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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE**

World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29)  
(One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth session,  
11-14 March 2003, agenda item 4.2.7.)

**PROPOSAL FOR DRAFT SUPPLEMENT 6 TO THE 02 SERIES  
OF AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION No. 48**

(Installation of lighting and light-signalling devices)

Transmitted by the Working Party on Lighting and Light-Signalling (GRE)

Note: The text reproduced below was adopted by GRE at its forty-ninth session, and is transmitted for consideration to WP.29 and to AC.1. It is based on document TRANS/WP.29/GRE/2002/38, as amended (TRANS/WP.29/GRE/49, paras. 22 and 23).

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<http://www.unece.org/trans/main/welcwp29.htm>

Paragraph 2.9.2., amend to read:

"2.9.2. "Illuminating surface of a light-signalling device other than a retro-reflector" (paragraphs 2.7.11. to 2.7.15., 2.7.17., 2.7.19. and 2.7.21. to 2.7.24.) means the orthogonal projection of the lamp in a plane perpendicular to its axis of reference and in contact with the exterior light-emitting surface of the lamp, this projection being bounded by the edges of screens situated in this plane, each allowing only 98 per cent of the total luminous intensity of the light to persist in the direction of the axis of reference.

To determine the lower, upper and lateral limits of the illuminating surface only screens with horizontal or vertical edges shall be used to verify the distance to the extreme edges of the vehicle and the height above the ground.

For other applications of the illuminating surface, e.g. distance between two lamps or functions, the shape of the periphery of this illuminating surface shall be used. The screens shall remain parallel, but other orientations are allowed to be used.

In the case of a light signalling device whose illuminating surface encloses either totally or partially the illuminating surface of another function or encloses a non-lighted surface, the illuminating surface may be considered to be the light emitting surface itself."

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