 in.) above the inside seat bottom should be a minimum of 813 mm (32 in.). The vertical members of the RRH may be straight or bent and are defined as beginning and ending where they intersect the top and bottom horizontal planes (points AR and AL, and BR and BL in Figure B-11). The vertical members must be continuous tubes (i.e., not multiple segments joined by welding). The vertical members must be joined by ALC and BLC members at the bottom and top. ALC and BLC members must be continuous tubes or adhere to B.3.2.14 - Butt Joints. ALC, BLC, RRH members, LDB, and the shoulder belt tube must all be coplanar.

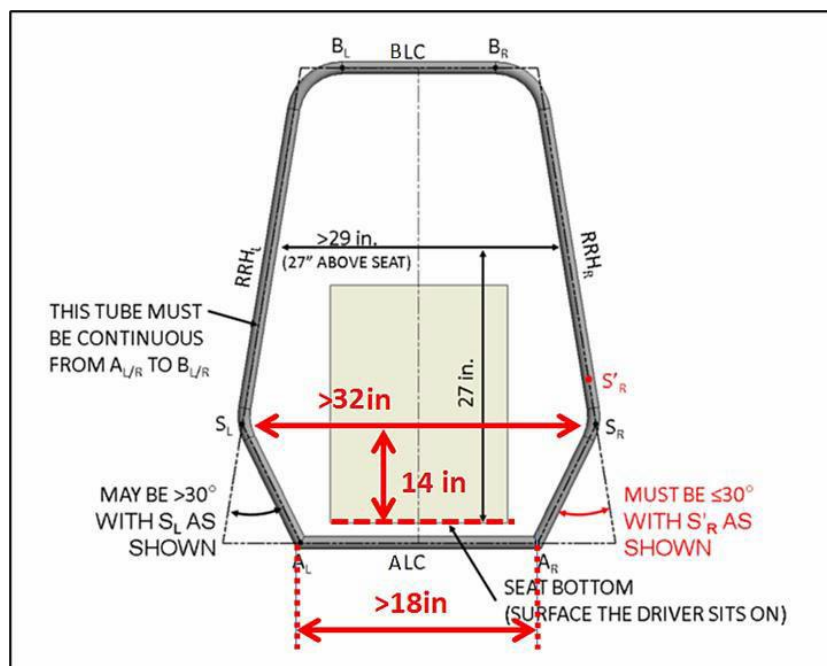


Figure B- 11: Roll Cage, RRH



### B.3.2.7 LDB Lateral Diagonal Bracing

The RRH must be diagonally braced. The diagonal brace(s) must extend from one RRH vertical member to the other. The top and bottom intersections of the LDB members and the RRH vertical members must be no more than 127 mm (5 in.) from points A and B. The angle between the LDB members and the RRH vertical members must be greater than or equal to 20 deg. Lateral bracing may consist of more than one member. A single straight LDB is exempt from the maximum length in B.3.2.1 - Member Requirements.

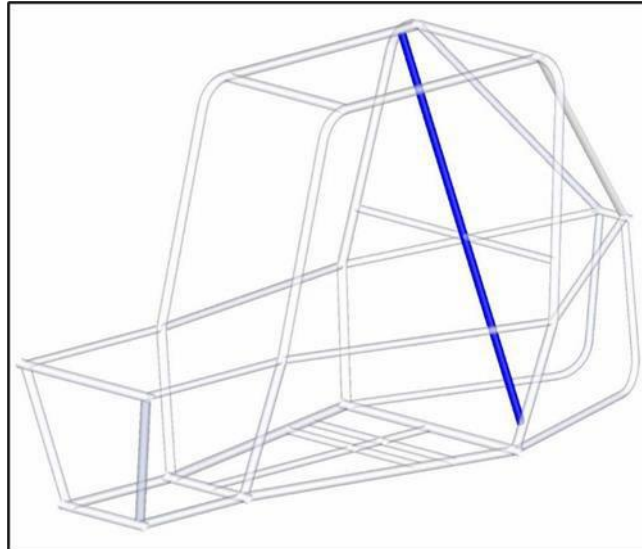


Figure B- 12: Roll Cage, LDB

 If more than one member is used for LDB (as shown in Figure B-13), both members must meet at the same point.

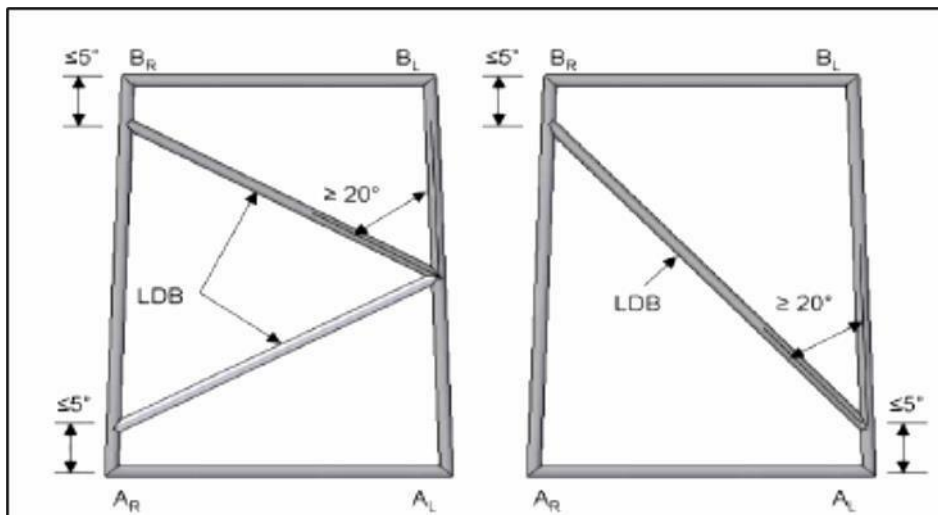


Figure B- 13: Roll cage, LDB

### B.3.2.8 RHO Roll Hoop Overhead Members

The aft (rearward) ends of the RHO members intersect the RRH within 51 mm (2.0 in.) of Points BR and BL (defined by BLC). The forward ends of the RHO members (intersection with the CLC) define points CR and CL (Figure B-14). CLC, BLC, and RHO members must all be coplanar, and bends at the aft (rearward) ends of the RHO members are not permitted.

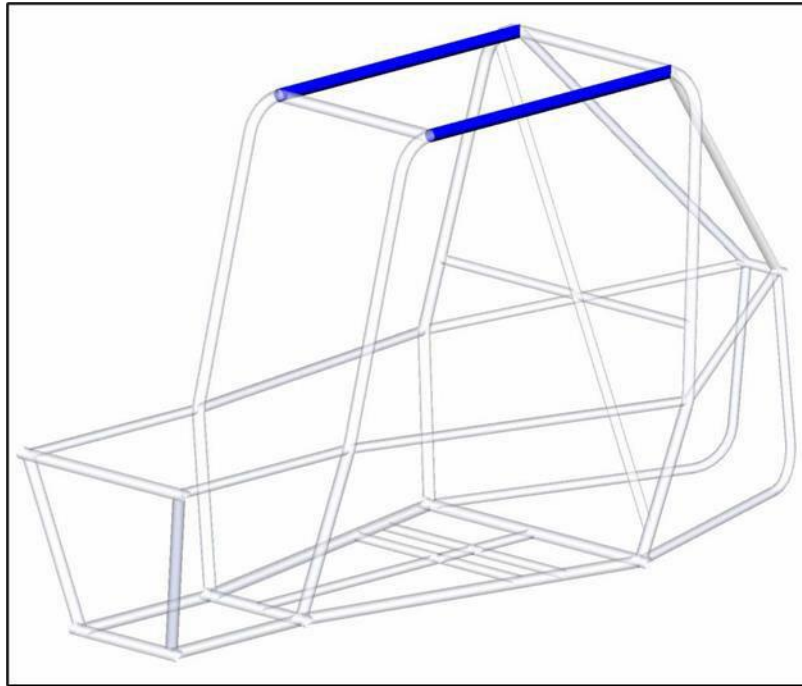


Figure B- 14: Roll Cage, RHO

When a bend is used at Point CR/CL or BR/BL these points are defined at the start of the bend on the top-most plane of the Roll Cage. The ends of the BLC define the location of points BL and BR. For cars constructed with bends at the top of the RRH, point B shall be on the inside end of the bend. Point B may not reside on the bend or a linear distance from the end of the bend.

Points CR and CL must be between at least 305 mm (12 in.) forward of a point, in the vehicle's side view, defined by the intersection of the RHO members and a vertical line rising from the aft end of the seat bottom.

This point on the seat is defined by the seat bottom intersection with a 102 mm (4 in.) radius circle which touches the seat bottom and the seat back. The top edge of the template is exactly horizontal to gravity.

Points CR and CL and Points BR and BL must also be no lower than the top edge of the template, 1041 mm (41 in) above the seat, and shall satisfy the Lateral Space requirements in Rule B.3.3.1 - Lateral Space.

 **The top, longitudinal edge of the template shall be oriented exactly horizontally to gravity.**

The two RHO members must be braced using a diagonal member confirming Rule 3.2.1 Secondary member as highlighted in blue in Figure B - 15. The end points of the diagonal members welded must lie in the same plane as the RHO members and must be less than 3 inches away from points CR/CL and BR/BL respectively measured in the direction of the vehicle's longitudinal axis.

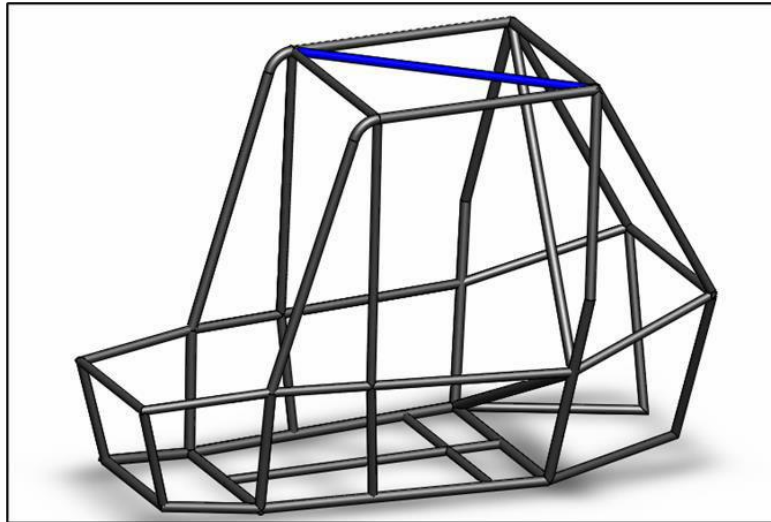


Figure B- 15: Diagonal Bracing for RHO members

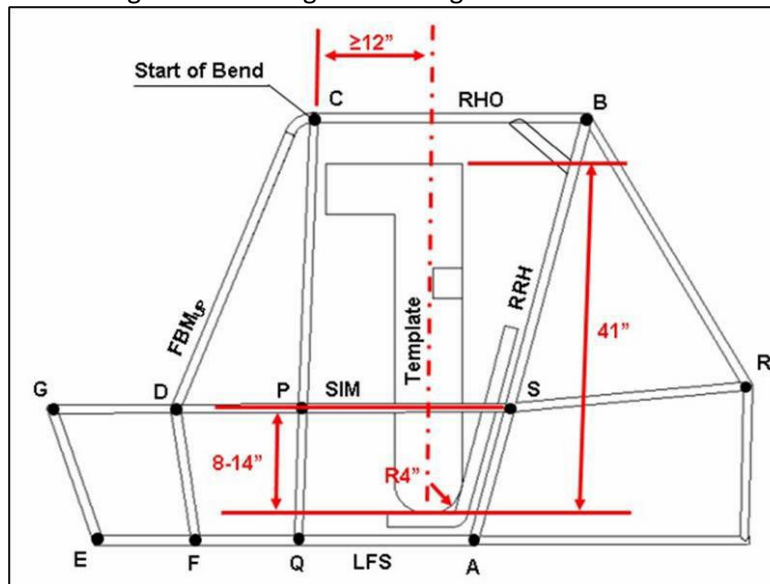


Figure B- 16: Roll Cage, Template Installation

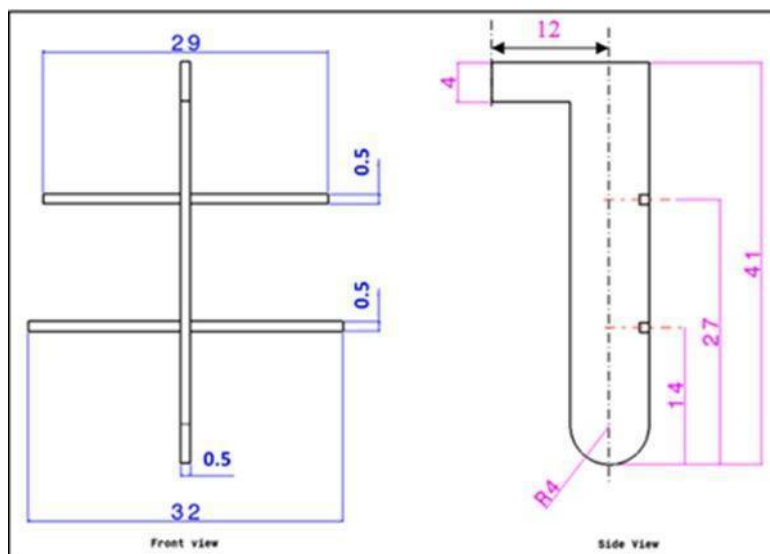


Figure B- 17: Roll Cage Template Drawing (All Dimensions are in inches)



### B.3.2.8.1 Gussets for Lateral Clearance

If a gusset is used to brace the RHO and RRH to achieve the Lateral Clearance in Rule B.3.3.1 - Lateral Space the added members must be a primary material (B.3.2.16 - Roll Cage Materials); completely welded around the circumference of both ends of the gusset.

Gusset members connecting the SIM to RRH or FBM to achieve the Lateral Clearance in Rule B.3.3.1 - Lateral Space may be primary or secondary material (B.3.2.3 - Secondary Members) and must be closed in with Body Panels per Rule B.8.5 - Body Panels

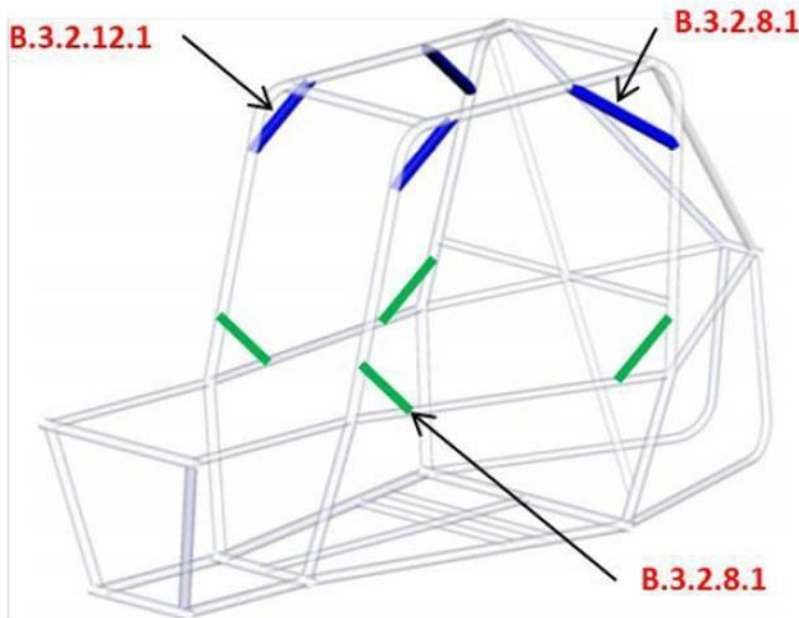


Figure B- 18: Roll Cage, Gussets

### B.3.2.9 LFS – Lower Frame Side Members

The two Lower Frame Side members define the lower right and left edges of the roll cage. These members are joined to the bottom of the RRH at Point A and extend generally forward, at least as far as a point forward of every driver's heel, when seated in a normal driving position. The forward ends of the LFS members are joined by a lateral cross member, FLC (Figure B-10). The intersection of the LFS members and the FLC defines the points FR and FL. In 'Nose' designs, as shown in Figure B-19, the LFS extends forward to Point E and is joined by a lateral cross member FLC and ELC (Figure B-10).

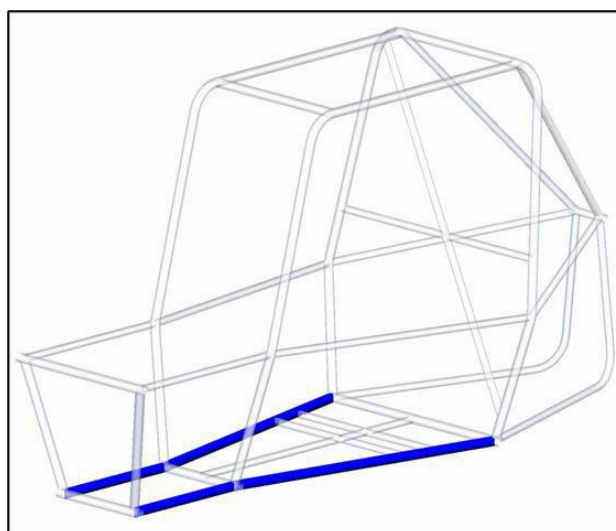


Figure B- 19: Roll Cage, LFS

### B.3.2.10 SIM – Side Impact Members

The two Side Impact Members (SIM) define a horizontal mid-plane within the roll cage. These members are joined to the RRH, defining Point S, and extend generally forward, at least as far as a point forward of every driver's toe, when seated in a normal driving position. The forward ends of the SIM members are joined by a lateral cross member, DLC. The intersection of the SIM and DLC defines the points DR and DL. The SIM members must be between 203 mm (8 in.) and 356 mm (14 in.) above the inside seat bottom (Figure B-16) at all positions between points S and D. In 'Nose' designs, as shown in Figure B-20, the SIM extends forward to Point G, and is joined by a lateral cross member GLC (Figure B-10). In this case, DLC may be omitted if GLC provides adequate protection for the driver's toes as noted below.

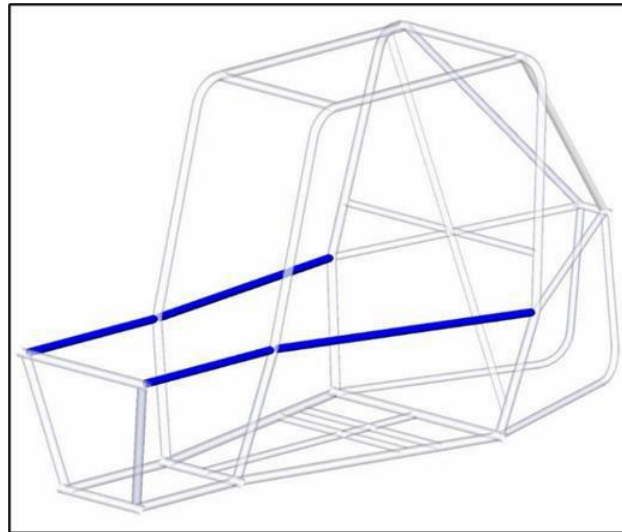


Figure B- 20: Roll Cage, SIM



**Every driver's foot must be entirely behind the plane defined by points FR, L, and DR, L. If DLC is below the driver's toes, then an additional primary material Lateral Cross Member must run between the FBM members above the driver's toes.**

In 'Nose' designs, every driver's foot must be entirely behind the plane defined by points GR, L, and ER, L. If GLC is below the driver's toes, then an additional primary material Lateral Cross Member must be run between FBM or SIM members above the driver's toes.

### B.3.2.11 USM – Under Seat Member

The USM must be positioned in such a way to prevent the driver from passing through the plane of the LFS in the event of seat failure. The USM may also serve as the mounting location for the seat and/or the anti-submarine belts per Rules B.4.5.3 - Seat Mounting Points and B.4.2.6.3 - Anti Submarine Belt Attachment.

Two options are given for the USM member:

- 1) Lateral USM - The two LFS members shall be joined by the Under Seat Members. The USM shall pass below the driver within the fore-aft envelope of the part of the template as noted in Figure B-17 that intersects the seat bottom.
- 2) Longitudinal USM - The ALC and FLC members shall be joined longitudinally by the Under Seat Member. The forward end of the USM may also terminate at an additional cross member made from a primary material that joins the LFS members between Point A and Point F. The USM must pass within the fore-aft envelope of the template as noted in Figure B-17 intersects the seat bottom and the lateral centerline of the seat.

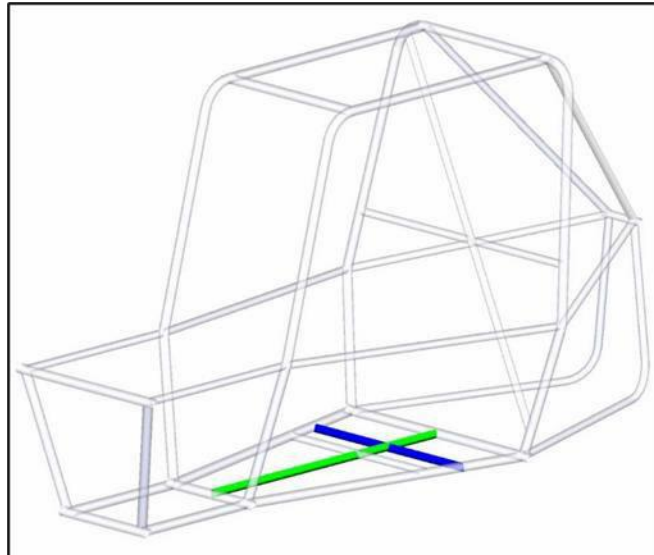


Figure B- 21: Roll Cage, USM

### B.3.2.12 FBM – Front Bracing Members

Front Bracing Members must join the RHO, the SIM, and the LFS (Figure B-22) at Points C, D, and F. The upper front Bracing Members (FBM<sub>UP</sub>) must join points C on the RHO to point D on the SIM. The lower front Bracing Members (FBM<sub>LOW</sub>) must join point D to point F. The FBM must be continuous tubes between named points. The angle between the FBM<sub>UP</sub> and the vertical must be less than or equal to 45 deg. If Front FAB, per Rule B.3.2.13.1 - Front Bracing, is used there is no angle requirement between FBM and vertical.

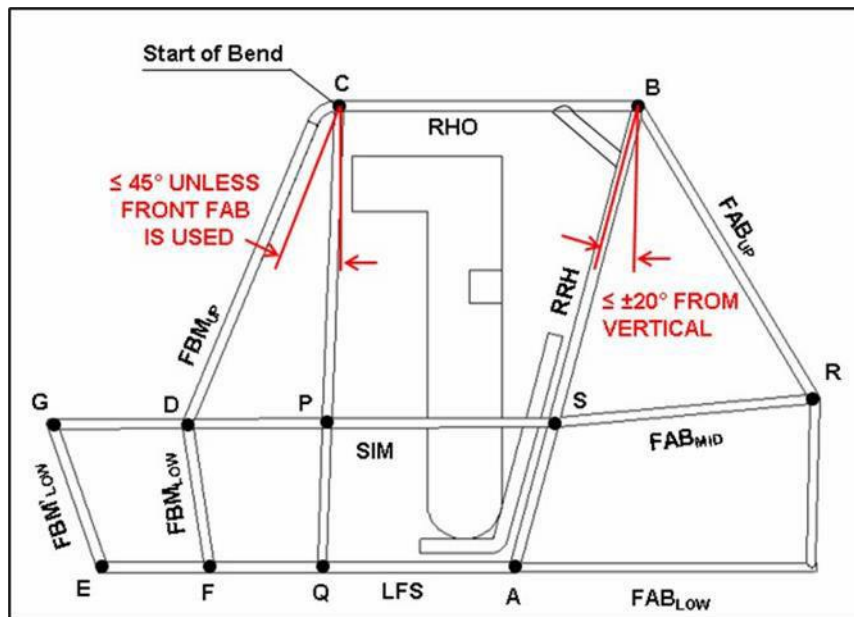


Figure B- 22: Roll Cage, FBM

#### B.3.2.12.1 Gussets for RHO and FBM

If the RHO and FBM on one side of the vehicle are not comprised jointly of one tube, bent at point C, then a gusset is required at point C to support the joint between the RHO and the FBM. The total weld length of the gusset must be two times the tubing circumference (of the primary material). Thus, if a tube is used to brace the FBM and RHO, it must be the primary material. Plate gussets may be used if the thickness of the material meets or exceeds that of the primary material used. Figure B-18: RHO / FBM Gussets

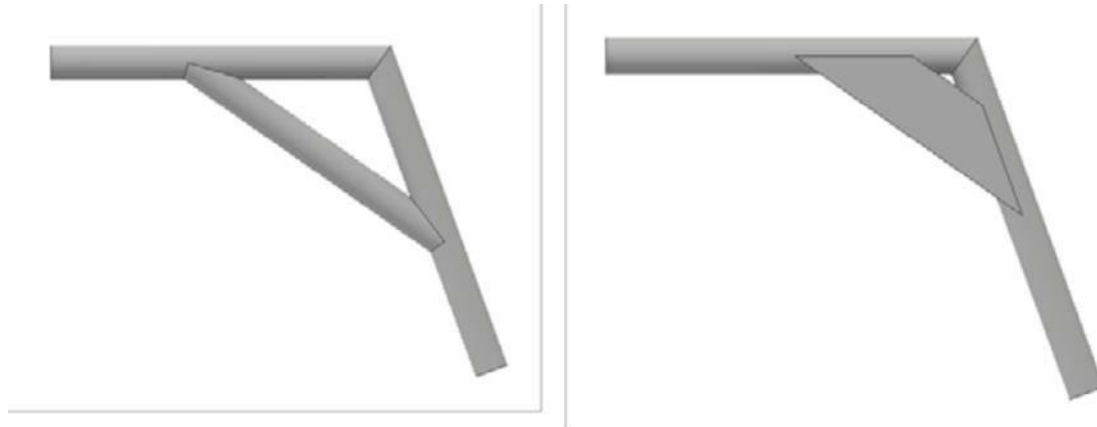


Figure B- 23: RHO / FBM Gussets

### B.3.2.13 FAB – Fore - Aft Bracing

The RRH must be restrained from rotation and bending in the side view by a system of triangulated bracing. Bracing must either be front bracing or rear bracing:

- Rear Bracing - directly restrain both points B from longitudinal displacement in the event of failure of the joints at points C; or
- Front Bracing - restrain both points C from longitudinal and vertical displacement, thus supporting points B through the RHO members. A better design will result if both front and rear bracing are incorporated.

Members used in the FAB systems must not exceed 1016 mm (40 in.) in unsupported length. Triangulation angles (projected to the side view) must be at least 20 deg. between members.

#### B.3.2.13.1 Front Bracing

Front systems of FAB must connect the point C to the SIM members (on the same sides). The intersection with the FBMUP members must be within 127 mm (5 in.) measured as a straight-line distance from centerline to centerline of point C. The intersection with the SIM members defines Point P must be vertically supported by further members connecting the SIM members to the LFS members which define point

Q. Points P and Q exist only with complete Front Bracing.

#### B.3.2.13.2 Rear Bracing

Rear systems of FAB must create a structural triangle, in the side view, on each side of the vehicle. Each triangle must be aft of the RRH, include the RRH vertical side as a member, and have one vertex at Point B and one vertex at either Point S or Point A. The tubes forming this structural triangle must be continuous members but bends of less than 30 deg. are allowable. The third (aft) vertex of each rear bracing triangle, Point R (Figure B-24), must additionally be structurally connected to whichever Point, S or A, is not part of the structural triangle. This additional connection is considered part of the FAB system and is subject to B.3.2.1 - Member Requirements, but may be formed using multiple joined members, and this assembly of tubes, from endpoint to endpoint, may encompass a bend of greater than 30 deg.

Attachment of rear system FAB must be within 127 mm (5 in.) of Point B and must be within 51 mm (2 in.) of points S and A, on each side of the vehicle. Distances are measured as a straight-line distance from centerline to centerline. The aft vertices, at Point R, of the FAB structural triangles, must be joined by an LC.

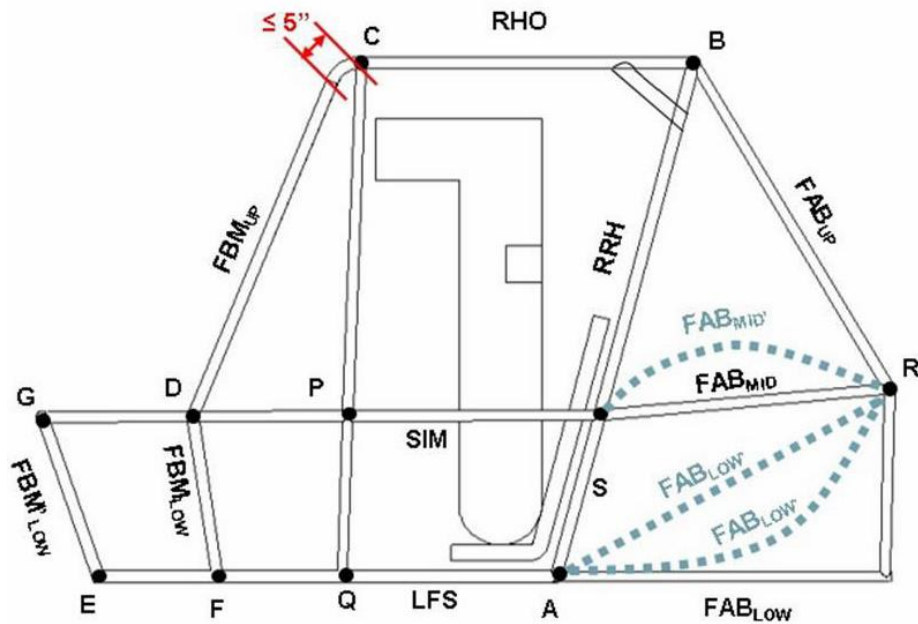


Figure B- 24: Roll Cage, FAB

### B.3.2.14 Butt Joints

#### B.3.2.14.1 Requirement

Roll cage members which are made of multiple tubes, joined by welding, must be reinforced with a welding sleeve. Many roll cage members are required to be continuous tubes and may not be made of multiple pieces. Tubes that are joined at an angle greater than 5 deg. need not be sleeved; angles of less than 5 deg. will be considered butt joints.

#### B.3.2.14.2 Size

Sleeves must be designed to fit tightly on the inside of the joint being reinforced. External sleeves are not allowed. Sleeves must extend into each side of the sleeved joint, a length of at least two times the diameter of the tubes being reinforced and be made from steel at least as thick as the tubes being reinforced.

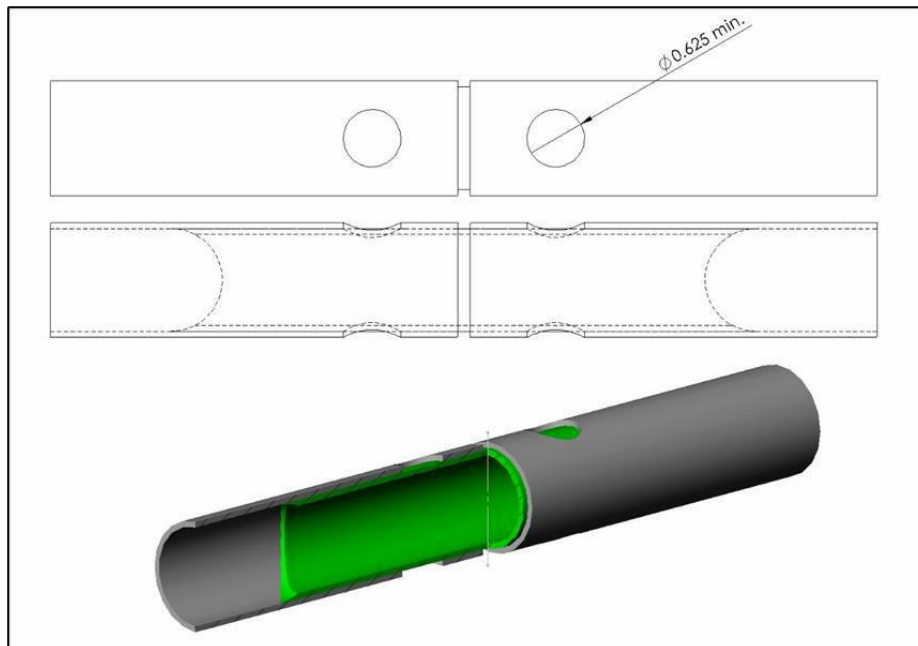


Figure B- 25: Roll Cage, Butt Joint Tube Sleeve

### B.3.2.14.3 Welding

The general arrangement of an acceptable sleeved joint is shown in Figure B-25. A butt weld and four (4) rosette welds are required. Two (2) rosette welds are required for each tube piece. Rosette welds are to be made in holes of a minimum diameter of 16 mm (0.625 in.).

A minimum of 102 mm (4.0 in.) of a linear weld is required to secure the sleeve inside the joint, including the butt joint and the rosette welds.

### B.3.2.15 Welding Process Check

Each person who makes any welded joint on any of the vehicle's roll cage elements must personally make two welding samples (defined below), using the same materials and processes as used in the roll cage element welds. All welding samples must be submitted at Technical Inspection. Vehicles for which complete sets of welding samples are not submitted, or for which any of the welding samples are judged inadequate, will not be allowed to compete in dynamic or endurance events.

Welding samples must be made from the same tube material, diameter, and thickness as the welds made by each person on the roll cage elements. For information on best practices for weld samples, see Tech Team Documentation Additional Guidelines and Resources Section.

All weld samples shall be labeled by permanent means such as engraving, etching, or stamping with all of the following information:

- College Name or College Initials
- Welder Name or Welder Initials
- Date of construction of weld sample

### Sample 1 – Destructive Testing:

In a 90-degree joint, the leg length is unrestricted (Figure B-26). This joint must be destructively tested causing the joint to fail in the base material (as opposed to the weld metal). The testing method is free - either tensile or bending failure may be induced; however, the peak stress must be located at the weld. In the case of bending failure, take care that the largest bending moment is located at the weld.

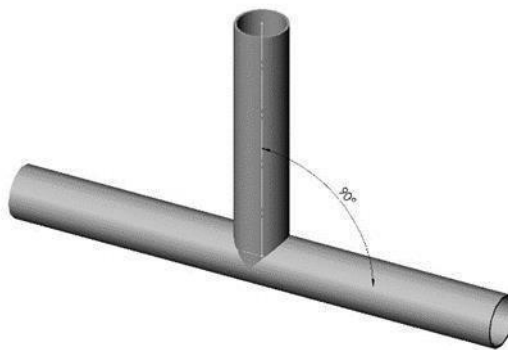


Figure B- 26: Roll Cage, Welding Sample 1

### Sample 2 – Destructive Inspection

Two tubes are joined at a 30-degree angle with a length of at least 150 mm from the center of the joint (Figure B-27). The sample must be sectioned along the length of the tube to reveal adequate and uniform weld penetration (Figure B-27).



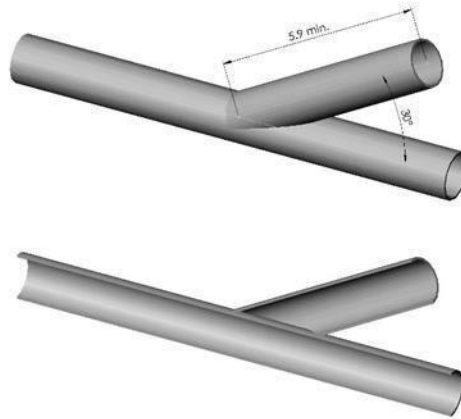


Figure B- 27: Roll Cage, Welding Sample 2

### B.3.2.16 Roll Cage Materials

The material used for the Primary Roll Cage Members and bracing must meet one of the following requirements:

- Circular seamless steel tubing with an outside diameter of 25.4 mm and a wall thickness of 3 mm and carbon content of at least 0.18%.
- A seamless steel shape with bending stiffness (minimum  $2.76 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2$ ) and bending strength exceeding that of circular steel tubing with an outside diameter of 25.4 mm and a wall thickness of 3 mm. The wall thickness must be at least 1.57 mm and the carbon content must be at least 0.18%, regardless of material or section size. The bending stiffness and bending strength must be calculated about a neutral axis that gives the minimum values.

**Docol R8 tubing is permitted.**

 **Docol R8 tubes are not intended to undergo any heat treatment after welding and sizing as any heat treatment may alter the mechanical properties of the material.**

- Bending stiffness,  $k_b$ , is given by:

$$k_b = EI$$

Where:

E - Modulus of elasticity (205 GPa for all steels)

I - Second moment of area for the structural cross-section

- Bending strength,  $S_b$ , is given by:

$$S_b = \frac{S_y I}{c}$$

Where:

$S_y$  - Yield strength (365 MPa for 1018 steel)

c - Distance from the neutral axis to extreme fiber



Documentation of the equivalency must include:

- Invoices of roll cage materials.
- Material certificate from the supplier and certificate of material composition specifying carbon content and yield strength test performed at NABL accredited laboratory are mandatory. Both, supplier and team's test report are mandatory and should be presented at Technical inspection.
- Typed calculations to be presented at Technical Inspection which proves sufficient bending stiffness and bending strength. All calculations must be in SI units, to three significant figures to the nominal tube sizes as specified by the invoice. Teams shall show figures for 1018 steel and the substitute material.

**i Teams are not allowed to use old test reports.**

### B.3.3 Driver Clearance

#### B.3.3.1 Lateral Space

Minimum space is based on clearances between the driver and a straight edge applied to any two points on the outside edge of the roll cage structure. The driver's helmet shall have 152 mm (6 in.) clearance, while the driver's shoulders, torso, hips, thighs, knees, calves, arms, elbows, and hands shall have 76 mm (3 in.) clearance. Clearances are relative to any drivers selected at technical inspection, seated in a normal driving position, and wearing all required equipment.

For any member to be a part of the roll cage, that member must be listed in B.3.2.2 - Primary Members, otherwise it is assumed to have no contribution (Suspension components, additional gussets, and cross members are examples of members which do not conform to B.3.2.2). If any triangulating members are joining the RHO to the vertical members of the Rear Roll Hoop, and these triangulating members conform to B.3.2.16

- Roll Cage Materials, then the virtual side surfaces may be extended by an outboard crease over the triangulating members.



Figure B- 28

#### B.3.3.2 Vertical Space

The driver's helmet shall have 152 mm (6 in.) minimum clearance from any two points among those members that make up the top of the roll cage. These members are the RHO members (exclusive of any covering or padding); the RRH upper, LC; and the LC between points C (left and right). In an elevation (side) view, no part of the driver's body, shoes, and clothing may extend beyond the envelope of the roll cage.

### B.3.4 Sharp Edges

The entire vehicle, including the roll cage, shall have no exposed sharp edges which might endanger the driver, track workers, or people working around the vehicle while the vehicle is in any attitude (static, dynamic, inverted, etc.).

### B.3.5 Bolted Roll Cages

Bolted Roll cages joints are acceptable only if the following requirements are met (Figure B-29):

- 1) Flanges or tabs must be twice (2x) the thickness of the frame tube and made of the same material. They must be properly welded to each tubing part to be joined. The face of the flange must be perpendicular to the axis of the frame tube
- 2) The radius of the flange must be at least 25 mm larger than the outer radius of the frame tube.
- 3) The gap between the faces of the flanges (before being tightened) must be no greater than 0.07 mm.
- 4) The flanges must be attached with at least 3 bolts with a minimum diameter of 8 mm, equally spaced on the flanges. The minimum edge distance between the bolt holes and the edge of the flanges must be twice the bolt diameter.
- 5) Pin Joints are not permitted.

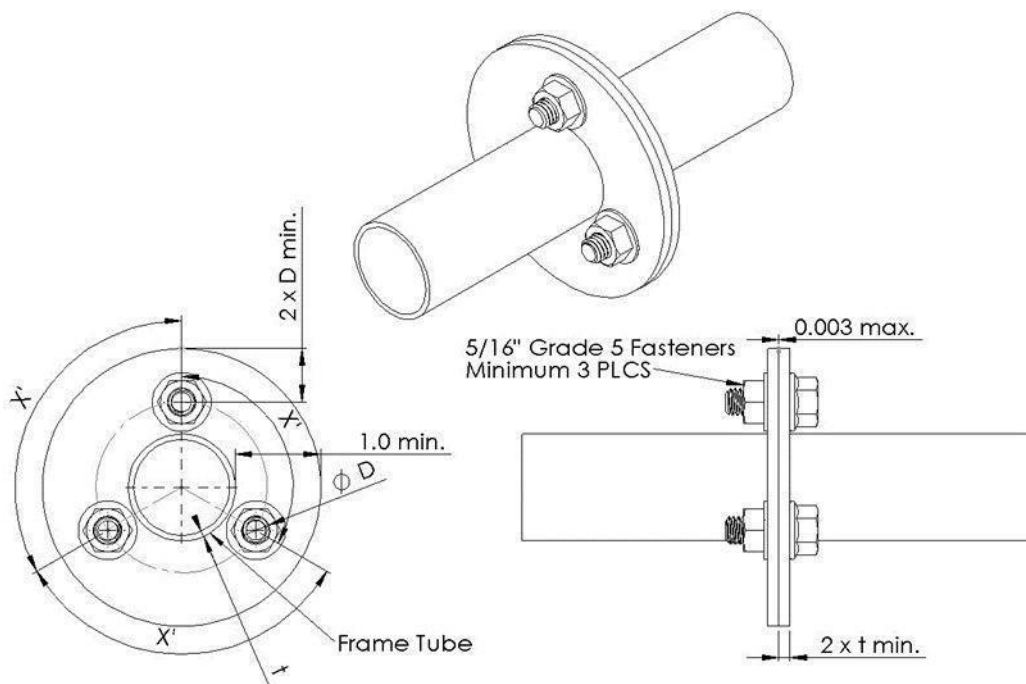


Figure B- 29: Roll Cage, Required Joint for Removable Members

### B.3.6 Drilled Frame Members

#### B.3.6.1 Sleeved Joints

Frame members which need to be drilled for mounting fasteners or routing accessories must be reinforced with a weld-in sleeve. Sleeves must be designed to fit tightly on the inside of the hole or joint being reinforced. Sleeves must extend beyond the tube on both sides and be fully welded to the tube. An unacceptable joint is denoted by a red “X”. An acceptable joint is denoted by a green “O” in Figure B-30.

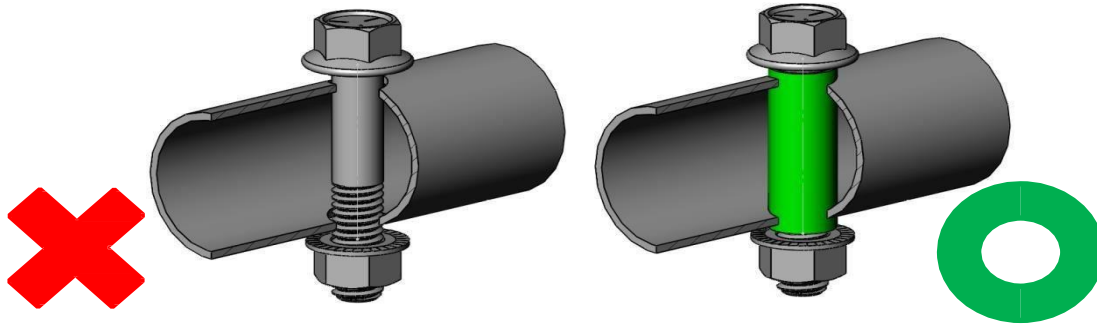


Figure B- 30: Roll Cage, Required tube sleeve for drilled holes.

#### B.3.6.2 Drilled Holes

Single drilled holes in members with a diameter less than or equal to 5 mm do not require a sleeve.

### ARTICLE B.4: DRIVER RESTRAINT

#### B.4.1 Function

The driver restraint system shall function to safely and securely hold the driver within the envelope of the vehicle's roll cage. The driver restraint system shall also quickly and completely disengage when required to allow the driver a minimum egress time. The driver restraint system consists of a safety harness, arm restraints, and the vehicle's seat. The driver restraint system shall be fully functional and properly worn whenever the driver is seated in the vehicle.

#### B.4.2 Driver Harness

The driver harness shall consist of a 5-point (or more) system comprised of two shoulder belts (left and right), two lap belts (left and right), and one or more anti-submarine belts all joining at a single, central buckle (disconnect point). The anti-submarine belt serves to positively locate the buckle and prevent the driver from riding under the lap belts.

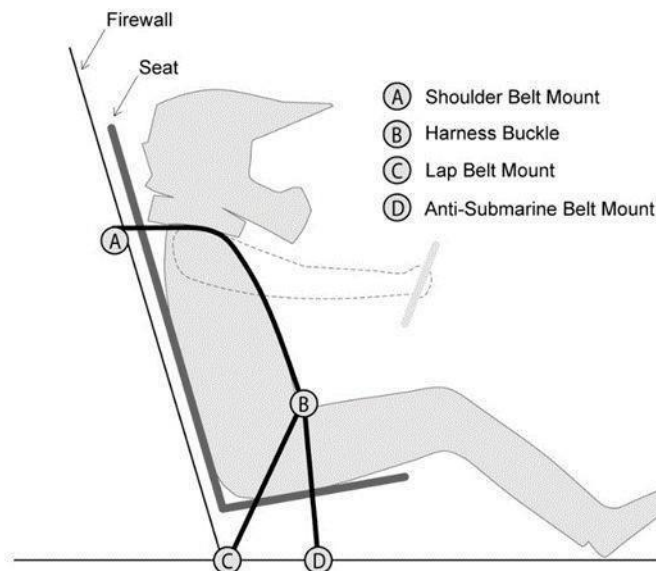


Figure B- 31: Driver Harness Schematic

#### B.4.2.1 Certification

All driver restraint systems shall meet either SFI Specification 16.5/16.1 or FIA specification 8853/98. The

material of shoulder and lap belts shall be of Nylon or Dacron polyester and in new or like-new condition, 76 mm in width, and free from injurious defects. Anti-submarine belts shall meet the same conditions but have a minimum width of 51 mm.

 **Some 2.0-inch anti-submarine belts measure 1.75 in. actual minimum widths and are acceptable for use.**

Refer to the link below for a list of approved manufacturers for SFI Rated driver restraint assemblies: [SFI 16.1 Manufacturers List \(sfifoundation.com\)](https://www.sfifoundation.com/SFI-16.1-Manufacturers-List)

#### B.4.2.2 Expiration

In December of 2016, SFI updated the design and format of driver harness expiration tags. Manufacturers are permitted to use old tags until their supply runs out. BAJA SAEINDIA® permits the use of driver harnesses with the old and the new tag design, provided:

For old style tags: On April 1st of the competition year, harnesses shall be no more than three (3) years old.

For new style tags: Harnesses with expiration tags bearing a “Valid Until” date that is on or after the last day of the current competition.

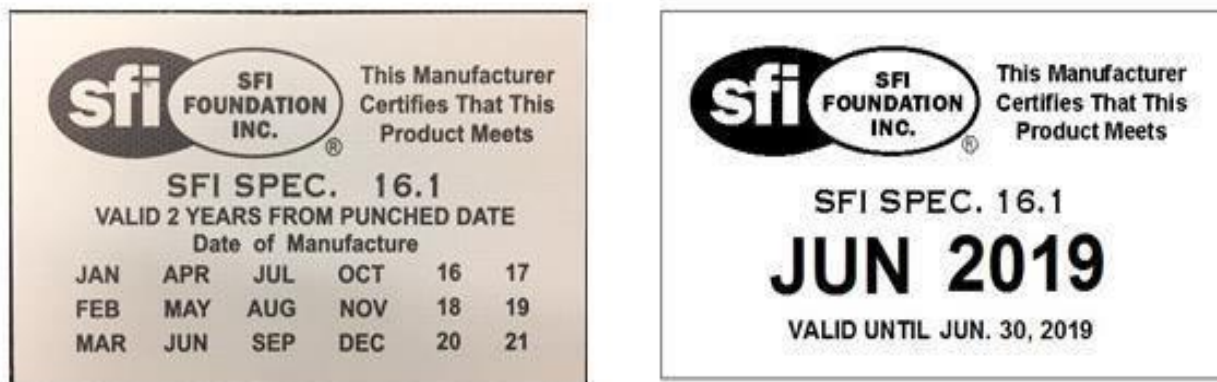


Figure B- 32: Driver Harness, SFI Tag, Old Style (Left), New Style (Right)

#### B.4.2.3 Release Mechanism

All belts in the driver harness must join to a single, central, metal-to-metal, lever-type, quick-release buckle. Cam-Lock and other enclosed buckles susceptible to jamming from small debris (such as sand particles) are explicitly prohibited. The release mechanism (buckle) shall be protected against accidental unfastening from a direct pull, rollover, or slide along the side.

#### B.4.2.4 Shoulder Belts

The shoulder harness shall be of the over-the-shoulder type. Only separate shoulder straps are permitted. “Y”- type shoulder straps are explicitly prohibited.

##### B.4.2.4.1 Positioning, Vertical

The shoulder belt mounting point (A) (see Figure B-33) shall be positioned no higher than vertical level with each driver’s shoulders, and no lower than 102 mm (4 in.) vertically below each driver’s shoulders.

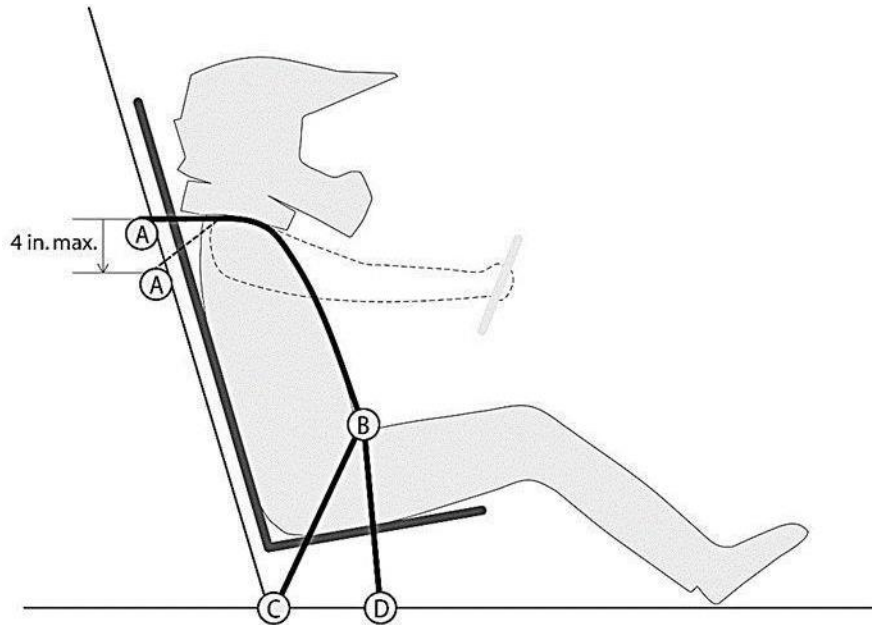


Figure B- 33: Driver Harness, Shoulder Harness Vertical Position

#### B.4.2.4.2 Positioning, Lateral

The lateral spacing of the shoulder belts shall be between 152 mm (6.0 in.) and 229 mm (9.0 in.) when measured center-to-center. See Figure B-34. The lateral position of the shoulder belts along their mounting tube must be restrained by a structure other than the firewall.

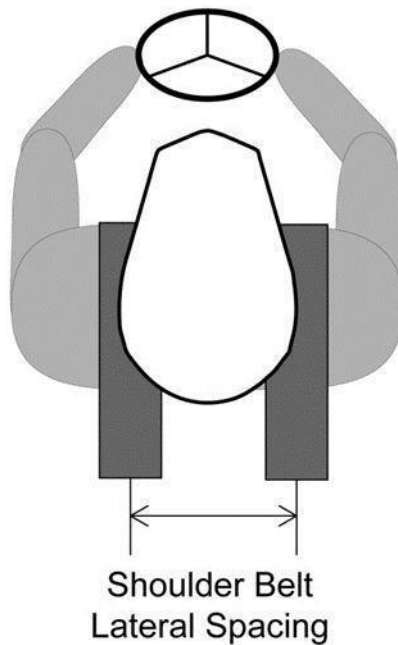


Figure B- 34: Driver Harness, Shoulder Harness Lateral Position



The shoulder belts shall be looped and secured around a straight, horizontal tube welded within the plane of the RRH. The tube that the shoulder belts are looped around shall meet the requirements of a secondary member, B.3.2.3 - Secondary Members. Provisions for lateral position restraint shall be provided. Firewall material is not acceptable for lateral position restraint. See Figure B-35 for details.



Figure B- 35: Driver Harness, Shoulder Harness Lateral Restraint

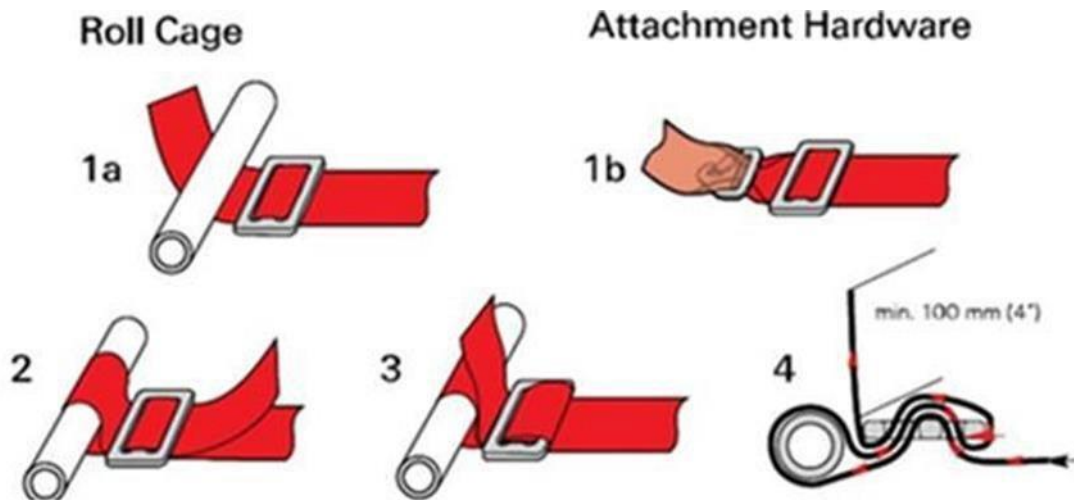


Figure B- 36: Driver Harness, Diagram of Proper Wrapping of Webbing

#### B.4.2.4.4 Redirection

The shoulder belts must run directly from their mountings to the driver's shoulders, without redirection by any part of the vehicle or its equipment, including seats. The webbing shall not be twisted or rotated at any point along the path of the shoulder belt.

#### B.4.2.4.5 Adjustment

The shoulder belts shall be in proper adjustment for the driver at all times. When the driver harness is worn, each buckle or adjuster in the system shall have excess adjustment capacity to fit all drivers. The minimum length of excess shoulder harness webbing is 100 mm. See Figure B-36

#### B.4.2.4.6 Protection

The shoulder belts shall be protected from potential damage from aft of the RRH. The firewall must protect the shoulder belts. The firewall may be pocketed or extended to facilitate this requirement, as long as no open gaps result. Excess shoulder belt webbing shall be neatly contained and kept within the roll envelope of the vehicle. Proper grommets should be provided to cover the cut in the firewall completely. Visible gaps to be avoided.

#### B.4.2.5 Lap Belts

The lap belt halves must run directly from the buckle, over the driver's hips, and to their mounting points without redirection by any part of the vehicle or its equipment (including the seat). The lap belt halves must be mounted to frame tabs using the bracket supplied with the safety harness. Lap belts may not be mounted by wrapping around tubes.

##### B.4.2.5.1 Positioning

The lap belt (point B to point C) in Figure B-37 shall be positioned such that it passes over the driver's pelvic area below the Anterior Superior Iliac spine (the hip bones). The lap belt shall not be worn over the driver's intestines or abdomen.

In a side view, the lap belt must be at a minor angle (angle "L" or angle BCD) of between 45 degrees and 80 degrees to the horizontal. This requirement means that the centerline of the lap belt at the seat bottom will be approximately 76 mm forward of the bottom of the seat back.

 **Quick disconnect fasteners for body panels are recommended and facilitate a faster technical inspection process.**

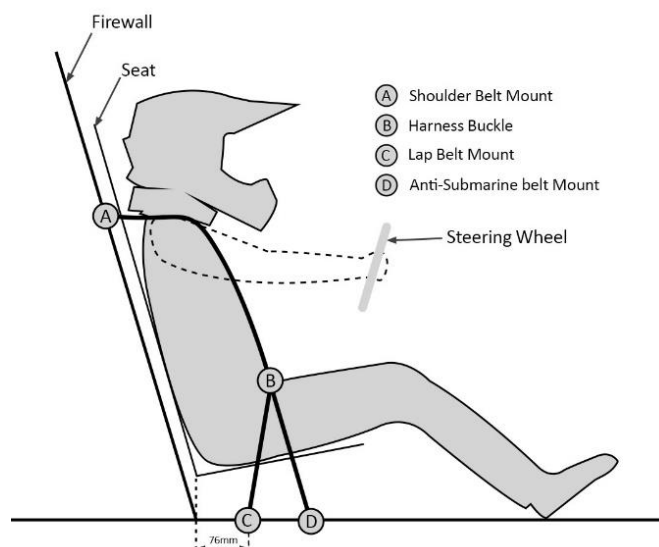


Figure B- 37: Driver Harness, Lap Belt Angle



The lap belts shall be securely attached to the vehicle frame with metal tabs joined by a threaded fastener. Lap belts wrapped around tubes or secured with eyebolts are explicitly prohibited. The webbing shall be wrapped per Figure B-36: Driver Harness, Diagram of Proper Wrapping of Webbing.

Threaded fasteners in the driver restraint system shall meet the requirements of Article 12 - Fasteners.

Threaded fasteners in the driver restraint system shall match the nominal diameter of the mounting holes in the lap belt mounting bracket. For example, if a lap belt mounting tab is drilled for a 14 mm hole, the fastener, and the frame lap belt tab shall be 14 mm in diameter.

- The frame tabs which accept the metal lap belt tabs shall meet the following requirements:
- The frame lap belt tabs shall be no less than 2.3 mm thick and configured for double shear mounting. Frame lap belt tabs configured in bending are explicitly prohibited. See Figure B-38.
- The frame lap belt tabs shall be attached to the frame with no less than 38 mm of weld length per tab on one side (Individual tab/metallic bracket).
- The frame lap belt tabs shall have no less than 6.4 mm of edge distance. (Edge distance is the measurement from the edge of the bolt hole to the outside edge of the tab.)
- The frame lap belt tabs and lap belt shall be installed such that the lap belt tabs pivot freely.
- The frame lap belt tabs and their mounting shall be stiff and not readily deformed.
- No lightning holes or other cut-outs are permitted on the frame lap belt tabs.

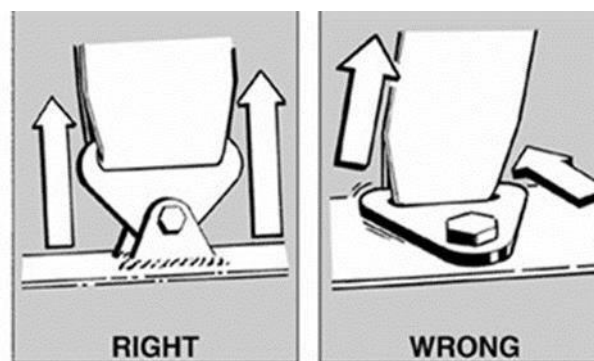


Figure B- 38: Driver Harness, Lap Belt Tab Orientation

#### B.4.2.5.3 Redirection

The lap belts shall be routed directly from the mounting points over the driver's hips and to the release mechanism (buckle) without redirection by any part of the vehicle or its equipment (including the seat). The webbing shall not be twisted or rotated at any point along the path of the lap belt.

#### B.4.2.5.4 Adjustment

The lap belts shall be in proper adjustment for the driver at all times. When the driver harness is worn, each buckle or adjuster in the system shall have excess adjustment capacity.

#### B.4.2.5.5 Protection

The lap belts shall be protected from potential damage by the vehicle's body panels. Excess lap belt webbing shall be neatly contained and kept within the roll envelope of the vehicle.

## B.4.2.6 Anti-Submarine Belts

### B.4.2.6.1 Number of Points

The anti-submarine belt (Line BD in Figure B-39) shall be at least a single-point mount (a 5-point driver harness configuration). Driver harnesses of the 6-point and 7-point types are permitted. A 6-point system utilizes two anti-submarine belt mounting points. A 7-point system utilizes three anti-submarine belt mounting points.

### B.4.2.6.2 Positioning

Anti-submarine belts shall be mounted to the vehicle frame at a point aft of the chest line as denoted by a positive angle "S" in Figure B-39. The anti-submarine belt mounting point shall be forward of the lap belt mounting points. The chest line passes through point B and is parallel to the driver's sternum. The antisubmarine belt angle (angle S) is suggested to be 20 deg. The anti-submarine belt shall be mounted either to a frame tab or wrapped around a frame member meeting at least the secondary member requirement.

6-point and 7-point harnesses shall be installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Teams shall be prepared to provide documentation of mounting instructions to TEJ at the time of technical inspection.

 **Quick disconnect fasteners for body panels are recommended and facilitate a faster technical inspection process.**

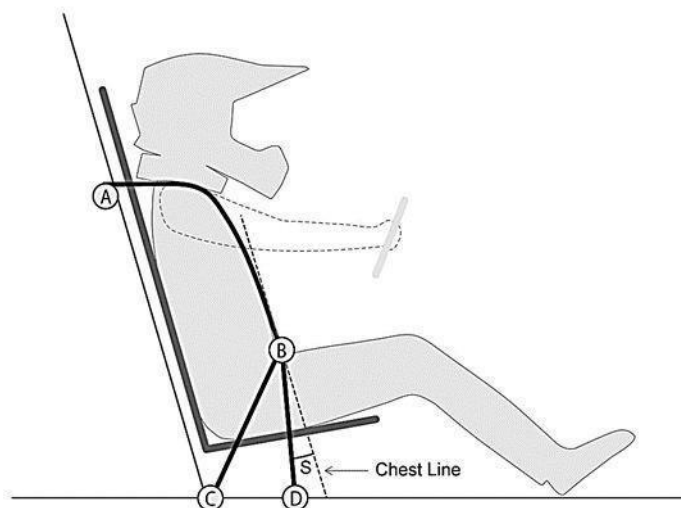


Figure B- 39: Driver Harness, Anti-Submarine Belt Angle

### B.4.2.6.3 Attachment

The anti-submarine belts shall be securely attached to the vehicle frame by one of the following methods:

- Metal tabs are joined by a threaded fastener.
- Webbing wrapped around a frame member.
- Webbing wrapped around a bolt secured by metal tabs in double shear.

Anti-submarine belts secured with eyebolts are explicitly prohibited. The webbing shall be wrapped per Figure B-33: Driver Harness, Diagram of Proper Wrapping of Webbing.

Any threaded fastener in the driver restraint system shall meet the requirements of Part B: Article 12 – Fasteners.

Threaded fasteners in the driver restraint system shall match the nominal diameter of the mounting holes in the lap belt mounting bracket. For example, if an anti-submarine belt mounting tab is drilled for a 14 mm hole, the fastener and the frame tabs tab shall be 14 mm in diameter.

The frame tabs which accept the metal anti-submarine belt tabs shall meet the following requirements:

- The frame anti-submarine belt tabs shall be no less than 2.3 mm thick and configured for double shear mounting. Frame anti-submarine belt tabs configured in bending are explicitly prohibited.
- The frame anti-submarine belt tabs shall be attached to the frame with no less than 38 mm of weld length per tab on one side (Individual tab/metallic bracket).
- The frame anti-submarine belt tabs shall have no less than 6.4 mm of edge distance. (Edge distance is the measurement from the edge of the bolt hole to the outside edge of the tab).
- The frame anti-submarine belt tabs and lap belt shall be installed such that the lap belt tabs pivot freely.
- The frame anti-submarine belt tabs and their mounting shall be stiff and not readily deformed.
- No lightening holes or other cut-outs are permitted on the frame anti-submarine belt tabs.

If the anti-submarine belt is wrapped around a frame member or a bolt, the following requirements shall be met:

- The anti-submarine belt mounting tube shall have features designed to limit total lateral movement to 25 mm or less.
- The anti-submarine belt webbing shall be protected from sharp edges such as bolt threads, tab edges, and
- The anti-submarine belt mounting tube or tube holding tabs shall meet the frame requirements of a secondary member. The mounting tube may be constructed of a single tube with bends or may be constructed with no more than three tubes and two mitered joints (excluding connections to the LFS). The anti-submarine belt mounting tube shall join both of the vehicle's LFS members and be oriented parallel to the LCs. The mounting tube may not be cantilevered off of another tube creating an undue bending moment.

#### B.4.2.6.4 Redirection

Redirection of the anti-submarine belt by a rigid frame, seat member, or seat edge is allowed. Redirected belt webbing must not contain a bend of more than 30 degrees (Figure B-40). The redirecting member or edge must be designed to prevent chaffing or abrasion of the belt webbing.

The webbing shall not be twisted at any point along the path of the anti-submarine belt.

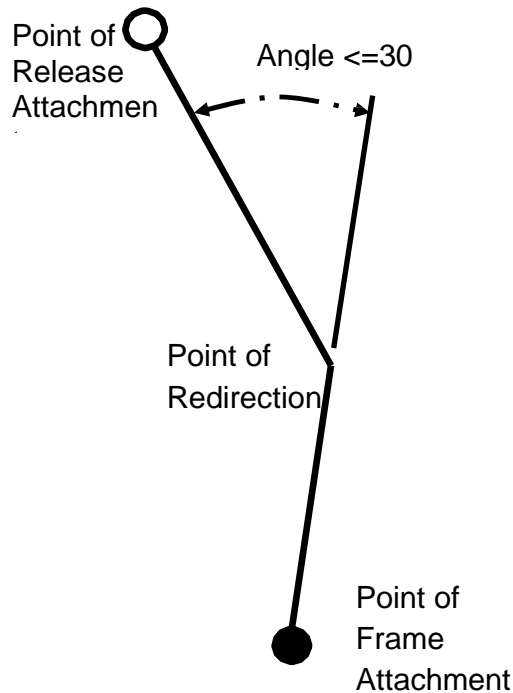


Figure B- 40: Driver Harness, Anti-Submarine Belt Redirection

#### B.4.2.6.5 Adjustment

The anti-submarine belts shall be in proper adjustment for the driver at all times. When the driver harness is worn, each buckle or adjuster in the system shall have excess adjustment capacity.

#### B.4.2.6.6 Protection

All anti-submarine belts shall be protected by the vehicle skid plate. Excess anti-submarine belt webbing shall be neatly contained and kept within the roll envelope of the vehicle.

### B.4.3 Arm Restraints

In the event of a rollover, the driver's arms must be kept within the limits of the roll cage space (B.3.3.1 - Lateral Space) by use of arm restraints. Arm restraints must be securely fastened to the driver restraint system. Only commercially available arm restraints meeting SFI 3.3 are allowed. The arm restraints must independently connect to the safety belts. Refer to the link below for a list of approved manufacturers for SFI.

3.3 rated driver's accessories:

[SFI 3.3 Manufacturers List \(sfifoundation.com\)](https://www.sfifoundation.com/)

#### B.4.3.1 Certification

The restraints must be in overall good condition and show no signs of wear, no cuts chaffing or wear. The restraints must bear the appropriate labels.



Figure B- 41: Driver Harness, Arm Restraints

 **Manufacturers are required to ensure they have labeled the belts with a date of manufacture. The date tag may be separate from the SFI tag.**

#### **B.4.3.2 Expiration**

In December of 2016, SFI updated the design and format of driver harness expiration tags. Manufacturers are permitted to use old tags until their supply runs out. BAJA SAEINDIA® permits the use of arm restraints with the old and the new tag design, provided:

For old style tags: On **April 1st** of the competition year, harnesses shall be no more than three (3) years old.

For new style tags: Harnesses with expiration tags bearing a “Valid Until” date that is on or after the last day of the current competition.

See Figure B-32 for more information.

#### **B.4.3.3 Positioning**

Arm restraints must be installed such that the driver can release the harness and exit the vehicle unassisted, regardless of the vehicle’s position. The arm restraint must be worn by the driver on the forearm just below the elbow. The driver must be able to reach the cockpit kill switch and steering wheel, but not allow their arms to exit the cockpit.

#### **B.4.3.4 Attachment**

Arm restraints shall be attached to the buckle of the driver harness when assembled.

#### **B.4.4 Head Restraint**

A head restraint must be provided to limit the rearward motion of the driver’s head from a normal driving position. The head restraint must be mechanically fastened to the vehicle, preferably to the vehicle frame. Hook-and-loop and adhesive methods are prohibited. Head restraints may also be mechanically fastened or integral to the driver’s seat.

 **Caution: HANS devices and Leatt braces are not allowed due to the improper fitment of these devices concerning nominal BAJA SAEINDIA® seat design and seating position.**

#### **B.4.5 Seats**

The seat shall work in concert with the driver harness to secure the driver within the envelope of the roll cage. Seats shall be of conventional design. See details below. All seats shall be designed for upright seating position. Suspension seats are prohibited. The upright seating position is defined by the angle of the driver’s back to a horizontal line. The seat back angle (Figure B-42) for an upright seating position is greater than 65 deg. As a reference, a completely upright driver will have a back angle of 90 deg.

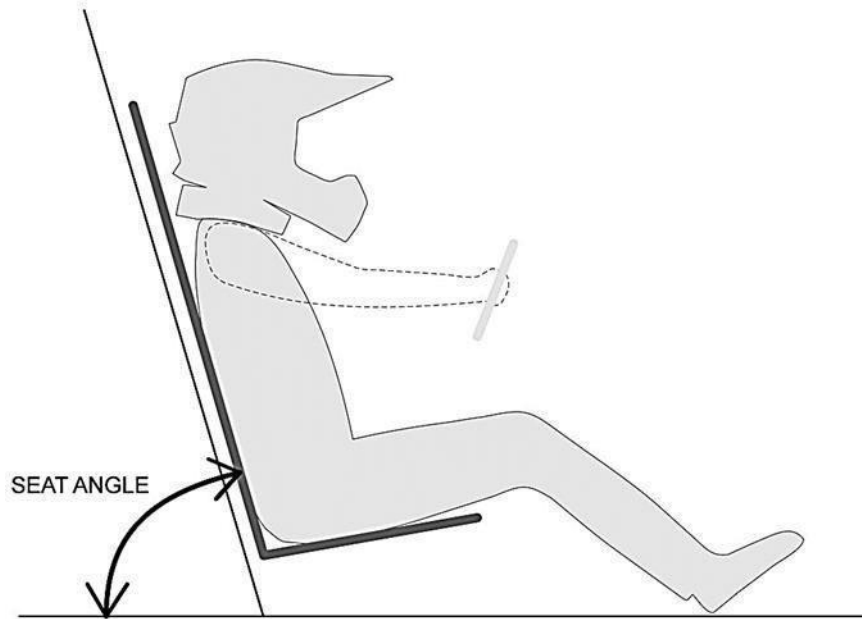


Figure B- 42: Seat Angle

#### **B.4.5.1 Seat Construction**

##### **B.4.5.1.1 Conventional Seats**

Conventional seats shall be generally rigid and be of metal or composite construction (fiberglass or carbon fiber). Seats constructed of thermoplastic are prohibited. The bottom and back panel of seats must have at least 2 inches of non-removable foam (in an uncompressed state, without the driver seated) on them. Conventional seats may also have a removable seat cover. Seats may be purchased from a manufacturer or constructed by teams.

##### **B.4.5.1.2 Suspension Seats**

Suspension seats, sling seats, hammock seats, or similar designs with webbing or cordage as the primary load path are explicitly prohibited.

#### **B.4.5.2 Seat Design**

Seats shall be designed to have at least two generally planar surfaces when the driver is seated in the vehicle. The seat back plane shall be inclined between 65 and 90 deg from horizontal as viewed from the side (see Figure B-42: Seat Angle). The seat bottom plane shall be underneath the driver and be horizontal or generally sloped such that the leading edge of the seat bottom plane is level with or higher than the intersection with the back plane. Seats may also include material oriented vertically along the sides of the seat bottom plane and the seat back plane designed to assist in laterally restraining the driver.

#### **B.4.5.3 Seat Mounting Points (Conventional Seats)**

##### **B.4.5.3.1 Quantity**

All seats shall have no less than six (6) total mounting points to the vehicle frame. Seats shall have no less than four (4) mounting points from the seat bottom plane and no less than two (2) mounting points from the seat back plane. The minimum fastener size used for seat mounting points should be M6.



### B.4.5.3.2 Arrangement


The seat bottom plane and seat back plane mounting points shall be generally symmetrical about the longitudinal center line of the seat itself or the vehicle. Seat back plane mounting points shall be at or near the plane of the RRH. All seat mounting points shall attach to the LFS, USM, RRH or other tubes having met the requirements of secondary frame members. Each seat bottom mount shall be designed to evenly distribute the vertical load.

### B.4.5.3.3 Structure

Any tabs utilized in mounting the seat shall be a minimum thickness of 2.3 mm and have at least 38 mm of weld length per tab on one side (Individual tab/metallic bracket).

Mounting Tabs shall not visibly deform when a load is applied. The average distance from the tab hole to the main tab weld line shall not exceed 25. Any tube used to mount the seat with radial holes drilled in the tube shall be sleeved and reinforced per rule B.3.6 - Drilled Frame Members.

## ARTICLE B.5: DRIVER EQUIPMENT

 The following items must have COLLEGE NAME INITIALS marked with PERMANENT MARKERS (in contrast with the safety gears) For example, for the college named, "XYZ Hub of Technology" mark as "X.H.T." on items.

 Without markings, these items won't be considered

valid.  Thinner is strictly banned inside the main event

premises. Items to be marked with college name Initials:

- Driver's Helmet (B.5.1)
- Arm Restraint (B.4.3)
- Driver's Suit (both Upper and Lower Garments, for teams using split Driver's Suit B.5.4.3 and B.5.4.4)

### B.5.1 Helmet

All drivers must wear a properly sized motocross-style helmet with an integrated (one-piece composite shell) chin/face guard.

All helmets used in BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions shall meet the requirements of the ratings: Snell M2015, Snell M2020, ECE 22-05, ECE R22-05, SA 2005, British Standards Institution BS 6658-85 types A or A/FR. Any helmets not meeting these standards are explicitly prohibited.

 Do not rely on salespeople to determine if a helmet is Snell-rated.

 Check for the Snell sticker under the foam liner of the helmet.

 DOT, ISI, and DOT+ISI rated helmets are not allowed.

 This rule has no exceptions, and it will be strictly enforced. Helmets certified to other rating systems not specified above may not be worn



Figure B- 43: Driver's Helmet

- ☑ **Some Motocross helmets have extended chin guards that will not contact the required neck collars when the head is flexed forward. This combination of helmet/collar systems is prohibited.**
- ☑ **Any non-specification helmets will be confiscated by the TEJ for the duration of the event. At the close of the endurance race, all confiscated items will be available for pick up.**

## B.5.2 Eye Protection

### B.5.2.1 Type

All drivers shall wear motocross-style goggles with a full-circumference elastic band that wraps completely around the driver's helmet. "Quick Straps" or other quick-release systems are explicitly prohibited.

### B.5.2.2 Lens Protection

All goggles used by drivers must have tear-off or roll-off lens protectors. These tear-offs or roll-offs are used to ensure the driver has unobstructed vision through their goggles. Teams must present their goggles and properly installed tear-offs or roll-offs at tech inspection. Teams without tear-offs or properly functioning roll-offs are subject to being black flagged.

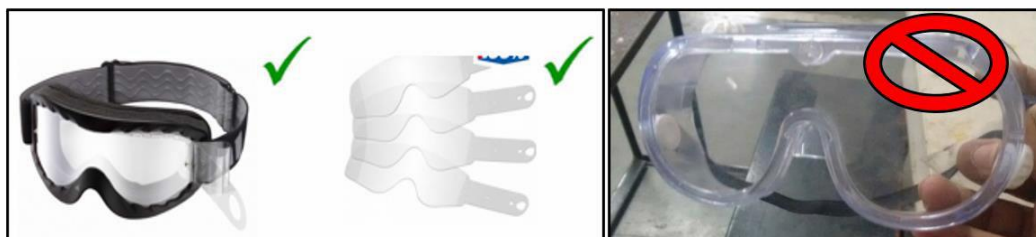


Figure B- 44: Eye protection

## B.5.3 Neck Support

### B.5.3.1 Certification

All drivers must wear neck support/neck collar. The neck support must be full circumference (360 deg.) and SFI 3.3 rating. Horseshoe collars are not allowed. Simpson, RCI, G-force, Deist, Beltenick or Leaf Racing Products supply neck collars that meet this requirement. Refer to the link below for a list of approved manufacturers for SFI 3.3 rated driver's accessories,

[SFI 3.3 Manufacturers List \(sfifoundation.com\)](https://www.sfifoundation.com)

The support/collar must be in good condition overall and show no signs of wear or other injurious defects. The support/collar must bear the appropriate dated labels, and on April 1st of the competition, the year is no more than three years old.



Figure B- 45: Driver Equipment, Neck Restraint

### B.5.3.2 Expiration

In December of 2016, SFI updated the design and format of neck support/collar expiration tags.

Manufacturers are permitted to use old tags until their supply runs out. BAJA SAEINDIA® permits the use of arm restraints with the old and the new tag design, provided:

For old style tags: On April 1st of the competition year, harnesses shall be no more than three (3) years old.

For new style tags: Support/collar with expiration tags bearing a “Valid Until” date that is on or after the last day of the current competition.

See Figure B-32 for more information.

 **Manufacturers are required to ensure they have labeled the support/collar with a date of manufacturing. The date tag may be separate from the SFI tag.**

### B.5.4 Clothing

Teams are allowed to use two-piece or single-piece driver suits complying with rulebook section B.5.4.3 and B.5.4.4. The clothing must be in overall good condition and show no signs of wear, no cuts chaffing or wear

#### B.5.4.1 Gloves

Drivers shall wear gloves to protect their hands. Durable, abrasion-resistant gloves are required.

#### B.5.4.2 Shoes

Drivers shall wear socks and shoes.

#### B.5.4.3 Upper Garments

Drivers should wear a fire-resistant shirt. The shirt must have a factory label showing an SFI 3.2, SFI 3.3, SFI 3.4, FIA 8856-2000 fire-resistant rating. Refer to the link below for a list of approved manufacturers for SFI-rated Driver’s Suits:

[SFI 3.3 Manufacturers List \(sfifoundation.com\)](https://sfifoundation.com)

#### B.5.4.4 Lower Garments

Drivers must wear fire-resistant pants/suits having an SFI, FIA, NFPA 2112 fire-resistant rating. Refer to the link below for a list of approved manufacturers for SFI-rated Driver’s Suits,

[SFI 3.3 Manufacturers List \(sfifoundation.com\)](https://sfifoundation.com)

#### B.5.4.5 Combustible Material

Jerseys, gloves, socks, or other garments made from nylon or any other synthetic material which will melt or combust when exposed to open flame or extreme heat, are explicitly prohibited from use during

competition.

## ARTICLE B.6: FUEL SYSTEM (mBAJA Only)

### B.6.1 Function

All vehicles shall have a fuel system comprising of a fuel tank, fuel hose and fittings, and splash shields. The fuel system shall function to safely contain and control fuel and to safely convey fuel to the engine carburetor. The entire engine is considered to be part of the fuel system.

### B.6.2 Fuel

The only fuels permitted for BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions are grades of automotive gasoline consisting of hydrocarbon compounds. The fuel may contain antioxidants, metal deactivators, or corrosion inhibitors.



**At the BAJA SAEINDIA® site, Bharat Petroleum's fuel supply is available, and hence outside fuel is restricted.**



**Caution: Lead alkyl compounds such as tetra-ethyl lead are explicitly prohibited.**

#### B.6.2.1 Specific Gravity

The specific gravity of the fuel may not exceed 0.75 for leaded gasoline or 0.80 for unleaded gasoline when measured at 15.5 deg. C (60 deg. F).

#### B.6.2.2 Prohibited Additives

The addition of nitrogen-bearing additives or additives designed to liberate oxygen is explicitly prohibited.

### B.6.3 Location

The entire fuel system, including carburetor, air cleaner cover, splash shield, and engine (excluding intake air hoses) must be located within the envelope of the vehicle's roll cage. The envelope shall be tested using a straight edge in contact with any two points on the outside of the vehicle frame. The fuel tank mountings must be designed to resist sustained vibration and shock.

### B.6.4 Fuel Cap

A standard Briggs and Stratton gas cap with a built-in check valve, Part 799719 & B4325GS is required.

The retail price must be included in the cost report. Teams can use the new part **799719** for Fuel cap if the old part is not available.

### B.6.5 Fuel Tank

One fuel tank is permitted on the vehicle. Fuel tanks shall be unmodified and free from injurious defects. All fuel tanks shall be remote mounted, and not affixed to the engine. Fuel tank mounting shall be fixed. Removable tanks are explicitly prohibited. The retail price of the fuel tank must be included in the cost report.

Following are the permitted fuel tanks:

- Briggs and Stratton part 799863:

 **799863 is the tank supplied with the Briggs and Stratton Model 20 engine during the 2017 season.**

- Pyrotec Part Number SFC1000:

It is available on the Pyrotec website - [Products - Pyrotec \(pyrotecstore.com\)](https://www.pyrotecstore.com).

 **Any one of the installations will be permitted with approved makes only. Please ensure that the fuel tank should be fixed properly.**

#### B.6.5.1 Mounting

Fuel tanks shall be mounted to a tube or tubes meeting the requirements of at least a secondary member. Tubes shall be supported at both ends. Cantilevered mounting is explicitly prohibited.

##### B.6.5.1.1 For Briggs and Stratton part 799863

Fuel tank mounts shall meet the following requirements:

- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs shall be no less than 1.6 mm thick.
- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs shall be less than 51 mm long when measured along the tab from the center of the bolt hole to the outside of the attached frame member.
- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs shall have no less than 6.4 mm of edge distance. (Edge distance is the measurement from the edge of the bolt hole to the outside edge of the tab.)
- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs shall have a minimum cross-sectional area of 19 mm X 1.6 mm in the region bounded by the edge of the secondary member it is attached to and the nearest edge of the fuel tank bolt hole.
- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs shall be attached to the frame with no less than 25 mm of weld length per tab on one side (Individual tab/metallic bracket) or 40 mm on one side (Individual tab/metallic bracket) for tabs combined to attach to two mounting points on the fuel tank.
- The frame fuel tank mounting tabs and their mounting shall be stiff and not readily deformed.
- No lightening holes or other cut-outs are permitted on the frame fuel tank mounting tabs.

All fasteners used to mount the fuel tank to the vehicle frame shall meet the requirements in Article 12- Fasteners.



Figure B- 46: Fuel System, Example of acceptable fuel tank Mounting

### B.6.5.2 Pyrotech Part Number SFC1000:

All mounting holes on the fuel tank shall be used to mount the fuel tank to the vehicle frame. Any fasteners used to mount the fuel tank shall meet the requirements in Article 12 – Fasteners. A rubber isolating washer, specifically McMaster Car Part Number [94733A723](#) or of equivalent material and dimensions, shall be used on each fastener, on both sides of the fuel tank mounting flange. A total of 8 washers are required.

Metallic washers shall be used on either side of the fastener stack-up, as shown in Figure B-47: Fuel Tank Fastener Stack-up. Metallic washers shall have a nominal fastener size of 9.5 mm and have an outside diameter between 21 mm and 23 mm.

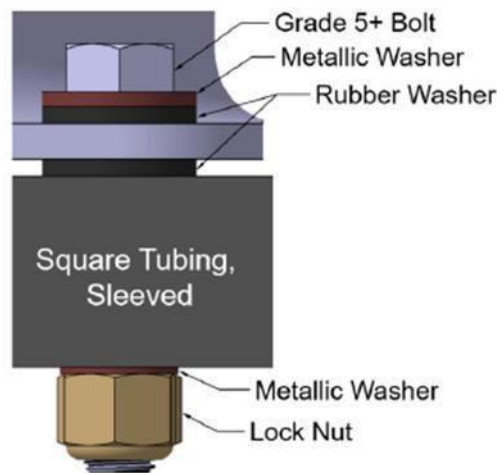


Figure B- 47: Fuel Tank Fastener Stack-up

The preferred mounting is direct to two square or rectangular tubes with sleeved holes and meeting the requirements of secondary members.

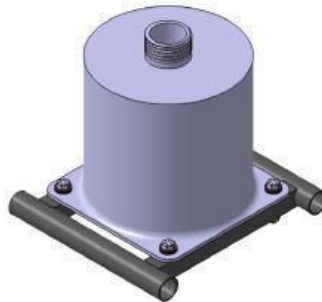


Figure B- 48: Fuel tank mounted to square/rectangular tubes (preferred mounting design)

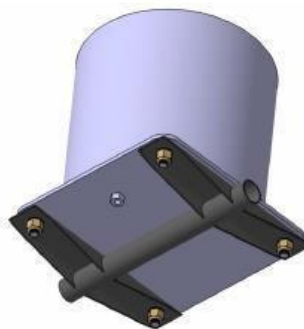


Figure B- 49: Fuel tank mounted to "C" brackets. (Acceptable mounting design)



Mounting to cantilever brackets (welded to a fully supported secondary frame tube) as shown in Figure B-49 is acceptable within the following requirements.

- Maximum Length: Bracket length may not exceed 101.6 mm from the weld-line to the center of the mounting hole.
- Minimum edge distance: 14.3 mm, measured from the edge of the bolt hole to the nearest outside edge of the tab, and 12.7 mm from the edge of the bolt hole to the nearest bend tangency. If using square tubing to form the brackets, a minimum of 31.75 X 1.6mm tubing shall be used.
- Allowable cross-section: Brackets shall have a "C" cross-section. The supporting gussets may be tapered as shown in Figure B-50 and shall be a minimum of 22.9 mm tall at the weld. Flat brackets are not permitted.
- Minimum Thickness: 1.6 mm.
- Minimum Weld Length: At least the full outside face of the bracket must be welded to the supporting tube as shown in Figure B-51.
- Lightening holes or cut-outs other than the bolt hole are explicitly prohibited.

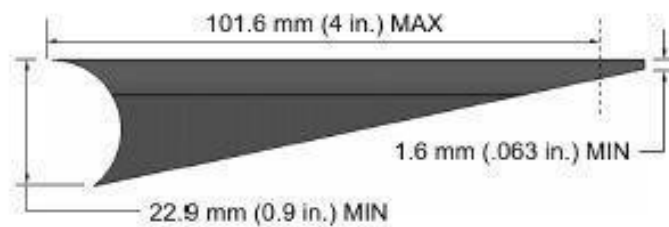


Figure B- 50: Allowable Taper

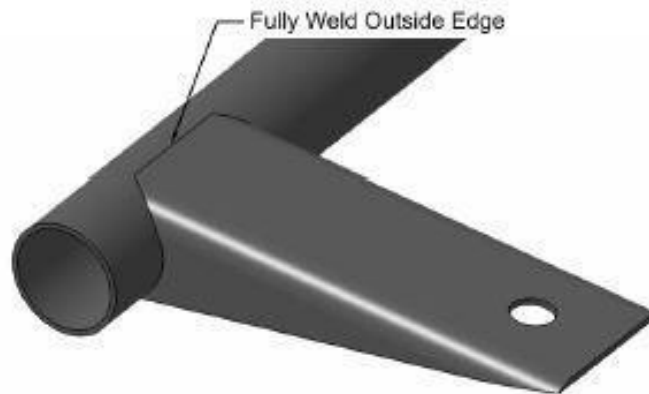


Figure B- 51: Minimum weld length

## B.6.6 Fuel Lines and Filters

### B.6.6.1 Location

All fuel lines shall be located away from sharp edges, and hot engine components and be protected from chafing or abrasion. A grommet is required where the lines pass through any member of the vehicle. Fuel lines are prohibited in the cockpit. Fuel lines shall have sufficient slack to not be held in tension. Fuel lines shall be secured to fittings with SAE Size #6 adjustable metal clamps or Briggs and Stratton OEM metal clamps.

Any breaks (discontinuities) in the fuel line, including those for fuel fittings such as filters, sensors, or cut-out valves shall be located above the spill pan.

The fuel line shall be continuous between the last connection above the spill pan and the carburetor. The fuel line should pass around the spill pan or if the fuel line passes through the splash shield the fuel line shall be able to freely move up and down. Any attachment points below the spill pan not directly mounted to the engine shall allow the fuel line to freely move up and down.

 **To provide strain relief for the fuel line, it is recommended to attach a snug fit clamp to the engine that matches the OD of the fuel line.**

#### **B.6.6.2 Rating**

All fuel lines shall be SAE J30 rated fuel lines and bear appropriate OEM labels with rating information.

#### **B.6.6.3 Size**

All fuel lines shall be no larger than the stock fuel lines supplied with the engine. Fuel lines shall be no greater than 12.7 mm outer diameter and 6.3 mm inner diameter. The nominal size or trade size for the required fuel line is "1/4 inch".

#### **B.6.6.4 Fuel Filters**

If a fuel filter is used, it must be a Briggs and Stratton stock filter and shall be located above the splash shield. No more than one (1) fuel filter may be used at a time.

#### **B.6.6.5 Fuel Sensors**


Fuel level gauges and sensors are allowed as long as the fuel tank is not modified. Fuel level gauges and sensors are allowed such that the capacity of the fuel system is not increased.

#### **B.6.7 Splash Shields**

Splash shields are required to prevent fuel from accidentally being poured directly on the engine or exhaust while refueling or preparing to refuel the vehicle.

The splash shield must cover the complete engine and exhaust area (when looked at from the top) and have a minimum of 76mm vertical clearance from the exhaust finger guard. The splash shield shall be constructed of metallic material (greater than 0.5 mm thick). Shields must be generally rigid, shaped such that it protects against fuel being poured on the hot surfaces and spilled fuel runs towards the outside of the vehicle, and does not pool on the shield or anywhere on the vehicle. An example arrangement of splash shielding is shown in two views in Figure B-52.

Splash shields shall be mounted so they are engaged and effective at all times and are not adjustable by the driver or team members. The splash shield must be mounted lower than the structural member supporting the fuel tank.

 **If the fuel line passes through the splash shield, it must pass through a sealed, grommeted hole in the shield to prevent fuel from leaking on the engine. Bulkhead fittings are not permitted. Refer below image.**



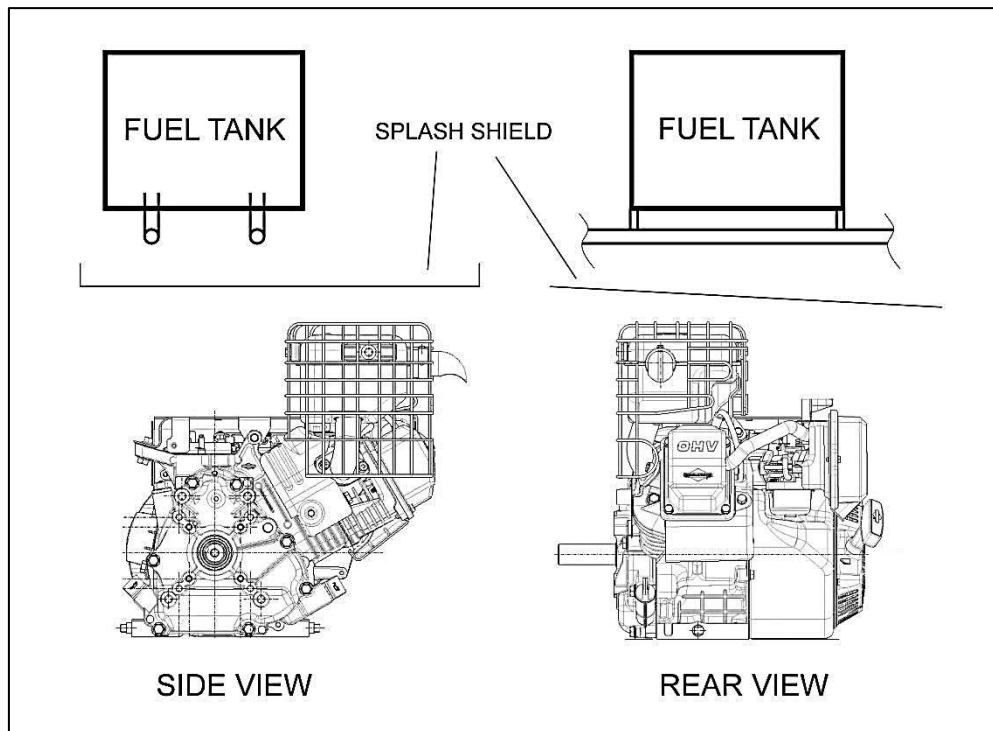


Figure B- 52: Fuel System, Splash Guard Installation Example (for remote mounting of fuel tank)

### B.6.7.1 Drip Pan Mounting

Drip pans must be mounted using sound engineering practices. A drip pan mounting comprised only of fastening to the fuel tank filler neck is insufficient and is not allowed. Drip pans must be graded or inclined such that all spilled fuel drains from the drip pan, and fuel must not pool anywhere in the pan.

### B.6.7.2 Drip Pan Drain

Fuel must drain from the drip pan through a drain line composed of pipe or tubing that carries fuel to the bottom of the vehicle and releases it under the vehicle. Tubing shall be rated for fuel use and shall have appropriate fuel-rated markings. Fuel may not be released onto the belly pan, flotation, or any other part of the vehicle. The drain line shall be robust and be mechanically fastened to the drip pan with a threaded connection or a hose barb and hose clamp, or a combination of the two. Adhesive connections are specifically prohibited. All materials in the drip pan system shall be rated for fuel or fuel resistance. The nominal minimum inside diameter of the drain line is 12.7 mm and the minimum inside diameter of fittings is 9.5mm.

### B.6.7.3 Drain Line Material

Drain lines must be made of either fuel line material or other pipe or tubing which is not weakened or dissolved by fuel. The drain line connected to the drip pan must be sealed and robust. The cross-section of the pipe shall not reduce throughout the length when compressed.

- Use of m-seal is strictly prohibited for both drip pan and splash shields.

### B.6.8 Fuel Tank Access Panels

Any panels or doors that must be removed or opened to provide access to the fuel tank must be easily opened or actuated by track workers wearing gloves. To provide line-of-sight for track safety workers, an observer directly behind the vehicle shall have an unobstructed view of the fuel tank and associated components.

## ARTICLE B.7: VEHICLE CONTROLS

### B.7.1 Brake System

The vehicle must have a primary hydraulic braking system that acts on all wheels and is operated by a single- foot pedal. The pedal must directly actuate the master cylinder through a rigid link (i.e., cables are not allowed). The braking system must distribute its action appropriately among axles. The action of the service braking system shall be distributed between the wheels of the same axle symmetrical to the longitudinal plane of the vehicle. The Brake system must achieve the prescribed 4 wheels locking within stopping distance (as a reference) specified in the dynamic test, without any abnormal noise, vibration, or juddering.

The brake system must be capable of locking and sliding all wheels, both in a static condition as well as at speed on pavement and on unpaved surfaces. Brake pedals shall be fabricated or machined from steel or aluminium and be designed to withstand a minimum brake pedal force of 450 lbf (2000 N).

 **Teams are advised to go through additional inputs for brakes design put up as an annexure labeled “GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BRAKES DESIGN”**

#### B.7.1.1 Independent Circuits

The braking system must be segregated into at least two (2) independent hydraulic circuits such that in case of a leak or failure at any point in one system, effective braking power shall be maintained on at least two wheels. Each circuit brake system shall be designed to achieve a minimum 50% prescribed dynamic performance requirement.

Each hydraulic circuit must have its separate fluid reservoir either through physically separate reservoirs or by the use of a full-height dam in an OEM-style reservoir.

#### B.7.1.2 Brake Location

The brake(s) on the driven axle must operate through the final drive. Inboard braking through universal joints is permitted. Braking on a jackshaft through an intermediate reduction stage is prohibited.

#### B.7.1.3 Cutting Brakes

Hand or feet operated “cutting brakes” are permitted provided section B.7.1 is also satisfied. A primary brake system must be able to lock all four wheels with a single foot. If using two separate pedals to lock two (2) wheels apiece; the pedals must be close enough to use one foot to lock all four wheels.

**Any brakes, when actuated, shall cause the brake light to illuminate.**

#### B.7.1.4 Brake Lines

All brake lines shall be securely mounted to the vehicle and not projected below the vehicle frame or suspension components.

All brake lines shall be routed and oriented such that they are not pinched by steering or suspension parts, nor engaged with sharp edges.

All brake lines shall have a full range of motion within the steering and suspension system. IS 7079 compliance flexible Hydraulic Brake hose assembly, must be used to cater relative movements of steering and suspension system and any other.

Teams are recommended to use Bundy tube where there are no relative motions of components in the circuit routing, this is to minimize the volume expansions in tubes.


At no time shall the brake lines be loaded in tension or become engaged with the vehicle’s tires and wheels.

All brake lines shall be designed for the pressures expected in the braking system and be chemically compatible with the brake fluid as per IS 8654.

**No brake line may be constructed of plain, plastic tubing.**

#### B.7.1.5 Brake Pedal

Teams are recommended and advised to operate the brake pedal on the right foot, which requires the pedal to be placed to the right side of the steering column. This is a recommendation made considering the requirement of adequate foot pressure to be applied on the brake pedal for effective braking.

 **For use of the brake pedal and accelerator pedal on the same side (right side), There must be a minimum of 40 mm clearance between both the pedals. It is recommended that the driver does not use the brake and acceleration pedal simultaneously.**

#### B.7.2 Throttle System

The vehicle's throttle system shall be capable of fully actuating the throttle arm to full throttle (100%) on the engine and return to idle (0% throttle) when released. The throttle shall remain in the as-inspected condition for the duration of the event. Re-inspection is available by appointment with Briggs and Stratton at the event site. "Throttle-by-wire" or other electronic throttle controls are explicitly prohibited.

##### B.7.2.1 Accelerator Pedal

Only mechanical, pedal (foot) operated throttle controls are allowed. The throttle pedal shall actuate a throttle cable.

Foot pedals shall be positioned to avoid entrapment of the driver's foot when in any position. Mechanical extensions such as thick pads or blocks may not be attached to the pedal or the driver's feet.

Accelerator Pedal should be actuated by right foot only.

##### B.7.2.2 Pedal Stop

A substantial, mechanical, wide-open throttle stop must be mounted at the pedal. Body panels or other flexible materials are explicitly prohibited.

##### B.7.2.3 Throttle Cable

The throttle cable must be covered (sheathed or jacketed) from the forward mounting point in the cockpit and the vehicle firewall.

Throttle cables may be of "bicycle style" construction where the cable operates only in tension. Throttle cables may be of "aircraft style" construction where the cable is capable of push-pull (tension-compression) operation.

Severe redirections of the throttle cable at the engine or the throttle pedal causing binding or restricted function are prohibited. Redirections more than 15 degrees from the cable jacket centerline are not recommended.

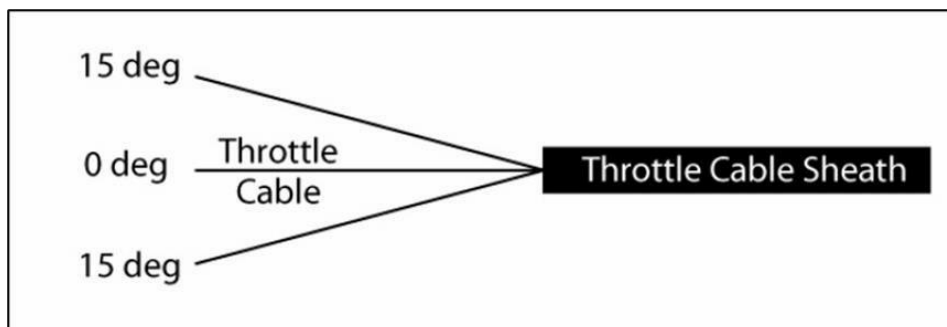


Figure B- 53: Throttle Cable Exit Angle

##### B.7.2.4 Fail-Safe

All throttle controls shall be designed to return to the idle stop in the event of a failure. The throttle cable

must be covered (sheathed) between its forward mounting point and the firewall to prevent debris ingress.

### B.7.3 Other Control Systems

#### B.7.3.1 Compressed Gas Systems

Compressed gas systems are allowed for vehicle control systems. For example, a compressed gas system may be used to change transmission states (i.e., shift gears). Compressed gas systems are explicitly prohibited from providing increased engine power, cooling, and/or vehicle propulsion. The TEJ reserves the right to require additional protection or safety features on any compressed gas system.

##### B.7.3.1.1 Gas Composition

Compressed gas systems shall operate only with non-flammable or non-oxidizing gases. Air, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide are examples of acceptable gases. Methane, propane, and oxygen are examples of unacceptable gases.

##### B.7.3.1.2 Gas Storage

Compressed gases shall be stored in containers meeting the following requirements.

- Compressed gases shall be stored in cylinders (tanks) of propriety manufacture, designed and built for storage and operating pressures, certified by an accredited testing laboratory in the country of the cylinder's origin, and be labeled or stamped appropriately.
- The compressed gas cylinder shall be located within the roll envelope and aft of the RRH, protected from rollover and collision damage.
- The compressed gas cylinder shall be protected from damage from failed rotating equipment.
- The compressed gas cylinder shall be securely mounted to the vehicle frame, engine, or transmission, and oriented such that the longitudinal axis of the cylinder is not in line with the driver.
- The compressed gas cylinder shall be insulated from excess heat such as the engine or exhaust.

##### B.7.3.1.3 Gas Service Equipment

All service equipment in the compressed gas system shall meet the following requirements.

- Pressure Regulators shall be rated for compressed gas service and be mounted directly to the compressed gas cylinder.
- Any fittings or connectors in the compressed gas system shall be rated for the pressures and temperatures experienced downstream of the pressure regulator.
- Any hoses, tubing, or other conveyances in the compressed gas system shall be rated for the pressures and temperatures experienced downstream of the regulator.
- Any gauges, indicators, or other instrumentation in the compressed gas system shall be rated for the pressures and temperatures experienced downstream of the regulator.

##### B.7.3.1.4 Compressed Gas Mechanisms

All compressed gas mechanisms, including cylinders, slides, actuators, or motors shall be rated for the pressures and temperatures experienced downstream of the regulator.

## ARTICLE B.8: COCKPIT

### B.8.1 Design Objective

The cockpit shall be designed to protect the driver and permit easy egress in an emergency.

### B.8.2 Cockpit Egress



Any driver must be able to egress (exit) on either side of the vehicle within five (5) seconds. Drivers tested for egress time shall begin with all safety gear and be fully seated and secured in the vehicle with their hands on the connected steering wheel.

Egress time is timed from the instant either one hand of the driver is removed from the steering wheel to the instant the driver is clear of the vehicle with both feet on the ground.

The TEJ will select one or more drivers to perform the cockpit egress test.

Drivers unable to demonstrate successful egress will have their driver status revoked.

Each team is required to have a minimum of two designated drivers.

### **B.8.3 Firewall**

All vehicles shall have a firewall separating the cockpit from the engine and fuel tank compartments. The firewall shall be constructed of metal, at least 1 mm thick. The firewall shall be mounted in the plane of the RRH and cover the area between the ALC and BLC.

Multiple metal panels may be used to form the firewall, provided there are no gaps between the joints. Select cut-outs are allowed for control cables, brake lines, electrical cables, and 4WD/AWD components provided the cut-outs have proper grommets and sealing to prevent fuel from leaking into the cockpit.

Large cut-outs in the firewall are explicitly prohibited. Large cut-outs include those for CVT ventilation and other similar items. Air intake may not penetrate the firewall and must remain within the roll cage envelope. Cut-outs for drivetrain components are permitted.

Note Updated: Use metal fasteners only. Plastic screws/snap-fit plugs/Zip ties are not acceptable.

### **B.8.4 Front or Mid-Engine Vehicles**

If the mounting points of the engine are completely forward of the RRH, then a firewall is not required to cover the area within the plane of the RRH and between the LCs of the RRH. If the mounting points of the engine are completely forward of the RRH, the following requirements must be met:

- The fuel tank shall be enclosed in a sealed container that prevents fuel from leaking in the event of a fuel tank failure.
- Splash shields must prevent fuel from being poured anywhere in the cockpit area during fueling.
- The engine shall be completely enclosed, and the enclosure shall protect the driver in the event of an engine failure. The engine enclosure shall be metal and meet the requirements of Article 9 - Powertrain Guards.
- Engine enclosures must prevent fuel from spilling into the cockpit should the vehicle be involved in a collision or roll-over.
- All engine compartment venting shall be directed away from the cockpit.
- The driver must be able to egress from both sides of the vehicle.
- The engine exhaust shall not exit in the direction of the driver and shall be shielded from contact by track workers and competition officials.
- A panel, 300 mm x 300 mm, shall be affixed to the vehicle in the plane of the RRH, on the right side of the driver's head, and above the shoulder level of the tallest driver. This panel shall be used to affix the Technical Inspection sticker and shall be easily viewed by track workers and competition officials.

### **B.8.5 Body Panels**

The cockpit must be protected with body panels that completely cover the area between the LFS and the

SIM. No gaps can exist that are larger than 6.35 mm and will be checked with a 6.35 mm dowel rod. These panels must be made of puncture-resistant material, including plastic, fiberglass, metal, or similar material. They must be designed to prevent debris and foreign object intrusion into the driver compartment. The panels must be mounted securely to the frame using sound engineering practices (cable ties or hook-and-loop fastening is not acceptable).

 **Quick disconnect or easily accessible fasteners for body panels are recommended and facilitate a faster technical inspection process.**

## B.8.6 Skid Plate

The cockpit must be fitted with a skid plate (belly pan) over the entire length of the cockpit so that the driver cannot contact the ground and is protected from debris while seated normally. Skid plate material must be metal, fiberglass, plastic, or similar material. They must be designed to prevent debris and foreign object intrusion into the driver compartment. Expanded metal, fabric, or perforated panels are not allowed.

Skid Plates shall be constructed of one or both of the following required materials:


- Steel, at least 1.5 mm thick, meeting or exceeding the strength of AISI 1010 steel.
- Aluminium, is at least 3.0 mm thick, meeting or exceeding the strength of 6061-T6 aluminium.
- Fiber/plastic or equivalent, at least 5 mm thick

 **The belly pan should withstand the load of the driver in all conditions.**

## B.8.7 Shielding for Legs and Feet

### B.8.7.1 Linkages

All steering or suspension links exposed in the cockpit shall be shielded with a sturdy, robust, metal cover. The shielding must prevent the driver's legs and feet from coming in contact, becoming entangled, or being struck during operation or a failure.

 **Quick disconnect or easily accessible fasteners for cockpit steering and suspension covers are recommended and facilitate a faster technical inspection process.**

### B.8.7.2 Universal Joints

Universal joints in the steering or 4WD/AWD system near the driver's feet must be shielded or sealed such that the driver's clothes or feet may not become entangled in the joint.

Caution: Loose shoelaces can become entangled in universal joints and will hinder driver egress from the cockpit.

## B.8.8 Fire Extinguisher

All vehicles shall be equipped with a charged and functional fire extinguisher in the event of a fire on the vehicle, in the paddocks, or on the track. All team members shall be familiar with the use and operation of fire extinguishers.

### B.8.8.1 Rating and Required Features

All fire extinguishers for use on the vehicle shall be 1KG ABC DRY POWDER. All fire extinguishers for use on vehicles shall be equipped with a manufacturer-installed dial pressure gauge. The dial pressure gauge shall be readily visible and indicate the unit has been properly charged. Each fire extinguisher shall be labeled with the college name and vehicle number.

### B.8.8.2 Quantity

Each team shall have two or more fire extinguishers meeting the requirements above. One fire extinguisher

shall be installed on the vehicle, and the remaining extinguishers shall serve as spares.

 **Both the fire extinguishers (one Spare and one fixed in the vehicle) must have the same size.**

#### **B.8.8.3 Required Bracket**

The only permitted fire extinguisher mounting brackets are the:

- Drake FIREX-MNT-DOR
- Drake FIREX-MNT-S-DOR
- Drake FIREX-MNT-DAG
- Drake FIREX-MNT-S-DAG

[Scott Drake FIREX-MNT-DAG Scott Drake Quick Release Fire Extinguisher Mount \(holley.com\)](https://holley.com)

 **It is recommended teams keep a spare mount available.**

#### **B.8.8.4 Mounting**

The fire extinguisher mounting bracket shall be mounted in the plane of the vehicle's RRH. The fire extinguisher mounting bracket shall be affixed to the RRH via steel tabs with a minimum thickness of 3 mm thick.

Mounting hardware shall be flat socket head cap screws with a countersink angle and head diameter matching the required Drake bracket. Hardware used to secure the bracket to the vehicle frame shall meet all requirements of Article 12, Fasteners.

The fire extinguisher shall be affixed to the mount via hose clamps. The hose clamp adjusters shall be installed so as not to interfere with the operation of the pull-knob on the Drake bracket. The hose clamp adjusters and protruding material shall be installed so as not to snag on the clothing of a driver during vehicle egress.

#### **B.8.8.5 Location and Clearance**

The fire extinguisher shall be positioned on the right side of the driver, within the cockpit such that the fire extinguisher is completely below the driver's eye level, and the top half of the fire extinguisher is above the SIM. The fire extinguisher shall be easily accessible by track workers.

The pull knob of the required bracket shall be easily actuated. To facilitate this, a minimum radial clearance around the pull knob of 64 mm is required. It is understood the area aft of the pull knob will be less than 64 mm due to the design of the bracket. See figure B-54.1 for further clarification.

 **Radial clearance is the unoccupied space between the edge of the pull knob and the nearest obstruction.**

 **The measurement is not made to the center of the pull knob.**

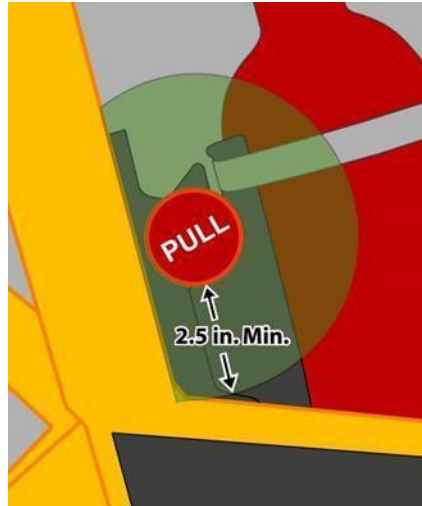


Figure B- 54.1: Fire Extinguisher, Diagram of Clearance around Pull Knob (green)



Figure B-54.2: Fire Extinguisher Mounting, Do's and Don'ts

## ARTICLE B.9: POWERTRAIN GUARDS

### B.9.1 Powertrain Guards and Finger protection

All rotating powertrain components (CVTs, Gears, Sprockets, Belts, and Chains) shall be shielded to prevent injury to the driver, track workers, or bystanders. Guards shall protect against the hazardous release of energy should rotating components fail. Finger protection shall also protect against fingers, loose clothing, or other items from being entangled in the rotating components (pinch points). Universal joints, CV joints, hubs, rotors (Not applicable for Inboard Brakes), wheels, and bare sections of shafts are exempt from the requirements of

B.9.1 and B.9.2.

### B.9.2 Hazardous Release of Energy (HROE)

Powertrain guards and shields protecting against the hazardous release of energy shall extend around the periphery of the rotating components (chains, gears, sprockets, belts, and CVTs) and have a width wider than the rotating part the guard is protecting.

**This means the entire periphery of the primary CVT pulley, not just the belt width.**

All powertrain guards shall be constructed of one or both of the following required materials:

- Steel, at least 1.5 mm thick, meeting or exceeding the strength of AISI 1010 steel.
- Aluminium, is at least 3.0 mm thick, meeting or exceeding the strength of 6061-T6 aluminum.

Holes and/or vents in the portion of the powertrain guard surrounding the rotating components are acceptable provided that in the event of a powertrain failure, no parts can escape. No direct path shall exist tangent to any rotating components.

Powertrain guards shall be mounted and secured with sound engineering practices to resist vibration and shock.

#### **B.9.2.1 Belt, Gear, and Chain Drives**

HROE guards shall be a continuous metal band extending around the entire periphery of the drive assembly. The width of the continuous metal band shall be wider than the entire width of the rotating component. FIGURE B 55

HROE guards may contain ventilation ports along the path of the guard. Ventilation ports shall be constructed from the same material as the guard, be arranged in such a manner that no radial or tangential path exists for flying debris to exit the ventilation port. The ventilation port shall also be constructed to not allow a searching finger to contact the rotating components when the ventilation tube is removed.

#### **B.9.2.2 Hydraulic Systems**

Hydraulic systems shall protect against hazardous release of energy. Hydraulic hoses shall have jacketing that meets HYDRAULIC SPEC. Hydraulic relief valves shall safely vent to the tank and away from people.

Any hydraulic hoses running through the cockpit to the front axle shall be protected from damage by a driver entering or exiting the vehicle. Protection shall be made by a sturdy, robust cover. Note that hydraulic systems shall meet the requirements of B.2.6.1 - Hydraulic.

#### **B.9.2.3 Axle shafts**

Axle shafts and associated CV or universal joints forward of the firewall directly connecting the front wheels/uprights to the front differential do not require specific guarding for track workers and bystanders but shall be separated from the driver and cockpit by way of methods meeting requirements of B.8.5 - Panels and B.8.6 - Skid Plate.

All other universal joints, CV joints, or similar shall be protected with HROE guarding extending 25.4 mm (1.0 in.) axially beyond the extent of the joint.

#### **B.9.3 Pinch Points and Entanglement**

Rotating parts in the powertrain system rotating faster than the final drive shall be guarded on all sides, in addition to the guard around the periphery. Guarding for pinch points shall prevent small, searching fingers from getting entrained in any rotating part. Flexible, non-rigid, fabric coverings such as "Frog skin", Ceconite, and neoprene are unacceptable for use as finger guards. Powertrain covers fastened with adhesive, ratcheting tie-downs, and other temporary methods are explicitly prohibited. All powertrain covers shall have resilient and durable mountings with easily accessed and actuated fastening devices.

A complete cover around the engine and drivetrain is an acceptable shield for pinch points but does not relieve the requirement for the release of hazardous energy.

This is also applicable to the Front differential casing and other rotating components on the front side of the cockpit.



**The guarding for pinch points shall be constructed of metal greater than 1 mm thick.**



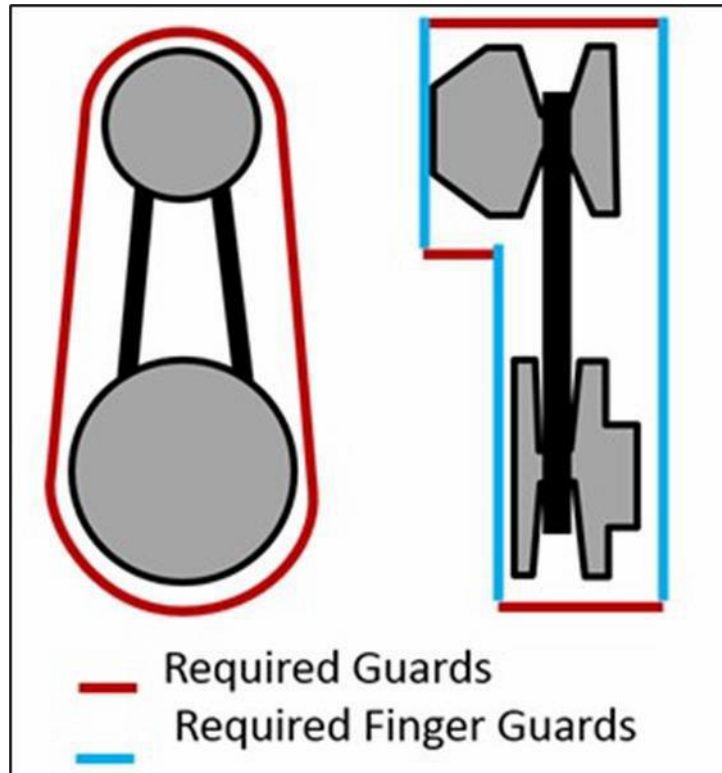


Figure B- 55: Powertrain Guard Extents

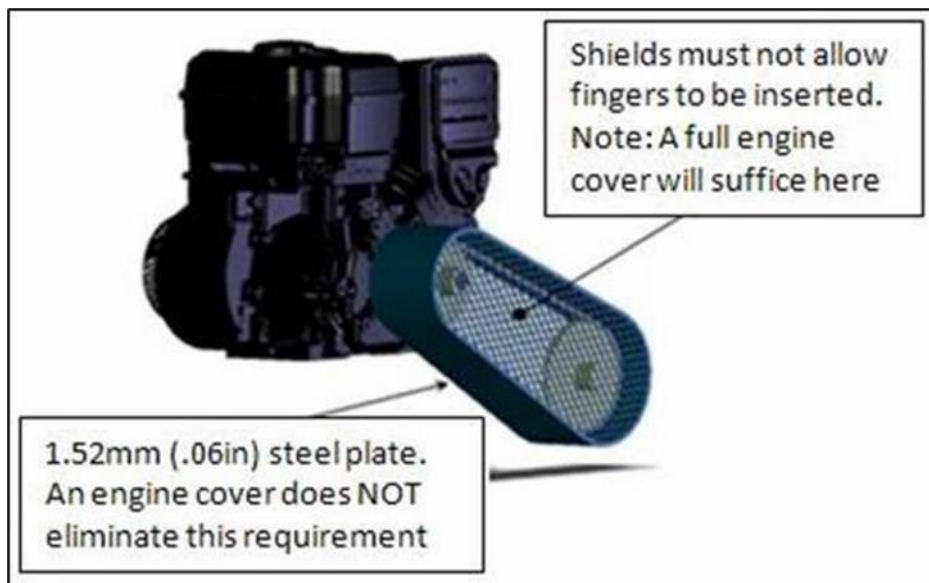


Figure B- 56: Powertrain Guard Example

- ☑ **All guards, whether Chain-drive or CVT, must maintain a clearance of at least 15mm from any nearby roll cage member or suspension component. This is applicable to the Front differential & steering components in the front side of the cockpit.**

#### B.9.4 Stock, OEM Guards

Factory stock guards (OEM) shall meet the requirements in this article. Any OEM, factory stock guards that are not modified are exempt from the requirements in rules B.9.1 - Powertrain Guards and B.9.2 - Hazardous Release of Energy. OEM covers must still meet the requirements of B.9.3 - Pinch Points and Entanglement in way of the vent.



### B.9.5 Powertrain Breather / Vent System

Gearboxes and transmissions with a breather/vent system shall prevent loss of fluid in a rollover or by thermal expansion. This may be achieved with a vent tube or other suitable means.

Any vent line connected to a gearbox or transmission shall be constructed from a material suitable for transporting oil used in the gearbox or transmission. At all times, the vent line shall maintain a clearance of at least 100 mm from the exhaust, be properly secured without being pinched, and shall terminate inside a non-primary frame member. The hole shall not be a through-hole and is not required to be sleeved following B.3.6.1.1 – Sleeved Joints. If the hole is larger than 8.0 mm then a reinforcing plate (scab plate) is required around the hole.

Exception: Vent lines more than 457 mm from the engine or exhaust are not required to terminate inside the frame member. The entire vent line must be greater than 457 mm from the nearest engine or exhaust component to qualify for this exception.

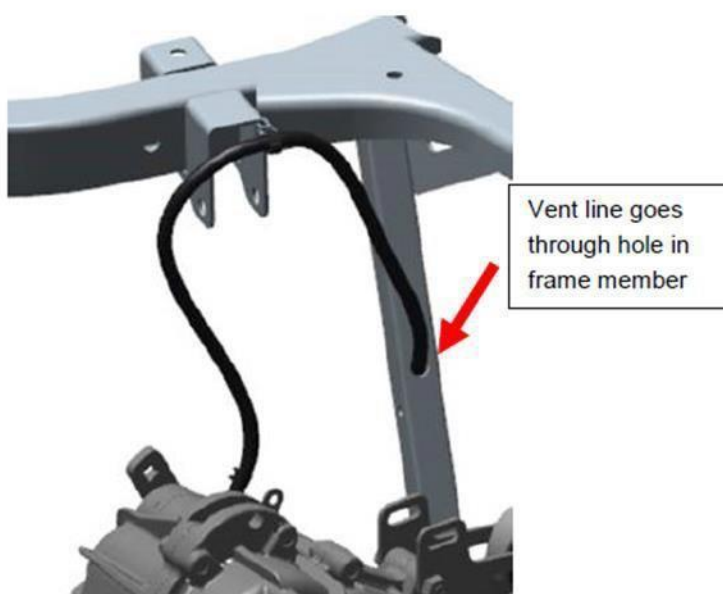


Figure B- 57: Example of a gearbox vent tube terminating inside a frame member.

### B.9.6 Drive Shafts

Longitudinal drive shafts connecting the front and rear gearboxes/differentials in a 4WD/AWD system may be a hybrid of powertrain guards and finger protection as described in this section.

Any universal joint, CV joint, or similar joint (all referred to as “joint” for this rule) in the driveshaft assembly shall be surrounded by powertrain guarding following B.9.2 - Hazardous Release of Energy. The driveshaft hoops shall be a minimum of 30 mm wide to either side of the joint or up to the mating gearbox/differential, whichever is closer.

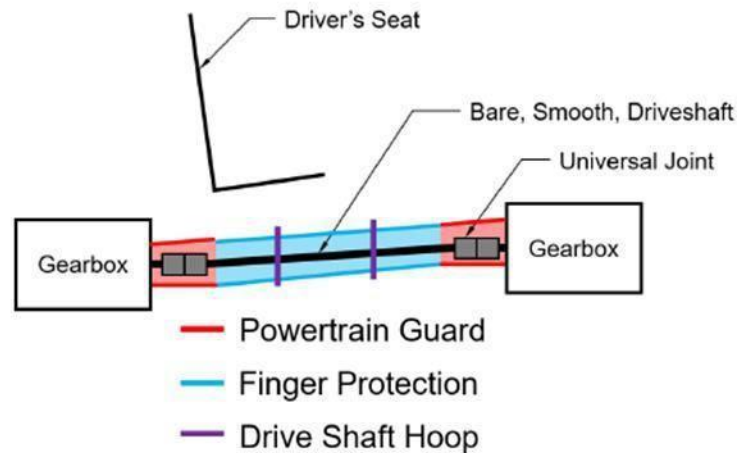


Figure B- 58: Driveshaft Guarding

The driveshaft will be constrained from failure via two drive shaft hoops, within 51 mm of the 1/3 length point and the 2/3 length point. Hoops should have minimal clearance to the driveshaft. The driveshaft hoops shall be 25 mm wide, meeting the same material requirements as B.9.2 - Hazardous Release of Energy, and shall be mounted by welding or fasteners.

If the used flanges or bearings that fall in the above specified lengths that can be itself considered as a support for the Drive shafts. Irrespective of any case, the guards used for protecting the driveshaft must be rigidly fastened and secured in place with additional hoops mounted to be made rigid.

Drive shafts on either side of the skid plate (driver's side or the ground side) shall meet the same requirements.

The skid plate may be considered part of the finger protection.

Chain drives in the cockpit shall meet the existing rule B.9.2.1 - Hazardous Release of Energy.

Any hydraulic hoses running through the cockpit to the front axle shall be protected from damage by a driver entering or exiting the vehicle. Protection shall be made by a sturdy, robust cover. Note that hydraulic systems shall meet the requirements of B.2.6.1 - Hydraulic.

## ARTICLE B.10: ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

A minimum electrical system comprising of at least two kill switches, a brake light, a brake switch, battery, and associated wiring is required. The vehicle's electrical system shall be designed and constructed following best engineering and electrical practices. Brake lights shall operate regardless of the kill switch setting and shall always be powered and functional all the time.

### B.10.1 POWER SOURCES (mBAJA only)

#### B.10.1.1 Batteries (Auxiliary Battery)

Any electronics parts or items on the vehicle can now simply be battery powered, without the horsepower cost of running the alternator. Any battery used for safety appliances (brake light, reverse light, reverse alarm) shall have sufficient electrical capacity to last the entire length of the endurance event.

##### B.10.1.1.1 Mounting

All batteries shall be mounted with sound engineering practices and not come loose during normal operation, a collision, or rollover. Battery terminals shall be insulated and protected against electrical shorts.

#### B.10.1.1.2 Sealed Batteries

All batteries must be factory sealed and maintenance-free. Batteries shall be incapable of being opened or serviced and not leak in the event of a collision or rollover.

#### B.10.1.2 Engine Alternator

Only approved engine alternators may be used. See rule B.2.7.15 - Alternator for further information.

#### B.10.1.3 Solar Panels

Solar panels are permitted to recharge onboard batteries.

### B.10.2 Wiring and Connectors (mBAJA only)

All vehicle wiring and connectors shall be cleanly and neatly installed. Wiring shall be routed away from sources of excessive heat, abrasion, chafing, and possible short circuit. Wiring shall be installed and routed such that it does not become a hazard to cockpit egress.

### B.10.3 Kill Switches

#### B.10.3.1 Quantity

Each vehicle shall be equipped with a minimum of two (2) kill switches.

 **All the Kill Switches must be PUSH TO KILL type.**

#### B.10.3.2 Required Switch (mBAJA only)

The vehicle shall be equipped with one or more of the following required switches:

- Polaris Part 4013381 or 4019114
- Ski-Doo Part 01-171 (<http://www.mfgsupply.com/01-171.html>)
- WPS 27-0152
- WPS 27-0154

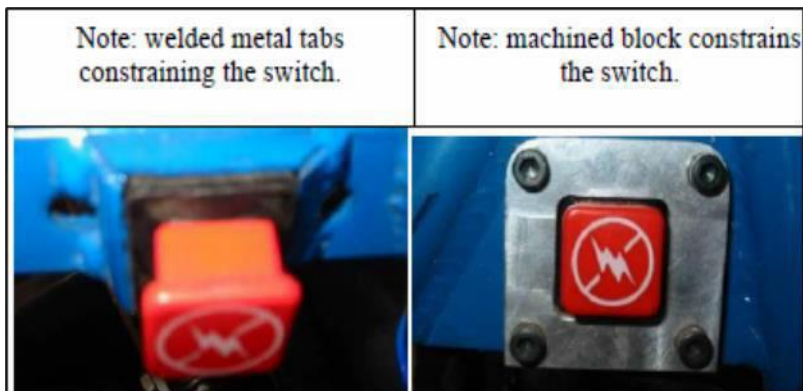


Figure B- 59: Allowed Kill switch type.



Figure B- 60: Prohibited Kill switch type

 **Older versions of the approved switches are allowed, provided the purchase date is less than 3 years at the time of competition.**

 **For eBAJA kill switches specification refer to article C.2.2.3.**


### **B.10.3.3 Location**

#### **B.10.3.3.1 Cockpit Switch**

A minimum of one cockpit kill switch is required as defined by this rule. Additional cockpit kill switches are permitted provided the switch meets rule B.10.3.2 - Required Switch.

The cockpit kill switch shall be mounted on the Left or Right side of the driver, along the SIM or near the dash panel, within reach of a driver's palm, provided that the driver is properly secured in the vehicle with all restraints (including arm restraints).

No other push button switches should be mounted near the Cockpit kill switch.

 **The switch must not be placed close to the driver's elbow and knee. The switch must be positioned ahead of the driver's torso. Teams should ensure that the kill switch mount does not hinder cockpit egress. Proper knee and elbow clearances are to be maintained as per Clause B.14.3.**

#### **B.10.3.3.2 External Switch**

One of the required kill switches shall be located within easy access to track workers on the right side of the vehicle, aft of the plane of the RRH, and forward of the right FABUP. The external kill switch shall be generally perpendicular to the firewall ( $\pm 15$  deg), below frame point BR, and no further than 180 mm (7.0 inches), dimension "Z" in Figure B-61, below frame point BR, and shall be mounted on a tab connected directly to the RRH. The external kill switch shall not be recessed more than 51 mm (2.0 inches) from the outside edge of the RRH tube.

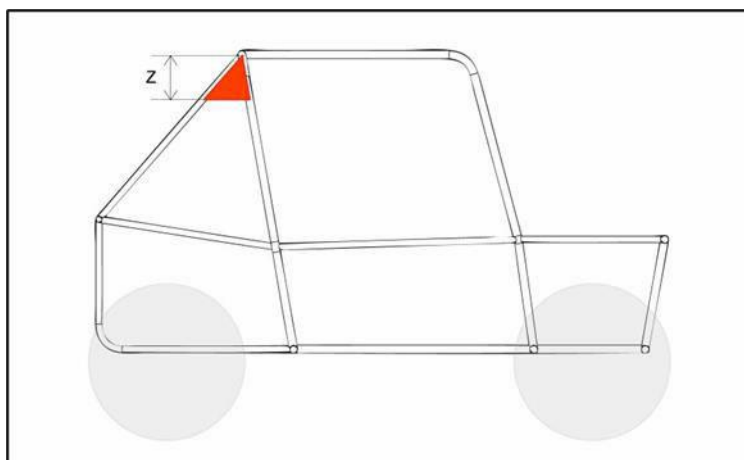


Figure B- 61: Engine Kill Switch Mounting Position

#### **B.10.3.4 Mounting**

All kill switches shall be rigidly mounted to the vehicle frame with unobstructed access to the switch. All engine kill switches shall be free and clear of sharp edges or other hazardous conditions to track workers or the driver. All switches shall be mechanically fastened to the frame. Adhesives are explicitly prohibited. Any fasteners used to mount an engine kill switch shall meet the requirements of Article 12 - Fasteners.

Exception: Rivets are acceptable fasteners for fastening kill switches to the mounting tab.

 **Both the kill switches shall be located within the roll envelope and protected from rollover and collision damage.**

## B.10.4 Signaling

### B.10.4.1 Brake Light

All vehicles are required to have a functional brake light to signal to other drivers the vehicle is stopping or slowing down. The brake light is strictly to be RED in color and must be visible in the daytime (in any weather condition) for 20 meters. The wattage of the Brake light bulb should be as per AIS standard.

#### B.10.4.1.1 Required Brake Light

Only the following brake lights are permitted along with Indian OEM Brake lights. Brake lights not listed and apart from OEM are explicitly prohibited. Modification of the brake light from the OEM design is explicitly prohibited. All brake lights shall be configured to be fully illuminated when the brakes are applied, and completely extinguished with the brakes are released.

- Polaris Part # 2411450
- Polaris Part # 2411099
- Polaris Part # 2411092-432
- Haul-Master – Part # 93263
- Command Electronics Part # 003-6018R
- Command Electronics Part # 003-6016
- Haul-Master – Part # 93263
- Command Electronics Part # 003-6018R
- Command Electronics Part # 003-6016


 **Brake light must have homologation marking engraved on the lens/housing part of the lamp. (Not allowed with stickers pasted). An original bill copy would be needed for verification at the event site. In the case of SAE DOT ratings, DOT SAE XXXX markings are also acceptable. The most common lamps available in India would be with E4 and E9. (They are acceptable).**



Figure B-62: Brake Lights

#### B.10.4.1.2 Location and Orientation

The vehicle brake light shall have a resilient and durable mount (with lock nuts if necessary) and be positioned at a minimum of 1000 mm above the ground and should be within the plane of the roll cage. The vehicle brake light shall be oriented to be visible to trailing vehicles and shine parallel to the ground or at a slightly downward angle. Brake lights angled (aimed) above a horizontal plane are not permitted.

#### B.10.4.1.3 Brake Light Switch

The brake light shall be activated only by a hydraulic pressure switch installed in the brake hydraulic lines. Each independent hydraulic brake circuit must be equipped with a hydraulic pressure switch. Cutting



brakes are required to activate the brake light by way of a hydraulic pressure switch.

#### **B.10.4.2 Reverse Light**

Vehicles with reverse gear shall be equipped with reverse light. The reverse light shall illuminate when the vehicle is shifted to reverse gear and is extinguished when the vehicle is shifted out of reverse gear. The wattage of Reverse light bulbs should be as per AIS standard.

##### **B.10.4.2.1 Specification**

Reverse lights shall be marked with an SAE "R" on the lens of the reverse light and be of an LED design, equal to or exceeding the SAE standard J759. Indian OEM Reverse lights are also permitted along with the SAE Rated Reverse Light.

Reverse light must have homologation marking engraved on the lens/housing part of the lamp. (Not allowed with stickers pasted). An original bill copy would be needed for verification at the event site. In the case of SAE

DOT ratings, DOT SAE XXXX markings are also acceptable. The most common lamps available in India would be with E4 and E9. (They are acceptable)

 **LED strips for reverse light are strictly prohibited.**

##### **B.10.4.2.2 Location and Orientation**

The reverse light shall have a resilient and durable mount and be positioned at a minimum of 700 mm above the ground and should be within the plane of the roll cage. The reverse light shall be oriented to be visible to trailing vehicles and shine generally parallel to the ground.

#### **B.10.4.3 Reverse Alarm**

Vehicles with reverse gear shall be equipped with an audible reverse alarm. The reverse alarm shall sound when the vehicle is shifted to reverse gear and silenced when the vehicle is shifted out of reverse gear.

##### **B.10.4.3.1 Specification**

Required reverse alarms shall be rated to meet the SAE standard J1741 or J994. Indian OEM reverse alarms are also permitted along with the SAE Rated Reverse alarm.

##### **B.10.4.3.2 Location**

Required reverse alarms shall be mounted to the vehicle frame aft of the plane of the RRH.

#### **B.10.5 Instrumentation**

Vehicles may be equipped with instrumentation to provide operational or performance information to the driver. All vehicle instrumentation must be included in the cost report.

#### **B.10.6 Data Acquisition**

Vehicles may be equipped with data acquisition (data logging) systems. Data acquisition systems providing live feedback to the driver or telemetry data to the team must be included in the cost report. Data acquisition systems not providing live data to the driver and/or telemetry data to the team may be excluded from the cost report.

#### **B.10.7 Communication Systems**

Teams are permitted to use radiofrequency (RF) communications systems. Any team using RF systems shall comply with Indian, state, and local regulations based on the location of the event. At no point may a team's RF systems cause harmful interference to the voice or data systems in service of competition officials or emergency responders.



#### B.10.7.1 Voice

Vehicles are permitted to use RF voice communications systems. RF Voice communication systems and equipment may be **excluded** from the cost report.

#### B.10.7.2 Data

Vehicles are permitted to use RF data communications systems. All RF data communications systems and associated equipment shall be **included** in the cost report.

### ARTICLE B.11: TOW POINTS

#### B.11.1 General Requirements

Each vehicle must have towing hitch points at the front and rear, along its longitudinal centerline. These hitch points are used both for dynamic events and for vehicle recovery. Tow points must be attached to the vehicle frame and must allow for the transmission of both longitudinal and lateral towing loads. Towing loads will be imparted to the tow point by way of hook or clevis. Tow points shall have sufficient strength to serve as a vertical lift point for the vehicle.

#### B.11.2 Front Tow Point

Front tow points shall be constructed of tubular steel, not to exceed 31.75 mm and not less than 25.4 mm in diameter. Tubing thickness shall not be less than 0.89 mm.

Front tow points shall be mounted no higher than the vehicle's SIM and not below the vehicle's LFS.

The front tow point shall be able to freely pass a gauge measuring 51 mm tall, 51 mm deep, and 203 mm wide (2.0 in. x 2.0 in. x 8.0 in.) behind the front tow point tube. See Figure B-62 for further information.

☑ **Front numbers may not interfere with tow-point.**

☑ **The front or Rear Bumper can't be considered as a hitch point. If tubes are being used, they must be made of primary members. In addition, there must be lateral constraints for the hook or clevis to be properly in place which is optimum for the effective transmission of vehicle loads while lifting. Note that a bumper must be a FIXED one and not a removable part and should be present from GO-NO-GO till the end of the event.**



Figure B- 62: Front Hitch Point

Clearances Examples of acceptable Front Hitches:



Figure B- 63: Acceptable Front Hitch Point

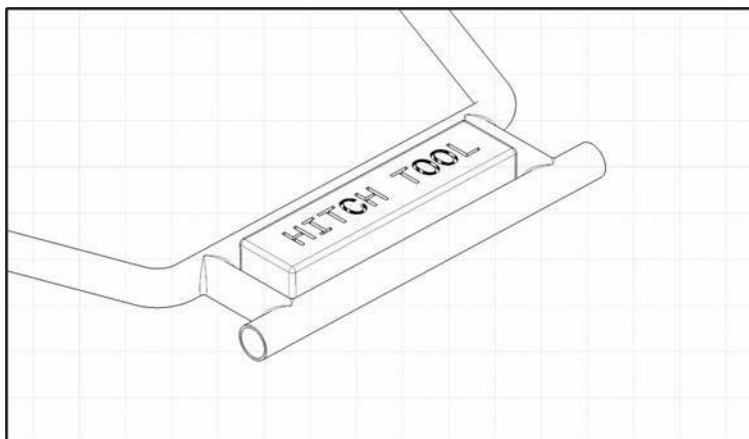


Figure B- 64: Tow Point, Inspection Tool Fitment

### B.11.3 Rear Tow Point

Rear tow points shall be constructed from steel and meet the following requirements. See Figure B-66 for further information.

Dimension	Symbol	Minimum	Maximum
Tab Thickness	None	6 mm	9.5 mm
Hole Diameter	D	25 mm	32 mm
Hole-to-Tube Offset	X	19 mm	25 mm
Edge Distance	R	16 mm	25 mm
Width at Frame Connection	Y	76 mm	Unrestricted
Material	None	Steel 1018	

Figure B- 65: Tow Point, Table of Tow Point Dimensions

 **Material for Tow-Hitch plate is strictly restricted to steel. Use of Aluminium is prohibited.**

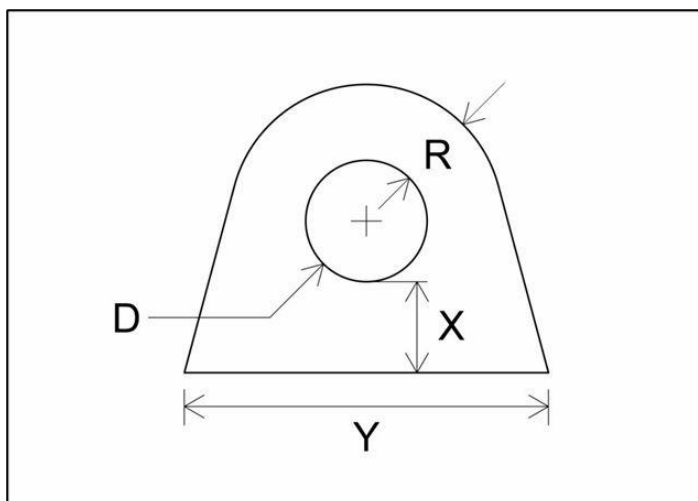


Figure B- 66: Tow Point, Rear Tab Dimensions

 **Rear Hitch Plate should be directly welded to the roll cage member. Latch-type rear hitch plates are not allowed.**

#### **B.11.3.1 Fixed Rear Tow Point**

Fixed rear tow points shall be fully welded to the vehicle frame along the base line, dimension Y. The tab may be vertically or horizontally oriented.

#### **B.11.3.2 Swivel Rear Tow Point**

Swivel, or hinged, rear tow points shall be attached to the frame by way of a swivel mechanism. A swivel rear tow point may be horizontally or vertically oriented. The tabs for attaching the swivel mechanism to the frame shall be fully welded, a minimum thickness of 0.125 in thick, and have equal base line weld lengths totaling greater than or equal to dimension Y. Swivel pins shall be a graded fastener at least a 0.25inch diameter meeting the requirements of B.12.1 – Fasteners

### **ARTICLE B.12: FASTENERS**

#### **B.12.1 Scope**

Fasteners in the following vehicle systems shall meet the requirements of this article.

- Driver Harness
- Fuel System
- Fire Extinguisher
- Engine Kill Switches
- Steering, Suspension, and Brake System
- Battery and Powertrain mounts

#### **B.12.2 Captive Fasteners**

Fasteners shall be made captive by the use of the following:

- Nylon Locknuts
- Cotter Pins
- Safety Wire (for blind hole applications)

Lock washers and/or thread sealants do not satisfy the requirements of this rule.

#### **B.12.3 Thread Projection**

To provide for proper thread engagement in the lock nut, threaded fasteners shall have at least two (2) threads projecting past the end of the nut.

#### **B.12.4 Grade**

Threaded fasteners shall meet or exceed one or more of the following strength grades:

- SAE Grade 5
- Metric Grade 8.8
- AN/MS specifications

Below depicts bolt markings meeting or exceeding the requirements above.

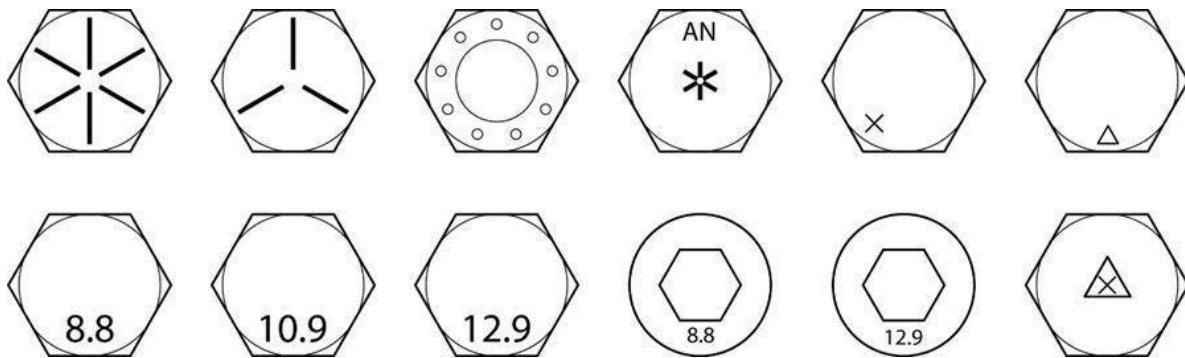


Figure B- 67: Fasteners, acceptable markings

### B.12.5 Proof of Grade

For fasteners, without markings, as described above, proper documentation shall be supplied which requires a purchase receipt and manufacturer's specification (including markings) indicating the fastener strength exceeds or is equivalent to the requirements of B.12.4 - Grade.

**Teams using fasteners with readily visible grade markings will reduce their time in technical inspection.**

### B.12.6 Unmarked or Custom Fasteners

Any threaded fastener (threaded rod, eye bolts, titanium bolts, etc.) that is unmarked, or does not have any markings as listed, must be documented by one or both of the following:

- A purchase receipt and manufacturer's documentation indicating the fastener meets or exceeds Grade 5 standards for that size.
- Equivalency calculations with a purchase receipt or test data show that the fastener exceeds the strength of a Grade 5 fastener of the same size.

### B.12.7 Modified Fasteners

Fasteners that have been modified in any way other than drilling for safety wire or shortening of the shank (threads) shall be proven to the TEJ to meet the requirements of this article.

## ARTICLE B.13: VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION AND MARKINGS

### B.13.1 Vehicle Number Assignment

Vehicle numbers shall be assigned as part of the final list of registered teams after the closure of the registrations. Assigned numbers shall be released on BAJA SAEINDIA Forum.

### B.13.2 Transponders

For all BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions, a transponder system is used for timing and scoring. All teams participating in the BAJA SAEINDIA® competition are required to have two transponders mounted on their vehicle throughout the event. Vehicles must carry two functional, properly mounted, and fully charged transponders of the specified type. Vehicles without specified transponders will not be allowed to compete in any event for which a transponder is used for timing.

**Teams must register and mount two transponders on their vehicles so that in case of failure of one transponder data recorded by the other(functional) transponder can be used. The two transponders should be separated by a minimum distance of 300 mm between them. Teams must ensure that the path between the transponder (or transponders) and the ground is unobstructed.**

**Teams are allowed to use two same/different models of transponders provided they meet clause B.13.2.1.**

**It is the team's responsibility to get an active transponder subscription and charge the transponders**

adequately for them to last the entire duration of the endurance event (for 4 hours).

### B.13.2.1 Required Transponder

All vehicles must be equipped with two MYLAPS rechargeable transponders. The only acceptable transponder types are as shown in below table.



Figure B- 68: List of approved and unapproved transponders

Subscriptions for Flex MX, X2 MX, or TR2 MX transponders must be up-to-date and all Flex MX, X2 MX, and TR2 MX transponders must have been activated before Transponder Check at Technical Inspection.

Visit <http://www.mylaps.com> for more information.

	Allowed Transponders				
Transponder Name	MX Classic	MX Flex	X2 MX Rechargeable	X2 MX Direct Power	TR2 MX
Picture					
Price Model	One Time Purchase	1, 2 or 5 Year Subscription	1, 2 or 5 Year Subscription	1, 2 or 5 Year Subscription	1, 2 or 5 Year Subscription
Sales Availability	No Longer Available	No Longer Available	Currently Available	Currently Available	Currently Available
Renewal Availability	-- NA --	1, 2 or 5 Year	1, 2 or 5 Year	1, 2 or 5 Year	1, 2 or 5 Year
MyLaps' End of Support	1-6-2017	1-6-2017	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
MyLaps' End of Service	1-6-2019	1-6-2019	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Insurance Included	No	Yes, With Subscription	Yes, With Subscription	Yes, With Subscription	Yes, With Subscription
Warranty Included	3-year Limited Warranty	Unlimited warranty	Unlimited warranty	Unlimited warranty	Unlimited warranty
Mounting Type	Classic Quick Release Clip	Classic Quick Release Clip	X2 Quick Release Clip	Direct Mount + Cable Harness	TR2 Holder
Power Source / Time on Battery	Rechargeable / 4 Days	Rechargeable / 5 Days	Rechargeable / 5 Days	Direct Power (12V) With Built in Battery Backup	Rechargeable / 5Days
Time Needed to Charge	16 Hours	16 Hours	4 Hours	-- NA --	5 Hours
Charger Type	Black 12V Cradle	White 5V USB Cradle	5V USB X2 RaceKey	-- NA --	5V TR2 Charge Cradle

Figure B- 69: Chart of transponder information

### B.13.2.2 Purchase

All teams are responsible for purchasing their transponder(s) directly through My Laps.

<http://www.mylaps.com>

### B.13.2.3 Mounting

All vehicle transponders shall be mounted in the proper location, correctly oriented, and using sufficient fastening methods.

#### B.13.2.3.1 Orientation

The transponder shall be installed vertically to the frame in the orientation shown in figure B-70. The transponder shall also be oriented so the transponder number can read "right-side up." Also, the transponders should be installed in such a way that the beam of transponder should be perpendicular to the vehicle movement.



#### B.13.2.3.2 Location

The transponders should be mandatorily mounted on the right side of the vehicle, forward of the seat, and preferably within the lower horizontal plane of the front suspension. The transponders shall be no more than 61 cm (24 in) above ground level.

The transponders shall have an open, unobstructed path between the antenna on the bottom of the transponders and the ground.

**i** *Metal and carbon fiber may interrupt the transponder signal.*

**✓** *The transponder signal will normally transmit through fiberglass and plastic.*

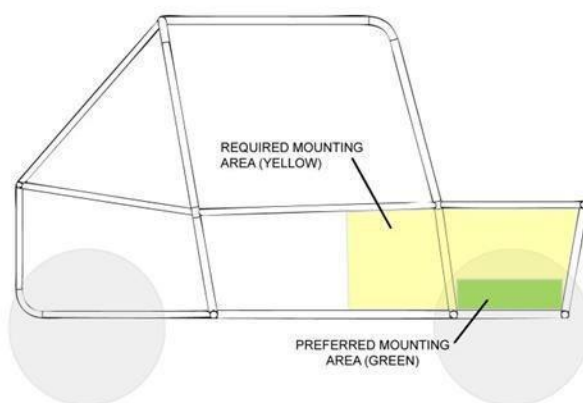


Figure B- 70: Transponder Mounting Location



### B.13.2.3.3 Fastening

Each transponder is supplied with a mounting bracket. Teams are advised to weld a small plate to their frame to attach the transponder mounting bracket.

 **Attaching the bracket with an M4 pan OR flat head bolts with lock nuts OR wire is strongly suggested.**

### B.13.2.3.4 Interference

RF systems transmitting voice and/or data can cause harmful interference with the signal transmitted by the transponder. Care should be taken when designing, fabricating, or maintaining RF systems near the transponder.

 **The transponder equipment operates at a frequency of 3.59 MHz.**

## B.13.3 Vehicle Numbers

Vehicle numbers are used by the organizers and officials to positively identify team vehicles. Teams must design numbers to be visible in all race conditions or keep them clean and conspicuous. Numbers shall not be obscured by any other portion of the vehicle.

 ***Numbers that are not easily read may be black flagged and might not be scored during the endurance event.***

### B.13.3.1 Required Numbers

Two/Three primary numbers are required to be securely affixed to the car. The vehicle's number shall be readily visible from the left side, right side, and the front of the vehicle and strongly contrast with the number's background color. The use of adhesive to stick the numbers to the body panels is prohibited.

### B.13.3.2 Required Font

Vehicle numbers shall be displayed in either the "Highway Gothic Regular" font or "Century Gothic Bold" font.

No other fonts are permitted. Sharp edges can be trimmed off irrespective of font design. Examples of both fonts are given below.

Highway Gothic: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Century Gothic Bold: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Figure B- 71: Approved vehicle number font examples

### B.13.3.3 Location

#### B.13.3.3.1 Side Numbers

Side numbers mounted to the left and the right sides of the vehicle shall be mounted above the SIM and aft of the plane of the RRH. Side numbers shall not be visually obstructed by any part of the vehicle.

#### B.13.3.3.2 Front Number

The angle of the plane of the front-facing numbers, when affixed to the vehicle above the SIM, shall be less than or equal to 45 deg. from vertical. The angle of the plane of the front numbers, when affixed to the vehicle below the SIM, shall be less than or equal to 15 deg. from vertical.

#### B.13.3.4 Orientation

Numerals shall be aligned along a common horizontal line, and the entire number of panels shall be mounted in a generally horizontal orientation (+/- 3.0 degree tolerance deviation is accepted) to facilitate fast vehicle identification. The number panels shall have 25 mm spacing between numerals.

#### B.13.3.5 Number Size

The primary cut-out numbers must be at least 150 mm high, dimension "H" in Figure B-73. The primary cut-out numbers shall have a stroke width in proper proportion to the font design for the given character height. The primary cut-out numbers shall be mounted such that the projecting face is a minimum of 13 mm from the background panel.

 **Avoid sharp edges or points on the inner and outer edges of the cut-out numbers.**

#### B.13.3.6 Backing Panel

Each number on the vehicle shall have a highly contrasting background to facilitate easy reading. The edges of the backing panel shall be no less than 25 mm from the edge of the numbers (dimension "D" in Figure B-73). Numbers may be outlined to provide enhanced contrast. Number backing panels must be securely fastened to the vehicle frame.

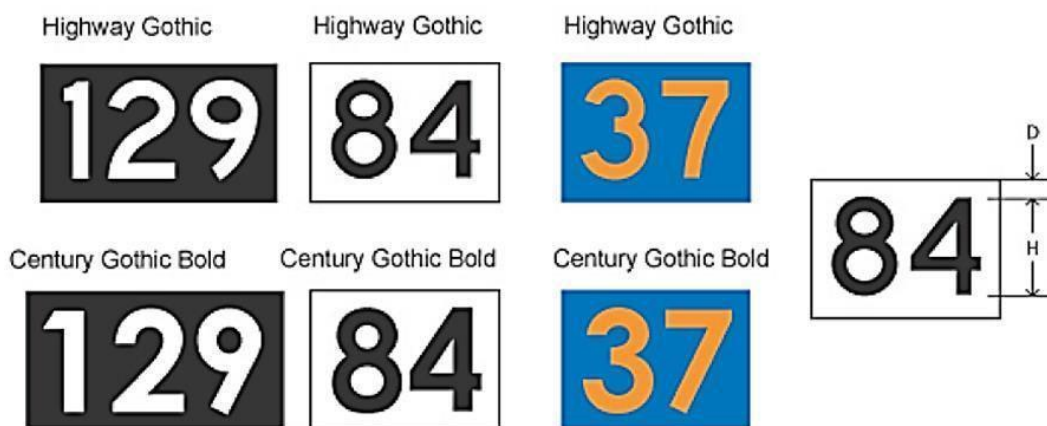


Figure B- 72: Vehicle Numbers, Example

#### B.13.3.7 Number Color

Teams are free to select their number and backing panel colors, provided that the colors are high contrast and facilitate fast vehicle identification. The number backing panel shall all be one color and all numerals shall be of matching color. See Figure B-73.

#### B.13.4 SAEINDIA Logo

Two (2) SAEINDIA logos must be displayed on the vehicle in prominent locations. These will be distributed during the registration at the competition.

#### B.13.5 Sponsor Identification

Teams may display advertising from their vehicle's sponsors, provided it is in good taste and does not conflict with the vehicle's number. SAE International may require all entrants to display advertising from the competition sponsors.


 **Teams must keep sufficient space (approximately 10 X 10 inches) unoccupied on the firewall, on the left side of the driver (refer to the yellow highlighted region in Figure B-73). This region will be used for putting stickers as part of the Technical Evaluation (three stickers) and weightment (one sticker) process.**



Figure B- 73: Portion for Technical Evaluation and Weightment Stickers (Highlighted in Yellow)

## ARTICLE B.14: ERGONOMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVER SAFETY

### B.14.1 Roll cage Requirements

- Teams are advised to design the Driver's cockpit, giving maximum safety to the driver. Reducing weight/compact roll cage can be a secondary part of it.
- Brackets/Mountings welded in the roll cage to be filleted to avoid sharp edges which may prompt injury to team member/Driver.
- Ensure Good visibility for the driver through FBM.
- Triangulate in areas that require more strength.

### B.14.2 Sub-System Requirements

#### B.14.2.1 Steering Wheel Clearances

There must be a minimum clearance (RA) of 220mm between the driver's chest, upper body/torso, helmet and the steering wheel at all possible rotations of the steering wheel, as illustrated in Figure B-74. Also there must be a minimum clearance of 70 mm between the steering wheel and knees of the driver.

 **Teams must ensure that their vehicle meets B14.2. Teams that do not meet this criterion will be marked as 'not cleared safety scrutiny'.**

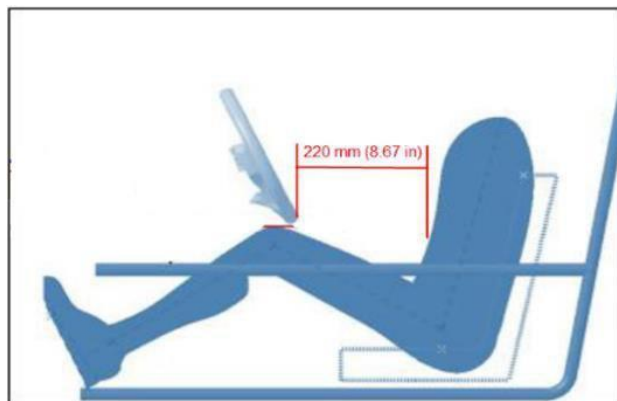


Figure B- 74: Driver's Chest Clearance

### B.14.3 Driver Knee Safety Requirements

This requirement deals with the safety requirements to be followed to ensure the driver's knees are not coming out of the roll cage. The maximum height of the knees that can be allowed above the SIM member when viewed from the side is 76mm (3in) as shown in Figure B-75. The check will be done when the driver's foot is kept on the pedals, hands on the steering wheel, and with the comfortable pedal operating position.

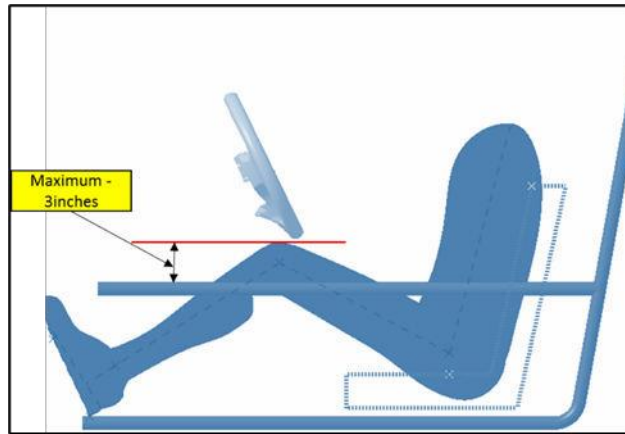



Figure B- 75: Driver Knee Safety Requirement

In line with the above rule, teams are required to meet the lateral clearance requirement of the knees. This is also measured when the driver's feet are on the pedals and hands on the steering wheel. The dimension "A" mentioned in figure B-76 should be a minimum of 76mm (3 in.) w.r.t SIM member inner surface.

 **Teams must ensure that their vehicle meets both the clearances mentioned under B14.3(as per Figure B-75 and Figure B-76), both the limits should be met simultaneously. Teams that do not meet these criteria will be marked as 'not cleared at safety scrutiny'.**

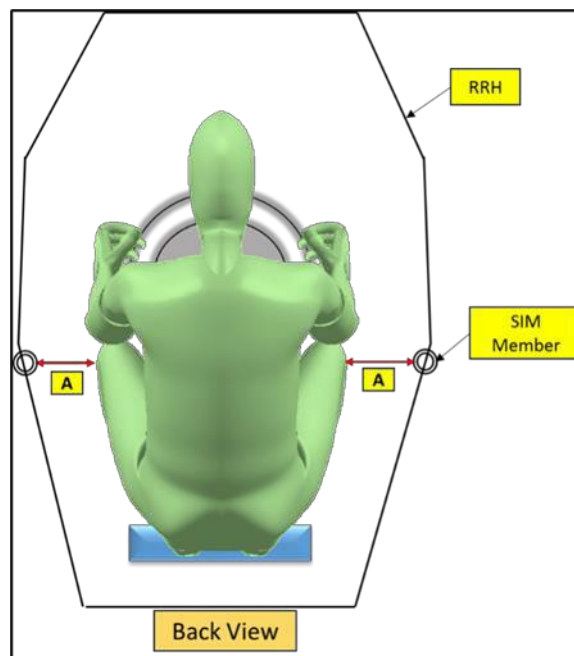


Figure B- 76: Driver Knee Safety Lateral Clearance

## PART C: ELECTRICAL POWERTRAIN AND SYSTEMS (eBAJA Only)

All please note that Tractive System Voltage may increase from eBAJA SAEINDIA 2026 event. Accordingly, Teams are advised to design/plan effectively for eBAJA SAEINDIA 2025 event.

We will communicate with you, for taking care of the safety aspect, related cables for HV System and costs associated with high voltage system, at an appropriate time.

### ARTICLE C.1: ELECTRICAL SYSTEM DEFINITIONS


- 1 **HIGH VOLTAGE (HV):** In automotive engineering, "High Voltage" is defined as voltage greater than 30 VAC root mean square (RMS) or 60 VDC.

 **The below definitions are defined only for eBAJA Vehicles.**

- 2 **TRACTIVE SYSTEM:** The tractive system of the vehicle is defined as complete electrical system of every part that is electrically connected to the motor(s) and tractive system Accumulator(s).
- 3 **TRACTIVE SYSTEM VOLTAGE:** The Voltage between any two terminals of the tractive system.

 **The tractive system voltage shall not exceed 60V DC in any condition.**

- 4 **TRACTIVE SYSTEM ACCUMULATOR:** The tractive system Accumulator(s) is defined as complete assembly / pack of all the battery cells that store the electrical energy to be used by the tractive system along with the corresponding contactor, fuse, and battery management systems/solutions.
- 5 **TRACTIVE SYSTEM ACCUMULATOR CONTAINER:** It is an enclosure/housing for the Tractive System Accumulator.
- 6 **ELECTRIC MOTOR:** An Electric Motor is an Electrical Machine that converts Electrical Energy into Mechanical Energy.
- 7 **HV RATED CUT-OFF SWITCH:** The HV rated cut-off switch shall operate on Tractive system voltage. When turned off, the Tractive System Accumulator shall not power the DC-DC Converter. The HV rated cut-off switch must be mounted behind the firewall.
- 8 **ACCUMULATOR ISOLATION RELAY (AIR):** The Accumulator isolation relay should isolate the Accumulator from the tractive system.
- 9 **LOW VOLTAGE:** The low voltage (LV) system of the vehicle is defined as complete electrical system of every part that is not part of the tractive system. The Voltage between any two terminals of the Low Voltage system in the vehicle shall not exceed 15VDC in any condition.
- 10 **IGNITION/MASTER SWITCH:** The Ignition switch shall operate on  $\leq 15V$  DC. When turned off, the LV Power source should not power any LV components.
- 11 **KILL SWITCH:** The Kill switch shall operate on  $\leq 15V$  DC. Kill switch must de-energize the Tractive system, AIR, and TSAL, may de-energize the reverse light, and reverse alarm but shall not de-energize the Brake Light when brake pedal is pressed.
- 12 **TRACTIVE SYSTEM ACTIVE LIGHT (TSAL):** The TSAL shall operate on Low Voltage. TSAL should be continuously flashing/blinking with a frequency of 2Hz to 5Hz when the tractive system is active.
- 13 **BRAKE LIGHT:** The Brake Light shall operate on Low Voltage. Brake Light must glow continuously whenever the Brake pedal is pressed.
- 14 **REVERSE LIGHT:** The Reverse Light shall operate on Low Voltage. Reverse Light must glow continuously when the gear/FNR switch is in reverse mode.
- 15 **REVERSE ALARM:** The Reverse Alarm shall operate on Low Voltage. Reverse Alarm must turn on continuously when the gear/FNR switch is in reverse mode.

-  **Teams can opt for implementing Drive by wire system (Steer by wire/Brake by wire) in the vehicle along with manual/traditional systems as backup. This can be considered as an Innovation.**

## **ARTICLE C.2: LOW VOLTAGE (LV) ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (<=15V DC)**

The LV system must include at least two kill switches, a LV ignition/master switch, a brake light, TSAL, and RTDS. If the vehicle is equipped with reverse mode feature, then a reverse light and reverse alarm is mandatory and would need to be on the LV system only.

### **C.2.1 LV power Source**

All LV components shall use power source from either an auxiliary battery or step down power from Tractive system accumulator using DC-DC Converter. Use of both DC-DC Converter & Auxiliary battery is strictly prohibited. In both cases, the use of an ignitionkey/master switch is mandatory. However, teams may use a separate DC-DC converter (<=9V) or separate auxiliary battery (<=9V) to power telemetry and logging/driving data equipment.

#### **C.2.1.1 Auxiliary Battery (Option 1)**

1. An auxiliary battery used as LV Power Source shall not power any component in the tractive system (except to activate/trigger the AIR(s)/Controller(s)).
2. Auxiliary Batteries shall not be recharged by traction Motor(s)/ alternator/ DC-DC Converter. The batteries shall be a spill or leak proof and in the case of lead acid chemistries - factory sealed (incapable of being opened or serviced) and should not leak in the event of a rollover.
3. Auxiliary batteries must be attached securely to the frame and shall be mounted with sound engineering practices and not become loose during normal operation, a collision, or rollover. The battery must be safely placed and concealed. Battery terminals shall be insulated and protected against an electrical short circuit.
4. Auxiliary battery being used by the teams, shall incorporate an interlock system ensuring that the vehicle doesn't enter in "Ready to Drive" mode when Tractive system accumulator is disconnected.
5. Should the auxiliary battery feature lithium chemistry, then it must also include a dedicated BMS.

-  **If Auxiliary Battery features Lithium chemistry, it must be installed behind the firewall.**

#### **C.2.1.2 DC-DC Converter (Option 2)**

1. Teams shall use an automotive grade DC-DC Converter with a circuit designed with overvoltage and under voltage protection, overload and short circuit protection. The DC-DC Converter shall have sufficient rating to supply power consumption requirement of all the LV components.
2. The DC-DC Converter shall have an appropriate rating of fuse as defined in section C.7: – Fuse.
3. The DC-DC Converter should be treated as a tractive system component and accordingly must meet the requirements as specified in sections C.5.1 and C.5.3 It must be attached securely to the frame behind the firewall and shall be mounted with sound engineering practices, so that it does not become loose during normal operation, a collision, or rollover.
4. Installing the DC-DC Converter in the cockpit is prohibited.

-  **HV rated cut-off switch is mandatory when DC-DC converter is used as LV Power source.**

### **C.2.2 Kill Switch**

1. Kill Switch shall be a Push Button E-Stop type as per ISO 13850. The said switch shall work as a HVIL (High Voltage Interlock), with the LV system triggering the Accumulator(s) relay to De-energizing the Tractive system. It is mandatory for both the Kill Switches to be "PUSH TO KILL" & ROTATE TO ENERGIZE" type.



- Each vehicle shall be equipped with a minimum of two (2) kill switches to deactivate the Tractive System.

 [Refer to Article B.10.3.3 for Location of kill switches and Article B.10.3.4 for Mounting.](#)

## C.2.3 LV System Specific Requirements

- All LV components and their wiring harness must be neatly arranged, put into conduits, and mounted with fasteners as specified in ARTICLE B.12:- Fasteners. LV components that have open leads or that may be sensitive to moisture and dirt (e.g.: micro controllers, non-IP rated displays, etc.) must be housed in appropriately rated enclosures as defined in section C.5.3, with appropriate tool less connectors and seals.
- In the case of LV harness, if jumper wires are used, the end terminal must be soldered and sealed with glue or epoxy to insulate and protect it.
- All LV enclosures used must be constructed out of UL94-V0/FAR25 equivalent or better thermally and electrically insulating material, preventing dust/water ingress.
- All electrical connections in the current path that rely on screwed connections must have a rigid locking mechanism as specified in ARTICLE B.12:- Fasteners.

 **Teams are advised to design printed circuit board (PCB) for GLV system so that all the control circuits will be rigid and robust rather than using traditional wires.**

## C.2.4 SIGNALING

### C.2.4.1 Brake Light

 [Refer to Article B.10.4.1 & B.10.3 for Brake Light requirements, specification, fastening and locations.](#)

### C.2.4.2 Reverse Light

 [Refer to Article B.10.4.2 for Reverse Light requirements, specification and locations.](#)

### C.2.4.3 Reverse Alarm

 [Refer to Article B.10.4.3 for Reverse Alarm requirements, specification and locations.](#)

## C.2.5 Instrumentation

 [Refer to Article B.10.5.](#)

## C.2.6 Data Acquisition

 [Refer to Article B.10.6.](#)

## C.2.7 Communication System


 [Refer to Article B.10.7.](#)

## ARTICLE C.3: TRACTIVE SYSTEM – POWERTRAIN

### C.3.1 E-Kit Requirements

1. The e-kit Comprises of all major aggregates of electric powertrain such as Tractive System Accumulator, BMS, Motor/s, Motor Controller and Tractive System Accumulator Charger etc.
2. The traction motor or motors may be of any topology and used in any configuration.
3. Tractive System Accumulator chemistry will be limited to Lithium Ion based chemistries. Capacity shall not exceed **120 Ah** irrespective of the number of packs or modules used at a time on the vehicle. The peak voltage(at 100% SoC) of the battery or batteries shall not exceed 60 VDC. Similarly, the Charging system shall not have a charging voltage exceeding 60 VDC.
4. All the e-kit components (excluding charger) shall compulsorily follow International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) 60529 IP67 standards (related to dust and water entry) to achieve the required protection from failures when the tractive system comes in contact with water.
5. Regeneration is allowed and encouraged.

 **BAJA SAEINDIA is not responsible for providing any e-kit for any (new/old) eBAJA teams. It is teams responsibility to choose and purchase components from market/vendors compliant with the BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 Rulebook.**

 **If any of the e-kit components (excluding charger) are/is not certified for compliance with International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC) 60529 IP67, teams are solely responsible for making it IP67 compliant. Videos of testing in accordance with the standards and declaration of the same (from the college) shall be submitted to eBAJA Technical Committee.**

### C.3.2 Power And Voltage Limitation

1. The maximum voltage in the tractive system must not exceed the 60V, violating these values will lead to disqualification for the entire event.
2. The maximum power in the tractive system must not exceed 9kW at any instant as measured between the terminals of the battery / batteries or at the cumulative junction going to the Motor Controller Unit (MCU) or Motor Controller Unit(s). Violating these limits will lead to disqualification for the entire event.
3. Power limits shall be enforced by means of an EV grade Instant Fuse/DC MCB with a DC Voltage rating greater than or equal to the tractive system voltage and current rating as mentioned in the table below:

S.No.	Nominal Voltage of Tractive System Accumulator (V)	Current Rating of Fuse (A)
1.	$\leq 50$	$\leq 180$
2.	$50 < V \leq 53$	$\leq 170$
3.	$53 < V \leq 56$	$\leq 160$
4.	$56 < V < 60$	$\leq 150$

Table C-1: Tractive system Fuse rating

### C.3.3 Accelerator Pedal

1. The accelerator must be a right-foot-operated foot pedal. The Traction Motor controller must be actuated by a foot pedal.

2. The foot pedal must return to its original position when released. The foot pedal must have positive stops at both ends of its travel.
3. Teams shall use a Hall effect type throttle pedal in addition to the above-mentioned regulations.

## ARTICLE C.4: TRACTIVE SYSTEM - ENERGY STORAGE and CHARGING

### C.4.1 Battery Specifications

For battery specifications, Refer to C.3.1.3

### C.4.2 Tractive System Accumulator(s) – General Requirements

1. All Accumulators shall comply with AIS 156. The battery pack that stores the tractive system energy will be built into Accumulator(s) (segments), and must be enclosed in an electrically insulated Accumulator(s) container(s).



**The below tests are mandatory to be performed on the Accumulators for eBAJA if AIS 156 compliance authentic Certification is unavailable:**

- i) Physical verification of battery pack including BMS safety features.
- ii) Vibration test.
- iii) Overcharge protection.
- iv) Over Temperature Protection.



**Only Battery pack procured for eBAJA SAEINDIA 2023 or prior events having valid AIS048 Certificate, will be allowed for participation in eBAJA SAEINDIA 2025, without having to obtain fresh authentic Certificates**

2. The Accumulator(s) container(s) should be located behind the firewall and should be easily accessible anytime during the entire event for inspection or rectification of defects.
3. The Tractive System shall include at least one AIR and one Fuse, which will open the circuit and disconnect the energy flow from Accumulator(s) to the remaining tractive system whenever a fault is detected.



**Should the Battery Pack(s) / Accumulator(s) be modified or reworked after its certification, its certification will thereby be deemed revoked, and considered null and void.**

### C.4.3 Tractive System Accumulator(s) Container - Electrical Configuration

1. The tractive system Accumulator(s) container (from outside and inside) must be made from an insulating material. If the container (from outside and inside) is made from an electrically conductive material, then the Accumulator(s) container along with the mounting structure must be electrically insulated in all directions using suitable material for the container to prevent arc flashes caused by contact with any other parts and tools. Air gaps provided will not be considered as a suitable insulation material. Care must be taken to ensure conductive penetrations of any type.



**Wood/Rubber is not permitted to be used for building the Accumulator(s) Containers or as a structural member.**

2. Interconnecting the two individual cells by soldering in the high current path is strictly prohibited.
3. Soldering of wires to cells for obtaining the voltage monitoring inputs to the BMS is allowed since these wires are not part of the high current path.
4. Every wire used in an Accumulator(s) container must be rated to the maximum tractive system voltage, irrespective of those wires being part of LV system or tractive system.

### C.4.4 Tractive System Accumulator(s) Container - Mechanical Configuration

1. All Accumulator(s) containers must be rugged and rigidly mounted to the chassis to restrict their

motion in all directions. If fasteners are used for mounting an Accumulator(s) container, they must comply with ARTICLE B.12:- Fasteners.



Figure C-1: Accumulator(s) Container Mounting

2. Accumulator(s) containers must be placed strictly behind the firewall. Usage of any type of Belts/Ropes to support or hold the Accumulator(s) container is prohibited. Accumulator(s) container mounting positions that are strictly prohibited is shown in the picture below:

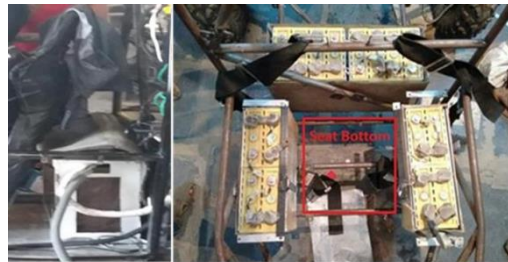


Figure C-2: Prohibited Accumulator(s) container Positions

3. All Accumulator(s) containers must be protected from the side or rear impact collisions, by providing equivalent structure as defined in B.3.2.
4. The Accumulator(s) container must be built from a mechanically robust material. The container material must be fire resistant.
5. Holes (both internal and external) in the container are permitted for the wiring-harness, ventilation & fasteners. External holes must be thoroughly sealed.
6. A proper cooling system if needed, should be designed to dissipate excessive heat and maintain an adequate temperature of the tractive system accumulator for deriving optimum performance of the vehicle.

#### C.4.5 Accumulator(s) Isolation Relay(s) (AIR)

1. The Accumulator(s) isolation relays should be provided to isolate the Accumulator(s) from the tractive system and must be "Normally Open Type".
2. The fuse for protecting the Accumulator(s) and tractive system circuit must have lower rating than the peak current of the isolation relays.



**Teams are advised to use 12V actuated accumulator isolation relay (AIR) in order to avoid complexity in the circuits**

## C.4.6 Battery Management System (BMS)

1. The BMS shall be powered by the Tractive System Accumulator, to continuously monitor the Individual cells and battery pack with regard to all the parameters such as current drawn, Temperature, Voltage etc., such that BMS should be able to trigger a shutdown in the event of any abnormal behavior.
2. The BMS must feature Overvoltage, Under Voltage, overcurrent protection and short circuit protection at every cell. If individual cells are directly connected in parallel, only one voltage measurement is needed.
3. The BMS shall not be able to trigger the AIR when the Ignition or Kill Switch is in the off position.
4. All LV connections to the BMS must run through a separate conduit, including any connections to external devices such as laptops.
5. The temperature of the cells should be monitored and if the temperature exceeds the permissible battery temperature specification, BMS should shut down the entire tractive system.
6. Should the BMS fail or loss of power is detected, entire tractive system should be de-energized.
7. If the Accumulator is having different ports for charge and discharge, BMS shall cut off discharge port during charging.
8. Teams shall take necessary care to ensure that Tractive system Accumulator(s) does not get discharged fully during idle/non-operational conditions.
9. BMS must be rigidly fastened to sustain vibrations in dynamic conditions.



**Teams will have to submit technical specifications of the BMS being used as well as wiring diagrams, and its images.**

## C.4.7 Charging

1. Accumulator(s) can be charged inside or outside the vehicle.
2. At least one team member who knows the charging process must stay with the Accumulator(s) / vehicle, during charging. All the Accumulator(s) containers must have a label with the following data during charging: Team name and phone number(s) of Electrical Head of the respective Team.
3. When the Accumulator is being charged inside the vehicle, no work is allowed on any of the vehicle's systems.
4. No grinding, drilling, etc. are allowed in the charging area.
5. The charging circuit may include an external Kill Switch.
6. The vehicle's Kill Switch must be engaged (in off position) to de-energize the tractive system when the Accumulator is charging.

## C.4.8 Chargers

1. The charger shall not exceed a charging voltage of 60V.
2. Chargers presented and sealed by the Electrical TEJ at Electrical Tech. Inspections are permitted for usage at the event site. All connections of the charger(s) must be isolated and covered. No open connections are allowed.
3. All chargers including those built by the team, must be built to high standards and confirm to all electrical requirements for the vehicle tractive system.
4. The charger must incorporate an interlock such that the connectors become live only if, it is correctly connected to the Accumulator.

5. Tractive System Accumulator charging leads must be in orange color.
6. During the process of charging the Accumulator, the BMS must be live and able to turn off the charger, if a fault is detected.
7. For charging the accumulator externally, Use only static equipment.



**Teams are allowed to charge the Battery Pack using standard AC Power socket of rating 230V, 16A provided within the pit.**

## **ARTICLE C.5: TRACTIVE SYSTEM – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS and HANDLING**

### **C.5.1 Positioning Of Tractive System Parts**

1. All parts belonging to the tractive system, including cables and wiring must be contained within the envelope of the frame and/or an additional envelope of tubing which meets the minimum specification defined in B.3.2 or equivalent, such that they are protected against being damaged in case of a crash or roll-over situation.
2. If tractive system parts are mounted in a position where damage could occur from a rear/side impact or have clearance from ground < 350mm, then it has to be protected by a fully triangulated structure with tubes of a minimum outer diameter of 25.4 mm and a minimum wall thickness of 1.25 mm or equivalent as defined in B.3.2.
3. When observed from the side view or front view, any part of the tractive system should not be projected below the bottom surface of the frame.

### **C.5.2 Tractive System Firewall**

1. The tractive system firewall must comply with the main firewall regulations as defined in B.8.3. Firewall must separate the driver compartment from all tractive system components.
2. The firewall must be made from an electrically insulating material. In case the firewall is made from an electrically conductive material, it should be completely covered by an electrically insulating material on all sides. The firewall shall act as an insulating barrier between all the tractive system components and the driver.
3. The firewall must be resistant to puncture, scratch and fire, It should be made of UL94-V0, FAR25, or equivalent grade.

### **C.5.3 Tractive System Enclosures**

1. All Enclosures used must be constructed out of UL94-V0/FAR25 equivalent or better thermally and electrically insulating material.
2. There must be no conductive path or electrical connection between the frame of the vehicle (or any other conductive surface that might be inadvertently touched by a crew member or spectator) or any part of any electrical component and the tractive system component/enclosure, may it be via its fasteners, mounting brackets or other means. Insulating coatings of the conductive fastener surfaces will not be considered a suitable means of isolation.
3. Connectors and seals used must ensure Ingress protection.
4. If fasteners are used for mounting, they must comply with ARTICLE B.12:- Fasteners.
5. All housings or enclosures containing parts of the tractive system must be labeled with a 50.8 mm x 50.8 sized sticker(s) with a red or black lightning bolt on a yellow background or a red lightning bolt on white background. The sticker must also contain the text "High Voltage".






Figure C-3: High Voltage Indication Sticker

 **This sticker is used for identifying the Tractive system voltage and to caution users and bystanders.**


#### C.5.4 Tractive System Specific Requirements

1. All cables operating on voltage greater than LV specified voltage must be multi-stranded copper, single core cables with HV class insulation. High-temperature silicone wires are highly recommended.
2. All tractive system connections must be designed to use intentional current paths (through conductors such as copper or aluminum). Metal bolts should not be used as the primary conductor. Lugs must be directly and firmly seated on each other with the use of metallic washers and spring washers to ensure sufficient contact pressure. All electrical connections in the high current path of the tractive system that rely on screwed connections must have a rigid locking mechanism as defined in ARTICLE B.12:- Fasteners. The connections must not include soft compressible material (such as plastic and rubber spring washers in the stack-up).

 **Extension of Tractive System cables is not acceptable. Only single-length cables are acceptable, with no intermediary junctions and extensions.**

#### C.5.5 Activating The Tractive System

1. Ready-to-Drive-Mode: In this mode, Motor(s) will respond to the input of the torque encoder/accelerator pedal.
2. The driver must be able to (re-)activate or reset the tractive system without the assistance of any other person, except for situations in which the BMS has shut down the tractive system and non-cockpit kill switch is engaged (in off position).
3. Sequence of activating the tractive system: [Activating the tractive system](#)

 **After the kill switch has been engaged, the vehicle should exit the Ready-to-Drive-Mode. To activate/enter into Ready-to-Drive-Mode above process shall be followed.**

#### C.5.6 Tractive-System-Active Light (TSAL)

1. TSAL should be continuously flashing/blinking (when the vehicle is in "Ready to Drive Mode"). The TSAL must be a round beacon type and an amber flashing light (> 350 Lumens per unit) with a frequency of 2Hz-5Hz. It must be clearly visible in all directions to a person standing up to 20000 mm (20 meters) away from the vehicle even in very bright sunlight. Refer below image for some of the allowed and not allowed TSAL.



Figure C-4: Tractive System Active Lights

- The TSAL must be fitted on top of the BLC (in the middle) to ensure visibility from all directions.

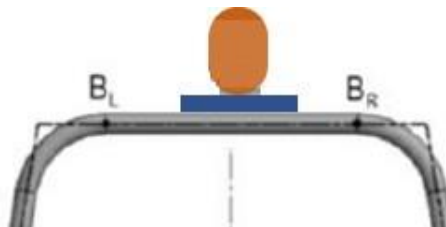


Figure C-5: TSAL Position in Front/Rear View

- A metal plate (min. 6 mm thickness) needs to be welded on top of the BLC member as shown in the figure below. The TSAL should be securely mounted to this welded base plate using screws/bolts.

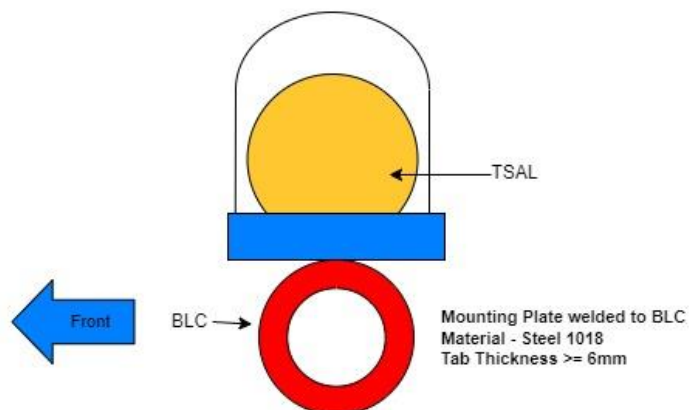


Figure C-6: TSAL Position in side View

- It is suggested that the TSAL be protected on all sides by a cage to lend it protection in case of a roll-

over. The cage needs to be designed such that it allows for the replacement of the TSAL if a need arises.

- It is prohibited to mount/place other lights/objects/stickers within 100 mm proximity of the TSAL.
- An indicator needs to be placed in the cockpit within the driver's peripheral vision to make him/her aware of the "ready to drive" status of the vehicle. It must always mimic the status of the TSAL. Teams are free to choose the size and intensity of the light, but it must always be visible to the driver even in bright sunlight.



**In case of any malfunction or improper visibility of the TSAL on any dynamic event tracks, the vehicle will be black-flagged and sent back to the pit until the problem is resolved.**

### C.5.7 Ready-To-Drive-Sound (RTDS)

- The vehicle must make a characteristic sound, to be maintained at a minimum level of 70dB (fast weighting) with the complete assembly of the vehicle's body panels and in a radius of 2000 mm (2 meters) around the vehicle. This sound is to be made only once but not continuously (for at least 1 second and a maximum of 3 seconds) immediately afterward vehicle is set in ready-to-drive mode every time.
- The sound (Buzzer) type used by the team must be easily recognizable. But, animal voices, song parts, and offensive sounds are not permitted.

### C.5.8 Driver Display

- Tractive System Accumulator Voltage, Temperature, and State of Charge (SOC in %) shall be displayed at all times on the dashboard (**Mobile phone on dashboard can't be considered as driver display**), when the Ignition/Master Switch is turned ON. Any other information displayed to the driver; by using the Data Acquisition system is up to the team's choice (**In case the teams are using any wireless communication then teams should ensure that they are communicating with their accumulator irrespective of the number of accumulators present.**) Any system that provides data/information to the driver or the team, for tracking must be included in the Cost Report. Additionally, any batteries used to power the Auxiliary/accessories must comply with the battery rules in Section C.2.1.



**Teams are advised to opt for password based wireless connections to the Tractive system Accumulator in order to avoid any anonymous tampering.**

- The vehicle must also have an indication to the driver, regarding the state of the LV and Tractive System (when the vehicle is in ready to drive mode). This indication may be either via a series of light indicators or messages in the driver display. Additional indicative systems that can help diagnose and detect operational states are allowed and encouraged.

Light Indicator	Color
Tractive system Indicator	Orange / Amber / Yellow
LV Indicator	Blue

Table C-2: LV & Tractive system Light indicators

- Teams shall have the proper labeling for all the switches and indicators that are present on the dashboard.
- Teams are encouraged to log parameters such as current, voltage (RMS and dc), temperatures, throttle position, brake applications, motor speed, vehicle speed etc., to understand its importance, for carrying out analysis and improve system efficiency and design performance in subsequent events. There is a large scope for fine-tuning and race-driving strategy.



**Teams should be able to show the real time data of the BMS through external device. (Showing of BMS**

monitoring documentation/declaration is not sufficient).



Parameters displayed on the driver display should match with the real-time data of BMS.

## C.5.9 Tractive System Handling And Working

The recommendations below are advisable to be followed while the team members are working at their institute or during their presence at the event site for the eBAJA competition:

1. The Electrical head will be responsible for all electrical work carried out on the vehicle and must accompany the vehicle during all times at the event site.
2. Activities on the Tractive System must be carried out in the pit only (for any measurements or testing purposes). The following steps must be followed:
  - i. Anyone not involved in the work must be barred from the vehicle.
  - ii. The vehicle must be jacked up.
  - iii. One team member must be prepared to push a Kill Switch at any time.
  - iv. The Tractive System must be activated only for the time period, as long as necessary.
  - v. Appropriate PPE and tools must be worn/used by those involved in the work.
  - vi. No other work on the vehicle is permitted when the Tractive system is in active mode.
3. It is highly recommended that 1000V VDE (Verband Deutscher Electrotechniker), IEC 60900 standard insulated tools be used whenever work is being carried out on the Accumulator(s) or the tractive system.
4. Safety glasses with side shields and CLASS 00 or better HV safety gloves (meets or exceeds ASTM D120 or EN 60903 standard) must be worn by all participating team members when:
  - i. Parts of the tractive system are exposed while it is active
  - ii. Work is being done on the Accumulator(s).

## ARTICLE C.6: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All LV and Tractive systems, especially live wires, contacts, etc. of the tractive system need to be isolated by non-conductive materials or covers to protect each of them from being touched by any other live wire/body of the vehicle/team member (usage of metal clamps for securing wires is strictly prohibited).
2. The LV and Tractive System Accumulator terminals with the other Tractive system contact points shall be properly insulated against metal parts with the best engineering practices possible.
3. LV and Tractive system components must be protected from moisture, rain, or water splashes by using properly insulated harness, connectors, enclosures, and insulating caps.
4. Duct tape and bubble wrap will not be accepted as means of IP protection for any of the Tractive System component.
5. All wires, terminals and conductors must be sized appropriately for the continuous current flow.
6. All wires used in the vehicle irrespective of LV and Tractive system must be of automotive grade.
7. Both LV and Tractive system circuits must be isolated from vehicle chassis/Rollcage at all times.
8. The wires must be marked with wire gauge, temperature rating and insulation voltage rating. Alternatively, a data sheet based on specified wire characteristics for a particular serial number of wires printed on the wire should be demonstrated.



**For sizing of the conductors, the 'maximum continuous current' that is designed to flow should be considered.**

1. The use of zip ties is only allowed for appropriate segregation of wiring harnesses. All wiring must be done as per professional standards with appropriately sized conductors, lugs and connectors with adequate strain relief and protection from loosening due to vibration, etc. Wiring shall be routed away from sources of excessive heat, abrasion, chafing and possible short circuit.
2. Usage of insulation tape or rubber-like paint (or similar coating products) for insulation purposes is prohibited for both LV and Tractive System components and their associated wiring harness, fasteners, and mountings.
3. All connections must terminate with corrosion-proof ring lugs made of copper/aluminium. Teams are strongly recommended to procure a Lug Crimping kit that can meet all the sizes and diameters required. Once the lug is crimped, the cable should be soundly held and the exposed metal should be insulated using appropriately colored heat shrink sleeves of suitable thickness and quality. Exposed conductive fasteners and washers must then be insulated with rubber caps. Insulation coating of the conductive fastener surfaces will not be accepted as suitable means of isolation.
4. All cables operating on voltage greater than LV specified voltage must be in orange color. All LV wires shall be color coded to differentiate between positive and negative current paths. Wires in the positive current path to be color-coded other than orange and wires in the negative path should be color coded as black. Appropriate color-coded shrink wrap, caps and insulation materials should be used for respective color of wires.
5. Any wiring harness passing through the driver's cockpit must be routed along the floor near the LFS member. It must be enclosed in an insulating corrugated conduit, such that it does not interfere with or get entangled with the driver during ingress/egress.
6. There must be at least 50 mm clearance between any heat sink and any other adjacent components/wires/cables, albeit excluding the mounting of a cooling fan, heat exchanger, cooling fluid interface, or cooling duct. Also heat sink of any controller cannot rest flush against the firewall or a mounting plate.
7. All wiring must be shielded against damage by rotating or moving parts by using appropriately sized conduit.
8. All components in the tractive system must be rated for the maximum tractive system voltage.
9. The tractive system motor(s) must be connected to the Accumulator(s) through a motor controller (Traction Controller). Bypassing the control system and connecting the tractive batteries directly to the motor(s) is strictly prohibited.
10. The complete layout of the electric circuit designed by the team must be documented accurately in the ESS (Electrical System Specification Sheet), it will be shared at an appropriate time.
11. The Accumulator(s) Isolation Relays (AIRs) and the main fuse must be separated with an electrically insulated and fireproof material from the Accumulator(s) Container(s). Air (providing small gaps) is not acceptable.
12. Tractive system and LV system cables and wires must be physically segregated such that they do not run through the same conduit, except for interlock circuit connections.
13. Tractive system components and cables shall be rigidly mounted and positively restrained to maintain safe spacing. Electrical insulation and fire resistance must be ensured.
14. The vehicle's electrical system shall be designed and constructed by following the best engineering and electrical practices.



## ARTICLE C.7: FUSE

1. Each of the electrical systems (both LV and Tractive system) must be protected by providing a fuse of the rating greater than the current rating. The current rating of a fuse must not be greater than the peak cut-off current rating (i.e., the fuse current defined for the component by the manufacturer) of any electrical component, for example, wire, bus bar, cell, or other conductors it is required to protect. All fuses should be instant blow /trip type with a time delay of less than 500 msec.
2. All fuses and fuse holders must be conforming to automotive standards, with suitable specifications



Figure C-7: Fuses

3. All fuses must be DC rated for the highest voltage in the system.
4. All fuses in the Tractive system must have an interruption current rating which is higher than the theoretical short circuit current of the system.
5. If multiple Tractive accumulators or LV batteries are used, then each parallel string must be individually fused to protect all the components in that string, e.g. any conductors, wires, bus bars, cells, etc. The fuse must be appropriately sized for the total current that the individual string could transmit, or an additional fuse must be used to protect the conductors.
6. Accumulator Cells with internal over-current protection may be used (if suitably rated), without an external fuse or Fusible links for individual cells, a combined fuse can be used for the accumulator.
7. DC MCBs of suitable automotive grade and resettable automotive thermal fuses may be used as long as they meet the requirements as defined in C.7.1.
8. The Tractive System Fuse / MCB must be situated behind the firewall in proximity of the Accumulator in a location that is easy to service and that is visible for inspection. Teams may use appropriate fuses that can survive the IP requirements, or house them in suitable, housings with transparent lids or viewing panels.
9. Once the Tractive System Fuse / MCB is blown/tripped, teams shall be escorted off the track to the pits. Only after resetting/replacement under the supervision of a BAJA technical official, teams will be allowed to continue in the dynamic events.



## ARTICLE C.8: ACCUMULATOR(S) SWAPPING (For Endurance Race only)

### C.8.1 Non-Primary Traction System Accumulator(S)

1. Teams may have spare Traction System Accumulator(s) which will be referred as Non-Primary Traction System Accumulator(s). The Non-Primary Traction System Accumulator(s), if so available will be permitted (provided it has been approved by TEJ) to be used to swap with the primary traction system accumulator, during the endurance event. All Accumulators are required to be presented with 100% SOC at the time of Technical Inspection and must seek approval by demonstrating swapping process.
2. The Non-Primary Traction System Accumulator(s) set up must be compliant with Clause / Rule no. C.3.1.3 & C.3.1.4. It should be of the same size, capacity and specification with identical cells, BMS, electrical wiring, and having identical mounting design as per the primary traction system accumulator.
3. The Non-Primary Traction System Accumulator(s) must be stored in an electrically insulated container made of fire-retardant material, as per Accumulator(s) Container guidelines (Refer Clause / Rule no. C.4.2, C.4.3, and C.4.4).

### C.8.2 Swapping Mechanism / Process

1. Teams shall avail the option of Accumulator(s) Swapping as many times as they choose during the Endurance race.
2. Accumulator(s) should be easily accessible and removable from the vehicle for the team to qualify to be allowed for swapping during the endurance race. The same shall be demonstrated by the team during the Electrical Technical Inspection. Teams should have HV insulated tools and PPE to execute the swapping activity.
3. When the swapping of Traction System Accumulator is in progress, the removal, dismantling, or dislocation of the drivetrain (comprising of the traction powertrain, gearbox, transmission, differentials, drive axles, wheels), suspension struts, members, and mounts is **strictly prohibited**. Any method/design for swapping that compromises the mechanical structure, safety, and function will not be acceptable.
4. Before swapping, the Traction system should be de-energized by activating the kill switch. The Negative terminal of the battery should be removed first and it should be insulated (if not already insulated) with caps. Only after insulation of the negative terminal is successfully carried out, the removal of positive terminal is permitted.
5. The Accumulator(s) setup shall be carefully removed and installed without interfering with the surrounding components at any time during the entire process.
6. Removing the Accumulator(s) setup shall be restricted to the respective plane in which the setup is mounted. Refer to figures C- 8 mentioned below,
  - i. If Accumulator(s) container is placed completely below plane S-R, its removal is allowed only via a horizontal path through the side or rear of the vehicle below plane S-R (i.e., Path of removal should be such that no part for Accumulator(s) container is raised above plane S-R during the process of battery removal).
  - ii. If Accumulator(s) container is placed completely or partially above the SR plane, the path of Accumulator(s) removal should be completely above plane S-R. Path of removal can consist of motion in vertical as well as horizontal direction but, vertical motion of Accumulator(s) more than 254 mm during removal process is prohibited.

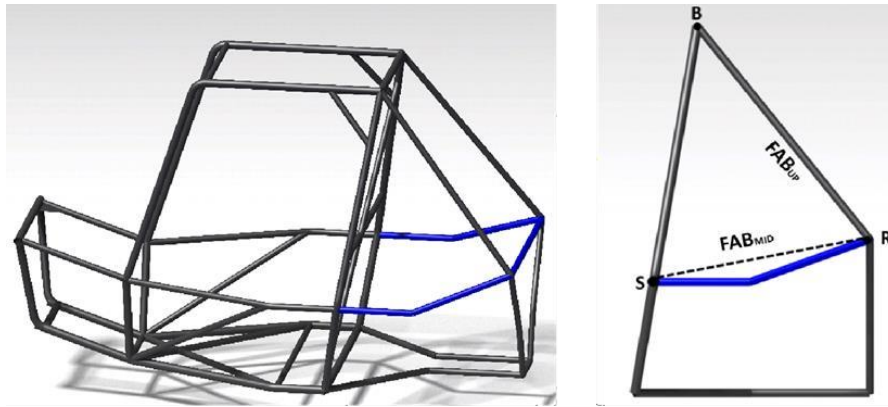


Figure C-8: Reference plane for Accumulator(s) removal

7. During the complete path of removal minimum 50.8 mm clearance is mandatory against any roll cage member or component of the vehicle (excluding Accumulator(s) mounting and removal mechanism). For ease of removal and faster Accumulator(s) Swapping process, it is allowed to use mechanism and linkages, but it should be ensured that Accumulator(s) container should be rigidly connected and mechanically locked to arrest any motion during normal operation of a vehicle as mentioned in C.4.4.
8. Teams should follow the process for installing the Non-Primary Tractive System Accumulator(s) as same as the process while removing the setup.
9. After the Non-Primary Tractive System Accumulator(s) is installed, the positive terminal is connected first followed by the negative terminal. One team member must be in a ready position holding an extra/spare fire extinguisher apart from the one in the vehicle while the Accumulator(s) Swapping process is going on.
10. Only four (4) people from team are allowed to perform swapping during the TI and endurance event.
11. The time spent on swapping the Battery pack is considered as a continuation/part of the Endurance Race. The Driver must exit the vehicle but not allowed to remove any safety gear while the Accumulator(s) Swapping process is in progress.

#### C.8.2.1 DRIVING IN THE SWAPPING AREA

All cars must operate at a walking speed while in the Swapping Area and when entering/exiting the area. Any team found speeding in the swapping area will be penalized.

 **Pushing car into the Swapping Area (SA) without a driver is strictly prohibited.**

#### C.8.2.2 ACCUMULATOR HAND CART

1. Teams shall use a hand cart for transporting the Non-Primary Tractive System Accumulator(s) around the competition site.
2. The hand cart must sport stubby terrain tires with a minimum diameter of 203.2 mm.
3. The hand cart must have a mechanism or anchor to restrict the motion of the accumulator, even in the event of the hand cart tipping / rolling over.
4. Internal surfaces of the hand cart must be constructed out of UL94-V0/FAR25 standard recognized or equivalent thermally and electrically insulating materials. Similarly, the handle of the cart must also be insulated.

 **Wood is not an acceptable material.**

5. The cart must have an enclosed compartment in which the accumulator is housed and protected from dust, mist and debris.
6. The team must ensure that members handling the cart and performing swapping must wear proper gloves and shoes as defined in C.5.9

## PART D: PRELIMINARY ROUND – 50 Points

The Preliminary Round of BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 will be a non-elimination round. The objectives of the Preliminary Round of the BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 event are as follows:

1. To acquaint teams with the technical guidelines and limits for the design of the BAJA vehicle as per the latest BAJA SAEINDIA Rulebook.
2. To strengthen the fundamental knowledge of Automotive Engineering aspects like Chassis, Suspension, Steering, Brakes, Engine, Transmission, Electricals, Electronics, etc. and Design Criteria, Manufacturing Criteria, Material Selection, Calculations, CAD/CAE Analysis, Vehicle Dynamics, Ergonomics, DFMEA/PFMEA, Performance Testing, Validation & Certification for the above components/ systems and vehicle as a whole.
3. To study various concepts and lay down complete technical specifications of the proposed vehicle along with a CAD model, CAE Analysis, selection of subsystems, and execution of team plans.
4. To understand Make or Buy Decisions based on confidence & facilities available and perform estimated Cost Analysis, Weight Analysis, Team building, Project Planning, etc.

Teams must prepare for the following sub-events –

1. **Presentation Round** - The Presentation Round will require teams to present their vehicle concept design which will be evaluated based on a set of criteria as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **Quiz Round** - The quiz round will consist of questions from General Engineering/Automotive Engineering and BAJA SAEINDIA 2025 Rulebook.

The detailed guidelines of the preliminary round will be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

## PART E: STATIC EVENTS – 200 POINTS + 100 POINTS (Finals)

### ARTICLE E.1: SCORING

Event	Description	Points
Phase II: Virtual Static Events	Design Event	100
	Cost Event	50
	Sales Event	50
	Sustainability Event	NA
	CAE Event	NA
	Innovation Event	NA
#Bonus regarding Static Event Finals	Design Event Finals (On Site)	40
	Cost Event Finals (On Site)	15
	Sales Event Finals (On Site)	15
	Sustainability Event Finals (On Site)	15
	CAE Event Finals (On Site)	15
	Innovation Event (On Site)	NA
<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>200 + 100 Points</b>

Any change in scoring pattern shall be informed to the teams through [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

### ARTICLE E.2: ENGINEERING DESIGN EVENT – 100 POINTS + 40 POINTS (Finals)

#### E.2.1 Engineering Design Event Overview and Objective

The objective of the engineering design event is to evaluate the engineering effort that went into the design of the vehicle, how the engineering meets the intent of the market, and simulate real-world engineering design projects and their related challenges.

The vehicle that illustrates the best use of engineering to meet the design goals and the best understanding of the design by the team members will win the design event.

#### E.2.2 Format for Document Submission

Sr	Document	Submission	File Type
1	Design Report	Compulsory	.pdf
2	Design Specification Sheet	Compulsory	.xlsx
3	Design Comparison Sheet	Only for Returning Teams	.pdf
4	DVP&R and DFMEA	Compulsory	.xlsx

The actual format and process of the Engineering Design Event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The engineering design event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

## E 2.3 Judging Process

Students will be judged on the creation of design specifications and the ability to meet those specifications, computer-aided drawing, analysis, testing and development, manufacturability, serviceability, system integration, and how the vehicle works together as a whole. Each of these parts of the engineering product development cycle will be judged within the following subsystems: Vehicle Overview and Integration, Roll cage & Ergonomics, Powertrain, Suspension, Steering & Brakes.

## E 2.4 Design Finals – 40 POINTS

### E 2.4.1 Overview

Design Finals are held at Phase 3 event site and the teams having best design from Phase 2 Design Evaluation will qualify. The number of finalists may vary and is determined by the number of entries and the results of the Design Evaluation conducted during Phase 2.

### E 2.4.2 Presentation Format

The Design Finals format, timing, and instructions will be released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

## ARTICLE E.3: COST EVENT - 50 POINTS + 15 POINTS (Finals)

### E.3.1 Cost Event Overview and Objective

Cost is one of the most critical aspects of any commercial entity but the event here is to not only report the most optimum cost of the component in the prototype or production stage but instead focus on how well the team understands what has gone into their part and applying their learning of procurement and manufacturing techniques to optimize the cost, labour, time, material wastage and various overhead costs.

Cost Event consists of two related sections -

1. **Cost Report** - The cost report provides all the background information to verify the vehicle's actual cost and also if the teams want to present any design features or fabrication processes that are innovative or are expected to result in significant cost savings.
2. **Prototype Vehicle Cost** - The prototype vehicle cost is the actual cost gone in fabrication of the vehicle and the points related thereto.

### E.3.2 Format for Document Submission

Sr	Document	File Type
1	Cost Report Template	.xlsx
2	Cost Overview & Documentation	.pdf
3	Engineering Drawing	.pdf

The actual format and process of the Cost Event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The cost event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

### E.3.3 Judging Process

The cost evaluation judges will evaluate the team's total cost, adjustments made, and effort taken to optimize the cost of the vehicle using appropriate pricing for various components of the vehicle.

## E.3.4 Cost Finals - 15 POINTS

### E.3.4.1 Overview

The purpose of Cost Finals is to evaluate the accuracy of the team's documentation and the adjustments made to the prototype cost, if any, after the fabrication of their vehicle. The number of finalists may vary and is determined by the number of entries and the results of the Cost Event from Phase-2.

### E.3.4.2 Presentation Format

The Cost Finals format, timing, and instructions will be released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

## ARTICLE E.4: SALES EVENT 50 POINTS + 15 POINTS (Finals)

### E.4.1 Sales Event Overview and Objective

The Sales Presentation Event presents students with the opportunity to gain real-world experience in taking a concept proposal and presenting it for support, be it funding or otherwise. This is a crucial skill because all students will eventually need to present their ideas to the boardroom and compete with other organizations.

The objective of the Sales Presentation is for the "Company" to convince the "Investors" of an investment firm to invest in the company's BAJA SAEINDIA vehicle design to put it into production at the rate of 4000 units per year. Here the "Company", is the team, seeking funds from investors; the "Investors" are the judges.

### E.4.2 Format for Document Submission

Sr	Document	File Type
1	Sales Report	.pdf

The actual format and process of the Sales Event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The sales event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

### E.4.3 Judging Process

The presentation event will be scored based on the following five categories:

- Establishing the current scenario of the company and current status.
- Understanding the market and customer requirement, positioning the product accordingly.
- Showcasing company financials, the current assets, liabilities, revenue, profit & losses, RoI, RoCE
- Establishing core USPs of the product using various tools including market research, SWOT, PESTEL etc.
- Marketing strategy to promote the product.
- Project timelines, execution strategies, readiness for worst case scenarios etc.

**The team that makes the best presentation will receive the highest score regardless of the finished quality of their actual vehicle.**

## E 4.4 Sales Finals - 15 POINTS

### E 4.4.1 Overview

Sales Finals are held at Phase 3 event site and the teams which perform the best during Phase 2 Sales



Evaluation will qualify. The number of finalists may vary and is determined by the number of entries and the results of the Sales Event from Phase 2.

#### E 4.4.2 Presentation Format

The Sales Finals format, timing, and instructions will be released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

#### ARTICLE E.5: SUSTAINABILITY EVENT - NA + 15 POINTS

The mobility industry is actively navigating the complexities of transitioning towards propulsion systems powered by renewable energy sources. However, the concept of sustainability extends far beyond the adoption of alternative fuels. Engineers must possess a comprehensive understanding of the entire lifecycle of their designs to make conscientious design decisions by considering the environmental impact of the materials they choose. There is a growing demand for sustainable design practices, which has prompted BAJA SAEINDIA to incorporate the fundamental principles of sustainable engineering into the Sustainability Event.

##### For mBAJA -

The objective is to encourage teams to reduce the exhaust emission using different technologies and use sustainable design principles into their vehicle design. Teams will be evaluated based on Virtual Evaluation, Quiz, Prototype Evaluation & Emission test conducted at the event site.

##### For eBAJA -

The objective is to encourage teams to build efficient vehicles using sustainable design principles. The same will be evaluated through a combination of Virtual Evaluation as well as battery capability to provide a maximum vehicle range with minimum discharge.

The actual format and process of the sustainability event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The sustainability event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

**The various sub-rounds of Sustainability Event will be spanned across multiple phases of BAJA SAEINDIA event. The winner of Sustainability Event for a given format will be based on overall performance across all the sub-rounds.**

#### ARTICLE E.6: CAE EVENT – NA + 15 POINTS (Finals)

##### E.6.1 CAE Event Overview and Objective

The aim of this event is to evaluate the team's depth of knowledge in CAE Analysis, optimization study, and its application to build a light and durable vehicle. The CAE report should contain details of each analysis such as the objective, methodology used, modelling, pre-processing parameters, constraint, boundary conditions, solver setting, and result outcome with contours, diagrams, plots, graphs, etc. Teams will be awarded based on the Report Evaluation and Final Presentation.

##### E.6.2 Format for Document Submission

Sr	Document	File Type
1	CAE Report	.pdf

The actual format and process of the CAE Event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The CAE event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

## E.6.3 Judging Process

Evaluation will be based on the below criteria:

- Roll Cage Analysis
- Static Analysis
- Dynamic Analysis
- Torsional & Bending Analysis
- CFD Analysis
- Multibody Dynamic Analysis
- Thermal Analysis
- Fatigue Analysis
- Fatigue Analysis Custom Vehicle Component/ System Analysis
- Overall CAE Fundamentals and Knowledge

## E.6.4 CAE Finals – 15 POINTS

### E.6.4.1 Overview

CAE Finals are held at Phase 3 event site and the teams which perform the best during Phase 2 CAE Evaluation will qualify. The number of finalists may vary and is determined by the number of entries and the results of CAE Event from Phase 2.

### E 6.4.2 Presentation Format

The CAE Finals format, timing, and instructions will be released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

## ARTICLE E.7: INNOVATION EVENT – NA POINTS

### E.7.1 Innovation Event Overview and Objective

The Innovation Event is conducted in BAJA SAEINDIA with the sole purpose to drive students towards new developments, idea generation and incubate positive problem-solving attitude by harnessing their engineering abilities. BAJA SAEINDIA consistently encourages teams to push the boundaries of innovation, not only in vehicle design but also in refining manufacturing processes and implementing cost-effective techniques.

The primary objective of this event is to challenge teams to brainstorm and devise innovative solutions and apply them to real-world problems. The solution must be presented as a tangible Proof of Concept at the main event site.

### E.7.2 Format for Document Submission

Sr	Document	File Type
1	Abstract	.pdf

The actual format and process of the Innovation Event may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The innovation event guidelines shall be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#). Previous event

guidelines are available on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Website](#).

### E.7.3 Judging Process

The abstract submitted by the teams will be evaluated based upon the following criteria -

1. **Comprehension of the Problem Statement** - The extent to which the team demonstrates a clear understanding of the stated problem.
2. **Simplicity and Usage Convenience of the Proposed Solution** -The simplicity and ease of use of the proposed solution, ensuring it is user-friendly and straightforward.
3. **Innovative Advantages** - Evaluation of the proposal's advantages concerning existing or similar products in the market, emphasizing innovation and distinctiveness.
4. **Potential Cost Reduction** - Assessment of the proposal's potential to reduce production costs, thereby enhancing cost-efficiency in implementation.

### E.7.4 Innovation Finals – NA POINTS

#### E.7.5.1 Overview

Innovation Finals are held at Phase 3 event site and the teams will be shortlisted on the basis of the abstract submitted during Phase 2. The number of finalists may vary and is determined by the number of entries and the results of the Innovation Event conducted during Phase 2.

#### E 7.5.2 Presentation Format

The Innovation Efficient Finals format, timing, and instructions will be released on the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

### ARTICLE E.8: DRONACHARYA EVENT

#### E.8.1 Dronacharya Event Overview and Objective

The Dronacharya Event is a dedicated event in BAJASAEINDIA for team's faculty advisor, designed to evaluate and honour the exceptional mentorship and guidance provided by the faculty advisor. This event recognizes the crucial role of faculty advisors in shaping the skills and knowledge of their student teams.

#### E.8.2 Format

The Dronacharya Event is conducted into 3 parts mostly - QnA Session, Group Discussion and Personal Interview but may change from year to year as determined by the organizing body. The Dronacharya event details will be shared to faculty advisors via their registered email address.

## PART F: TECHNICAL EVALUATION

### ARTICLE F.1 TECHNICAL EVALUATION - PASS/FAIL

All BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles must pass the technical inspection before they are permitted to operate under power.

1. The evaluation will determine if the vehicle satisfies the requirements and restrictions of the BAJA SAEINDIA® rules.
2. If vehicles are not ready for technical evaluation when they arrive at the inspection site, they will be sent away.
3. Any vehicle may be re-inspected at any time during the competition and correction of any non-compliance will be required.
4. Technical Evaluation Timings for Day 1 & Day 2 will start at 9.30 A.M. and will be closed at 6.00 P.M. For Day 3 TI start at 9.30 A.M. and will be closed at 5.00 P.M. It is recommended that all teams make their 1st attempt of TI on the Day 1 itself.

### ARTICLE F.2 TECHNICAL EVALUATION PROCEDURE

Technical inspection will consist of three (3) separate stages– Engine check (for mBAJA vehicles) / eKIT check and Flood test (for eBAJA vehicles), Safety Scrutiny, and Panic Braking, and one sticker will be issued for completing each of these critical stages (i.e., a total of three stickers to be issued for clearing all three stages of technical evaluation). The Technical inspection check sheet which consists of all the check points will be issued to all teams before the Physical dynamic event. Teams are supposed to evaluate/verify all the check points and must carry the same self-evaluated sheet for the technical inspection. Two attempts will be given for every team to clear each stage.

 **Only after attempting all the sub-stages (if applicable) in each stage once will be considered as one attempt.**

 **Teams will get respective stage sticker only after clearing all the sub-stages/check points which are mentioned in that stage.**

#### F.2.1 Weight measurement

The tare weight of the vehicle will be measured and recorded.

#### F.2.2 Engine Inspection and Governor setting- Governor Setting Check (mBAJA only)

Briggs and Stratton Technical Representatives will set the governors of all vehicles. Vehicles must be presented for governor setting with the engine output shaft bare, the drivetrain disconnected, and the throttle cable disconnected from the engine and working kill switches. Each vehicle engine will be confirmed by Briggs and Stratton technical staff that will:

- (1) Confirm its compliance with the rules and
- (2) Set the governor to the specified rpm. (3800)

Briggs and Stratton team will provide an “Engine OK” sticker on confirmation. Thereafter, teams are not allowed to make any changes in engine governor settings. If any team is found with non-compliant will be disqualified.

#### F.2.3 eKIT Check and Flood test (eBAJA only)

##### F.2.3.1 eKIT Check


All the Electrical Systems of an eBAJA vehicle shall be inspected for safety & compliance according

to **PART C: ELECTRICAL POWERTRAIN AND SYSTEMS (eBAJA only)**. eKit check will happen in two sub-stages.

1. Tractive system & its components: In this stage all the Tractive System components rating, working, compliance for certifications as mentioned in this rulebook, wiring and mounting will be verified.

 **Teams will have to bring all the necessary documents and tools for verification during eKit Check.**

2. LV System: In this stage all the LV components rating, working, wiring, mounting, sequence of activating the tractive system shall be verified.

 **If the team has a plan to opt for swapping during endurance, they need to demonstrate the Swapping process during the TI.**

### F.2.3.2 Flood Test

This test is intended to simulate the driving of an Electric Power Train vehicles on flooded streets or in water puddles. The vehicle shall be driven in a wade pool, at least 10 cm in depth. Once the test is performed on the vehicle. It shall comply with the isolation resistance test with at least 100  $\Omega/V$  of nominal voltage, but keeping all the equipments connected to the Tractive system Accumulator i.e., vehicle should be in Ready to drive mode, and before flood test isolation resistance with at least 500  $\Omega/V$  of nominal voltage.

 **Teams to mandatorily attempt the flood test, however qualifying the flood test will not be considered as a criteria to be eligible to participate in any specific dynamic event.**

 **Teams are requested to place the controller at easily accessible location for required measurements.**

#### 1. Electrical Isolation ( $R_i$ ):

If  $V_1 \geq V_2$ ,  $R_i$  (in ohms) =  $R_o * (V_b/V_1' - V_b/V_1)$

Else,  $R_i$  (in ohms) =  $R_o * (V_b/V_2' - V_b/V_2)$

Where,  $R_o$  = standard known resistance in ohms

$V_b$  = Tractive system Accumulator Voltage in volts

$V_1$  = Voltage between the negative side of the Tractive system Accumulator and the chassis in volts

$V_2$  = Voltage between the positive side of the Tractive system Accumulator and the chassis in volts

$V_1'$  = Voltage between the negative side of the Tractive system Accumulator and the chassis, with  $R_o$  installed in volts

$V_2'$  = Voltage between the positive side of the Tractive system Accumulator and the chassis, with  $R_o$  installed in volts

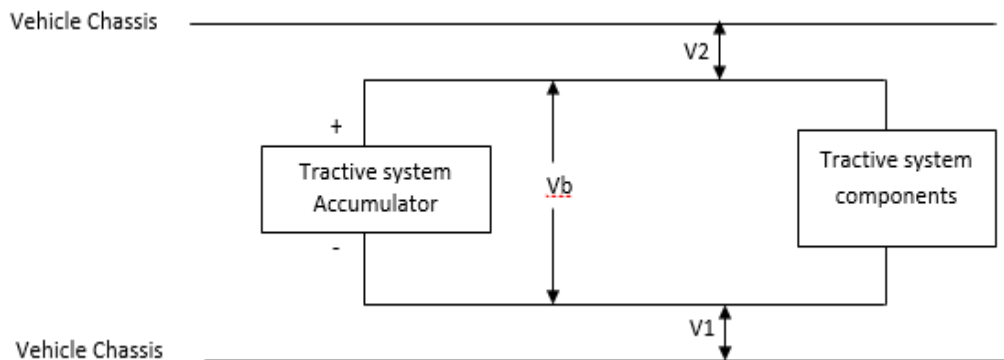


Figure F- 1: Block Diagram without Ro installed

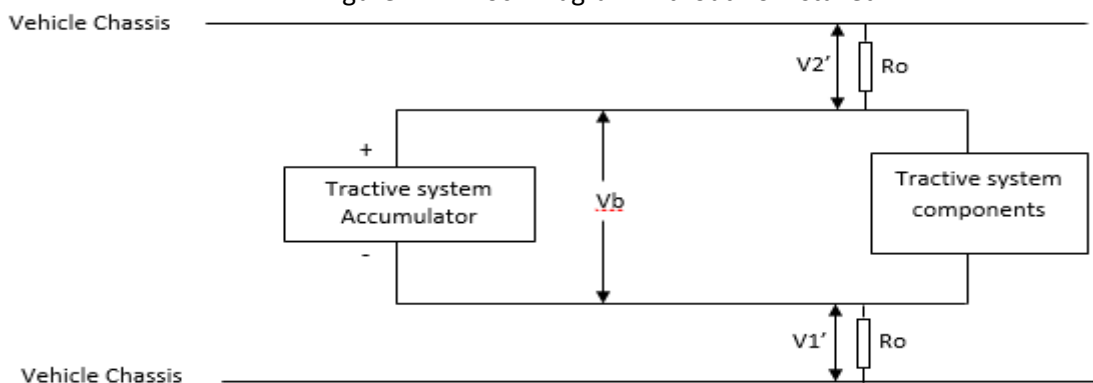


Figure F- 2: Block Diagram with Ro installed

## 2. Isolation Resistance (IR):

Isolation Resistance (in  $\Omega/V$ ) =  $R_i/V$

Where  $R_i$  = Electrical isolation in ohms

$V$  = Nominal voltage of the Accumulator in volts

### F.2.4 Technical Safety Scrutiny

Each vehicle will be inspected to determine if it complies with the requirements and restrictions of the BAJA SAEINDIA® rules. This inspection will include an examination of the driver's equipment including helmet and arm restraints, a test of driver exit time and to ensure that all drivers meet the requirements of the rules. Each team must bring the following items for inspection.

- A. **Frame Material Documentation:** Receipts documenting the materials purchased, or otherwise acquired, and used to build the frame. Note that material certificate from the supplier as well as certificate of MATERIAL COMPOSITION and MECHANICAL PROPERTIES CONFIRMATORY TEST AT AUTHORIZED LABORATORY ARE MANDATORY. Roll cage tube material suppliers' test reports and Local Test Reports need to be submitted.
- B. **Roll Cage Specification Sheet:** A completed copy of the Roll Cage Specification Sheet. In case a higher grade of Steel is used then the supportive calculations should prove that cross-section is adequate and bending stiffness and strength are achieved.
- C. **Technical Inspection check sheet:** At the college level, **Self-Technical Inspection check sheet** compliance is expected and the same should be submitted while technical evaluation is being done.
- D. **Drivers Present:** Both drivers must be present at technical inspection with a valid license and complete safety gear.

The safety scrutiny will also check for electrical systems, kill switch, lighting, reverse lamp, Buzzer (if installed),



horn, wiring, and their mountings, etc. Both the external and cockpit kill switches will be tested for functionality. The system should pass the test.

All hardware fasteners and their mountings should comply with basic requirements.

 **Any major rework suggested during the technical inspection must be carried out in respective vehicle pits and not in any other place (Refer to Part H: Miscellaneous Topics – Article 1).**

### F.2.5 Dynamic/panic brake test

The objective of this test is to ensure the vehicle is safe for driving, while it goes up to the speed of 60 kmph. The test requires the vehicle to attain a minimum speed of 40 kmph within 200 ft. distance and should be capable of stopping with all four wheels locked (within the distance of 26 ft or 8 m).


 **All four tyres must be marked with a radial strip of 25 mm (1.0 in) width using white paint (on the outer side of tyres) for wheel lock check. The markings should be done by the teams. Refer to the region highlighted within the red box in Figure F-3.**




Figure F- 3: Tyre Markings for Wheel Lock Check


Every team should demonstrate that all four-wheel brakes are effective for high-speed braking. Each vehicle must come to rest in an approximately straight line specified by the inspectors. If a vehicle fails to pass any part of the inspection, it must be corrected/modified and brought into compliance with the rules before it is permitted to operate.

Only two attempts are permitted for the Brake test. Final number of attempts will be declared in event handbook.

On successful completion of brake test, the vehicle is considered for 'Technical Evaluation OK' and 3rd sticker. is pasted on the vehicle. Log Sheet to be submitted to brakes, technical evaluator.

Brake test also follows the same timings as technical evaluation. For Day 3, the Brake test track will be closed at 6.00 PM. Timings will be adhered strictly.

 **FOR IN-BOARD BRAKES: Since teams are using inboard brakes which are mounted on the shaft, the other side of the shaft is connected with UJ, or the CV joint creates play while the brake is in action. This results in a delay in brakes being applied on one of the rear wheels and further rotation in it.**

 **In such a case only half turn rotation (max 180 degrees) will be considered. Brake effectiveness will be allowed only if the rotation of all 4 wheels stops, and the vehicle comes to stop at a place instantly.**



Juddering of wheels due to reactive forces on rotor and brake caliper will be considered ineffective braking. Generally, two-wheeler brake systems show this characteristic. Therefore, it is not recommended to be used for BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles.

### ARTICLE F.3 INSPECTION STICKERS

1. A multi-part inspection sticker will be issued in sections to each vehicle as each of the three parts of the technical evaluation is completed. The inspectors will place the inspection sticker on the right side of the firewall above the driver's shoulder. The inspection sticker must remain on the vehicle throughout the competition. Vehicles without all parts of the inspection sticker must not be operated under power.
- 1 Any or all parts of the inspection sticker may be removed from any vehicle that has been damaged or which is reasonably believed to not comply with the rules.

## PART G: VIRTUAL DYNAMIC EVENT – 75 POINTS

### ARTICLE G.1: OVERVIEW

The Virtual Dynamic Events commenced in 2021, due to the prevalent COVID-19 pandemic, which proved to be a huge success for BAJA SAEINDIA, and the participating teams. Thus, BAJA SAEINDIA® has decided to continue Virtual Dynamic Events as an addition to the Physical Dynamic Event. Under the partnership with a virtual automotive testing software provider (to be finalized at a later stage of the event) for the 2025 season, BAJA SAEINDIA will provide a **fixed number of software licenses to all the registered teams**. Extensive training will also be provided to the teams to help model their vehicle, build off-road terrains, and simulate the vehicle in race conditions on the software. This value addition of vehicle optimization using a virtual automotive testing solution shall aid the teams to design and build a vehicle at par with professional racing teams.

### ARTICLE G.2: OBJECTIVE

The goal of the Virtual Dynamic Event is to develop a single-seat, all-terrain vehicle designed by the team in a virtual environment and maximize the virtual vehicle's performance in race-oriented scenarios.

### ARTICLE G.3: EVENT CONDUCT

The Virtual Dynamic Events will be live-streamed; hence the teams will get a unique opportunity to witness and enjoy the event holistically.

All teams must strictly note that the value of the parameters, to be defined in the Vehicle Model that shall be designed in the software, must comply with the set of rules defined in the latest version of BAJA SAEINDIA® Rulebook for the calendar year.

The virtual vehicle parameterization must be identical to the values in the Design Spec Sheet submitted by the team. All the values to be defined by the teams must have proper justification concerning the team's vehicle design, which might be asked to be produced for review by BAJA SAEINDIA® judges at any point of time during the event. Any teams found deviating from the Design Spec Sheet and/or insufficient in justifying the specified values for their vehicle shall be penalized.



**Teams are required to visit the [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#) for the rules and updates about the set of guidelines for Virtual Dynamic Events.**

## PART H: DYNAMIC EVENTS – 675 POINTS

The dynamic events are intended to determine how the BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles perform under a variety of conditions. Note that the organizers may modify the dynamic events to address local conditions, weather, or resources.

### ARTICLE H.1: SCORING SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION	POINTS
Acceleration	50
Maneuverability	75
Specialty Event	100
Sled Pull/Traction	50
Durability	350
Validation Event	50
<b>Total Dynamic Events</b>	<b>675</b>

Figure E- 1: Dynamic Events, Table of Points

 **Any change in scoring pattern shall be informed to the teams through [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).**

### ARTICLE H.2: PRACTICE

#### H.2.1 Objective

Organizers may or may not provide a practice track to teams. A practice track allows teams to test or tune their vehicle within the limits of the rules.

#### H.2.2 Course

If the organizer provides a practice track, the course length and features are at the organizer's discretion.

#### H.2.3 Procedure

After a safety check, vehicles are signaled to enter the practice track. After a predetermined time set by the track worker, the vehicle is signaled to exit the practice track.

#### H.2.4 Penalties

Teams may be signaled to exit the practice track or barred from using the practice track if the track worker or competition officials observe unsafe conditions or behaviors.

#### H.2.5 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage.

#### H.2.6 Scoring

There is no score awarded for practice.

### ARTICLE H.3: ACCELERATION – 50 POINTS

#### H.3.1 Objective

The Acceleration Event is designed to measure each vehicle's ability to come up to speed quickly from a standing start.

## H.3.2 Course

Acceleration is measured as the time to complete a 30.48 m (100 ft.) or 45.72 m (150 ft.) flat, straight course from a standing start. The course surface may vary from pavement to loosen dirt. The choice of course length and surface are at the organizer's discretion.

## H.3.3 Procedure

After a safety check, vehicles are positioned at the start line of the course. The track worker will check that the driver is ready to begin. Once the driver is ready, the track worker will signal the driver to proceed down the course. After completing the run on the course, the vehicle will be directed to the course exit.

Each vehicle may make two (2) runs on the course.

## H.3.4 Penalties

- Stall At Start – Run DQ
- False Start – Run DQ
- Driving off Course – Run DQ

The organizer may modify the penalties imposed for different violations to account for differences in the length or design of specific event courses.

## H.3.5 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage.

## H.3.6 Scoring

The maximum number of available points for the acceleration event is 50 points.

Scoring will be based on the better of the two attempts. Timing will be performed with an electronic timing system.

The following equation will be used for the acceleration score ( $S_{ac}$ ):

$$S_{ac} = 50 \times \frac{t_{max} - t_{run}}{t_{max} - t_{min}}$$

Where:

$t_{min}$  is the lowest (fastest) time by any vehicle.

$t_{run}$  is the time recorded for a vehicle's run to be scored.

$t_{max}$  is the minimum of the following:

- The longest (slowest) time by any vehicle, or
- 1.5 times  $t_{min}$

Vehicles with acceleration times that are more than 1.5 times that of the fastest vehicle will not receive a score for this event. Teams attempting the event but exceeding the time limit will be classified as "Excess Time."

## ARTICLE H.4: TRACTION – 50 POINTS

### H.4.1 Objective

This event tests the vehicle's relative ability to climb an incline from a standing start or pull a designated object, e.g., progressive weight skid, vehicle, or chain along a flat surface.

## H.4.2 Course

The traction event may take place on a straight or curved course. The organizer will determine the hill elevation (height), hill inclination (grade), and hill surface or object to be pulled.

## H.4.3 Procedure

After a safety check, vehicles are positioned at the start line of the course. The track worker will check that the driver is ready to begin. Once the driver is ready, the track worker will signal the driver to proceed down the course. After completing the run on the course, the vehicle will be directed to the course exit.

Vehicles may not continue the attempt after they have stopped on the course.

## H.4.4 Penalties

Driving Off Course – Score as maximum progress at the point of exiting the course.

## H.4.5 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage.

## H.4.6 Scoring

The maximum number of available points for the traction event is 50 points. Scoring will be based on the better of the two attempts. Timing will be performed with an electronic timing system. If a vehicle cannot complete the course and get a time, it will be scored on the distance that it travels before stopping. Once the vehicle stops moving forward the attempt is over and the attempt is scored for distance at that point.

### H.4.6.1 Method 1 (Different Distances)

If none of the vehicles are able to complete the course, then: The following equation will be used for the traction score (Str):

$$S_{tr} = 50 \times \frac{d_{run} - d_{min}}{d_{max} - d_{min}}$$

Where:

$d_{min}$  is the shortest distance by any vehicle.

$d_{run}$  is the distance traveled for the vehicle to be scored.  $d_{max}$  is the longest distance by any vehicle.

### H.4.6.2 Method 2 (Fixed Distance, All Succeed)

If there is (a) a set maximum distance and (b) all teams succeed in completing a full distance hill or pull, then the score will be based on the time for the full distance.

The following equation will be used for the traction score (Str):

$$S_{tr} = 50 \times \frac{t_{max} - t_{run}}{t_{max} - t_{min}}$$

Where:

$t_{min}$  is the lowest (fastest) time by any vehicle.

$t_{run}$  is the time recorded for a vehicle's run to be scored.  $t_{max}$  is the minimum of the following:

- The longest (slowest) time by any vehicle, or
- 2.5 times  $t_{min}$



### H.4.6.3 Method 3 (Fixed Distance, Some Succeed)

If there is (a) a set maximum distance and (b) at least one team climbs the hill or makes a full pull and others do not, then the vehicles going the full distance (Group I) will be scored based on time and the vehicles that fail to climb the hill or make a full pull (Group II) will be scored based on distance.

#### Group 1

Where:

$t_{min}$  is the lowest (fastest) time by any vehicle.

$t_{run}$  is the time recorded for a vehicle's run to be scored.

$$S_{tr1} = 50 \times \frac{t_{min}}{t_{run}}$$

#### Group 2

$$S_{tr2} = \min(S_{tr1}) \times \frac{d_{run}}{d_{course}}$$

Where:

$d_{run}$  is the distance recorded for a vehicle to be scored.

$d_{course}$  is the full length of the course to be run by the vehicle.

## ARTICLE H.5: MANEUVERABILITY – 75 POINTS

### H.5.1 Objective

Maneuverability is designed to assess each vehicle's agility and handling ability over off-road terrain. Teams will attempt to maneuver through the course with a minimum time.

### H.5.2 Course

The course may consist of a variety of challenges at the organizer's option, possibly including tight turns, pylon maneuvers, ruts, bumps, drop-offs, sand, rocks, gullies, logs, and inclines.

### H.5.3 Procedure

After a safety check, vehicles are positioned at the start line of the course. The track worker will check that the driver is ready to begin. Once the driver is ready, the track worker will signal the driver to proceed down the course. After completing the run on the course, the vehicle will be directed to the course exit.

Each vehicle may make two (2) attempts at the course.

### H.5.4 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage.

### H.5.5 Penalties

The organizer will select penalty types imposed for different violations to account for differences in the length or design of specific event courses. Penalties are times added to the total time a vehicle took to complete the course for a given run. The organizer will announce penalties on their event website or at a mandatory team meeting.

Example Penalties:

Pylon or Obstacle Moved – 2  
seconds Missed Gate – 10 seconds\*

Excessive Driving Off Course +	Run DNF
False Start	First - Rerun at end of line Second - Run DNS

\*Missed gate is when 2 or more wheels are outside the course.

+ Excessive driving of course is when any one wheel of the vehicle is outside the boundary line of the course over a considerable distance. The distance is discretionary and will be determined by the course captain.

## H.5.6 Scoring

The maximum number of available points for the maneuverability event is 50 points.

Scoring will be based on the best of the two attempts. Only vehicles that complete the maneuverability course within a time not exceeding 2.5 times that of the fastest vehicle will receive a score. If a vehicle is on the course for a time that exceeds 2.5 times the fastest time recorded to that point, then the attempt may be declared over, and the vehicle may be removed from the course and scored as "Excess Time."

Maneuverability scoring is based on the vehicle's time to complete the course. Penalties are added to the vehicle's time for a given run.

The following equation will be used for the maneuverability score ( $S_{man}$ ):

$$S_{ma} = 75 \times \frac{t_{max} - t_{run}}{t_{max} - t_{min}}$$

Where:

$t_{min}$  is the lowest (fastest) time by any vehicle.

$t_{run}$  is the time recorded for a vehicle's run to be scored.  $t_{max}$  is the minimum of the following:

- The longest (slowest) time by any vehicle, or
- 2.5 times  $t_{min}$

## ARTICLE H.6: SPECIALITY EVENTS – 100 POINTS

Specialty events are designed to test the vehicle under unique off-road conditions that might be unique or specific to a particular BAJA SAEINDIA® competition site.

Examples of specialty events are Rock Crawl, Mud Bog, and Suspension.

The dynamic events at competitions differ. Teams should check the websites of the specific competitions they are planning to enter and consider any unique requirements that might affect the design and fabrication of their vehicle.

### H.6.1 Objective

Specialty events may require the vehicle to complete a course in a minimum time or proceed a maximum distance. The objective of specialty events is at the discretion of the event head.

## H.6.2 Course

The course of specialty events is at the discretion of the event head.

## H.6.3 Procedure

After a safety check, vehicles are positioned at the start line of the course. The track worker will check that the driver is ready to begin. Once the driver is ready, the track worker will signal the driver to proceed down the course. After completing the run on the course, the vehicle will be directed to the course exit.

Each vehicle may make two (2) attempts at the course.

## H.6.4 Penalties

Penalties for specialty events are at the discretion of the event head.

## H.6.5 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage.

## H.6.6 Scoring

The scoring system and penalties employed by the event head must adhere to one of the options defined for either (a) the Maneuverability event, or (b) the Traction event. The maximum number of available points for the Specialty Event is 100 points.

## ARTICLE H.7: VALIDATION EVENT – 50 POINTS

BAJA SAEINDIA® introduced the Validation Event in 2022 for student teams to wield simulation tools and fortify vehicle design, by gauging the results of the virtual vehicle run in tandem with the physical vehicle run.

The objective of the Validation Event is to authenticate a system-level coherence of the Virtual Vehicle with the Physical Vehicle built by the teams participating in Phase 3 of the BAJA SAEINDIA® event.

The Validation Event guidelines will be released on [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).

## ARTICLE H.8: ENDURANCE – 350 POINTS

### H.8.1 Objective

The endurance event assesses each vehicle's ability to operate continuously and at speed over rough terrain with obstacles in potentially adverse weather conditions (rain, snow, etc.). The endurance event may be run for time or distance. The default is four (4) hours and the vehicle with the most laps (orbits) around the course is declared the winner.

### H.8.2 Course

The endurance course is a closed loop measuring approximately 1.0 km to 4.0 km. The endurance course may feature different surfaces (e.g., dirt, grass, sand, mud, gravel, stone, and asphalt). The endurance course will feature various obstacles and terrain to test the vehicle's durability, traction, and speed.

### H.8.3 Procedure

#### H.8.3.1 Pre-Gridding

Teams will pre-grid before the endurance event and be placed into starting position based on each team's performance in a previous dynamic event, or set of dynamic events, to be determined by the organizer. Pre-gridding will close at a pre-determined time by the organizer. Teams late to pre-grid will be gathered in the pit exit lane and released to the track after the race has started.

#### H.8.3.2 Compliance Check

During pre-gridding, or after pre-gridding closes, for mBAJA vehicles engines will be started and eBAJA

vehicles should be kept in “Ready to Drive” mode, and the Technical Inspector will perform a compliance check. During compliance check and gridding, the driver and vehicle may only have one team member accompany them. The compliance check includes, but is not limited to inspection of the following:

- Helmet Certification
- Helmet Fitment and Securement
- Safety Harness
- Driver Equipment
- Driver Wrist Band
- Fire Extinguisher
- Kill Switches
- Brake System
- e-KIT including Fuse (eBAJA Only)

Unprepared drivers or out-of-compliance vehicles deemed unsafe or not ready to drive will be ordered out of the gridding line by Technical Inspectors and sent to the paddocks to make corrections. Vehicles not ready to drive must check in at the pit exit lane to be admitted to the track.

### H.8.3.3 Gridding

Once the compliance check is complete, vehicles begin to form the grid and approach the start line as marshaled by track workers or Technical Inspectors.

### H.8.3.4 Starting

The endurance event may be started by a funnel start, standing staggered start, or rolling start. A funnel start is when cars are arranged in a conical formation and released all at once. A standing staggered start is used to release cars in groups of two with a delay in between groups. A rolling start allows a run-in distance to the start line. The rolling start may be performed on the course. The start type will be determined by the organizer.

All vehicles will be considered to have begun the race simultaneously at the time when the starter releases the first vehicle onto the course regardless of their actual position on the grid.

### H.8.3.5 Running

Endurance will be run as either:

- A single four (4) hour race
- A predetermined and published distance
- Elimination heats are followed by a final in which the total time of one elimination heat plus the final is 4 hours. The organizer will announce the structure of the event before the start.

Vehicles will safely navigate the course and accrue laps (orbits) to be counted and scored.

### H.8.3.6 Driver Change

During the course of the endurance race, if a driver change is necessary, the vehicle can be taken to either the race pit or fueling station (for mBAJA vehicles) or Accumulator(s) Swapping area (for eBAJA vehicles), as per instructions. Here registered the second driver can take charge and continue further in an endurance event.

The organizer reserves the right to require at least one driver change during the endurance event.

### H.8.3.7 Refueling (mBAJA only)

#### H.8.3.7.1 Location

The Fueling Zone (FZ) consists of the Fueling Area (FA), Fuel Quarantine Area (FQ), Crew Area (CA), and Harness Check Area (HC).

Only three (3) people from any given team, including drivers, are allowed within the Fueling Zone (FZ) at any one time.

Active refueling occurs in the FA. All stored fuel not in use is located in FQ. Vehicles and drivers will proceed to the HC before returning to the track.

#### H.8.3.7.2 Procedure

Vehicles requiring fuel will exit the track at the designated location and proceed at walking speed to the fueling area.

Before refueling, the vehicle must be stopped, the engine shut off, and the driver **completely out of the vehicle**. The driver may not be tethered in any way, by a harness, communications equipment, or clothing.

Before refueling, a team's pit crew member must have a fire extinguisher ready and pointed at the fuel transfer point on the vehicle. The exiting driver is the only team member permitted to remove the fuel tank cap.

A team refueling their vehicle before the driver is clear of the vehicle or who fails to have a fire extinguisher present and pointed at the fuel transfer point will be penalized.

The fueling area is to be clear of anyone not immediately servicing a car.

A fire extinguisher must be present and pointed at ANY transfer of fuel, including re-filling a smaller container from a larger one when a vehicle is not present.

#### H.8.3.7.3 Driving in the Fuel Area

All cars must operate at a walking speed while in the Fueling Area and when entering/exiting the area. Any team found speeding in the fueling area will be assessed a penalty.

**Cars may not be pushed into the Fueling Area (FA) without a driver being present and prepared to drive (i.e., wearing all required safety equipment).**

#### H.8.3.7.4 Fuel Containers

Teams are not permitted to bring fuel to the event.

Fuel will be provided by the organizers in a specially designated fuel bunk in an Indian event. Teams are not permitted to bring fuel to the event. Fueling will be done only in the designated FZ area. Any team found with fuel in the paddocks during the event will be disqualified from **participation in any event and points earned thus far will be eliminated**.

#### H.8.3.7.5 Repairs in Fueling Area

No work requiring a tool may be performed in the Fueling Area. Teams are allowed to make adjustments that do not require any tools. Examples include driver harness, seat position, spring-damper preload, etc.

Tools of any kind, backpacks, wagons, extra driver equipment, and coolers are specifically prohibited. Extra driver equipment may be brought to the Fueling Area for use, but extra driver equipment may not be stored in the Fueling Area.

### H.8.3.8 Accumulator(s) Swapping (eBAJA only)

Please refer to Part C – Article 8: Accumulator(s) Swapping.

## H.8.3.9 Service

### H.8.3.9.1 Remote Pit

The organizers may elect to create a remote pit for the endurance event. Any vehicle requiring minor repairs and adjustments can be attended to in a remote pit near the endurance track.

### H.8.3.9.2 Paddocks

Teams whose vehicle requires service and repairs may exit the track at the designated location and proceed at walking speed to their paddock. No repairs are permitted on the course at any time.

### H.8.3.10 Recovery

Vehicles disabled on the endurance course may be recovered by track workers, or by designated recovery crews. Track workers will attempt to assist disabled vehicles. It is the driver's responsibility to assist and cooperate with the course marshals in removing the vehicle. Drivers may not exit the vehicle to start the engine. Drivers must be seated and secured in the vehicle before track workers will attempt to restart the engine.

If track workers are unable to assist a disabled vehicle, a recovery crew may transport the disabled vehicle to the paddocks. Drivers being towed to the paddock are required to remain seated and secured in their vehicle with all safety equipment on.

Recovery crews are dispatched and operate on a "first come, first serve" basis. No priority will be given to any team over another.

### H.8.3.11 Finish

The Endurance event is finished when the lead car crosses the finish line after the time limit or distance has been reached. Vehicles remaining on the track will be allowed to finish their lap. Vehicles in the fuel zone or Accumulator(s) Swapping area will not be allowed to come back on track after this time.

As vehicles cross the finish line, track workers will direct vehicles to the paddocks or the impound area (if required). All post-event traffic shall be at walking speed.

### H.8.3.12 Impound

The organizers reserve the right to impound and inspect any vehicle during or after the endurance event. The Technical Inspectors will direct and instruct teams in impound on how to proceed.

mBAJA Teams may be required to surrender their engine, as per H.9.8 - Surrender of Engine.

### H.8.3.13 Penalties

Event captains are the only personnel permitted to call and assess penalties during the endurance event. Event Captains are distributed throughout the endurance course during the event. Penalties during the endurance race will be signaled and vehicles ordered off the track from the black flag area. Event Captains may stop any vehicle, at any time, if they believe it no longer complies with the requirements and restrictions of the rules. All timed penalties are enforced from when the vehicle is in the black flag area, i.e., the time spent being towed back to the pits does not count towards the penalty.

## H.8.4 Driver Equipment

Any driver that is not using all the approved and required drivers' equipment will be flagged.

### H.8.4.1 Mechanical Faults

All cars must remain in the as-approved condition in order to compete; any condition that is deemed to not meet this requirement will be flagged to make necessary repairs or adjustments. If a vehicle is stopped by officials for a mechanical fault, the fault must be corrected before it may re-enter the event.



## H.8.4.2 Vehicle Assists

Certain areas of the endurance course have been identified as difficult obstacles. If a vehicle is assisted two times on the same obstacle, the vehicle may be black flagged, and the driver warned that one more assist will result in the removal of the vehicle for the remainder of the event.

## H.8.4.3 Roll Over

If a vehicle rolls over (end over end, or over on its side) anywhere on the track two times (in any location, regardless of driver), the vehicle will be black flagged, and the driver warned that one more roll-over will result in removal of the vehicle for the remainder of the event. Rollovers will be judged at the discretion of the Event Captains. Any vehicle that rolls over must be inspected by the Technical Inspectors before returning to the track.

## H.8.4.4 Endurance Penalty Table

Penalty Type	Infraction	1 <sup>st</sup> Offense	2 <sup>nd</sup> Offense	3 <sup>rd</sup> Offense
Fuel	Possession of fuel	DQ	-	-
Fuel	Fueling on the track	DQ	-	-
Fuel	Use of tools on the car in the fuel area	Warning	10 minutes	DQ
Fuel	More than 3 people in the fuel	Warning	10 minutes	DQ
Fuel	Fueling with the driver in the car	30 minutes	DQ	
Fuel	Fire extinguisher not ready during fueling	10 minutes	20 minutes	DQ
Fuel	Run out of fuel on the track	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Driving	Vehicle Roll Over	-	Warning	DQ
Driving	Passing during a yellow flag	Warning	Discretionary	Discretionary
Driving	Failure to stop for the black flag when signaled	10 minutes	Discretionary	Discretionary
Driving	Leaving the course and advancing	5 minutes	Discretionary	Discretionary
Driving	Aggressive driving	10 minutes	DQ	-
Driving	Speeding in the pit or paddocks	5 minutes	20 minutes	DQ
Driving	Team member on the track	50 points/member/sighting		

Figure E- 2: Endurance Event, Table of Penalties

## H.8.5 Signals and Signage

See H.9.9 - Signals and Signage

## H.8.6 Scoring

### H.8.6.1 Points

The maximum possible points for endurance are 350 points.

## H.8.6.2 Determination of Winner

1. The team that completes the distance of the competition first or the greatest number of scored laps in the time set for the competition will be declared the winner.
2. In competitions of a given distance, the chequered flag will be given first to the leading car, then to the other finishers as they cross the finish line.
3. In competitions of a timed length, the chequered flag will be given first to the leading car as it crosses the finish line at or after the expiration of the specified duration, then to the other finishers in the order they cross the finish line.
4. If the leading car is not running at the expiration of the time limit, the chequered flag will be given to the next highest running car in the same manner.

## H.8.6.3 Scored Laps

Scored laps are the number of full laps actually completed during the endurance event. Only full laps count, partial laps do not count for score. A vehicle must cross the timing line under its own power for a lap to be counted.

## H.8.6.4 Finish Order

Finish order is the sequence in which vehicles cross the finish line after the lap scoring period has ended. Finish order determines the ranking of teams completing the same number of laps. For example, if the top four teams finish with the same number of laps, then they will be ranked 1st to 4th based on their finish order.

## H.8.6.5 Bonus Points

Bonus points are additional points awarded to the first ten (10) vehicles on the leading (winning) lap, separated by finish order as required, in part to differentiate teams finishing with the same number of scored laps. Up to 10 bonus points will be awarded in the inverse order of finish. Thus, the first vehicle to cross the finish line in the highest lap group will receive bonus points equal to the number of cars on the lead lap (max of 10); the second vehicle will receive one less bonus point, etc. Example:

Position	Lap	Bonus Points
1	48	4
2	48	3
3	48	2
4	48	1
5	47	0

Figure E-3: Endurance Event, Table of Bonus Points

## H.8.6.6 Score

Endurance scoring is based on the number of laps the vehicle completes in the allowed time:

$$S_{en} = \left( 350 \times \frac{l_{team} - l_{min}}{l_{max} - l_{min}} \right) + P_{bonus}$$

Where:

$L_{max}$  is the maximum number of laps completed by any vehicle.

$L_{team}$  is the number of laps completed by the vehicle to be scored.  $L_{min}$  is the minimum number of laps completed by any vehicle.

$P_{bonus}$  is the number of bonus points awarded to a qualifying vehicle.

## H.8.6.7 Heat Plus Final Scoring

When endurance is run as heats plus a final, the points for the event will be distributed between the heats and the final in proportion to the time/distance of each stage.

Thus, if endurance is run as one (1) hour eliminations plus a three (3) hour final, the three hundred (300) total points will be allocated as seventy-five (75) points to each elimination heat plus two hundred twenty-five (225) points to the final.

## ARTICLE H.9: GENERAL EVENT PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

### H.9.1 Safety

#### H.9.1.1 Safety Vision

Safety is the primary consideration in the design of BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles and the conduct of the competitions. No event or competition is so important that teams and organizers cannot take the time to work safely. All participants will strive to create a safe competition where all participants return home in the same condition in which they arrived.

#### H.9.1.2 First Aid / CPR / AED

While medical services are always on-site at BAJA SAEINDIA® events, teams are encouraged to be familiar with or trained in first aid, CPR, and the use of AED machines.

#### H.9.1.3 Approaching Others

All participants are empowered to approach others directly and respectfully if they see a hazardous or unsafe condition and notify the person in danger. Persons approached regarding a safety concern are obligated to respectfully acknowledge the situation and are encouraged to thank those who approached them for their concern.

#### H.9.1.4 Responsibility

At all performance events, it is the responsibility of the team to ensure both the vehicle and driver meet and follows all the requirements and restrictions of the rules.

#### H.9.1.5 Personal Protective Equipment

Teams are required to furnish and use their PPE, appropriate for the task being performed. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Safety Glasses
- Gloves
- Closed Toe Shoes
- Arc Flash Protection
- Hearing Protection

## H.9.1.6 Key Hazards

All participants are encouraged to pay careful attention to the following situations:

### H.9.1.6.1 Ascending and Descending

Maintain 3-point contact when ascending and descending stairs, ladders, steps, or tailgates. Watch for obstructions at the beginning and end of travel.

### H.9.1.6.2 Pinch Points

Stay clear of pinch points from rotating machinery, doors, and other equipment.

### H.9.1.6.3 Hazardous Release of Energy

Stay clear of sparks, chips, swarf, or other high-energy material. Check circuits for live wires before working on them. Depressurize high-pressure air, oil, or water systems before working on them. Take care when working around presses, rams, or other hydraulic equipment. Use care when jacking or lifting vehicles or other objects.

### H.9.1.6.4 Vehicle Operations

Do not drive when distracted. Utilize a spotter when backing a vehicle.

### H.9.1.6.5 Walking / Path of Travel

Take care to keep all walking paths clear of slip, trip, and fall hazards.

## H.9.2 Rules of Conduct

### H.9.2.1 Sportsmanlike Conduct

All BAJA SAEINDIA® participants can be proud of the excellent sportsmanship and cooperation among teams which are two of the hallmarks of the series. Good conduct and compliance with the rules and the official instructions are expectations and requirements for every team member.

Unsportsmanlike conduct can include arguments with officials, disobedience of official instructions, and the use of abusive or threatening language to any official or another participant. Depending on the seriousness of the infraction the penalty for such actions can range from a deduction of up to fifty percent (50%) of the team's points to expulsion of the entire team. Penalties of this type will only be imposed after a complete review of the incident by the organizers.

#### H.9.2.1.1 Prohibited Material

Alcoholic beverages, firearms, weapons of any type, and illegal materials are prohibited at BAJA SAEINDIA® sites. The penalty for violation of this rule is the immediate expulsion of the entire team, not just the individual(s) involved. This rule applies to team members, advisors, and any individuals working with the team on-site.

#### H.9.2.1.2 Tobacco Products and Electronic Cigarettes

The use of all tobacco products or using e-cigarettes on-site is prohibited.

#### H.9.1.2.3 Footwear

All individuals on-site shall wear durable and sturdy closed-toe shoes. Open-toed shoes, slippers, chappals, etc. are explicitly prohibited.

#### H.9.1.2.4 Parties

Disruptive parties either on or off-site must be prevented by the faculty advisor or team captain.

#### H.9.1.2.5 Housekeeping

Clean-up of trash and debris is the responsibility of the teams. Please try to keep the paddock area clean

and uncluttered. At the close of the day, each team must clean their work area.

#### H.9.1.2.6 Site Condition

Please help the organizers keep the site clean. The sites used for BAJA SAEINDIA® are generally private property and should be treated as such. Competitors are reminded that they are guests. All trash should be placed in the receptacles provided. Glass is not allowed on the grounds. Failure to clean the premises will result in an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty. Competitors are encouraged to clean their areas after meals.

#### H.9.1.2.7 Personal Transportation

The use of motorcycles, quads, bicycles, scooters, skateboards, rollerblades, or similar person-carrying or motor-driven devices by team members and spectators in any part of the competition area, including the paddocks, is prohibited.

#### H.9.2.2 Spectator Rules

##### H.9.2.2.1 General

The organizers typically do not have a direct line of communication with spectators other than on the spot at the competition; thus, the competitors, faculty, and volunteers are expected to help inform the spectators of the safety rules and help restrict spectators to the spectator areas.

##### H.9.2.2.2 Alcoholic Beverages

Spectators may not drink or possess alcoholic beverages at any competition location.

##### H.9.2.2.3 Access Restriction

Spectators must keep back a specified distance from the event areas as decided by the organizers and from any area where vehicles are operating under power. Motor vehicle competitions are potentially dangerous and safety rules will be strictly enforced.

##### H.9.2.2.4 Children

A competition site is not a safe place for children and unsupervised young people. Spectators who fail to strictly control their children will be asked to leave the site.

##### H.9.2.2.5 Expulsion

The course officials and organizers have the absolute right to restrict spectator access to any parts of the site and to eject anyone who violates safety rules or ignores the instructions of officials.

##### H.9.2.2.6 Unsafe Conduct

All participants are required to exercise safe practices and avoid unsafe activities at all times during the competition. The event organizers have the discretionary authority to impose a just penalty for any conduct deemed unsafe. All team members will be held to this rule.

#### H.9.3 Paddock Rules

##### H.9.3.1 Refueling (mBAJA only)

Refueling is not permitted in the paddock/ pit. Before refueling, the vehicle must be stopped, the engine shut off, and the driver completely out of the vehicle. The driver may not be tethered in any way, by a harness, communications equipment, or clothing.

Before refueling, a team's pit crew member must have a fire extinguisher ready and pointed at the fuel transfer

point on the vehicle. The exiting driver is the only team member permitted to remove the fuel tank cap.

A team refueling their vehicle before the driver is clear of the vehicle or who fails to have a fire extinguisher

present and pointed at the fuel transfer point will be penalized. For infractions occurring before the endurance race, the penalty will be assessed during the endurance race.

### H.9.3.2 Accumulator(s) Swapping (eBAJA only)

Please refer to Part C – Article 8: Accumulator(s) Swapping.

### H.9.3.3 Speed Limit

When a vehicle is driven anywhere except within the practice area or on event courses it must move at walking speed with a team member walking alongside at a normal pace. During performance events when the excitement is high, it is particularly important that vehicles move at a walking pace in the paddocks. The walking speed rule will be strictly enforced, and discretionary point penalties will be assessed for violations.

### H.9.3.4 Escort Required

When a vehicle is driven anywhere except within the practice area or on event courses, it must have a team member escort the vehicle. The escort shall walk with the vehicle on the right side (to stay close to the firewall kill switch) and shall remain in the view of the driver at all times. The escort should act as a spotter to the driver, paying special attention to the vehicle's blind spots and other vehicles.

Under no circumstances can anyone other than the driver ride in or in a vehicle.

Escorts shall remain clear and not touch the vehicle when it is in motion and remain within line of sight of the driver.

### H.9.3.5 Team Pit area

The team's pit area should be kept uncluttered at all times. When a team leaves their area, it must be left clean.

### H.9.3.6 Team Vehicles

Only the BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles themselves are allowed in the paddocks. Teams' support trucks and trailers must be parked outside the competition site in a specially designated area.

### H.9.3.7 Access Restriction

The organizers may limit the paddocks to team members, faculty advisors, and competition officials.

### H.9.3.8 Compressed Gases

Teams shall safely store compressed gas cylinders. Cylinders shall be upright and properly secured by a chain or another method, capped when not in use, and stored such that cylinder temperature is below 52 deg. C (125 deg F).

### H.9.3.9 Driving Restrictions

#### H.9.3.9.1 Off-Site Operation

During the competition, BAJA SAEINDIA® vehicles may only be driven between the paddocks and an event site, during official practice, or in the events themselves, and only after the vehicle has passed technical inspection.

Driving off-site is explicitly prohibited. Teams found to have driven their vehicle at an off-site location during the event may be expelled from the competition.

#### H.9.3.9.2 Driver Equipment

Drivers not wearing the proper equipment will not be permitted to drive and may have their competition driver's privileges revoked.



## H.9.4 Meetings

All team members identified as captains or drivers and all faculty advisors MUST attend all meetings as designated; Attendance at meetings is mandatory. Failure to attend meetings can result in disqualification of members or the entire team.

## H.9.5 Tie Breakers

### H.9.5.1 Non-Endurance Events

Ties for non-endurance dynamic events will be broken by comparing the score of the second-best time or distance for the event in question. If the tie remains, the tie stands.

### H.9.5.2 Endurance Event

Ties in the endurance race will be judged by the endurance event judge and may remain a tie.

### H.9.5.3 Overall Event

Ties for the overall winner will be broken in the following order:

1. Endurance Score
2. Total Dynamic Events Score
3. Total Static Events Score

If a tie remains after the prescribed tiebreakers, the tie stands for the overall winners.

## H.9.6 Pre-Inspection Operation

Vehicles may not be started or driven before passing technical inspection, except as required as part of the inspection process itself.

## H.9.7 Inspection

Any vehicle may be impounded and inspected anytime during the competition. Any vehicle found to have altered or substituted its parts or equipment since passing technical inspection or an engine in violation of the rules may receive a point deduction of 75 points each time it is found in violation.

## H.9.8 Surrender of Engine (mBAJA only)

The organizers and SAEINDIA may recall the engine from any vehicle in the competition in exchange for a new Briggs and Stratton engine. Recalled engines will not be returned and will be inspected at Briggs and Stratton's facilities to confirm compliance with the rules.

## H.9.9 Signals and Signage

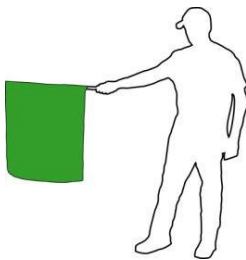
BAJA SAEINDIA® competitions may use some or all of the signals and signage presented in this section.

### H.9.9.1 Endurance - Command Flags

Command flags are just that - flags that the competitor must immediately obey without question.

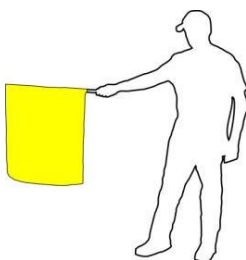
#### H.9.9.1.1 Green Flag -

1. When displayed at a starting line or when re-entering the course: The event has started; enter the course under the direction of the starter.
2. When running on the course: The course is clear, proceed.



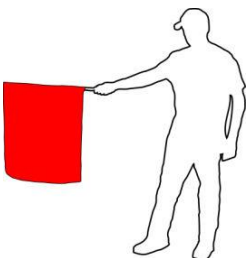
#### H.9.9.1.2 Yellow Flag –

When displayed, there is a dangerous situation on the track beyond the flag station. Reduce speed and be prepared to take evasive action or stop on the track. Passing is not permitted unless directed by the course workers.



#### H.9.9.1.3 Red Flag –

When displayed, there is a dangerous situation somewhere on the track requiring a full-course stop. Come to an immediate, safe, and controlled stop on the course. Passing is not permitted. Pull to the side of the track as much as possible to keep the course open. Follow course worker directions.

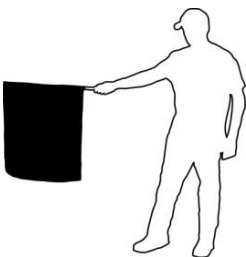


#### H.9.9.1.4 Black Flag (Furled and Pointed) –

Warning, the officials are watching this vehicle's driving - obey the event rules.

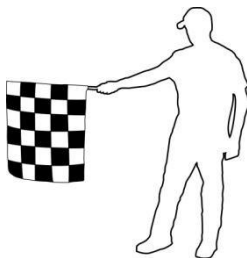
#### H.9.9.1.5 Flag (Displayed) –

1. Pull into the penalty box for a discussion with the Technical Inspector or other official concerning an incident. A penalty may be assessed for the incident.
2. Pull into the penalty box for a mechanical inspection of the car; a dangerous condition has been observed on the vehicle.



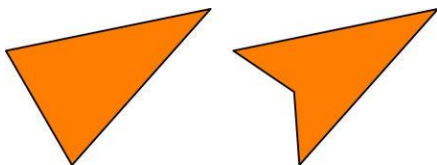
#### H.9.9.1.6 Chequered Flag –

The event has been completed. Exit the course as directed by event officials.



#### H.9.9.1.7 Arrow –

Orange triangle with a 1.5:1 height to base ratio, with or without a forked base. White or black trim is optional. The minimum base width is 6 inches.



#### H.9.9.1.8 Control Zone Boundary –

**A**

This sign denotes the beginning of the control zone around an event. Beyond this sign, the vehicle and driver must be ready to run the event. The driver must have all required equipment on, and the vehicle may not have any adjustments made. Beyond this sign, one team member is allowed to accompany the vehicle. Teams entering the control zone not ready to run or with more than one attendant may be sent to the back of the line.



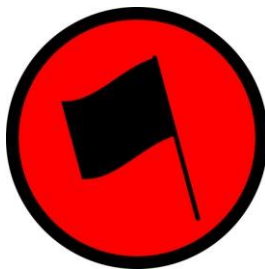
**B**

This sign denotes the location of the time control marshal. The time control marshal will position your vehicle to start the event. At this location, a Technical Inspector may do a final compliance check on your vehicle.



#### H.9.9.1.9 Start Line –

This sign denotes the location of the event starting line. At this location, the driver will be given the signal from the start marshal to begin the run.



#### H.9.9.1.10 Finish Line –

This sign denotes the end of the run, where a time or distance will be taken. Proceed through the finish line to record your score.



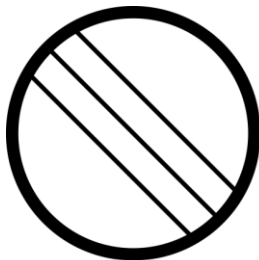
#### H.9.9.1.11 Stop Line –

All vehicles are required to stop at the stop line at the end of the run. At this location, proceed only upon the instruction of the Finish Marshal.



#### H.9.9.1.12 End Control Zone –

This sign denotes the end of the control zone boundary.



#### H.9.9.1.13 Begin Fuel Zone –

This sign indicates the beginning of the fuel zone where fueling is permitted.



#### H.9.9.1.14 End Fuel Zone –

This sign denotes the end of the fuel zone. Beyond this sign, fueling is not permitted unless approved by the Fuel Zone Official.



#### H.9.9.1.15 Begin Service –

This sign denotes the beginning of the service area (paddocks and/or hot pit). Beyond this sign, vehicle adjustments, service, and/or maintenance are permitted.



#### H.9.9.1.16 End Service –

This sign denotes the end of the service area (paddocks and/or hot pit). Beyond this sign, vehicle adjustments, service, and/or maintenance are not permitted.



## PART I: APPENDICES

### ARTICLE I.1: OVERALL EVENT SCORING SUMMARY

Event	Description	Points	Total Points	Remarks
Phase I: Preliminary Round	Presentation	40	50	-
	Online Quiz	10		
Phase II: Virtual Static Events	Design Evaluation	100	200	-
	Cost Evaluation	50		
	Sales Evaluation	50		
	CAE Evaluation	NA		
	Sustainability	NA		
Phase II: Virtual Dynamic Events	Virtual Dynamic Event	75	75	-
Phase III: Physical Dynamic Events	Acceleration	50	675	-
	Maneuverability	75		
	Speciality Event	100		
	Sled Pull	50		
	Durability	350		
	Validation Event	50		
#Bonus regarding Static Event finals	Design Event Finals (On-site)	40	100	To be added in Respective Event Score
	Cost Event Finals (On-site)	15		To be added in Overall Event Score
	Sales Event Finals (On-site)	15		
	CAE Event Finals (On-site)	15		
	Sustainability Event Finals (On-site)	15		
	Innovation Event	NA		
Grand Total		1000 + 100(Bonus)		
		1100		

Any change in scoring pattern shall be informed to the teams through [BAJA SAEINDIA Forum](#).



## ARTICLE I.2: SAE TECHNICAL STANDARDS

The SAE Technical Standards Board (TSB) has made the following SAE Technical Standards available online, at no cost, for use by Collegiate Design teams. Standards are important in all areas of engineering, and we urge you to review these documents and become familiar with their contents and use.

The technical documents listed below include both (1) standards that are identified in the rules and (2) standards that the TSB and the various rules committees believe are valuable references or which may be mentioned in future rule sets.

All Collegiate Design Series teams registered for competitions in SAEINDIA have access to all the standards listed below - including standards not specific to your competition.

### SAE Technical Standards included in the CDS Rules BAJA SAE

J586 - Stop Lamps for Use on Motor Vehicles Less Than 2032 mm in Overall Width J759 - Lighting Identification Code

J994 - Alarm - Backup - Electric Laboratory Tests J1741 - Discriminating Back-Up Alarm Standard

### Formula Hybrid

J1318 - Gaseous Discharge Warning Lamp for Authorized Emergency, Maintenance and Service Vehicles

J1673 - High Voltage Automotive Wiring Assembly Design

### Formula SAE

SAE 4130 steel is referenced but no specific standard is identified SAE Grade 5 bolts are required but no specific standard is identified.

### Super-mileage

J586 - Stop Lamps for Use on Motor Vehicles Less Than 2032 mm in Overall Width SAE Technical Standards for Supplemental Use

### Standards Relevant to BAJA SAE

J98 - Personal Protection for General Purpose Industrial Machines. Standard J183 - Engine Oil Performance and Engine Service Classification - Standard J306 - Automotive Gear Lubricant Viscosity Classification - Standard

J429 - Mechanical and Material Requirements for Externally Threaded Fasteners - Standard J512 - Automotive Tube Fittings - Standard

J517 - Hydraulic Hose - Standard

J1166 - Sound Measurement - Off-Road Self-Propelled Work Machines Operator-Work Cycle J1194 - Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Wheeled Agricultural Tractors.

J1362 - Graphical Symbols for Operator Controls and Displays on Off-Road Self-Propelled Work Machines - Standard

J1614 - Wiring Distribution Systems for Construction, Agricultural and Off-Road Work Machines J1703 -

Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid - Standard

J2030 - Heavy Duty Electrical Connector Performance Standard

J2402 - Road Vehicles - Symbols for Controls, Indicators and Tell-Tales - Standard

### Standards Relevant to Formula SAE

J183 - Engine Oil Performance and Engine Service Classification - Standard J306 - Automotive Gear Lubricant Viscosity Classification - Standard

J429 - Mechanical and Material Requirements for Externally Threaded Fasteners - Standard

J452 - General Information - Chemical Compositions, Mechanical and Physical Properties of SAE Aluminium Casting Alloys - Information Report

J512 - Automotive Tube Fittings - Standard J517 - Hydraulic Hose - Standard

J637 - Automotive V-Belt Drives - Recommended Practice J829 - Fuel Tank Filler Cap and Cap Retainer

J1153 - Hydraulic Cylinders for Motor Vehicle Brakes - Test Procedure

J1154 - Hydraulic Master Cylinders for Motor Vehicle Brakes - Performance Requirements - Standard

J1703 - Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid - Standard

J2045 - Performance Requirements for Fuel System Tubing Assemblies - Standard J2053 - Brake Master Cylinder Plastic Reservoir Assembly for Road Vehicles – Standard

### ARTICLE I.3: OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA HANDLES

Following are the official social media handles of BAJA SAEINDIA®:

[BAJA SAEINDIA \(@bajasaeindia\) • Instagram photos and videos](#)

[BAJA SAE India - Home | Facebook.](#)

[BAJA SAEINDIA \(@BAJASAEINDIA\) / X](#)

[BAJA SAEINDIA: Overview | LinkedIn](#)

[BAJA SAEINDIA: Overview | YouTube](#)

## ARTICLE I.4: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AED	Automatic External Defibrillator	LED	Light Emitting Diode
AN/MS	Army/Navy Military Standard	MB	Megabyte
CDS	Collegiate Design Series	OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	PDF	Portable Document Format by Adobe
CVT	Continuously Variable Transmission	RF	Radio Frequency
DF	Design Finals	RPM	Revolutions per minute
DQ	Disqualified	SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
FA	Fuel Area	SFI	SEMA Foundation Inc.
FEA	Finite Element Analysis	XLS	Excel Spreadsheet by Microsoft
FQ	Fuel Quarantine	FZ	Fuel Zone
HV	High Voltage	ID	Inside Diameter
LV	Low Voltage	MCU	Motor Controller Unit
VAC	Alternating Voltage	EV	Electric Vehicle/s
RMS	Root mean square	MCB	Miniature Circuit Breaker
VDC	Direct Voltage	AIS	Automotive Industry Standards
DC	Direct Current	UL	Underwriters Laboratories
GLV	Grounded Low Voltage	LED	Light Emitting Diode
TSAL	Tractive System Active Light	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
RTDS	Ready to Drive Sound	ESS	Electrical Safety Sheet
BMS	Battery Management System	FNR	Front-Neutral-Rear
AIR	Accumulator Isolation Relay	ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
HVIL	High Voltage Inter-Lock	EN	European Standards
SoC	State of Charge	TS	Tractive System
DOT	Department of Transportation	Ms	millisecond
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment/s
SA	Swappable area	IEC	International Electro-technical Commission