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Working Party on Lighting and Light-Signalling (GRE)  
(Forty-ninth session, 30 September - 4 October 2002,  
agenda item 1.4.)

PROPOSAL FOR DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION No. 48

Transmitted by the Expert from the Working Party "Brussels 1952" (GTB)

Note: The text reproduced below was prepared by the expert from GTB in order to introduce in the Regulation new provisions with regard to the evolution of the shape of lamps. The inserted text is in **bold** characters.

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Note: This document is distributed to the Experts on Lighting and Light-Signalling only.

**A. PROPOSAL**

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 peripheral shape 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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**B. JUSTIFICATION**

With the evolution of the shape of lamps to any shape, for example as ring or part of ring, it is impossible to determine the illuminating surface of a lamp, using the 98% rule, in order to apply the definition of "distance between two lamps" or of "single lamp" given in Regulation No. 48.

In this case we propose to take into account only the light-emitting surface.

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