## Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL
ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/2007/66
4 September 2007

## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE
World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations
Working Party on Lighting and Light-Signalling
Fifty-eighth session
Geneva, 1-5 October 2007
Item 5(g) of the provisional agenda

COLLECTIVE AMENDMENTS
Regulations Nos. 6, 7 and 48
Proposal for draft Corrigendum 2 to Supplement 12 to
the 02 series of amendments Regulation No. 7
(Front and rear position (side) lamps, stop lamps and end-outline marker lamps)
Transmitted by the expert from France

The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from France proposing to align on the state-of-the art realisations the visibility angles requirements of the direction indicators. The modifications to the current text of the Regulation are marked in bold characters.

GE.07-

## A. PROPOSAL

The title of the Regulation, amend to read:
"UNIFORM PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE APPROVAL OF FRONT AND REAR POSITION LAMPS, STOP-LAMPS AND END-OUTLINE MARKER LAMPS FOR POWER-DRIVEN VEHICLES AND THEIR TRAILERS"

Paragraph 6.2.4.1., amend to read:
"6.2.4.1. Throughout the fields defined in the diagrams in annex 1, the luminous intensity of the light emitted must be not less than 0.05 cd for front and rear position lamps and endoutline marker lamps, not less than 0.3 cd for stop-lamps;"

Annex 1, amend to read:

"Annex 1<br>FRONT AND REAR POSITION LAMPS, END-OUTLINE MARKER LAMPS AND STOP-LAMPS: MINIMUM ANGLES REQUIRED FOR LIGHT DISTRIBUTION IN SPACE OF THESE LAMPS 1/

(a) Vertical light distribution of position lamps with a permissible mounting height $x$ mm above the ground: $15^{\circ}$ above the horizontal and $\alpha^{\circ}$ below the horizontal so that:

|  | $x \geq 850 \mathrm{~mm}:$ | $\alpha=15^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| if | $\mathbf{8 5 0} \geq \mathrm{x} \geq \mathbf{7 5 0 \mathrm { mm } :}$ | it may be reduced to $\alpha=5^{\circ}+0.1(x-750)^{\circ}$ |
| if | $x \leq 750 \mathrm{~mm}:$ | it may be reduced to $\alpha=5^{\circ}$ |

where $x$ is the lower height of the lamp above the ground.
(b) Vertical light distribution of end-outline marker lamps: $15^{\circ}$ above the horizontal and $15^{\circ}$ below the horizontal.
(c) Vertical visibility of category S3 or S4 stop lamps: $10^{\circ}$ above and $5^{\circ}$ below the horizontal;

1/ The angles shown in these diagrams ........
GE.07-

## (d) Horizontal visibility



Front position lamps

Rear position lamps
Stop lamp S1
Stop lamp S2

End outline marker lamps


Stop-lamps-S3
Stop-lamps-S4

## B. JUSTIFICATION

The current visibility requirements were written in the early 1970s. They were easily fulfilled in those times because the shapes of the vehicles were simple and rather boxy. Recent styling trends based on better aerodynamics and pedestrian protection lead to contoured shapes making the fulfilment of the 15 down and 45 inboard (15D-45inboard) visibility requirement impossible.
(a) Reducing the interior visibility angle from $45^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ}$ has a minimum impact on the distance of visibility of the vehicle observed along its longitudinal median plan. In the case of a vehicle with 1400 mm between the reference axis of the front position lamps, this angular reduction, as seen by an observer standing on the median longitudinal plan of the vehicle, leads to a minimal change of just 1.22 m :

With the current visibility angle, the lamp is visible at $\mathrm{D}_{1}=1400 \times 0.5 \operatorname{cotg} 45^{\circ}$.
With the proposed visibility angle, the lamp is visible at $\mathrm{D}_{2}=1400 \times 0.5 \operatorname{cotg} 20^{\circ}$.
The "danger" distance is increased by a modest $\mathrm{D}_{2}-\mathrm{D}_{1}=1400 \times 0.5\left(\operatorname{cotg} 20^{\circ}-\right.$ $\operatorname{cotg} 45^{\circ}$ ) $=1220 \mathrm{~mm}$


This angular modification allows more pedestrian-friendly front ends. It helps improving the aerodynamics of the vehicle, thus reducing the fuel consumption.
(b) The limit of 750 mm in eight is somewhat arbitrary and creates a threshold problem. With only one millimetre above the limit, the angle of visibility jumps from $5^{\circ}$ under the horizontal to $15^{\circ}$. The formulae proposed in Annex 1 (a) create a smooth transition between these two angles and remove the threshold effect.
(c) No modification is proposed for the visibility angles of the end-outline marker lamps.

