

### **Proposal for Additions to ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRE/2009/18**

The following is submitted as an improvement to the amendments proposed in GRE/2009/18 to also take into account the content of ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/22 without changing the basic intent. The latest amendments stipulated in document ECE/TRANS/WP.29/2009/22 require references to the amendments of Annex 3 contained in GRE/2009/18. Further, clarification is required as the alphabetical classification of the relevant parts in Annex 3 has been replaced by a numbers.

The modifications to the current text of the above mentioned documents are marked in bold or strikethrough characters.

*Add a reference to a footnote 3/ and a footnote 3/ to Paragraphs 2.7.6., to read:*

2.7.6. "Reciprocally incorporated lamps" means devices having separate light sources or a single light source operating under different conditions (for example, optical, mechanical, electrical differences), totally or partially common apparent surfaces in the direction of the reference axis 2/ and a common lamp body; 3/ "

*Footnote 3, to read:*

3/ **Examples to enable a decision regarding reciprocal incorporation of lamps can be found in Annex 3, Part 7.**"

*Paragraph 2.8., amend to read:*

"2.8. "Light emitting surface" of a "lighting device", "light-signalling device" or a retro-reflector means the surface as declared in the request for approval by the manufacturer of the device on the drawing, see Annex 3 (**See e.g. Parts 1, and 4**);

This shall be declared according to one of the following conditions:

- a) in the case where the outer lens is textured, the declared light emitting surface shall be all or part of the exterior surface of the outer lens
- b) in the case where the outer lens is non-textured the outer lens may be disregarded and the light emitting surface shall be as declared on the drawing, see Annex 3. (**See e.g. Part 5**);"

*Paragraph 2.9.2., amend to read:*

"2.9.2. "Illuminating surface of a light-signalling device..... encloses a non-lighted surface, the illuminating surface may be considered to be the light emitting surface itself. (**See e.g. Annex 3, Parts 2, 3, 5 and 6**)"

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