

13 January 2023

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## Agreement

### **Concerning the Adoption of Harmonized Technical United Nations Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these United Nations Regulations \***

(Revision 3, including the amendments which entered into force on 14 September 2017)

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## **Addendum 112: UN Regulation No. 113**

### **Revision 5**

#### **Incorporating all valid text up to:**

Supplement 2 to the 01 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 15 July 2013  
Corrigendum 1 to Supplement 2 to the 01 series of amendments (Erratum by the secretariat)  
Supplement 3 to the 01 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 9 October 2014  
Supplement 4 to the 01 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 15 June 2015  
Supplement 5 to the 01 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 8 October 2015  
Supplement 6 to the 01 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 9 February 2017  
02 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 10 February 2018  
03 series of amendments – Date of entry into force: 15 October 2019  
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\* Former titles of the Agreement:

Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958 (original version);

Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, done at Geneva on 5 October 1995 (Revision 2)..

**Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament, gas-discharge light sources or LED modules**

This document is meant purely as documentation tool. The authentic and legal binding texts are:

- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2012/83
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2014/24
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2014/63
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2013/93/Rev.1 (as amended by paragraph 68 of the report ECE/TRANS/WP.29/1112)
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2015/30
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2016/74
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2017/87
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2018/117/Rev.1
- ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2019/91.



UNITED NATIONS

## UN Regulation No. 113

### Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing beam or a driving beam or both and equipped with filament, gas-discharge light sources or LED modules

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## Scope<sup>1, 2</sup>

This Regulation applies to headlamps for vehicles of categories L and T<sup>3</sup>.

### 1. Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation,

- 1.1. "*Lens*" means the outermost component of the headlamp (unit) which transmits light through the illuminating surface;
- 1.2. "*Coating*" means any product or products applied in one or more layers to the outer face of a lens;
- 1.3. "*Headlamps of different types*" mean headlamps which differ in such essential respects as:
  - 1.3.1. The trade name or mark:
    - (a) Lamps bearing the same trade name or mark but produced by different manufacturers shall be considered as being of different types;
    - (b) Lamps produced by the same manufacturer differing only by the trade name or mark shall be considered as being of the same type.
  - 1.3.2. The characteristics of the optical system;
  - 1.3.3. The inclusion or elimination of components capable of altering the optical effects by reflection, refraction, absorption and/or deformation during operation;
  - 1.3.4. The kind of beam produced (passing-beam, driving-beam or both);
  - 1.3.5. The category of filament light source(s), the gas-discharge light source or the light source module specific identification code(s);
- 1.4. "*Headlamps of different "Classes"* (A or B or C or D or E)" mean headlamps identified by particular photometric provisions.
- 1.5. "*Colour of the light emitted from the device*". The definitions of the colour of the light emitted given in UN Regulation No. 48 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval shall apply to this Regulation.
- 1.6. However, in the case of a system consisting of two headlamps a device intended for the installation on the left side of the vehicle and the corresponding device intended for the installation on the right side of the vehicle shall be considered to be of the same type.
- 1.7. References made in this Regulation to standard (étalon) filament light source(s) and to UN Regulation No. 37 shall refer to UN Regulation No. 37 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval.
- 1.8. References made in this Regulation to standard (étalon) gas discharge light sources(s) and to UN Regulation No. 99 shall refer to UN Regulation No. 99

<sup>1</sup> Application of headlamps is given in the relevant Regulations on the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent a Party to the Agreement applying this Regulation from prohibiting the combination of a headlamp incorporating a lens of plastic material approved under this Regulation with a mechanical headlamp-cleaning device (with wipers).

<sup>3</sup> As defined in the Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3), document TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev.2, para. 2.

and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval.

- 1.9. "Additional lighting unit" means the part of a headlamp system that provides the bend lighting. It is independent from the device that provides the principal passing-beam, may consist of optical, mechanical and electrical components, and it may be grouped and/or reciprocally incorporated with other lighting or light-signalling devices.
- 1.10. Other relevant definitions given in UN Regulations Nos. 48, 53 and 74 and their series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval shall apply to this Regulation.

## **2. Application for approval of a headlamp<sup>4</sup>**

- 2.1. The application for approval shall be submitted by the owner of the trade name or mark or by his duly accredited representative. It shall specify:
- 2.1.1. Whether the headlamp is intended to provide both a passing beam and a driving beam or only one of these beams;
- 2.1.2. Whether it concerns a Class A or B or C or D or E headlamp;
- 2.1.3. The category of the filament light source(s) used, as listed in UN Regulation No. 37 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval, if any.
- 2.1.4. The category of gas-discharge light source as listed in UN Regulation No. 99, if any.
- 2.1.5. For LED modules, the light source module specific identification code(s), if any.
- 2.1.6. For additional lighting unit(s), the additional lighting unit identification code(s), if any.
- 2.2. Every application for approval shall be accompanied by:
- 2.2.1. Drawings in triplicate in sufficient detail to permit identification of the type and representing a frontal view of the headlamp, with details of lens ribbing if any, and the cross-section; the drawings shall indicate the space reserved for the approval mark and, if applicable,
- (a) In the case of LED module(s), the drawings shall indicate the space(s) reserved for the specific identification code(s) of the module(s);
- (b) In the case of additional lighting unit(s), the space(s) reserved for the specific identification code(s) on the additional lighting unit(s) and the headlamp(s) producing the principal passing beam;
- (c) In the case of additional lighting unit(s), the geometrical conditions of installation of the device(s) that meet the requirements of paragraph 6.2.8.
- 2.2.2. A brief technical description including:
- 2.2.2.1. For gas discharge lamps, the make and type of the ballast(s) in the case that the ballast(s) is (are) not integrated with the light source(s);
- 2.2.2.2. In the case of LED module(s),
- (a) A brief technical specification of the LED module(s);

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<sup>4</sup> For gas-discharge light sources see UN Regulation No. 99.

- (b) A drawing with dimensions and the basic electrical and photometric values and the objective luminous flux and for each LED module a statement whether it is replaceable or not;
  - (c) In case of electronic light source control gear, information on the electrical interface necessary for approval testing;
- 2.2.2.3. In the case of a headlamp designed to provide bend lighting, the minimum bank angle(s) to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 6.2.8.1.
- 2.2.3. Two samples of the type of headlamp; In the case of a system consisting of two headlamps one sample intended for the installation on the left side of the vehicle and one sample intended for the installation on the right side of the vehicle;
- 2.2.4. For Class B, or C, or D or E headlamps only, for the test of plastic material of which the lenses are made:
- 2.2.4.1. For Class B or C or D or E, fourteen lenses;
- 2.2.4.1.1. For Class B, C, D or E ten of these lenses may be replaced by ten samples of material at least 60 x 80 mm in size, having a flat or convex outer surface and a substantially flat area (radius of curvature not less than 300 mm) in the middle measuring at least 15 x 15 mm;
- 2.2.4.1.2. Every such lens or sample of material shall be produced by the method to be used in mass production;
- 2.2.4.2. A reflector to which the lenses can be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2.2.5. For headlamps equipped with light sources according to UN Regulation No. 99 or equipped with LED modules only, for testing the UV-resistance of light transmitting components made of plastic material against UV radiation of the light sources inside the headlamp:
- 2.2.5.1. One sample each of the relevant material as being used in the headlamp or one headlamp sample containing these. Each material sample shall have the same appearance and surface treatment, if any, as intended for use in the headlamp to be approved.
- 2.2.5.2. The UV-resistance testing of internal materials to light source radiation is not necessary:
- 2.2.5.2.1. If low-UV-type gas-discharge light sources are being applied as specified in UN Regulation No. 99, or;
- 2.2.5.2.2. If only low-UV-type LED modules, as specified in Annex 12 of this Regulation, are being applied, or;
- 2.2.5.2.3. If provisions are taken to shield the relevant headlamp components from UV radiation, e.g. by glass filters.
- 2.2.6. One ballast or electronic light source control gear, as applicable.
- 2.3. The materials making up the lenses and coatings, if any, shall be accompanied by the test report of the characteristics of these materials and coatings if they have already been tested.
- 2.4. In the case of a type of lamp differing only by the trade name or mark from a type that has already been approved it shall be sufficient to submit:
- 2.4.1. A declaration by the lamp manufacturer that the type submitted is identical (except in the trade name or mark) with and has been produced by the same manufacturer as, the type already approved, the latter being identified by its approval code;
- 2.4.2. Two samples bearing the new trade name or mark or equivalent documentation.

### **3. Markings**

- 3.1. Headlamps submitted for approval shall bear the trade name or mark of the applicant.
- 3.2. They shall comprise, on the lens and on the main body<sup>5</sup>, spaces of sufficient size for the approval mark and the additional symbols referred to in paragraph 4.; these spaces shall be indicated on the drawings referred to in paragraph 2.2.1. above.
- 3.3. On the back of the headlamp the indication of the category of filament light source(s) or gas-discharge light source used.
- 3.4. Class E headlamps may bear on their light-emitting surface a centre of reference as shown in Annex 10.
- 3.5. Class E headlamps shall bear the voltage markings as shown in Annex 11.
- 3.6. In the case of lamps with LED module(s), the lamp shall bear the marking of the rated voltage and rated wattage and the light source module specific identification code.
- 3.7. LED module(s) submitted along with the approval of the lamp shall bear:
  - 3.7.1. The trade name or mark of the applicant. This marking shall be clearly legible and indelible;
  - 3.7.2. The specific identification code of the module. This marking shall be clearly legible and indelible.

This specific identification code shall comprise the starting letters "MD" for "MODULE" followed by the approval marking without the circle as prescribed in paragraph 4.2.1. below and in the case several non-identical light source modules are used, followed by additional symbols or characters. This specific identification code shall be shown in the drawings mentioned in paragraph 2.2.1. above. The approval marking does not have to be the same as the one on the lamp in which the module is used, but both markings shall be from the same applicant.
  - 3.7.3. If the LED module(s) are non-replaceable, the markings for LED module(s) are not required.
- 3.8. If an electronic light source control gear which is not part of a LED module is used to operate a LED module(s), it shall be marked with its specific identification code(s), the rated input voltage and wattage.
- 3.9. In the case of additional lighting unit(s), the headlamps producing the principal passing-beam shall bear specific identification code of the additional lighting unit(s) mentioned in paragraph 3.10.2. below.
- 3.10. Additional lighting unit(s) shall bear the following markings:
  - 3.10.1. The trade name or mark of the applicant. This marking shall be clearly legible and indelible.
  - 3.10.2. In the case of filament light source, the category(s) of filament light source(s), and/or  

In the case of LED module(s), the rated voltage and rated wattage and the specific identification code(s) of the LED module(s).
  - 3.10.3. The specific identification code(s) of the additional lighting unit(s). This marking shall be clearly legible and indelible.

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<sup>5</sup> If the lens cannot be detached from the main body of the headlamp, a unique marking as specified in paragraph 4.2.5. shall be sufficient.



This specific identification code shall be comprised of starting letters "ALU" for "Additional Lighting Unit" followed by approval marking without the circle as prescribed in paragraph 4.2.1. below (ex. ALU E43 1234) and in the case where several non-identical additional lighting units are used, additional symbols or characters shall follow (ex. ALU E43 1234-A, ALU E43 1234-B). This specific identification code shall be shown in the drawings mentioned in paragraph 2.2.1. above. The approval marking does not have to be the same as the one on the lamp in which the additional lighting unit(s) is used, but both markings shall be from the same applicant.

## **4. Approval**

### **4.1. General**

4.1.1. If all the samples of a type of headlamp submitted pursuant to paragraph 2. above satisfy the provisions of this Regulation, approval shall be granted.

4.1.2. Where grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps satisfy the requirements of more than one Regulation, a single international approval mark may be affixed provided that each of the grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps satisfies the provisions applicable to it.

4.1.3. An approval number shall be assigned to each type approved. Its first two digits shall indicate the series of amendments incorporating the most recent major technical amendments made to the Regulation at the time of issue of the approval. The same Contracting Party may not assign the same number to another type of headlamp covered by this Regulation.

4.1.4. Notice of approval or of extension or refusal or withdrawal of approval or production definitively discontinued of a type of headlamp pursuant to this Regulation shall be communicated to the Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation, by means of a form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

4.1.5. In addition to the mark prescribed in paragraph 3.1., an approval mark as described in paragraphs 4.2. and 4.3. below shall be affixed in the spaces referred to in paragraph 3.2. above to every headlamp conforming to a type approved under this Regulation.

### **4.2. Composition of the approval mark**

The approval mark shall consist of:

4.2.1. An international approval marking, comprising:

4.2.1.1. A circle surrounding the letter "E" followed by the distinguishing number of the country which has granted approval<sup>6</sup>;

4.2.1.2. The approval number prescribed in paragraph 4.1.3. above;

4.2.2. The following additional symbol:

4.2.2.1. A horizontal arrow with a head on each end, pointing to the left and to the right;

4.2.2.2. On headlamps meeting the requirements of this Regulation in respect of the passing beam only, the letters "C-AS" for Class A headlamps or "C-BS" for Class B headlamps or "WC-CS" for Class C headlamp or "WC-DS" for Class D headlamp or "WC-ES" for Class E headlamps;

4.2.2.3. On headlamps meeting the requirements of this Regulation in respect of the driving beam only, "R-BS" for Class B headlamps or "WR-CS" for Class C

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<sup>6</sup> The distinguish numbers of the Contracting Parties to the 1958 Agreement are reproduced in Annex 3 to Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3), document TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev.2/Amend.1.

- headlamp or "WR-DS" for Class D headlamp or "WR-ES" for Class E headlamps;
- 4.2.2.4. On headlamps meeting the requirements of this Regulation in respect of both the passing beam and the driving beam, the letters "CR-BS" for Class B headlamps or "WCR-CS" for Class C headlamp or "WCR-DS" for Class D headlamp or "WCR-ES" for Class E headlamps;
- 4.2.2.5. On headlamps incorporating a lens of plastic material, the group of letters "PL" to be affixed near the symbols prescribed in paragraphs 4.2.1. and 4.2.2. above.
- 4.2.2.6. On headlamps, other than Class A, meeting the requirements of this Regulation in respect of the driving beam, an indication of the maximum luminous intensity expressed by a reference mark, as defined in paragraph 6.3.4. below, placed near the circle surrounding the letter "E";
- 4.2.3. In every case the relevant operating mode used during the test procedure according to paragraph 1.1.1.1. of Annex 4 and the permitted voltage(s) according to paragraph 1.1.1.2. of Annex 4 shall be stipulated on the approval forms and on the communication forms transmitted to the countries which are Contracting Parties to the Agreement and which apply this Regulation.
- In the corresponding cases the device shall be marked as follows:
- 4.2.3.1. on headlamps meeting the requirements of this Regulation which are so designed that the filament light source, gas-discharge light source or LED module(s) producing the passing beam shall not be lit simultaneously with that of any other lighting function with which it may be reciprocally incorporated: an oblique stroke (/) shall be placed behind the passing lamp symbol in the approval mark.
- 4.2.4. The two digits of the approval number which indicate the series of amendments incorporating the most recent major technical amendments made to the Regulation at the time of issue of the approval and the arrow defined in paragraph 4.2.2.1. may be marked close to the above additional symbols.
- 4.2.5. The marks and symbols referred to in paragraphs 4.2.1. to 4.2.3. above shall be clearly legible and be indelible. They may be placed on an inner or outer part (transparent or not) of the headlamp, which cannot be separated from the transparent part of the headlamp emitting the light. In any case they shall be visible when the headlamp is fitted on the vehicle or when a movable part is opened.
- 4.3. Arrangement of the approval mark
- 4.3.1. Annex 2, Figures 1 to 15 to this Regulation gives examples of arrangements of the approval mark with the above-mentioned additional symbols.
- 4.3.2. Grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps:
- 4.3.2.1. Where grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps have been found to comply with the requirements of several Regulations, a single international approval mark may be affixed, consisting of a circle surrounding the letter "E" followed by the distinguishing number of the country which has granted the approval, and an approval number. This approval mark may be located anywhere on the grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps, provided that:
- 4.3.2.1.1. It is visible as specified in paragraph 4.2.5.;
- 4.3.2.1.2. No part of the grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps that transmits light can be removed without at the same time removing the approval mark.
- 4.3.2.2. The identification symbol for each lamp appropriate to each Regulation under which approval has been granted, together with the corresponding series of amendments incorporating the most recent major technical amendments to the

- Regulation at the time of issue of the approval, and if necessary, the required arrow shall be marked:
- 4.3.2.2.1. Either on the appropriate light-emitting surface,
  - 4.3.2.2.2. Or in a group, in such a way that each of the grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps may be clearly identified.
  - 4.3.2.3. The size of the components of a single approval mark shall not be less than the minimum size required for the smallest of the individual marks by the Regulation under which approval has been granted.
  - 4.3.2.4. An approval number shall be assigned to each type approved. The same Contracting Party may not assign the same number to another type of grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps covered by this Regulation.
  - 4.3.2.5. Annex 2, Figure 13, to this Regulation gives examples of arrangements of approval marks for grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps with all the above mentioned additional symbols.
  - 4.3.3. Lamps, the lens of which are used for different types of headlamps and which may be reciprocally incorporated or grouped with other lamps:  
The provisions laid down in paragraph 4.3.2. above are applicable.
  - 4.3.3.1. In addition, where the same lens is used, the latter may bear the different approval marks relating to the different types of headlamps or units of lamps, provided that the main body of the headlamp, even if it cannot be separated from the lens, also comprises the space described in paragraph 3.2. above and bears the approval marks of the actual functions. If different types of headlamps comprise the same main body, the latter may bear the different approval marks.
  - 4.3.3.2. Annex 2, Figure 14, to this Regulation gives examples of arrangements of approval marks relating to the above case.

## **5. General specifications<sup>7</sup>**

The requirements contained in paragraphs 5. "General specifications" and 6. "Individual specifications" and in the Annexes referenced in the said paragraphs of UN Regulations Nos. 53, 74 or 86, and their series of amendments in force at the time of application for the lamp type approval shall apply to this Regulation.

The requirements pertinent to each lamp and to the category/ies of vehicle on which the lamp is intended to be installed shall be applied, where its verification at the moment of lamp type approval is feasible.

- 5.1. Each sample shall conform to the specifications set forth in paragraphs 6. to 8. below.
- 5.2. Headlamps shall be so made as to retain their prescribed photometric characteristics and to remain in good working order when in normal use, in spite of the vibrations to which they may be subjected.
  - 5.2.1. Headlamps shall be fitted with a device enabling them to be so adjusted on the vehicles as to comply with the rules applicable to them. Such a device may or may not provide horizontal adjustment, provided that the headlamps are so designed that they can maintain a proper horizontal aiming even after the vertical aiming adjustment. Such a device need not be fitted on units in which the reflector and the diffusing lens cannot be separated, provided the use of

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<sup>7</sup> Technical requirements for filament light source: see UN Regulation No. 37. Technical requirements for gas-discharge light sources: see UN Regulation No. 99

such units is confined to vehicles on which the headlamp setting can be adjusted by other means.

Where a headlamp providing a passing beam and a headlamp providing a driving beam, each equipped with its own filament light source(s), gas-discharge light source or LED module(s), are assembled to form a composite unit the adjusting device shall enable each optical system individually to be duly adjusted.

5.2.2. However, these provisions shall not apply to headlamp assemblies whose reflectors are indivisible. For this type of assembly the requirements of paragraph 6.3. of this Regulation apply.

5.3. Class A, B, C or D

5.3.1. Headlamps shall only be equipped with filament light source(s) approved according to UN Regulation No. 37 and/or, with (an) LED module(s).

In the case of the use of additional light source(s) and/or additional lighting unit(s) to provide bend lighting, the additional light source(s) shall correspond to and the additional lighting unit(s) shall only be equipped with approved filament light sources covered by UN Regulation No. 37, provided that no restriction on the use for bending light is made in UN Regulation No. 37 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval, and/or LED modules(s).

5.3.2. It is possible to use two filament light sources for the principle passing beam and several filament light sources for the driving beam.

Any UN Regulation No. 37 filament light source may be used, provided that:

- (a) No restriction on the use is made in UN Regulation No. 37 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type approval;
- (b) For Classes A and B, its reference luminous flux at 13.2 V for principle dipped-beam does not exceed 900 lm;
- (c) For Classes C and D, its reference luminous flux at 13.2 V for principle dipped-beam does not exceed 2,000 lm.

The design of the device shall be such that the filament light source can be fixed in no other position but the correct one<sup>8</sup>.

The filament light source holder shall conform to the characteristics given in IEC Publication 60061. The holder data sheet relevant to the category of filament light source used, applies.

5.3.3. For lamps equipped with (an) LED module(s):

5.3.3.1. The electronic light source control gear(s), if applicable, shall be considered as being part of the headlamp; they may also be part of the LED module(s);

5.3.3.2. The headlamp and the LED module(s) themselves shall comply with the relevant requirements specified in Annex 12 of this Regulation. The compliance with the requirements shall be tested.

5.3.3.3. The total objective luminous flux of all LED modules producing the principal passing-beam shall be measured as described in paragraph 5. of Annex 12. The following minimum and maximum limits shall apply:

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<sup>8</sup> A headlamp is regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if the filament light source can be easily fitted into the headlamp and the positioning lugs can be correctly fitted into their slots even in darkness.

	<i>Headlamps Class A</i>	<i>Headlamps Class B</i>	<i>Headlamps Class C</i>	<i>Headlamps Class D</i>
Principal passing-beam minimum	150 lumens	350 lumens	500 lumens	1,000 lumens
Principal passing-beam maximum	900 lumens	1,000 lumens	2,000 lumens	2,000 lumens

5.3.3.4. In the case of a replaceable LED module, the removal and replacement of this LED module, as described in Annex 12, paragraph 1.4.1., shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Technical Service.

5.4. Class E headlamps

5.4.1. The headlamp shall only be equipped with (a) gas-discharge light source(s) approved according to UN Regulation No. 99 and/or (an) LED module(s).

In the case of the use of additional light source(s) and/or additional lighting unit(s) to provide bend lighting, the additional light source(s) shall correspond to and the additional lighting unit(s) shall only be equipped with approved filament light source(s) covered by UN Regulation No. 37, provided that no restriction on the use for bending light is made in UN Regulation No. 37 and its series of amendments in force at the time of application for type, and/or LED modules(s).

5.4.2. In the case of replaceable gas-discharge light sources the lamp holder shall conform to the dimensional characteristics as given on the data sheet of IEC Publication 60061-2, relevant to the category of gas-discharge light source used. The gas-discharge light source shall fit easily into the headlamp.

5.4.3. In the case of (an) LED module(s) the following requirements apply:

5.4.3.1. The electronic light source control gear(s), if applicable, shall be considered as being part of the headlamp; they may also be part of the LED module(s);

5.4.3.2. The headlamp and the LED module(s) themselves shall comply with the relevant requirements specified in Annex 12 to this Regulation. The compliance with the requirements shall be tested.

5.4.3.3. The total objective luminous flux of all LED modules producing the principal passing beam shall be measured as described in paragraph 5. of Annex 12. The following minimum limit shall apply:

	<i>Headlamps Class E</i>
Principal passing-beam minimum	2,000 lumen

5.5. In addition, Class B or C or D or E headlamps shall be complementary tested according to the requirements of Annex 4 to ensure that in use there is no excessive change in photometric performance.

5.6. If the lens of a Class B, C, D or E headlamp is of plastic material, tests shall be done according to the requirements of Annex 6.

5.7. On headlamps designed to provide alternately a driving beam and a passing beam, or headlamp systems including additional light source(s) and/or additional lighting unit(s) used to produce bend lighting, any mechanical, electromechanical or other device incorporated in the headlamp for these purposes shall be so constructed that:

5.7.1. The device is robust enough to withstand 50,000 operations under normal conditions of use. In order to verify compliance with this requirement, the Technical Service responsible for approval tests may:

- (a) Require the applicant to supply the equipment necessary to perform the test;
  - (b) Forego the test if the headlamp presented by the applicant is accompanied by a test report, issued by a Technical Service responsible for approval tests for headlamps of the same construction (assembly), confirming compliance with this requirement.
- 5.7.2. Except for additional light source(s) and additional lighting unit(s) used to produce bend lighting, in the case of failure it must be possible to obtain automatically a passing-beam or a state with respect to the photometric conditions which yields values not exceeding 1,200 cd in Zone 1 and at least 2,400 cd at 0,86D-V by such means as e.g. switching off, dimming, aiming downwards, and/or functional substitution;
- 5.7.3. Except for additional light source(s) and additional lighting unit(s) used to produce bend lighting, either the passing-beam or the driving-beam shall always be obtained without any possibility of the mechanism stopping in between the two positions;
- 5.7.4. The user cannot, with ordinary tools, change the shape or position of the moving parts.
- 5.8. For Class E, the headlamp and ballast system shall not generate radiated or power line disturbances to cause a malfunction of other electric/electronic systems of the vehicle<sup>9</sup>.
- 5.9. The definitions in paragraphs 2.7.1.1.3. and 2.7.1.1.7., in UN Regulation No. 48 allow the use of LED module, which may contain holders for other light sources. Notwithstanding this provision a mixture of LED'(s) and other light sources for the passing beam or each driving beam, as specified by this Regulation is not allowed.
- 5.10. A LED module shall be:
- (a) Only removable from its device with the use of tools, unless it is stated in the communication sheet that the LED module is non replaceable and;
  - (b) So designed that regardless of the use of tool(s), it is not mechanically interchangeable with any replaceable approved light source.
- 5.11. Instead of requirements of this Regulation, headlamps may conform with requirements of the latest version of UN Regulation No. 149 as it relates to headlamps emitting a symmetric passing beam.

## **6. Illumination**

- 6.1. General provisions
- 6.1.1. Headlamps shall be so made that they give adequate illumination without dazzle when emitting the passing beam, and good illumination when emitting a driving beam.
- 6.1.2. The luminous intensity produced by the headlamp shall be measured at 25 m distance by means of a photoelectric cell having a useful area comprised within a square of 65 mm side. The point HV is the centre-point of the coordinate system with a vertical polar axis. Line H is the horizontal through HV (see Annex 3 of this Regulation).
- 6.1.3. For Class A or B or C or D

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<sup>9</sup> Compliance with the requirements for electromagnetic compatibility is relevant to the individual vehicle type.

- 6.1.3.1. Apart from (an) LED module(s), the headlamps shall be checked by means of an uncoloured standard (étalon) filament light source designed for a rated voltage of 12 V. During the checking of the headlamp, the voltage at the terminals of the filament light source shall be regulated so as to obtain the reference luminous flux at 13.2 V as indicated at the relevant data sheet of UN Regulation No. 37.

In order to protect the standard (étalon) filament light source during the process of photometric measurement it is permissible to carry out the measurements at a luminous flux that differs from the reference luminous flux at 13.2 V. If the test laboratory chooses to carry out measurements in such a manner the luminous intensity shall be corrected by multiplying the measured value by the individual factor  $F_{\text{lamp}}$  of the standard (étalon) filament light source in order to verify the compliance with the photometric requirements where:

$$F_{\text{lamp}} = \Phi_{\text{reference}} / \Phi_{\text{test}}$$

$\Phi_{\text{reference}}$  is the reference luminous flux at 13,2 V as specified in the relevant data sheet of UN Regulation No. 37

$\Phi_{\text{test}}$  is the actual luminous flux used for the measurement.

- 6.1.3.2. Depending on the number of filament light sources for which the headlamp is designed, it shall be considered acceptable if it meets the requirements of paragraph 6 with the same number of standard (étalon) filament light source(s), which may be submitted with the headlamp.

- 6.1.3.3. LED module(s) shall be measured at 6.3 V or 13.2 V respectively, if not otherwise specified within this Regulation. LED module(s) operated by an electronic light source control gear, shall be measured as specified by the applicant.

- 6.1.4. For Class E with (a) gas-discharge light source(s) according to UN Regulation No. 99

- 6.1.4.1. The headlamp shall be deemed satisfactory if the photometric requirements set in the present paragraph 6. are met with one light source, which has been aged during at least 15 cycles, in accordance with Annex 4, paragraph 4. of UN Regulation No. 99.

Where the gas-discharge light source is approved according to UN Regulation No. 99 it shall be a standard (étalon) light-source and its luminous flux may differ from the objective luminous flux specified in UN Regulation No. 99. In this case, the illuminances shall be corrected accordingly.

The above correction does not apply to distributed lighting systems using a non-replaceable gas-discharge light source or to headlamps with the ballast(s) totally or partially integrated.

Where the gas-discharge light source is not approved according to UN Regulation No. 99 it shall be a production non-replaceable light source.

The voltage applied to the terminals of the ballast(s) is: either: 13.2 V  $\pm$  0.1 V for 12 V systems or: as otherwise specified (see Annex 11).

- 6.1.4.2. The dimensions determining the position of the arc inside the standard gas-discharge light source are shown in the relevant data sheet of UN Regulation No. 99.

- 6.1.4.3. Four seconds after ignition of a headlamp which has not been operated for 30 minutes or more, at least 37,500 cd must be reached at point HV of a driving beam and 3,750 cd at point 2 (0.86D-V) of a passing beam for headlamps incorporating driving beam and passing beam functions, or 3,750 cd at point 2 (0.86D-V) for headlamps having only a passing beam function. The power supply shall be sufficient to secure the quick rise of the high current pulse.

- 6.1.5. For Class E with (an) LED module(s)

- 6.1.5.1. LED module(s) shall be measured at 6.3 V or 13.2 V respectively, if not otherwise specified within this Regulation. LED module(s) operated by an electronic light source control gear, shall be measured as specified by the applicant.
- 6.1.6. In the case of headlamp systems having additional light source(s) and/or additional lighting unit(s) used to produce bend lighting, the additional light source(s) shall be measured according to the paragraphs 6.1.3., 6.1.4. and 6.1.5.
- 6.2. Provisions concerning passing beams
- 6.2.1. For a correct aiming the principle passing beam shall produce a sufficiently sharp "cut-off" to permit a satisfactory visual adjustment with its aid as indicated in paragraph 6.2.2 below. The aiming shall be carried out using a flat vertical screen set up at a distance of 10 or 25 m forward of the headlamp and at right angles to the H-V. The screen shall be sufficiently wide to allow examination and adjustment of the "cut-off" of the passing beam over at least 3° on either side of the V-V line. The "cut-off" shall be substantially horizontal and shall be as straight as possible from at least 3° L to 3° R. In case the visual aim leads to problems or ambiguous positions, the instrumental method as specified in Annex 9, paragraphs 2. and 4., shall be applied and the quality or rather the sharpness of the "cut-off" and the linearity shall be checked on performance.
- 6.2.2. The principal passing-beam shall be aimed so that:
- 6.2.2.1. For horizontal adjustment: The beam is as symmetrical as possible with reference to line V-V;
- 6.2.2.2. For vertical adjustment: the horizontal part of the "cut-off" line is adjusted to its nominal position (0.57 degree) below the H-H line.
- If, however, vertical adjustment cannot be performed repeatedly to the required position within the allowed tolerances, the instrumental method of Annex 9, paragraphs 4. and 5. shall be applied to test compliance with the required minimum quality of the "cut-off" line and to perform the beam vertical adjustment.
- 6.2.3. When so aimed, the headlamp must, if its approval is sought solely for provision of a passing beam<sup>10</sup>, comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 6.2.5. to 6.2.6. below ; if it is intended to provide both a passing beam and a driving beam, it shall comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 6.2.5., 6.2.6. and 6.3.
- 6.2.4. Where a headlamp so aimed does not meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 6.2.5., 6.2.6. and 6.3., its alignment may be changed, except for headlamps that have no mechanism to adjust horizontal aim, on condition that the axis of the beam is not displaced laterally by more than 0.5 degree to the right or left and vertically by not more than 0.25 degree up or down. To facilitate alignment by means of the "cut-off", the headlamp may be partially occulted in order to sharpen the "cut-off". However, the "cut-off" should not extend beyond the line H-H.
- 6.2.5. The passing beam shall meet the requirements as shown in the applicable table below and the applicable figure as shown in Annex 3.

*Notes:*

For Class E headlamps the voltage applied to the terminals of the ballast(s) is either 13.2 V ± 0.1 V for 12 V systems or as otherwise specified (see Annex 11).

"D" means under the H-H line.

"U" means above the H-H line.

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<sup>10</sup> Such a special "passing beam" headlamp may incorporate a driving beam not subject to requirements.



"R" means right of the V-V line.

"L" means left of the V-V line.

6.2.5.1. For Class A headlamps (Figure B in Annex 3):

<i>Test point / line / zone</i>	<i>Angular coordinates - degrees*</i>		<i>Required luminous intensity in cd</i>
Any point in Zone 1	0° to 15°U	5°L to 5°R	≤ 320 cd
Any point on line 25L to 25R	1.72°D	5°L to 5°R	≥ 1,100 cd
Any point on line 12.5L to 12.5R	3.43°D	5°L to 5°R	≥ 550 cd

\* 0.25° tolerance allowed independently at each test point for photometry unless indicated otherwise.

6.2.5.2. For Class B headlamps (Figure C in Annex 3):

<i>Test/point/ line/zone</i>	<i>Angular coordinates - degrees*</i>		<i>Required luminous intensity in cd</i>
Any point in Zone 1	0° to 15°U	5°L to 5°R	≤ 700 cd
Any point on line 50L to 50R except 50V	0.86°D	2.5°L to 2.5°R	≥ 1,100 cd
Point 50V	0.86°D	0	≥ 2,200 cd
Any point on line 25L to 25R	1.72°D	5°L to 5°R	≥ 2,200 cd
Any point in Zone 2	0.86°D to 1.72°D	5°L to 5°R	≥ 1,100 cd

\* 0.25° tolerance allowed independently at each test point for photometry unless indicated otherwise.

6.2.5.3. For Class C, D or E headlamp (Figure D in Annex 3):

<i>Test point / line / zone</i>	<i>Test point angular coordinates degrees*</i>		<i>Required luminous intensity in cd</i>			
			<i>Minimum</i>			<i>Maximum</i>
			<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class D</i>	<i>Class E</i>	<i>Classes C,D,E</i>
1	0.86°D	3.5°R	2,000	2,000	2,500	13,750
2	0.86°D	0	2,450	4,900	4,900	-
3	0.86°D	3.5°L	2,000	2,000	2,500	13,750
4	0.50°U	1.50°L and 1.50°R	--	--	--	900
5	2.00°D	15°L and 15°R	550	1,100	1,100	--
6	4.00°D	20°L and 20°R	150	300	600	-
7	0	0	--	--	--	1,700
Line 1	2.00°D	9°L to 9°R	1,350	1,350	1,900	-
8**	4.00°U	8.0°L	Σ 8 + 9 + 10 ≥ 150 cd **			700
9**	4.00°U	0				700
10**	4.00°U	8.0°R				700
11**	2.00°U	4.0°L	Σ 11 + 12 + 13 ≥ 300 cd **			900
12**	2.00°U	0				900
13**	2.00°U	4.0°R				900
14**	0	8.0°L and 8.0°R	50 cd**	50 cd**	50 cd**	-
15**	0	4.0°L and 4.0°R	100 cd**	100 cd**	100 cd**	900

Zone 1	1°U/8°L-4°U/8°L-4°U/8°R- 1°U/8°R-0/4°R-0/1°R-0.6°U/0- 0/1°L-0/4°L-1°U/8°L	--	--	--	900
Zone 2	>4U to <15 U	8°L to 8°R	--	--	700

\* 0.25° tolerance allowed independently at each test point for photometry unless indicated otherwise.

\*\* On request of the applicant during measurement of these points, the front position lamp approved to UN Regulation No. 50 or UN Regulation No. 7; if combined, grouped, or reciprocally incorporated-shall be switched ON.

Other general text:

UN ECE type approval at reference luminous flux according to UN Regulation No. 37.

Nominal aim for photometry:

Vertical: 1 per cent D (0.57°D) Horizontal: 0°

Allowed tolerances for photometry:

Vertical: 0.3°D to 0.8°D Horizontal: ± 0.5°D L-R

- 6.2.6. The light shall be as evenly distributed as possible within zones 1 and 2 for Class C, D or E headlamps.
- 6.2.7. Either one or two filament light sources (Classes A, B, C, D) or one gas discharge light source (Class E) or one or more LED module(s) (Classes A, B, C, D, E) are permitted for the principal passing-beam.
- 6.2.8. Additional light source(s) and/or additional lighting unit(s) used to produce bend lighting is (are) permitted, provided that:
- 6.2.8.1. The following requirement regarding illumination shall be met, when the principal passing beam(s) and corresponding additional light source(s) used to produce bend lighting are activated simultaneously:
- Left bank (when the motorcycle is rotated to the left about its longitudinal axis) the luminous intensity values shall not exceed 900 cd in the zone extending from HH to 15 degrees above HH and from VV to 10 degrees left.
  - Right bank (when the motorcycle is rotated to the right about its longitudinal axis) the luminous intensity values shall not exceed 900 cd in the zone extending from HH to 15 degrees above HH and from VV to 10 degrees right.
- 6.2.8.2. This test shall be carried out with the minimum bank angle specified by the applicant simulating the condition by means of the test fixture etc.
- 6.2.8.3. For this measurement, at the request of the applicant, principal passing beam and additional light source(s) used to produce bend lighting, may be measured individually and the photometric values obtained combined to determine compliance with the specified luminous intensity values.
- 6.3. Provisions concerning driving beams
- 6.3.1. In the case of a headlamp designed to provide a driving beam and a passing beam, measurements of the luminous intensity of the driving beam shall be taken with the same headlamp alignment as applied to the condition of paragraph 6.2. above; in the case of a headlamp providing a driving beam only, it shall be so adjusted that the area of maximum luminous intensity ( $I_M$ ) is centred on the point of intersection of lines H-H and V-V; such a headlamp need only meet the requirements referred to in paragraph 6.3.
- 6.3.2. Irrespective of the type of light source (LED module(s) or filament light source(s) or gas discharge light source) used to produce the passing beam, several light sources either:

- (a) One or more filament light sources listed in UN Regulation No. 37 (Classes A, B, C, D); or
- (b) Gas discharge light sources listed in UN Regulation No. 99 (Class E); or
- (c) LED module(s) (Classes B, C, D, E) may be used for each individual driving-beam.

6.3.3. Except for Class A headlamps the luminous intensity produced by the driving beam shall either conform to the requirements of paragraph 6.3.3.1. (primary driving beam) or paragraph 6.3.3.2. (secondary driving beam).

A primary driving beam according to the requirements of paragraph 6.3.3.1 can be approved in any case.

A secondary driving beam according to the requirements of paragraph 6.3.3.2. can only be approved in the case where the driving beam is operated together with a passing beam or a primary driving beam. This shall be clearly indicated in the communication form of Annex 1, under item 9.1.

6.3.3.1. The luminous intensity of a primary driving beam shall conform to the following table (Figure E in Annex 3):

Test point number	Test point angular coordinates - degrees*	Required luminous intensity [cd]					
		Class B		Class C		Class D, E	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
1	H-V	16,000	---	20,000	---	30,000	---
2	H-2.5°R and 2.5°L	9,000	---	10,000	---	20,000	---
3	H-5°R and 5°L	2,500	---	3,500	---	5,000	---
4	H-9°R and 9°L	---	---	2000	---	3,400	---
5	H-12°R and 12°L	---	---	600	---	1,000	---
6	2°U-V	---	---	1000	---	1,700	---
	MIN luminous intensity of the maximum ( $I_M$ )	20,000	---	25,000	---	40,000	---
	MAX luminous intensity of the maximum ( $I_M$ )	---	215,000	---	215,000	---	215,000

\* 0.25° tolerance allowed independently at each test point for photometry unless indicated otherwise.

6.3.3.2. The luminous intensity of a secondary driving beam shall conform to the following table (Figure F in Annex 3):

Test point number	Test point angular coordinates - degrees*	Required luminous intensity [cd]					
		Class B		Class C		Classes D, E	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
1	H-V	16,000	---	20,000	---	30,000	---
2	H-2.5°R and 2.5°L	9,000	---	10,000	---	20,000	---
3	H-5°R and 5°L	2,500	---	3,500	---	5,000	---
6	2°U-V	---	---	1,000	---	1,700	---
	MIN luminous intensity of the maximum ( $I_M$ )	20,000	---	25,000	---	40,000	---

	MAX luminous intensity of the maximum ( $I_M$ )	---	215,000	---	215,000	---	215,000
--	---	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------

\* 0.25° tolerance allowed independently at each test point for photometry unless indicated otherwise.

- 6.3.4. The reference mark ( $I'_M$ ) of the maximum luminous intensity ( $I_M$ ), referred to in paragraphs 4.2.2.6. and 6.3.3.1. or 6.3.3.2. shall be obtained by the ratio:

$$I'_M = I_M/4300$$

This value shall be rounded off to the value 7.5 - 10 - 12.5 - 17.5 - 20 - 25 - 27.5 - 30 - 37.5 - 40 - 45 - 50.

- 6.4. In the case of headlamps with an adjustable reflector, additional tests shall be made after the reflector has been moved vertically  $\pm 2^\circ$  or at least into the maximum position, if less than  $2^\circ$ , from its initial position by means of the headlamp adjusting device. The whole headlamp shall then be re-positioned (for example by means of the goniometer) by moving it through the same number of degrees in the opposite direction to the movement of the reflector. The following measurements shall be made and the points shall be within the required limits:

Passing beam: points HV and 0.86 D-V

Driving beam:  $I_M$  and point HV (percentage of  $I_M$ ).

- 6.5. The screen illumination values mentioned in paragraphs 6.2. and 6.3. above shall be measured by means of a photoreceptor, the effective area of which shall be contained within a square of 65 mm side.

## 7. Colour

- 7.1. The colour of the light emitted shall be white.

## 8. Modification of the headlamp type and extension of approval

- 8.1. Every modification of the headlamp type shall be notified to the Type Approval Authority which approved the headlamp type. The said department may then either:

- 8.1.1. Consider that the modifications made are unlikely to have appreciable adverse effects and that in any event the headlamp still complies with the requirements; or

- 8.1.2. Require a further test report from the technical service responsible for conducting the tests.

- 8.2. Confirmation or refusal of approval, specifying the alterations, shall be communicated by the procedure specified in paragraph 4.1.4. above to the Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation.

- 8.3. The competent authority issuing the extension of approval shall assign a series number to each communication form drawn up for such an extension and inform thereof the other Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

## **9. Conformity of production**

The conformity of production procedures shall comply with those set out in the Agreement, Appendix 2 (E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.2) with the following requirements:

- 9.1. Headlamps shall be so manufactured as to conform to the type approved under this Regulation.  
The compliance with the requirements set forth in paragraphs 6. and 7. above shall be verified as follows:
  - 9.1.1. The minimum requirements for conformity of production control procedures set forth in Annex 5 to this Regulation shall be complied with.
  - 9.1.2. The minimum requirements for sampling by an inspector set forth in Annex 7 to this Regulation shall be complied with.
- 9.2. The authority which has granted type approval may at any time verify the conformity control methods applied in each production facility. The normal frequency of these verifications shall be once every two years.
- 9.3. Headlamps with apparent defects are disregarded.
- 9.4. The measuring points 8 to 15 from paragraph 6.2.5.3. of this Regulation are disregarded.

## **10. Penalties for non-conformity of production**

- 10.1. The approval granted in respect of a type of headlamp pursuant to this Regulation may be withdrawn if the requirements are not complied with or if a headlamp bearing the approval mark does not conform to the type approved.
- 10.2. If a Contracting Party to the Agreement applying this Regulation withdraws an approval it has previously granted, it shall forthwith so notify the other Contracting Parties applying this Regulation by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

## **11. Production definitively discontinued**

If the holder of the approval completely ceases to manufacture a type of headlamp approved in accordance with this Regulation, he shall so inform the authority which granted the approval. Upon receiving the relevant communication, that authority shall inform thereof the other Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

## **12. Names and addresses of Technical Services responsible for conducting approval tests, and of Type Approval Authorities**

The Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation shall communicate to the United Nations Secretariat the names and addresses of the Technical Services responsible for conducting approval tests and of the Type Approval Authorities which grant approval and to which forms certifying approval or extension or refusal or withdrawal of approval, or production definitively discontinued, issued in other countries, are to be sent.

### **13. Transitional provisions<sup>11</sup>**

- 13.1. As from 24 months after the official date of entry into force of UN Regulation No. 149, Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall cease to grant approvals to this Regulation.
- 13.2. Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall not refuse to grant extensions of approval to this and any previous series of amendments of this Regulation.
- 13.3. Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall continue to grant approvals for devices on basis of this and any previous series of amendments to this Regulation, provided that the devices are intended as replacements for fitting to vehicles in use.
- 13.4. Contracting Parties applying this Regulation shall continue to allow fitting or use on a vehicle in use of a device approved to this Regulation as amended by any previous series of amendments, provided that the device is intended for replacement.

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<sup>11</sup> The 03 series of amendments does not require changes in the approval number (TRANS/WP.29/815, para. 82).

## Annex 1

### Communication

(Maximum format: A4 (210 x 297 mm))

issued by :                      Name of administration:  
.....  
.....  
.....



Concerning<sup>2</sup>:                      Approval granted  
   Approval extended  
   Approval refused  
   Approval withdrawn  
   Production definitively discontinued

of a type of headlamp pursuant to UN Regulation No. 113

Approval No.: .....                      Extension No.: .....

1. Trade name or mark of the vehicle: .....
2. Manufacturer's name for the type of vehicle: .....
3. Manufacturer's name and address: .....
4. If applicable, name and address of manufacturer's representative: .....  
.....
5. Submitted for approval on: .....
6. Technical Service responsible for conducting approval tests: .....  
.....
7. Date of report issued by that service: .....
8. Number of report issued by that service: .....
9. Brief description:  
Category as described by the relevant marking<sup>3</sup>: .....  
.....  
Number and category(ies) of filament light source(s), if any: .....  
.....

<sup>1</sup> Distinguishing number of the country which has granted/extended/refused/withdrawn approval (see the provisions of the Regulation concerning approval).

<sup>2</sup> Strike out which does not apply.

- Number and category (ies) of gas-discharge light source, if any: .....
- Number and specific identification code(s) of LED modules and for each LED module a statement whether it is replaceable or not: yes/no<sup>2</sup>
- Number and specific identification code(s) of electronic light source control gear(s), if any: .....
- The determination of "cut-off" sharpness yes / no<sup>2</sup>
- If yes, it was carried out at 10 m / 25 m<sup>2</sup> .....
- Trade name and identification number of separate ballast(s) or part(s) of ballast(s): ..  
.....
- The passing beam light source may/may not<sup>2</sup> be lit simultaneously with the driving beam light source and/or another reciprocally incorporated headlamp.
- The minimum bank angle(s) to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 6.2.8.1., if any.....
- 9.1. Primary driving beam: yes / no<sup>2</sup>
- Secondary driving beam: yes / no<sup>2</sup>
- The secondary driving beam shall only be operated together with a passing beam or a primary driving beam.
10. Approval mark position: .....
11. Reason(s) for extension of approval: .....
12. Approval granted/extended/refused/withdrawn<sup>2</sup>: .....
13. Place: .....
14. Date: .....
15. Signature: .....
16. The list of documents deposited with the Type Approval Authority which has granted approval is annexed to this communication and may be obtained on request.

<sup>3</sup> Indicate the appropriate marking selected from the list below:

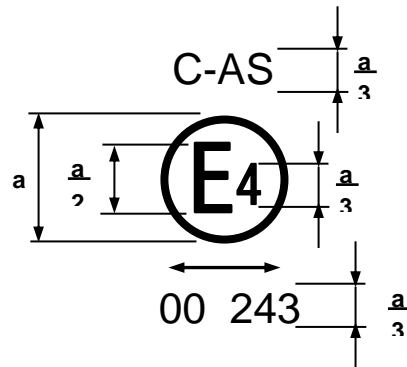
C-AS,	C- BS,	R- BS,	CR- BS,	C/ -BS,	C/R-BS,
	C-BS PL,	R-BS PL,	CR-BS PL,	C/ -BS PL,	C/R-BS PL,
WC-CS,	WC-DS,	WR-CS	WR-DS,	WCR-CS,	WCR-DS,
WC/-CS,	WC/-DS,	WC/R-CS,	WC/R-DS,	WC-CS PL,	
WC-DS PL,	WR-CS PL,	WR-DS PL,	WCR-CS PL,	WCR-DS PL,	
WC/CS PL,	WC/-DS PL,	WC/R-CS PL,	WC/R-DS PL,		
WC+-CS,	WC+-DS,	WC+R-CS,	WC+R-DS,	C+-BS,	C+R-BS,
WC+-CS PL,	WC+-DS PL,	WC+R-CS PL,	WC+R-DS PL,	C+-BS PL,	C+R-BS PL,
WC-ES,	WR-ES,	WCR-ES,	WC/-ES,	WC/R-ES,	WC-ES PL,
WR-ES PL,	WCR-ES PL,	WC/-ES PL,	WC/R-ES PL		
WC+-ES,	WC+R-ES,	WC+-ES PL,	WC+R-ES PL		



## Annex 2

### Examples of arrangement of approval marks

Figure 1



$a \geq 5$  mm for Class A headlamp

Figure 2



$a \geq 8$  mm (on glass)

$a \geq 5$  mm (on plastic material)

The headlamp bearing one of the above approval marks has been approved in the Netherlands (E 4) pursuant to UN Regulation No. 113 under approval number 243, meeting the requirements of this Regulation as amended by the 02 series of amendments.<sup>1</sup> The letters C-AS (Figure 1) indicate that it concerns a Class A passing beam headlamp and the letters CR-BS (Figure 2) indicate that it concerns a Class B passing and driving beam headlamp.

*Note:* The approval number and additional symbols shall be placed close to the circle and either above or below the letter "E", or to the right or left of that letter. The digits of the approval number shall be on the same side of the letter "E" and face in the same direction. The use of Roman numerals as approval numbers should be avoided so as to prevent any confusion with other symbols.

Figure 3

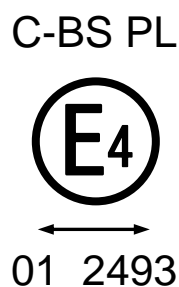
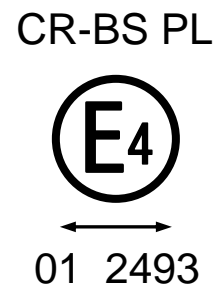


Figure 4



The headlamp bearing the above approval mark is a headlamp incorporating a lens of plastic material meeting the requirements of this Regulation and is designed:

Figure 3: Class B in respect of the passing beam only.

Figure 4: Class B in respect of the passing beam and driving beam.

<sup>1</sup> The 03 series of amendments does not require changes in the approval number (TRANS/WP.29/815, para. 82).

Figure 5  
C/R-BS



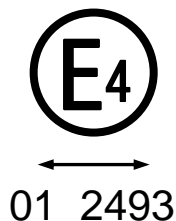
The headlamp bearing the above approval mark is a headlamp meeting the requirements of this Regulation:

Figure 5: Class B in respect of the passing beam and driving beam.

Figure 6: Class B in respect of the passing beam only.

The passing beam shall not be operated simultaneously with the driving beam and/or another reciprocally incorporated headlamp.

Figure 7  
WC-CS PL



The headlamp bearing the above approval mark is a headlamp incorporating a lens of plastic material meeting the requirements of this Regulation and is designed:

Figure 7: Class C in respect of the passing beam only.

Figure 8: Class C in respect of the passing beam and driving beam.

Figure 6  
C/-BS



Figure 8  
WCR-CS PL

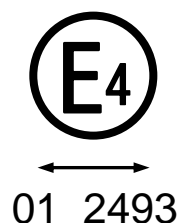
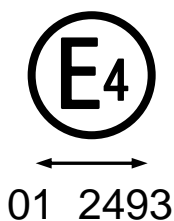


Figure 9  
WC-DS PL



The headlamp bearing the above approval mark is a headlamp meeting the requirements of this Regulation:

Figure 9: Class D in respect of the passing beam only.

Figure 10: Class D in respect of the passing beam and driving beam.

The passing beam shall not be operated simultaneously with the driving beam and/or another reciprocally incorporated headlamp.

Figure 10  
WCR-DS PL



Figure 11

WC-ES PL

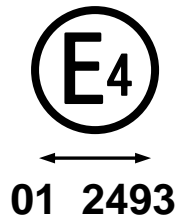
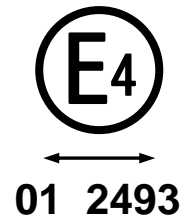


Figure 12

WCR-ES PL



The headlamp bearing the above approval mark is a headlamp meeting the requirements of this Regulation:

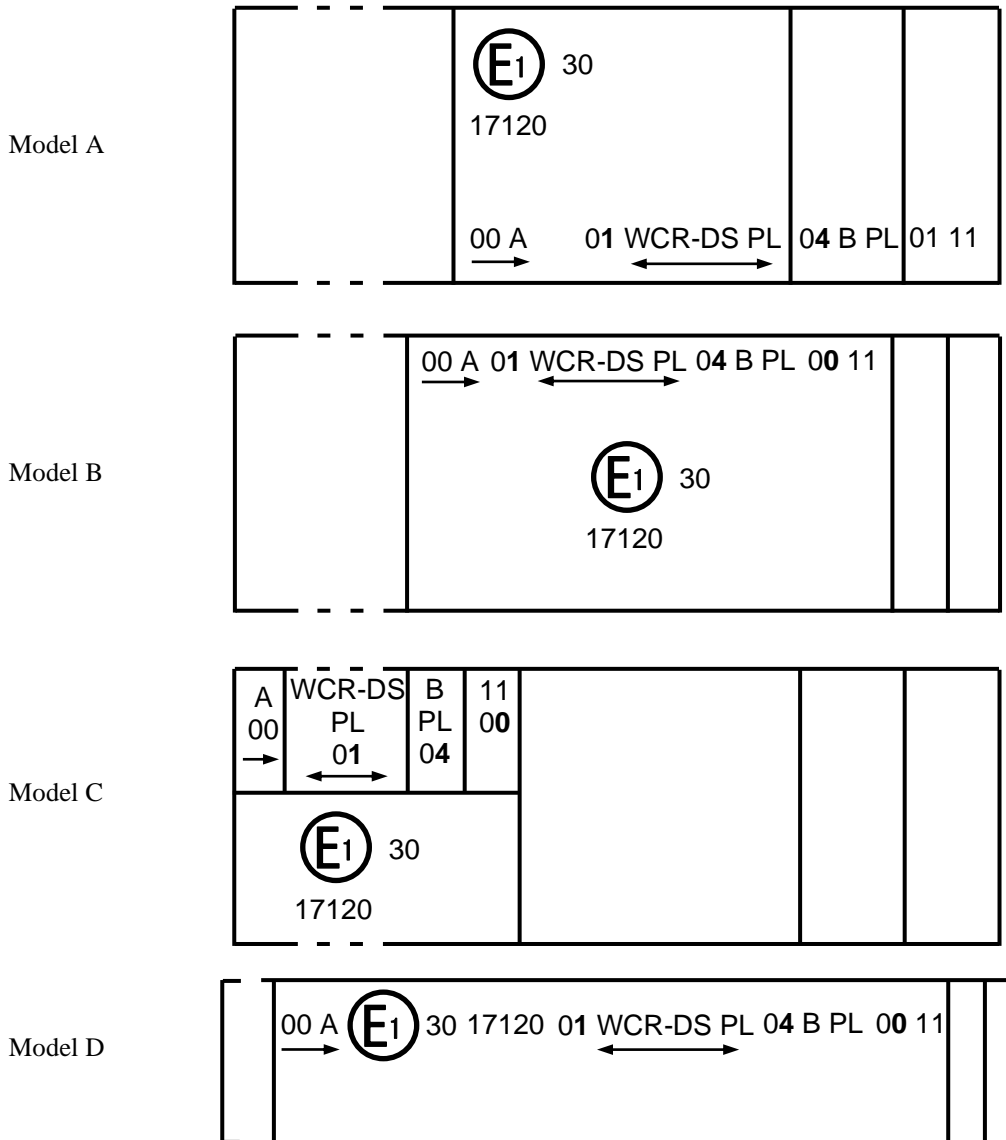
Figure 11: Class E in respect of the passing beam only.

Figure 12: Class E in respect of the passing beam and driving beam.

Figure 13

**Simplified marking for grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated lamps**

(The vertical and horizontal lines schematize the shape of the light-signalling device. They are not part of the approval mark).



*Note:* The four examples above correspond to a lighting device bearing an approval mark comprising:

A front position lamp approved in accordance with UN Regulation No. 50 in its original form (00),

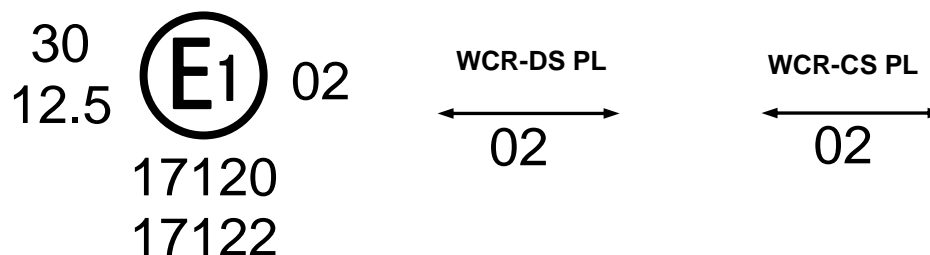
A headlamp, Class D, with a passing beam and a driving beam with a maximum intensity comprised between 123,625 and 145,125 candelas (as indicated by the number 30), approved in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation as amended by the 02 series of amendments<sup>1</sup> and incorporating a lens of plastic material,

A Class B front fog lamp approved in accordance with the 03 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 19 and incorporating a lens of plastic material,

A front direction indicator lamp of Category 11 approved in accordance with the 00 series of amendments to UN Regulation No. 50.

Figure 14  
**Lamp reciprocally incorporated with a headlamp**

Example 1



The above example corresponds to the marking of a lens of plastic material intended to be used in different types of headlamps, namely:

Either a headlamp, Class D, with a passing and a driving beam with a maximum luminous intensity comprised between 123,625 and 145,125 (as indicated by the number 30), approved in Germany (E1) in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation as amended by the 02 series of amendments,<sup>1</sup> which is reciprocally incorporated with a front position lamp approved in accordance with UN Regulation No. 50 in its original form (00);

or

A headlamp, Class C, with a passing beam and a driving beam with a maximum luminous intensity comprised between 48,375 and 64,500 candelas (as indicated by the number 12.5), approved in Germany (E1) in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation as amended by the 02 series of amendments,<sup>1</sup> which is reciprocally incorporated with the same front position lamp as above.

Figure 15  
**LED modules**

**MD E3 17325**

The LED module bearing the light source module identification code shown above has been approved together with a headlamp initially approved in Italy (E3) under approval number 17325.

Figure 16  
**Additional lighting units designed to provide bend lighting**

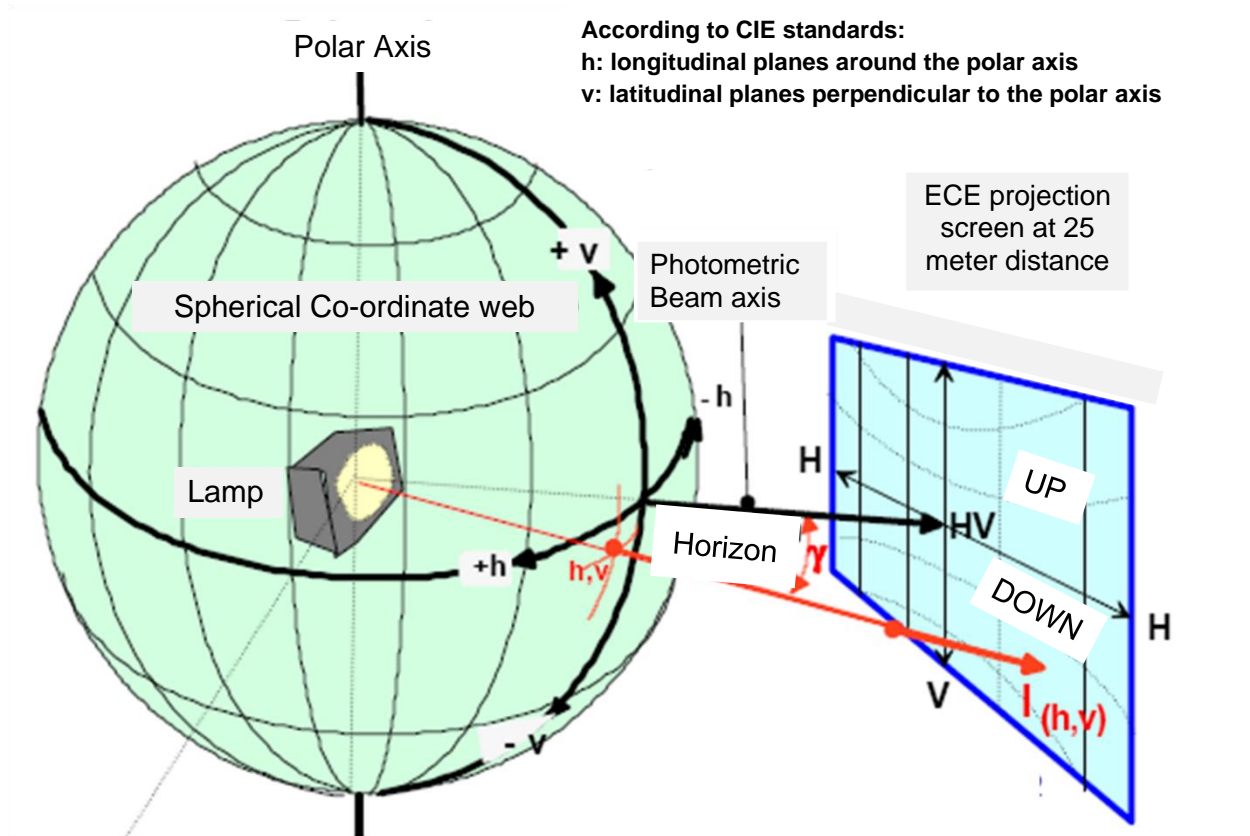
**ALU E43 1234**

The additional lighting unit bearing the identification code shown above has been approved together with a headlamp initially approved in Japan (E43) under approval number 1234

## Annex 3

### Spherical coordinate measuring system and test point locations

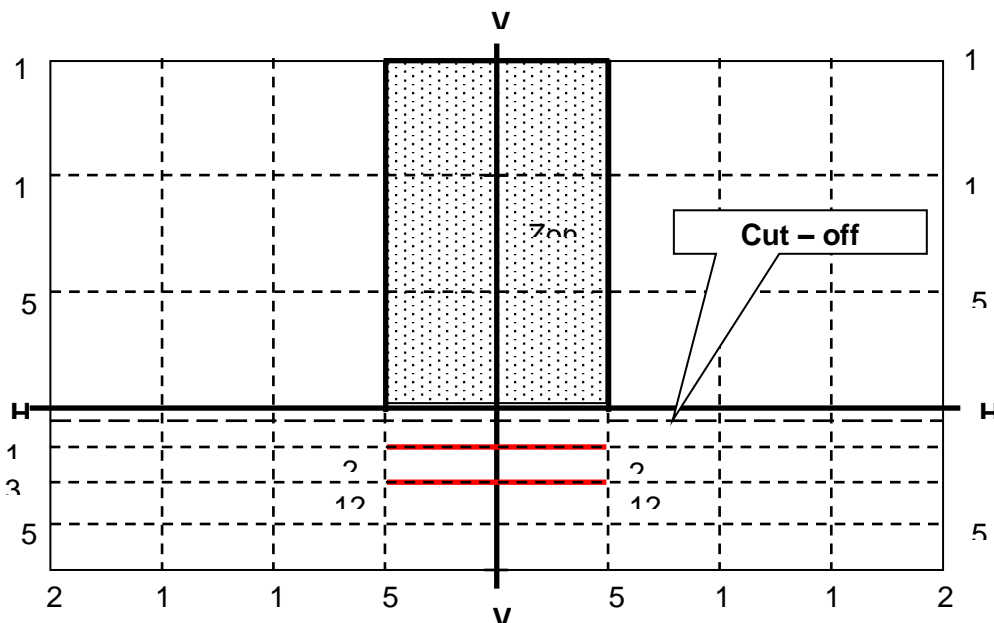
Figure A  
 Spherical Coordinate Measuring System



$$E_{25m} = I_{(h,v)} \times \cos \gamma / r^2$$

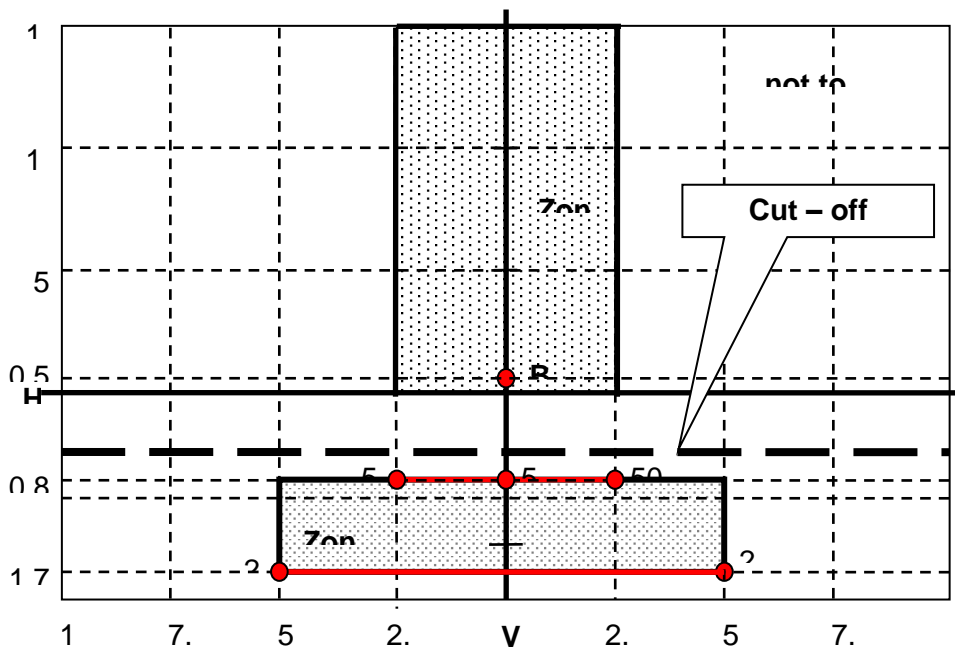
The angular co-ordinates are specified in degrees on a sphere with a vertical polar axis according to CIE publication No. 70-1987 "The measurement of absolute luminous intensity distributions", i.e. corresponding to a goniometer with a horizontal ("elevation") axis fixed to the ground and a second, moveable ("rotation") axis perpendicular to the fixed horizontal axis.

Figure B  
 Passing beam test points and zones for Class A headlamp(s):



H-H: horizontal plane passing through  
 V-V: vertical plane focus of headlamp

Figure C  
 Passing beam test points and zones for Class B headlamp(s):



H-H: horizontal plane passing through  
 V-V: vertical plane focus of headlamp

Figure D  
 Passing beam - position of test points and zones for Classes C, D and E headlamp(s):

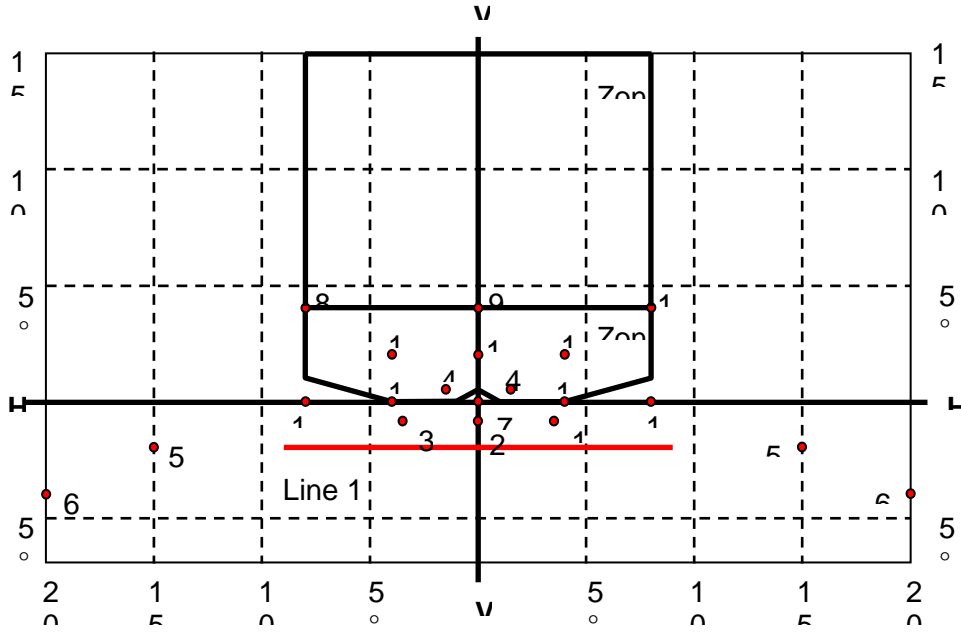


Figure E  
 Primary driving beam - position of test points

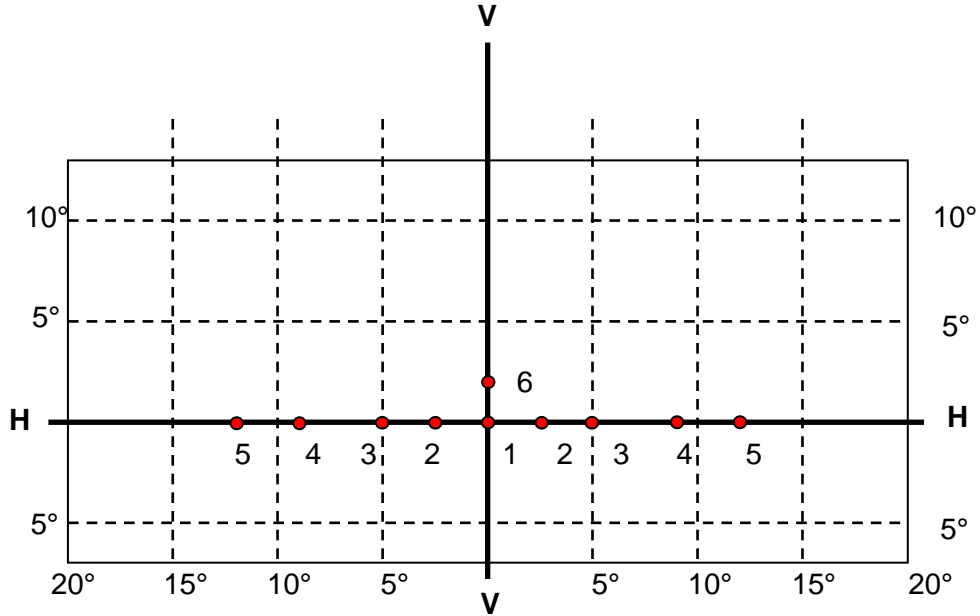
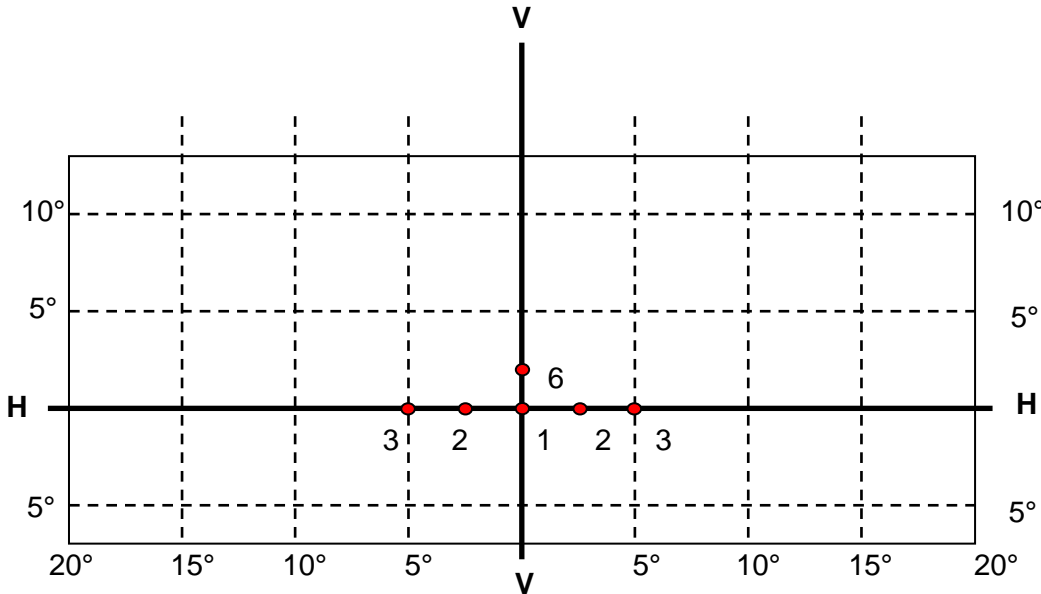




Figure F  
Secondary driving beam - position of test points



## Annex 4

### Tests for stability of photometric performance of headlamps in operation - Tests on complete Classes B, C, D and E headlamps

Once the photometric values have been measured according to the prescriptions of this Regulation, in the point for  $I_{\max}$  for driving-beam and in points 0.50U/1.5L and 0.50U/1.5R, 50R, 50L for Class B passing-beam and in points 0.86D-3.5R, 0.86D-3.5L, 0.50U-1.5L and 0.50U-1.5R for Classes C, D and E, for passing-beam a complete headlamp sample shall be tested for stability of photometric performance in operation. "Complete headlamp" shall be understood to mean the complete lamp itself, including those surrounding body parts, filament light sources, gas discharge light sources or LED module(s) which could influence its thermal dissipation.

The tests shall be carried out:

- (a) In a dry and still atmosphere at an ambient temperature of  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ , the test sample being mounted on a base representing the correct installation on the vehicle;
- (b) In case of replaceable light sources: using mass production filament light sources, which have been aged for at least one hour, or mass production gas-discharge light sources, which have been aged for at least 15 hours or mass production LED modules which have been aged for at least 48 hours and cooled down to ambient temperature before starting the tests as specified in this Regulation. The LED modules supplied by the applicant shall be used.

The measuring equipment shall be equivalent to that used during headlamp type-approval tests.

The test sample shall be operated without being dismantled from or readjusted in relation to its test fixture. The light source used shall be a light source of the category specified for that headlamp.

1. Test for stability of photometric performance

1.1. Clean headlamp

The headlamp shall be operated for 12 hours as described in paragraph 1.1.1. and checked as prescribed in paragraph 1.1.2.

1.1.1. Test procedure<sup>1</sup>

The headlamp shall be operated for a period according to the specified time, so that:

- 1.1.1.1. (a) In the case where only one lighting function (driving or passing beam or front fog lamp) is to be approved, the corresponding light source is lit for the prescribed time<sup>2</sup>,
- (b) In the case of a headlamp with a passing beam and one or more driving beams or in case of a headlamp with a passing beam and a front fog lamp:

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<sup>1</sup> For the test schedule see Annex 8 to this Regulation.

<sup>2</sup> When the tested headlamp includes signalling lamps, the latter shall be lit for the duration of the test. In the case of a direction indicator lamp, it shall be lit in flashing mode with an on/off time of approximately one to one.

- 
- (i) The headlamp shall be subjected to the following cycle until the time specified is reached:
    - a. 15 minutes, passing-beam lit;
    - b. 5 minutes, all functions lit.
  - (ii) If the applicant declares that the headlamp is to be used with only the passing beam lit or only the driving beam(s) lit<sup>3</sup> at a time, the test shall be carried out in accordance with this condition, activating<sup>2</sup> successively the passing beam half of the time and the driving beam(s) (simultaneously) for half the time specified in paragraph 1.1. above.
  - (c) In the case of a headlamp with a front fog lamp and one or more driving beams:
    - (i) The headlamp shall be subjected to the following cycle until the time specified is reached:
      - a. 15 minutes, front fog lamp lit;
      - b. 5 minutes, all functions lit.
    - (ii) If the applicant declares that the headlamp is to be used with only the front fog lamp lit or only the driving beam(s) lit<sup>3</sup> at a time, the test shall be carried out in accordance with this condition, activating<sup>2</sup> successively the front fog lamp half of the time and the driving beam(s) (simultaneously) for half the time specified in paragraph 1.1. above.
  - (d) In the case of headlamp with a passing beam, one or more driving beams and a front fog lamp:
    - (i) The headlamp shall be subjected to the following cycle until the time specified is reached:
      - a. 15 minutes, passing-beam lit;
      - b. 5 minutes, all functions lit.
    - (ii) If the applicant declares that the headlamp is to be used with only the passing beam lit or only the driving beam(s)<sup>3</sup> lit at a time, the test shall be carried out in accordance with this condition, activating<sup>2</sup> successively the passing beam half of the time and the driving beam(s) for half the time specified in paragraph 1.1. above, while the front fog lamp is subjected to a cycle of 15 minutes off and 5 minutes lit for half of the time and during the operation of the driving beam;
    - (iii) If the applicant declares that the headlamp is to be used with only the passing beam lit or only the front fog lamp<sup>3</sup> lit at a time, the test shall be carried out in accordance with this condition, activating<sup>2</sup> successively the passing beam half of the time and the front fog lamp for half of the time specified in paragraph 1.1. above, while the driving beam(s) is(are) subjected to a cycle of 15 minutes off and 5 minutes lit for half of the time and during the operation of the passing beam;
    - (iv) If the applicant declares that the headlamp is to be used with only the passing beam lit or only the driving beam(s) <sup>3</sup>lit or only the front fog lamp<sup>3</sup> lit at a time, the test shall be carried out in accordance with this condition, activating<sup>2</sup> successively the

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<sup>3</sup> Should two or more lamp light source be simultaneously lit when headlamp flashing is used, this shall not be considered as being normal use of the light source simultaneously.

passing beam one third of the time, the driving beam(s) one third of the time and the front fog lamp for one third of the time specified in paragraph 1.1. above.

- (e) In the case of a headlamp having additional light source(s) used to produce bend lighting, except for additional lighting unit(s), it (they) shall be switched on for one minute and switched off for nine minutes during the activation of the principal passing-beam.

If the headlamp has several additional light sources used to produce bend lighting, the test shall be carried out with the combination of light source(s) that represents the most severe operating condition.

#### 1.1.1.2. Test voltage

The voltage shall be applied to the terminals of the test sample as follows:

- (a) In case of replaceable filament light source(s) operated directly under vehicle voltage system conditions: the test shall be performed at 6.3 V, 13.2 V or 28.0 V as applicable except if the applicant specifies that the test sample may be used at a different voltage. In this case, the test shall be carried out with the filament light source operated at the highest voltage that can be used.
- (b) In case of replaceable gas discharge light source(s): The test voltage for the electronic light source control-gear or the light source in case the ballast is integrated with the light source, is  $13.2 \pm 0.1$  volts for 12 V vehicle voltage systems, or otherwise specified in the application for approval.
- (c) In the case of non-replaceable light sources operated directly under vehicle voltage system conditions: all measurements on lighting units equipped with non-replaceable light sources (filament light sources and/or others) shall be made at 6.3 V, 13.2 V or 28.0 V or at other voltages according to the vehicle voltage system as specified by the applicant respectively.
- (d) In the case of light sources, replaceable or non-replaceable, being operated independently from vehicle supply voltage and fully controlled by the system, or, in the case of light sources supplied by a supply and operating device, the test voltages as specified above shall be applied to the input terminals of that device. The test laboratory may require from the manufacturer the supply and operating device or a special power supply needed to supply the light source(s).
- (e) LED module(s) shall be measured at 6.75 V, 13.2 V or 28.0 V respectively, if not otherwise specified within this Regulation. LED module(s) operated by an electronic light source control gear, shall be measured as specified by the applicant.
- (f) Where signalling lamps are grouped, combined or reciprocally incorporated into the test sample and operating at voltages other than the nominal rated voltages of 6 V, 12 V or 24 V respectively, the voltage shall be adjusted as declared by the manufacturer for the correct photometric functioning of that lamp.

#### 1.1.2. Test results

##### 1.1.2.1. Visual inspection

Once the headlamp has been stabilized to the ambient temperature, the headlamp lens and the external lens, if any, shall be cleaned with a clean, damp cotton cloth. It shall then be inspected visually; no distortion, deformation, cracking or change in colour of either the headlamp lens or the external lens, if any, shall be noticeable.

- 1.1.2.2. Photometric test
- To comply with the requirements of this Regulation, the photometric values shall be verified in the following points:
- For Class B headlamp:  
Passing-beam: 50R - 50L - 0.50U/1.5L and 0.50U/1.5R.  
Driving-beam: Point of  $I_{\max}$
- For Classes C, D and E headlamp:  
Passing-beam: 0.86D/3.5R - 0.86D/3.5L - 0.50U/1.5L and 1.5R.  
Driving-beam: Point of  $I_{\max}$
- Another aiming may be carried out to allow for any deformation of the headlamp base due to heat (the change of the position of the "cut-off" line is covered in paragraph 2. of this annex).
- Except for points 0.50U/1.5L and 0.50U/1.5R, a 10 per cent discrepancy between the photometric characteristics and the values measured prior to the test is permissible including the tolerances of the photometric procedure. The value measured at points 0.50U/1.5L and 0.50U/1.5R shall not exceed the photometric value measured prior to the test by more than 255 cd.
- 1.2. Dirty headlamp
- After being tested as specified in paragraph 1.1. above, the headlamp shall be operated for one hour as described in paragraph 1.1.1., after being prepared as prescribed in paragraph 1.2.1., and checked as prescribed in paragraph 1.1.2.
- 1.2.1. Preparations of the headlamp
- 1.2.1.1. Test mixture
- 1.2.1.1.1. For headlamp with the outside lens in glass:
- The mixture of water and a polluting agent to be applied to the headlamp shall be composed of:
- 9 parts by weight of silica sand with a particle size of 0-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,
  - 1 part by weight of vegetal carbon dust produced from beech wood with a particle size of 0-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,
  - 0.2 parts by weight of NaCMC<sup>4</sup>, and
  - 5 parts by weight of sodium chloride (pure at 99 per cent),
- an appropriate quantity of distilled water, with a conductivity of  $\leq 1 \mu\text{S/m}$ .
- The mixture shall not be more than 14 days old.
- 1.2.1.1.2. For headlamp with the outside lens in plastic material:
- The mixture of water and polluting agent to be applied to the headlamp shall be composed of:
- (a) 9 parts by weight of silica sand with a particle size of 0-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,
  - (b) 1 part by weight of vegetal carbon dust produced from beech wood with a particle size of 0-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,
  - (c) 0.2 part by weight of NaCMC<sup>4</sup>,

<sup>4</sup> NaCMC represents the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose, customarily referred to as CMC. The NaCMC used in the dirt mixture shall have a degree of substitution (DS) of 0.6 - 0.7 and a viscosity of 0.2 – 0.3 Pa · s for a 2 per cent solution at 20 °C.

- (d) 5 parts by weight of sodium chloride (pure at 99 per cent),
- (e) 13 parts by weight of distilled water with a conductivity of  $\leq 1$  mS/m,
- (f)  $2 \pm 1$  drops of surfactant.<sup>5</sup>

The mixture shall not be more than 14 days old.

1.2.1.2. Application of the test mixture to the headlamp

The test mixture shall be uniformly applied to the entire light-emitting surface of the headlamp and then left to dry.

This procedure shall be repeated until the illumination value has dropped to 15-20 per cent of the values measured for each of the following points under the conditions described in this annex:

For Class B headlamp:

Passing beam/driving beam and driving beam only: Point of  $E_{\max}$

Passing beam only: B 50 and 50 V

For Classes C, D and E headlamp:

Passing beam/driving beam and driving beam only: Point of  $E_{\max}$

Passing beam only: 0.50U/1.5L and 1.5R and 0.86D/V

2. Test for change in vertical position of the "cut-off" line under the influence of heat

This test consists of verifying that the vertical drift of the "cut-off" line under the influence of heat does not exceed a specified value for an operating headlamp producing a passing beam.

The headlamp tested in accordance with paragraph 1., shall be subjected to the test described in paragraph 2.1., without being removed from or readjusted in relation to its test fixture.

2.1. Test

The test shall be carried out in a dry and still atmosphere at an ambient temperature of  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Using a mass production filament light source(s) which has been aged for at least one hour or a mass production gas-discharge light source which has been aged for at least 15 hours or the LED module(s) as submitted with the headlamps, which has (have) been aged for at least 48 hours, the headlamp shall be operated on passing beam without being dismantled from or readjusted in relation to its test fixture. (For the purpose of this test, the voltage shall be adjusted as specified in paragraph 1.1.1.2.). The position of the "cut-off" line in its horizontal part (between the vertical lines passing through point 50 L and 50 R for Class B headlamp, 3.5 L and 3.5 R for Classes C, D and E headlamp) shall be verified 3 minutes ( $t_3$ ) and 60 minutes ( $t_{60}$ ) respectively after operation.

The measurement of the variation in the "cut-off" line position as described above shall be carried out by any method giving acceptable accuracy and reproducible results.

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<sup>5</sup> The tolerance on quantity is due to the necessity of obtaining a dirt that correctly spreads out on all the plastic lens.

- 2.2. Test results
- 2.2.1. The result in milliradians (mrad) shall be considered as acceptable for a headlamp producing a passing beam, only when the absolute value  $\Delta r_1 = |r_3 - r_{60}|$  recorded on the headlamp is not more than 1.0 mrad ( $\Delta r_1 < 1.0$  mrad) upwards and not more than 2.0 mrad ( $\Delta r_1 \leq 2.0$  mrad) downwards.
- 2.2.2. However, if this value is:

<i>Movement</i>	
Upward	more than 1.0 mrad but not more than 1.5 mrad (1.0 mrad < $\Delta r_1 \leq 1.5$ mrad)
Downward	more than 2.0 mrad but not more than 3.0 mrad (2.0 mrad < $\Delta r_1 \leq 3.0$ mrad)

a further sample of a headlamp mounted on a test fixture representative of the correct installation on the vehicle shall be tested as described in paragraph 2.1. after being subjected three consecutive times to the cycle as described below, in order to stabilize the position of mechanical parts of the headlamp:

- (a) Operation of the passing beam for one hour (the voltage shall be adjusted as specified in paragraph 1.1.1.2.);
- (b) One hour period with the lamp switched off.

After these three cycles, the headlamp type shall be considered as acceptable if the absolute values  $\Delta r$  measured according to paragraph 2.1. above on this further sample meet the requirements in paragraph 2.2.1. above."

## Annex 5

### Minimum requirements for conformity of production control procedures

1. General
  - 1.1. The conformity requirements shall be considered satisfied from a mechanical and a geometrical standpoint, if the differences do not exceed inevitable manufacturing deviations within the requirements of this Regulation. This condition also applies to colour.
  - 1.2. For Classes A, B, C and D headlamps:
    - 1.2.1. With respect to photometric performances, the conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall not be contested if, when testing photometric performances of any headlamp chosen at random and equipped with standard filament light source(s) and/or (a) LED module(s), as present in the lamp:
    - 1.2.2. For Class A headlamps, no measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation.
    - 1.2.3. For Classes B, C and D headlamps:
      - 1.2.3.1. No measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation. For values in zone 1 for Classes B, C and D headlamps, the maximum unfavourable deviation may be respectively:  
255 cd equivalent 20 per cent  
380 cd equivalent 30 per cent
      - 1.2.3.2. And if, for the driving beam, a tolerance of +20 per cent for maximum values and -20 per cent for minimum values is observed for the photometric values at any measuring point specified in paragraphs 6.3.3.1. or 6.3.3.2. this Regulation.
    - 1.2.4. If, in the case of a lamp equipped with a replaceable filament light source according to UN Regulation No. 37, the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, tests shall be repeated using another standard filament light source(s).
    - 1.2.5. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, the alignment of the headlamp may be changed, provided that the axis of the beam is not displaced laterally by more than 0.5 degree to the right or left and not by more than 0.2 degree up or down.
  - 1.3. For Class E headlamps:
    - 1.3.1. For Class E headlamps measured at  $13.2\text{ V} \pm 0.1\text{ V}$ , or as otherwise specified, and equipped with:
      - (a) A removable standard gas-discharge light source according to UN Regulation No. 99. In this case the luminous flux of this gas-discharge light source may differ from the reference luminous flux specified in UN Regulation No. 99 and the illuminances shall be corrected accordingly;
      - or
      - (b) A serial production gas-discharge light source and a serial ballast. In this case the luminous flux of this light source may deviate from the nominal luminous flux due to light source and ballast tolerances as specified in



UN Regulation No. 99 and accordingly the measured illuminances may be corrected by 20 per cent in the favourable direction;

or

(c) LED modules as present in the lamp;

The conformity of mass-produced headlamps, chosen at random and equipped with a Gas Discharge lamp and / or LED module(s) present in the headlamp, with respect to photometric performance shall not be contested provided that;

1.3.2. No measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation. For values in zone 1, the maximum unfavourable deviation may be respectively:

255 cd equivalent 20 per cent

380 cd equivalent 30 per cent.

1.3.3. And if, for the driving beam a tolerance of +20 per cent for maximum values and -20 per cent for minimum values is observed for the photometric values at any measuring point specified in paragraphs 6.3.3.1. or 6.3.3.2. of this Regulation.

1.3.4. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, the alignment of the headlamp may be changed, provided that the axis of the beam is not displaced laterally by more than 0.5 degree to the right or left and not by more than 0.2 degree up or down.

1.3.5. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, tests on the headlamp shall be repeated using another standard gas-discharge light source, gas-discharge light source and/or ballast, or LED module and electronic light source control gear, whichever is applicable according to paragraph 1.3.1. above.

1.4. With respect to the verification of the change in vertical position of the "cut-off" line under the influence of heat, the following procedure shall be applied (Classes B, C, D and E headlamps only):

One of the sampled headlamps shall be tested according to the procedure described in paragraph 2.1. of Annex 4 after being subjected three consecutive times to the cycle described in paragraph 2.2.2. of Annex 4.

The headlamp shall be considered as acceptable if  $\Delta r$  does not exceed 1.5 mrad upwards and does not exceed 2.5 mrad downwards.

If this value exceeds 1.5 mrad but is not more than 2.0 mrad upwards or exceeds 2.5 mrad but is not more than 3.0 mrad downwards, a second sample shall be subjected to the test after which the mean of the absolute values recorded on both samples shall not exceed 1.5 mrad upwards and shall not exceed 2.5 mrad downwards.

1.5. Headlamps with apparent defects are disregarded.

1.6. If, however, for a series of samples vertical adjustment cannot be performed repeatedly to the required position within the allowed tolerances, the quality of "cut-off" shall be tested on one of the headlamps from the series of samples, according to the procedure described in Annex 9, paragraphs 2. and 4.

2. Minimum requirements for verification of conformity by the manufacturer

For each type of headlamp the holder of the approval mark shall carry out at least the following tests, at appropriate intervals. The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the provision of this Regulation.

If any sampling shows non-conformity with regard to the type of test concerned, further samples shall be taken and tested. The manufacturer shall take steps to ensure the conformity of the production concerned.

- 2.1. Nature of tests
- Tests of conformity in this Regulation shall cover the photometric characteristics and for Classes B, C, D and E headlamps the verification of the change in vertical position of the "cut-off" line under influence of heat.
- 2.2. Methods used in tests
- 2.2.1. Tests shall generally be carried out in accordance with the methods set out in this Regulation.
- 2.2.2. In any test of conformity carried out by the manufacturer, equivalent methods may be used with the consent of the competent authority responsible for approval tests. The manufacturer is responsible for proving that the applied methods are equivalent to those laid down in this Regulation.
- 2.2.3. The application of paragraphs 2.2.1. and 2.2.2. requires regular calibration of test apparatus and its correlation with measurement made by a competent authority.
- 2.2.4. In all cases the reference methods shall be those of this Regulation, particular for the purpose of administrative verification and sampling.
- 2.3. Nature of sampling
- Samples of headlamps shall be selected at random from the production of a uniform batch. A uniform batch means a set of headlamps of the same type, defined according to the production methods of the manufacturer.
- The assessment shall in general cover series production from individual factories. However, a manufacturer may group together records concerning the same type from several factories provided these operate under the same quality system and quality management.
- 2.4. Measured and recorded photometric characteristics
- The sampled headlamps shall be subjected to photometric measurements at the points provided for in the Regulation, the reading being limited at the points:
- 2.4.1. For Class A headlamps: HV, LH, RH, 12.5L and 12.5R
- 2.4.2. For Class B headlamps:  $I_{\max}$ , HV<sup>1</sup>, in the case of the driving beam, and to the points HV, 0.86D/3.5R, 0.86D/3.5L, in the case of the passing beam.
- 2.4.3. For Classes C, D and E headlamps:  $I_{\max}$ , HV<sup>1</sup>, in the case of the driving beam, and to the points HV, 0.86D/3.5R, 0.86D/3.5L, in the case of the passing beam.
- 2.5. Criteria governing acceptability
- The manufacturer is responsible for carrying out a statistical study of the test results and for defining, in agreement with the competent authority, criteria governing acceptability of his products in order to meet the specification laid down for verification of conformity of products in paragraph 9.1. of this Regulation.
- The criteria governing acceptability shall be such that, with a confidence level of 95 per cent, the minimum probability of passing a spot check in accordance with Annex 7 (first sampling) would be 0.95.

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<sup>1</sup> When the driving beam is reciprocally incorporated with the passing beam, HV in the case of the driving beam shall be the same measuring point as in the case of the passing beam.

## Annex 6

### Requirements for lamps incorporating lenses of plastic material - Testing of lens or material samples and of complete lamps

1. General specifications
  - 1.1. The samples supplied pursuant to paragraph 2.2.4. of this Regulation shall satisfy the specifications indicated in paragraphs 2.1. to 2.5. below.
  - 1.2. The two samples of complete lamps supplied pursuant to paragraph 2.2.3. of this Regulation and incorporating lenses of plastic material shall, with regard to the lens material, satisfy the specifications indicated in paragraph 2.6. below.
  - 1.3. The samples of lenses of plastic material or samples of material shall be subjected, with the reflector to which they are intended to be fitted (where applicable), to approval tests in the chronological order indicated in table A reproduced in Appendix 1 to this annex.
  - 1.4. However, if the lamp manufacturer can prove that the product has already passed the tests prescribed in paragraphs 2.1. to 2.5. below, or the equivalent tests pursuant to another Regulation, those tests need not be repeated; only the tests prescribed in Appendix 1, table B, shall be mandatory.
2. Tests
  - 2.1. Resistance to temperature changes
    - 2.1.1. Tests

Three new samples (lenses) shall be subjected to five cycles of temperature and humidity (RH = relative humidity) change in accordance with the following programme:

      - (a) 3 hours at  $40\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$  and 85-95 per cent RH;
      - (b) 1 hour at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and 60-75 per cent RH;
      - (c) 15 hours at  $-30\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ ;
      - (d) 1 hour at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and 60-75 per cent RH;
      - (e) 3 hours at  $80\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ ;
      - (f) 1 hour at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and 60-75 per cent RH;

Before this test, the samples shall be kept at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and 60-75 per cent RH for at least four hours.

*Note:* The periods of one hour at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  shall include the periods of transition from one temperature to another which are needed in order to avoid thermal shock effects.

- 2.1.2. Photometric measurements
- 2.1.2.1. Method
- Photometric measurements shall be carried out on the samples before and after the test.
- These measurements shall be made using a standard (étalon) lamp, a standard gas-discharge light source or (an) LED module(s) as present in the headlamp, at the following points:
- B 50, 50L and 50R for Class B headlamp, 0.86D/3.5R, 0.86D/3.5L, 0.50U/1.5L and 1.5R for Classes C, D and E headlamp for the passing beam or a passing/driving lamp;
- $I_{max}$ , for the driving beam of a driving lamp or a passing/driving lamp;
- 2.1.2.2. Results
- The variation between the photometric values measured on each sample before and after the test shall not exceed 10 per cent including the tolerances of the photometric procedure.
- 2.2. Resistance to atmospheric and chemical agents
- 2.2.1. Resistance to atmospheric agents
- Three new samples (lenses or samples of material) shall be exposed to radiation from a source having a spectral energy distribution similar to that of a black body at a temperature between 5,500 K and 6,000 K. Appropriate filters shall be placed between the source and the samples so as to reduce as far as possible radiations with wave lengths smaller than 295 nm and greater than 2,500 nm. The samples shall be exposed to an energetic illumination of  $1,200 \text{ W/m}^2 \pm 200 \text{ W/m}^2$  for a period such that the luminous energy that they receive is equal to  $4,500 \text{ MJ/m}^2 \pm 200 \text{ MJ/m}^2$ . Within the enclosure, the temperature measured on the black panel placed on a level with the samples shall be  $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . In order to ensure a regular exposure, the samples shall revolve around the source of radiation at a speed between 1 and  $5 \text{ min}^{-1}$ .
- The samples shall be sprayed with distilled water of conductivity lower than 1 mS/m at a temperature of  $23 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , in accordance with the following cycle:
- Spraying: 5 minutes; drying: 25 minutes.
- 2.2.2. Resistance to chemical agents
- After the test described in paragraph 2.2.1. above and the measurement described in paragraph 2.2.3.1. below have been carried out, the outer face of the said three samples shall be treated as described in paragraph 2.2.2.2. with the mixture defined in paragraph 2.2.2.1. below.
- 2.2.2.1. Test mixture
- The test mixture shall be composed of 61.5 per cent n-heptane, 12.5 per cent toluene, 7.5 per cent ethyl tetrachloride, 2.5 per cent trichloroethylene and 6 per cent xylene (volume per cent).
- 2.2.2.2. Application of the test mixture
- Soak a piece of cotton cloth (as specified in ISO 105) until saturation with the mixture defined in paragraph 2.2.2.1. above and, within 10 seconds, apply it for 10 minutes to the outer face of the sample at a pressure of  $50 \text{ N/cm}^2$ , corresponding to an effort of 100 N applied on a test surface of  $14 \times 14 \text{ mm}$ .
- During this 10-minute period, the cloth pad shall be soaked again with the mixture so that the composition of the liquid applied is continuously identical with that of the test mixture prescribed.

During the period of application, it is permissible to compensate the pressure applied to the sample in order to prevent it from causing cracks.

2.2.2.3. Cleaning

At the end of the application of the test mixture, the samples shall be dried in the open air and then washed with the solution described in paragraph 2.3. (resistance to detergents)  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ .

Afterwards the samples shall be carefully rinsed with distilled water containing not more than 0.2 per cent impurities at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and then wiped off with a soft cloth.

2.2.3. Results

2.2.3.1. After the test of resistance to atmospheric agents, the outer face of the samples shall be free from cracks, scratches, chipping and deformation, and the mean variation in transmission  $\Delta t = \frac{T_2 - T_3}{T_2}$ , measured on the three samples

according to the procedure described in Appendix 2 to this annex shall not exceed 0.020 ( $\Delta t_m < 0.020$ ).

2.2.3.2. After the test of resistance to chemical agents, the samples shall not bear any traces of chemical staining likely to cause a variation of flux diffusion, whose mean variation  $\Delta t = \frac{T_5 - T_4}{T_2}$ , measured on the three samples according to

the procedure described in Appendix 2 to this annex shall not exceed 0.020 ( $\Delta d_m \leq 0.020$ ).

2.3. Resistance to detergents and hydrocarbons

2.3.1. Resistance to detergents

The outer face of three samples (lenses or samples of material) shall be heated to  $50\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and then immersed for five minutes in a mixture maintained at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and composed of 99 parts distilled water containing not more than 0.02 per cent impurities and one part alkylaryl sulphonate.

At the end of the test, the samples shall be dried at  $50\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$ .

The surface of the samples shall be cleaned with a moist cloth.

2.3.2. Resistance to hydrocarbons

The outer face of these three samples shall then be lightly rubbed for one minute with a cotton cloth soaked in a mixture composed of 70 per cent n-heptane and 30 per cent toluene (volume per cent), and shall then be dried in the open air.

- 2.3.3. Results
- After the above two tests have been performed successively, the mean value of the variation in transmission  $\Delta t = \frac{T_2 - T_3}{T_2}$ , measured on the three samples according to the procedure described in Appendix 2 to this annex shall not exceed 0.010 ( $\Delta t_m \leq 0.010$ ).
- 2.4. Resistance to mechanical deterioration
- 2.4.1. Mechanical deterioration method
- The outer face of the three new samples (lenses) shall be subjected to the uniform mechanical deterioration test by the method described in Appendix 3 to this annex.
- 2.4.2. Results
- After this test, the variations:
- in transmission:  $\Delta t = \frac{T_2 - T_3}{T_2}$ ,
- and in diffusion:  $\Delta t = \frac{T_5 - T_4}{T_2}$ ,
- shall be measured according to the procedure described in Appendix 2 in the area specified in paragraph 2.2.4.1.1. of this Regulation. The mean value of the three samples shall be such that:
- $\Delta t_m \leq 0.100$ ;
- $\Delta d_m \leq 0.050$
- 2.5. Test of adherence of coatings, if any
- 2.5.1. Preparation of the sample
- A surface of 20 mm x 20 mm in area of the coating of a lens shall be cut with a razor blade or a needle into a grid of squares approximately 2 mm x 2 mm. The pressure on the blade or needle shall be sufficient to cut at least the coating.
- 2.5.2. Description of the test
- Use an adhesive tape with a force adhesion of 2 N/(cm of width)  $\pm 20$  per cent measured under the standardized conditions specified in Appendix 4 to this annex. This adhesive tape, which shall be at least 25 mm wide, shall be pressed for at least five minutes to the surface prepared as prescribed in paragraph 2.5.1.
- Then the end of the adhesive tape shall be loaded in such a way that the force of adhesion to the surface considered is balanced by a force perpendicular to that surface. At this stage, the tape shall be torn off at a constant speed of 1.5 m/s  $\pm 0.2$  m/s.
- 2.5.3. Results
- There shall be no appreciable impairment of the gridded area. Impairments at the intersections between squares or at the edges of the cuts shall be permitted, provided that the impaired area does not exceed 15 per cent of the gridded surface.
- 2.6. Tests of the complete headlamp incorporating a lens of plastic material
- 2.6.1. Resistance to mechanical deterioration of the lens surface
- 2.6.1.1. Tests

- 
- The lens of lamp sample No. 1 shall be subjected to the test described in paragraph 2.4.1. above.
- 2.6.1.2. Results
- After the test, the results of photometric measurements carried out on the headlamp in accordance with this Regulation shall not exceed:
- (a) By more than 30 per cent the maximum values prescribed at point HV and not be more than 10 per cent below the minimum values prescribed at point 50 L and 50 R for Class B headlamp, 0.86D/3.5R, 0.86D/3.5L for Classes C, D and E headlamp.
  - (b) By more than 10 per cent below the minimum values prescribed for HV in the case of a headlamp producing driving beam only.
- 2.6.2. Test of adherence of coatings, if any
- The lens of lamp sample No. 2 shall be subjected to the test described in paragraph 2.5. above.
- 2.7. Resistance to light source radiations
- The following test shall be done:
- Flat samples of each light transmitting plastic component of the headlamp are exposed to the light of the LED module(s) or the gas-discharge light source. The parameters such as angles and distances of these samples shall be the same as in the headlamp. These samples shall have the same colour and surface treatment, if any, as the parts of the headlamp.
- After 1,500 hours of continuous operation, the colorimetric specifications of the transmitted light must be met, and the surfaces of the samples shall be free of cracks, scratches, scalings or deformation.
3. Verification of the conformity of production
- 3.1. With regard to the materials used for the manufacture of lenses, the lamps of a series shall be recognized as complying with this Regulation if:
- 3.1.1. After the test for resistance to chemical agents and the test for resistance to detergents and hydrocarbons, the outer face of the samples exhibits no cracks, chipping or deformation visible to the naked eye (see paragraphs 2.2.2., 2.3.1. and 2.3.2.);
  - 3.1.2. After the test described in paragraph 2.6.1.1., the photometric values at the points of measurement considered in paragraph 2.6.1.2. are within the limits prescribed for conformity of production by this Regulation.
- 3.2. If the test results fail to satisfy the requirements, the tests shall be repeated on another sample of headlamps selected at random.

## Annex 6 - Appendix 1

### Chronological order of approval tests

A. Tests on plastic materials (lenses or samples of material supplied pursuant to paragraph 2.2.4. of this Regulation).

<i>Tests</i>	<i>Lenses or samples of material</i>										<i>Lenses</i>			
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
1.1. Limited photometry (para. 2.1.2.)											x	x	x	
1.1.1. Temperature change (para. 2.1.1.)											x	x	x	
1.1.2. Limited photometry (para. 2.1.2.)											x	x	x	
1.2.1. Transmission measurement	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				
1.2.2. Diffusion measurement	x	x	x					x	x	x				
1.3. Atmospheric agents (para. 2.2.1.)	x	x	x											
1.3.1. Transmission measurement	x	x	x											
1.4. Chemical agents (para. 2.2.2.)	x	x	x											
1.4.1. Diffusion measurement	x	x	x											
1.5. Detergents (para. 2.3.1.)				x	x	x								
1.6. Hydrocarbons (para. 2.3.2.)				x	x	x								
1.6.1. Transmission measurement				x	x	x								
1.7. Deterioration (para. 2.4.1.)								x	x	x				
1.7.1. Transmission measurement								x	x	x				
1.7.2. Diffusion measurement								x	x	x				
1.8. Adherence (para. 2.5.)														x
1.9. Resistance to light source radiations (para. 2.7.)							x							

B. Tests on complete headlamps (supplied pursuant to paragraph 2.2.3. of this Regulation).

<i>Tests</i>	<i>Complete headlamp</i>	
	<i>Sample No.</i>	
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
2.1. Deterioration (para. 2.6.1.1.)	x	
2.2. Photometry (para. 2.6.1.2.)	x	
2.3. Adherence (para. 2.6.2.)		x



## Annex 6 - Appendix 2

### Method of measurement of the diffusion and transmission of light

1. Equipment (see figure)

The beam of a collimator K with a half divergence  $\beta/2 = 17.4 \times 10^4$  rd is limited by a diaphragm D $\tau$  with an opening of 6 mm against which the sample stand is placed.

A convergent achromatic lens L<sub>2</sub>, corrected for spherical aberrations links the diaphragm D $\tau$  with the receiver R; the diameter of the lens L<sub>2</sub> shall be such that it does not diaphragm the light diffused by the sample in a cone with a half top angle of  $\beta/2 = 14^\circ$ .

An annular diaphragm D<sub>D</sub>, with angles  $\alpha_0/2 = 1^\circ$  and  $\alpha_{max}/2 = 12^\circ$  is placed in an image focal plane of the lens L<sub>2</sub>.

The non-transparent central part of the diaphragm is necessary in order to eliminate the light arriving directly from the light source. It shall be possible to remove the central part of the diaphragm from the light beam in such a manner that it returns exactly to its original position.

The distance L<sub>2</sub> D $\tau$  and the focal length F<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> of the lens L<sub>2</sub> shall be so chosen that the image of D $\tau$  completely covers the receiver R.

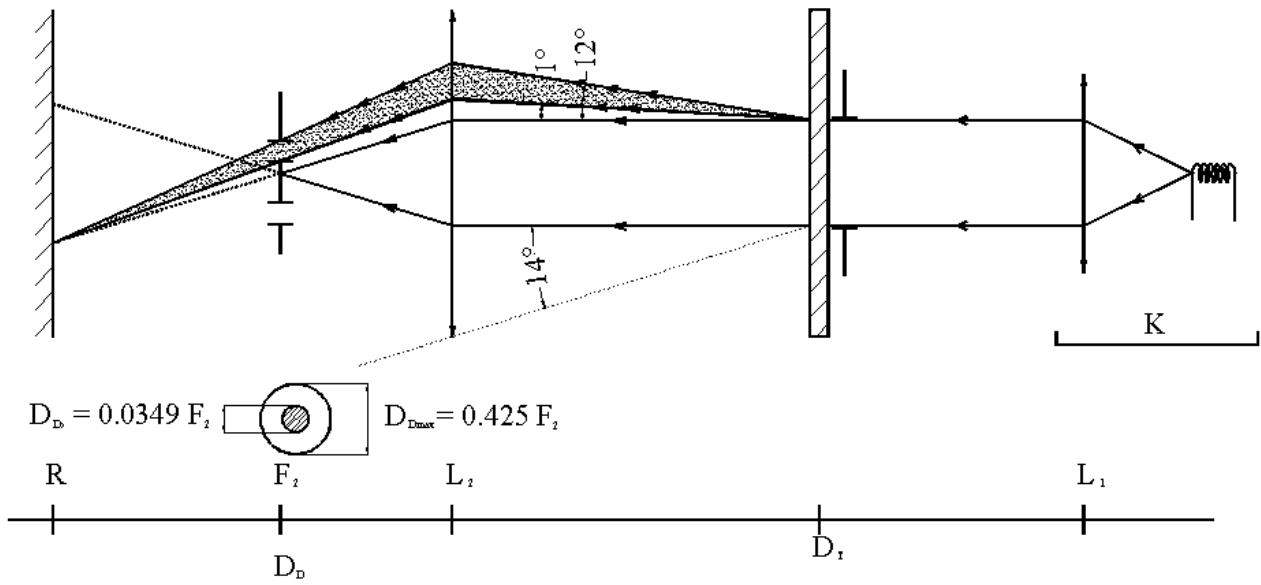
When the initial incident flux is referred to 1,000 units, the absolute precision of each reading shall be better than 1 unit.

2. Measurements

The following readings shall be taken:

<i>Reading</i>	<i>With sample</i>	<i>With central part of DD</i>	<i>Quantity represented</i>
T <sub>1</sub>	no	no	Incident flux in initial reading
T <sub>2</sub>	yes (before test)	no	Flux transmitted by the new material in a field of 24°
T <sub>3</sub>	yes (after test)	no	Flux transmitted by the tested material in a field of 24°
T <sub>4</sub>	yes (before test)	yes	Flux diffused by the new material
T <sub>5</sub>	yes (after test)	yes	Flux diffused by the tested material

<sup>1</sup> For L<sub>2</sub> it is recommended to use a focal distance of about 80 mm.



## Annex 6 - Appendix 3

### Spray testing method

1. Test equipment

1.1. Spray gun

The spray gun used shall be equipped with a nozzle 1.3 mm in diameter allowing a liquid flow rate of  $0.24 \pm 0.02$  l/minute at an operating pressure of 6.0 bars  $-0/+0.5$  bar.

Under these operation conditions the fan pattern obtained shall be  $170 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$  in diameter on the surface exposed to deterioration, at a distance of  $380 \text{ mm} \pm 10 \text{ mm}$  from the nozzle.

1.2. Test mixture

The test mixture shall be composed of:

Silica sand of hardness 7 on the Mohr scale, with a grain size between 0 and 0.2 mm and an almost normal distribution, with an angular factor of 1.8 to 2;

Water of hardness not exceeding  $205 \text{ g/m}^3$  for a mixture comprising 25 g of sand per litre of water.

2. Test

The outer surface of the lamp lenses shall be subjected once or more than once to the action of the sand jet produced as described above. The jet shall be sprayed almost perpendicular to the surface to be tested.

The deterioration shall be checked by means of one or more samples of glass placed as a reference near the lenses to be tested. The mixture shall be sprayed until the variation in the diffusion of light on the sample or samples measured by the method described in Appendix 2, is such that:

$$\Delta d = \frac{T_5 - T_4}{T_2} = 0.0250 \pm 0.0025$$

Several reference samples may be used to check that the whole surface to be tested has deteriorated homogeneously.

## Annex 6 - Appendix 4

### Adhesive tape adherence test

1. Purpose  
This method allows to determine under standard conditions the linear force of adhesion of an adhesive tape to a glass plate.
2. Principle  
Measurement of the force necessary to unstick an adhesive tape from a glass plate at an angle of 90°.
3. Specified atmospheric conditions  
The ambient conditions shall be at  $23\text{ °C} \pm 5\text{ °C}$  and  $65 \pm 15$  per cent RH.
4. Test pieces  
Before the test, the sample roll of adhesive tape shall be conditioned for 24 hours in the specified atmosphere (see paragraph 3. above).  
Five test pieces each 400 mm long shall be tested from each roll. These test pieces shall be taken from the roll after the first three turns were discarded.
5. Procedure  
The test shall be under the ambient conditions specified in paragraph 3.  
Take the five test pieces while unrolling the tape radially at a speed of approximately 300 mm/s, then apply them within 15 seconds in the following manner:  
Apply the tape to the glass plate progressively with a slight length-wise rubbing movement of the finger, without excessive pressure, in such a manner as to leave no air bubble between the tape and the glass plate.  
Leave the assembly in the specified atmospheric conditions for 10 minutes.  
Unstick about 25 mm of the test piece from the plate in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the test piece. Fix the plate and fold back the free end of the tape at 90°. Apply force in such a manner that the separation line between the tape and the plate is perpendicular to this force and perpendicular to the plate.  
Pull to unstick at a speed of  $300\text{ mm/s} \pm 30\text{ mm/s}$  and record the force required.
6. Results  
The five values obtained shall be arranged in order and the median value taken as a result of the measurement. This value shall be expressed in Newtons per centimeter of width of the tape.

## Annex 7

### Minimum requirements for sampling by an inspector

1. General
- 1.1. The conformity requirements shall be considered satisfied from a mechanical and a geometrical standpoint in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation, if any, if the differences do not exceed inevitable manufacturing deviations. This condition also applies to colour.
- 1.2. For Classes A, B, C and D headlamps:
  - 1.2.1. With respect to photometric performances, the conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall not be contested if, when testing photometric performances of any headlamp chosen at random and equipped with standard filament light source(s) and/or (an) LED module(s) as present in the headlamp:
  - 1.2.2. Class A headlamps: no measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation.
  - 1.2.3. Classes B, C and D headlamps:
    - 1.2.3.1. No measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation. For values in zone 1 for Classes B, C and D headlamps, the maximum unfavourable deviation may be respectively:  
255 cd equivalent 20 per cent  
380 cd equivalent 30 per cent
    - 1.2.3.2. And if for the driving beam a tolerance of +20 per cent for maximum values and -20 per cent for minimum values is observed for the photometric values at any measuring point specified in paragraphs 6.3.3.1. or 6.3.3.2. of this Regulation.
  - 1.2.4. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, tests shall be repeated using (an) other standard filament light source(s).
  - 1.2.5. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, the alignment of the headlamp may be changed, provided that the axis of the beam is not displaced laterally by more than 0.5 degrees to the right or left and not by more than 0.2 degrees up or down.
- 1.3. For Class E headlamps
  - 1.3.1. For Class E headlamps measured at  $13.2\text{ V} \pm 0.1\text{ V}$ , or as otherwise specified, and equipped with:
    - (a) A removable standard gas-discharge light source according to UN Regulation No. 99. In this case the luminous flux of this gas-discharge light source may differ from the reference luminous flux specified in UN Regulation No. 99 and the illuminances shall be corrected accordingly;  
or
    - (b) A serial production gas-discharge light source and a serial ballast. In this case the luminous flux of this light source may deviate from the nominal luminous flux due to light source and ballast tolerances as specified in UN Regulation No. 99 and accordingly the measured illuminances may be corrected by 20 per cent in the favourable direction;  
or
    - (c) LED modules as present in the lamp;

- 1.3.2. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps, chosen at random and equipped with a Gas Discharge lamp and / or LED module(s) present in the headlamp, with respect to photometric performance shall not be contested provided that; No measured value deviates unfavourably by more than 20 per cent from the value prescribed in this Regulation. For values in zone 1, the maximum unfavourable deviation may be respectively:  
255 cd equivalent 20 per cent  
380 cd equivalent 30 per cent.
- 1.3.3. And if, for the driving beam a tolerance of +20 per cent for maximum values and -20 per cent for minimum values is observed for the photometric values at any measuring point specified in paragraphs 6.3.3.1. or 6.3.3.2. of this Regulation.
- 1.3.4. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, the alignment of the headlamp may be changed, provided that the axis of the beam is not displaced laterally by more than 0.5 degrees to the right or left and not by more than 0.2 degrees up or down.
- 1.3.5. If the results of the tests described above do not meet the requirements, tests on the headlamp shall be repeated using another standard gas-discharge light source, a gas-discharge light source and/or ballast, or (an) LED module(s) and electronic light source control gear(s), whatever is applicable according to paragraph 1.3.1. above.
- 1.4. Headlamps with apparent defects are disregarded.
- 1.5. If, however, for a series of samples vertical adjustment cannot be performed repeatedly to the required position within the allowed tolerances, the quality of "cut-off" shall be tested on one of the headlamps from the series of samples, according to the procedure described in Annex 9, paragraphs 2. and 4.
2. First sampling  
In the first sampling four headlamps are selected at random. The first sample of two is marked A, the second sample of two is marked B.
- 2.1. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall not be contested if the deviation of any specimen of samples A and B (all four lamps) is not more than 20 per cent.  
In the case, that the deviation of both lamps of sample A is not more than 0 per cent, the measurement can be closed.
- 2.2. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall be contested if the deviation of at least one specimen of samples A or B is more than 20 per cent.  
The manufacturer shall be requested to bring his production in line with the requirements (alignment) and a repeated sampling according to paragraph 3. below shall be carried out within two months' time after the notification. The samples A and B shall be retained by the Technical Service until the entire Conformity of Production process is finished.
3. First repeated sampling  
A sample of four lamps is selected at random from stock manufactured after alignment.  
The first sample of two is marked C, the second sample of two is marked D.
- 3.1. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall not be contested if the deviation of any specimen of samples C and D (all four lamps) is not more than 20 per cent.  
In the case, that the deviation of both lamps of sample C is not more than 0 per cent, the measurement can be closed.

- 3.2. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall be contested if the deviation of at least:
- 3.2.1. One specimen of samples C or D is more than 20 per cent but the deviation of all specimen of these samples is not more than 30 per cent.
- The manufacturer shall again be requested to bring his production in line with the requirements (alignment).
- A second repeated sampling according to paragraph 4. below shall be carried out within two months' time after the notification. The samples C and D shall be retained by the Technical Service until the entire Conformity of Production process is finished.
- 3.2.2. One specimen of samples C and D is more than 30 per cent.
- In this case the approval shall be withdrawn and paragraph 5. below shall be applied.
4. Second repeated sampling
- A sample of four lamps is selected at random from stock manufactured after alignment.
- The first sample of two is marked E, the second sample of two is marked F.
- 4.1. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall not be contested if the deviation of any specimen of samples E and F (all four lamps) is not more than 20 per cent.
- In the case, that the deviation of both lamps of sample E is not more than 0 per cent, the measurement can be closed.
- 4.2. The conformity of mass-produced headlamps shall be contested if the deviation of at least one specimen of samples E or F is more than 20 per cent.
- In this case the approval shall be withdrawn and paragraph 5. below shall be applied.
5. Approval withdrawn
- Approval shall be withdrawn according to paragraph 10. of this Regulation.

## Annex 8

### Overview of operational periods concerning test for stability of photometric performance

Abbreviations: P: passing-beam lamp

D: driving-beam lamp (D<sub>1</sub> + D<sub>2</sub> means two driving-beams)

F: front fog lamp

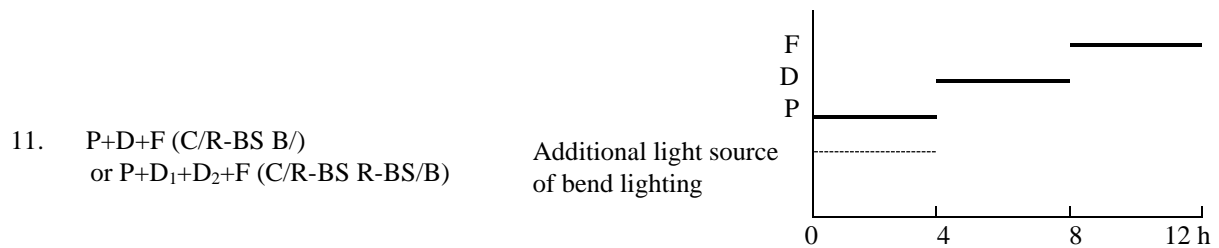
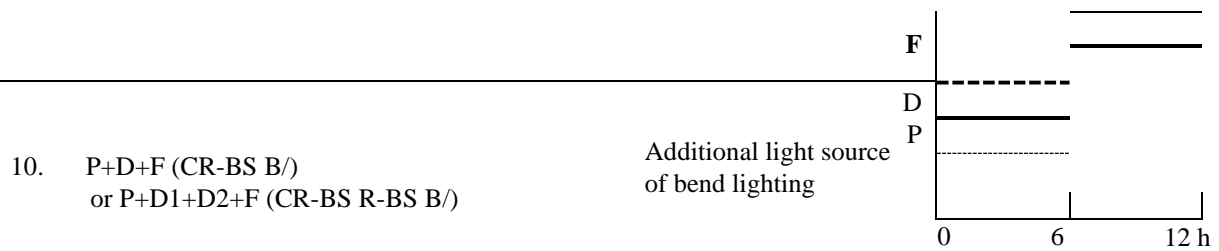
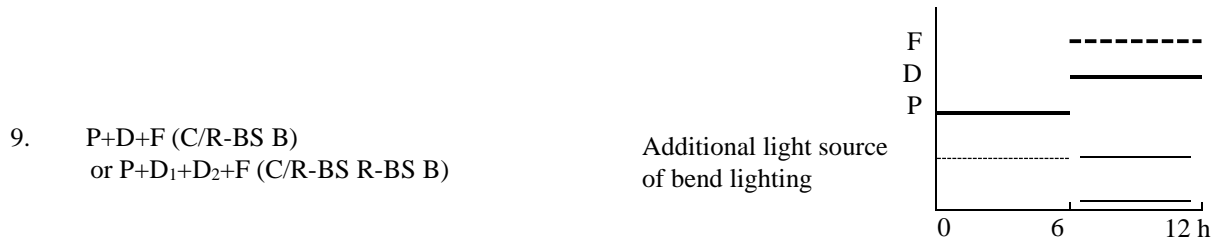
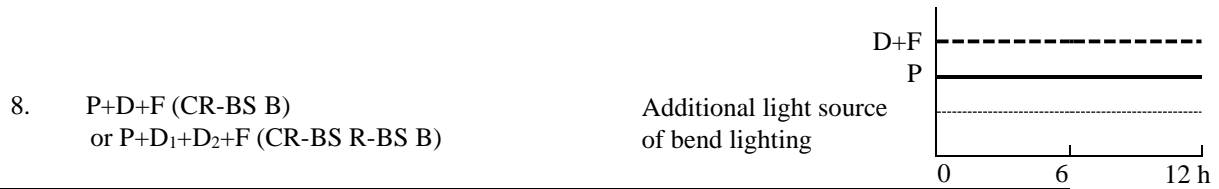
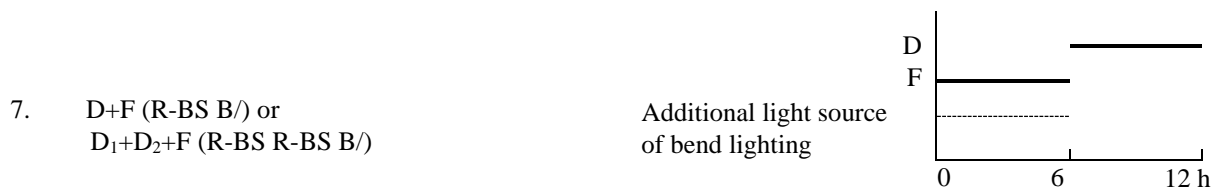
----- : means a cycle of 15 minutes off and 5 minutes lit.

..... : means a cycle of 9 minutes off and 1 minutes lit.

All following grouped headlamps and front fog lamps together with the added Class B marking symbols are given as examples and are not exhaustive.

1.	P or D or F (C-BS or R-BS or B)	P, D or F Additional light source of bend lighting	
2.	P+D (CR-BS) or P+D <sub>1</sub> +D <sub>2</sub> (CR-BS R-BS)	D P Additional light source of bend lighting	
3.	P+D (C/R-BS) or P+D <sub>1</sub> +D <sub>2</sub> (C/R-BS R-BS)	D P Additional light source of bend lighting	
4.	P+F (C-BS B)	F P Additional light source of bend lighting	
5.	P+F (C-BS B/) or C-BS/B	F P Additional light source of bend lighting	
6.	D+F (R-BS B) or D <sub>1</sub> +D <sub>2</sub> +F (R-BS R-BS B)	D F Additional light source of bend lighting	

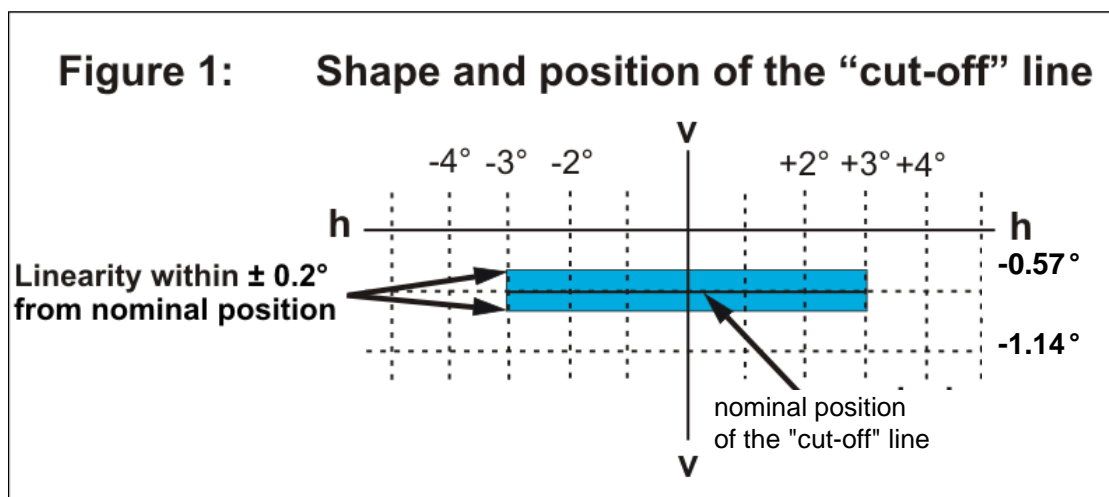




## Annex 9

### Definition and sharpness of the "cut-off" line for symmetrical passing beam headlamps and aiming procedure by means of this "cut-off" line

1. General
  - 1.1. The luminous intensity distribution of the symmetrical passing-beam headlamps shall incorporate a "cut-off" line which enables the symmetrical passing-beam headlamp to be adjusted correctly for the photometric measurements and for the aiming on the vehicle. The characteristics of the "cut-off" line shall comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 2. to 4. below:
  2. Shape of the "cut-off" line
    - 2.1. For visual adjustment of the symmetrical passing-beam headlamp the "cut-off" line shall provide a horizontal line for vertical adjustment of the symmetrical passing-beam headlamp extending to either side of the V-V line (see Figure 1) as specified in paragraph 6.2.1. of this Regulation.



3. Adjustment of the symmetrical passing-beam headlamp
  - 3.1. Horizontal adjustment: the beam with the "cut-off" line shall be so positioned that the projected beam pattern appears approximately symmetrical to the V-V line.
  - 3.2. Vertical adjustment: after horizontal adjustment of the symmetrical passing-beam headlamp according to paragraph 3.1. above, the vertical adjustment shall be performed in such a way that the beam with its "cut-off" line is moved upwards from the lower position until the "cut-off" line is situated at nominal vertical position. For nominal vertical adjustment the "cut-off" line is positioned on the V-V line at 1 per cent below the h-h line.
 

If the horizontal part is not straight but slightly curved or inclined, the "cut-off" line shall not exceed the vertical range formed by two horizontal lines which are situated from 3° left to 3° right of the V-V line at 0.2° for Class B and 0.3° for Classes A, C, D and E headlamps above and below the nominal position of the "cut-off" (see Figure 1).
  - 3.3. When the vertical adjustments of three different individuals differs by more than 0.2° for Class B and 0.3° for Classes A, C, D and E head lamps, the horizontal part of the "cut-off" line is assumed not to provide sufficient linearity or sharpness for performing visual adjustment. In this case the quality

of "cut-off" shall be tested instrumentally for compliance with requirements as follows.

4. Measurement of the quality of "cut-off"

4.1. Measurements shall be performed by vertically scanning through the horizontal part of the "cut-off" line in angular steps not exceeding  $0.05^\circ$ :

- (a) At either a measurement distance of 10 m and a detector with a diameter of approximately 10 mm;
- (b) Or at a measurement distance of 25 m and a detector with a diameter of approximately 30 mm.

The measurement of the "cut-off" quality shall be considered acceptable if the requirements of the paragraph 4.1.2. of this annex shall comply with at least one measurement at 10 m or 25 m.

The measuring distance at which the test was determined shall be noted down in paragraph 9., Annex 1 "Communication form" of this Regulation.

The scanning is performed from its lower position upwards through the "cut-off" line along the vertical lines at  $-3^\circ$  to  $-1.5^\circ$  and  $+1.5^\circ$  to  $+3^\circ$  from the V-V line. When so measured, the quality of the "cut-off" line shall meet the following requirements:

4.1.1. Not more than one "cut-off" line shall be visible<sup>1</sup>.

4.1.2. Sharpness of "cut-off": if scanned vertically through the horizontal part of the "cut-off" line along the  $\pm 2.5^\circ$  -lines, the maximum value measured for:

$$G = (\log E_v - \log E_{(v+0.1^\circ)})$$

is called the sharpness factor G of the "cut-off" line. The value of G shall not be less than 0.13 for Class B and 0.08 for Classes A, C, D and E.

4.1.3. Linearity: the part of the "cut-off" line which serves for vertical adjustment shall be horizontal from  $3^\circ\text{L}$  to  $3^\circ\text{R}$  of the V-V line. This requirement is deemed to be met if the vertical positions of the inflection points according to paragraph 3.2. above at  $3^\circ$  left and right of the V-V line do not differ by more than  $0.2^\circ$  for Class B and  $0.3^\circ$  for Classes A, C, D and E headlamps from the nominal position at the V-V line.

5. Instrumental vertical adjustment

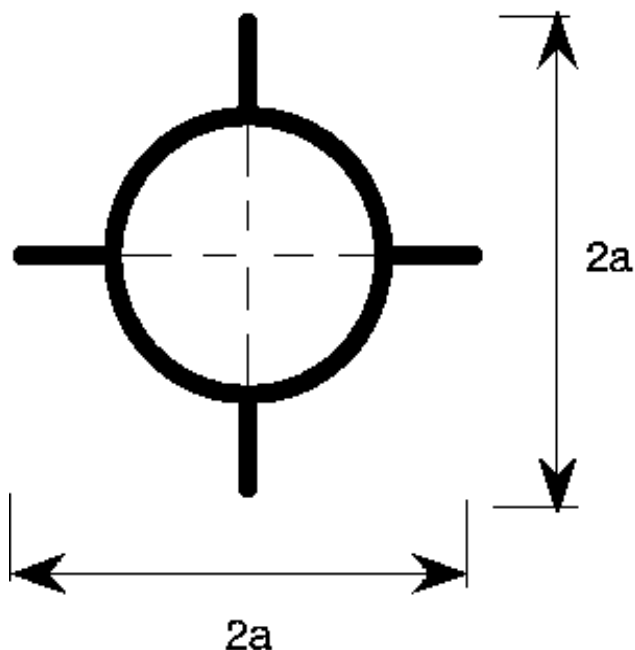
If the "cut-off" line complies with the above quality requirements, the vertical beam adjustment can be performed instrumentally. For this purpose the inflection point where  $d^2(\log E) / dv^2 = 0$  is positioned on the V-V line in its nominal position below the h-h-line. The movement for measuring and adjusting the "cut-off" line shall be upwards from below the nominal position.

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph will be amended, if an objective test method is available.

## Annex 10

### Centre of reference

Diameter =  $a$



This optional mark of the centre of reference shall be positioned on the lens at its intersection with the reference axis of the passing beam, and also on the lenses of the driving beams when they are neither grouped nor combined nor reciprocally incorporated with a passing beam.

The above drawing represents the mark of the centre of reference as projected on a plane substantially tangent to the lens about the centre of the circle. The lines constituting this mark may either be solid or dotted.

## Annex 11

### Voltage markings



This marking must be placed on the main body of each headlamp containing only gas discharge light sources and ballast, and on each external part of the ballast.

The ballast(s) is(are) designed for a \*\* Volts network system.

This marking must be placed on the main body of each headlamp containing at least one gas discharge light source and ballast.

The ballast(s) is(are) designed for a \*\* Volts network system.

None of the filament light sources which the headlamp contains is designed for a 24 Volts network system.

## Annex 12

### Requirements for LED modules and headlamps including LED modules

1. General specifications
  - 1.1. Each LED module sample submitted shall conform to the relevant specifications of this Regulation when tested with the supplied electronic light source control-gear(s), if any.
  - 1.2. LED module(s) shall be so designed as to be and to remain in good working order when in normal use. They shall moreover exhibit no fault in design or manufacture. A LED module shall be considered to have failed if any one of its LEDs has failed.
  - 1.3. LED module(s) shall be tamperproof.
  - 1.4. The design of removable LED module(s) shall be such that:
    - 1.4.1. When the LED module is removed and replaced by another module provided by the applicant and bearing the same light source module identification code, the photometric specifications of the headlamp shall be met;
    - 1.4.2. LED modules with different light source module identification codes within the same lamp housing, shall not be interchangeable.
2. Manufacture
  - 2.1. The LED(s) on the LED module shall be equipped with suitable fixation elements.
  - 2.2. The fixation elements shall be strong and firmly secured to the LED(s) and the LED module.
3. Test conditions
  - 3.1. Application
    - 3.1.1. All samples shall be tested as specified in paragraph 4. below.
    - 3.1.2. The kind of light sources on a LED MODULE shall be light-emitting diodes (LED) as defined in UN Regulation No. 48 paragraph 2.7.1. in particular with regard to the element of visible radiation. Other kinds of light sources are not permitted.
  - 3.2. Operating conditions
    - 3.2.1. LED module operating conditions

All samples shall be tested under the conditions as specified in paragraph 6.1.3. of this Regulation. If not specified differently in this annex LED modules shall be tested inside the headlamp as submitted by the manufacturer.

3.2.2. Ambient temperature

For the measurement of electrical and photometric characteristics, the headlamp shall be operated in dry and still atmosphere at an ambient temperature of 23 °C ± 5 °C.

3.3. Ageing

Upon the request of the applicant the LED module shall be operated for 48 h and cooled down to ambient temperature before starting the tests as specified in this Regulation.

4. Specific specifications and tests

4.1. Colour rendering

4.1.1. Red content

In addition to measurements as described in paragraph 7. of this Regulation, the minimum red content of the light of a LED module or headlamp incorporating LED module(s) tested at 50 V shall be such that:

$$k_{\text{red}} = \frac{\int_{\lambda=610 \text{ nm}}^{780 \text{ nm}} E_e(\lambda) V(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda=380 \text{ nm}}^{780 \text{ nm}} E_e(\lambda) V(\lambda) d\lambda} \geq 0.05$$

where:

$E_e(\lambda)$  (unit: W) is the spectral distribution of the irradiance;

$V(\lambda)$  (unit: 1) is the spectral luminous efficiency;

$(\lambda)$  (unit: nm) is the wavelength.

This value shall be calculated using intervals of one nanometre.

4.2. UV-radiation

The UV-radiation of a low-UV-type LED module shall be such that:

$$k_{\text{UV}} = \frac{\int_{\lambda=250 \text{ nm}}^{400 \text{ nm}} E_e(\lambda) S(\lambda) d\lambda}{k_m \int_{\lambda=380 \text{ nm}}^{780 \text{ nm}} E_e(\lambda) V(\lambda) d\lambda} \leq 10^{-5} \text{ W / lm}$$

where:

$S(\lambda)$ (unit: 1) is the spectral weighting function;

$k_m = 683 \text{ lm/W}$  is the maximum value of the luminous efficacy of radiation.

(For definitions of the other symbols see paragraph 4.1.1. above).

This value shall be calculated using intervals of one nanometer. The UV-radiation shall be weighted according to the values as indicated in the Table UV below:

Table UV

Values according to "IRPA/INIRC Guidelines on limits of exposure to ultraviolet radiation".  
Wavelengths (in nanometres) chosen are representative; other values should be interpolated.

$\lambda$	$S(\lambda)$	$\lambda$	$S(\lambda)$	$\lambda$	$S(\lambda)$
250	0.430	305	0.060	355	0.000 16
255	0.520	310	0.015	360	0.000 13
260	0.650	315	0.003	365	0.000 11
265	0.810	320	0.001	370	0.000 09
270	1.000	325	0.000 50	375	0.000 077
275	0.960	330	0.000 41	380	0.000 064
280	0.880	335	0.000 34	385	0.000 053
285	0.770	340	0.000 28	390	0.000 044
290	0.640	345	0.000 24	395	0.000 036
295	0.540	350	0.000 20	400	0.000 030
300	0.300				

4.3. Temperature stability

4.3.1. Illuminance

4.3.1.1. A photometric measurement of the headlamp shall be made after 1 minute of operation for the specific function at the test point specified below. For these measurements, the aim can be approximate but must be maintained for before and after ratio measurements.

Test points to be measured:

Principal passing beam 50 V

(For the measurement of bend lighting, the test point shall be specified by the manufacture.)

Driving-beam H – V

4.3.1.2. The lamp shall continue operation until photometric stability has occurred. The moment at which the photometry is stable is defined as the point in time at which the variation of the photometric value is less than 3 per cent within any 15 minute period. After stability has occurred, aim for complete photometry shall be performed in accordance with requirements of specific device. Photometer the lamp at all test points required for the specific device.

4.3.1.3. Calculate the ratio between the photometric test point value determined in paragraph 4.3.1.1. and the point value determined in paragraph 4.3.1.2.

4.3.1.4. Once stability of photometry has been achieved, apply the ratio calculated above to each of the remainder of the test points to create a new photometric table that describes the complete photometry based on one minute of operation.

4.3.1.5. The luminous intensity values measured after one minute and after photometric stability has occurred shall comply with the minimum and maximum requirements.

4.3.2. Colour

The colour of the light emitted measured after one minute and measured after photometric stability has been obtained, as described in paragraph 4.3.1.2. of this annex, shall both be within the required colour boundaries.5. The



measurement of the objective luminous flux of LED module(s) producing the principle passing-beam shall be carried out as follows:

5.1. The LED module(s) shall be in the configuration as described in the technical specification as defined in paragraph 2.2.2. of this Regulation. Optical elements (secondary optics) shall be removed by the Technical Service at the request of the applicant by the use of tools. This procedure and the conditions during the measurements as described below shall be described in the test report.

5.2. One module of each type shall be submitted by the applicant with the light source control gear, if applicable, and sufficient instructions.

Suitable thermal management (e.g. heat sink) may be provided, to simulate similar thermal conditions as in the corresponding headlamp application.

Before the test the LED module shall be aged at least for seventy-two hours under the same conditions as in the corresponding headlamp application.

In the case of use of an integrating sphere, the sphere shall have a minimum diameter of one meter, and at least ten times the maximum dimension of the LED module, whichever is the largest. The flux measurements can also be performed by integration using a goniophotometer. The prescriptions in CIE–Publication 84 - 1989, regarding the room temperature, positioning, etc., shall be taken into consideration.

The LED module shall be burned in for approximately one hour in the closed sphere or goniophotometer.

The flux shall be measured after stability has occurred, as explained in paragraph 4.3.1.2. of this annex.

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