

CIRCULAR NO. 14-3-1

INTERPRETATIONS

Attached are interpretations issued by the Board in respect of Australian Design Rule No.14 - Rear Vision Mirrors (February 1984). They should read in conjunction with Circular No.0-11-1.

Australian Design Rule No.14 - Rear Vision Mirrors

as endorsed by the Australian Transport -Advisory Council - February 1984.

Interpretation No.1 (Clause 14.3.1)

Question:

Can part of the vehicle obstruct the required field of view in the internal rear vision mirror?

Answer:

The field of view nominated is external to the vehicle. No part of the vehicle except head restraints of any seating position may create an obstruction in this field of view.

Interpretation No .2 (Clause 14.2.2.1 and 14.2.3.1.1)

Question:

Are the two rear vision eye points as defined in SAE J941, passenger Car Driver's Eye Range, November, 1965, acceptable for determining the field of view for ADR 14?

Answer:

No. All drivers with eyes located within the 95th percentile eye ellipse must be provided with the minimum field of view and the most critical are the eyes located furthest from the rearview mirror.

Interpretation No.3 (Clause 14.3.1)

Question:

Does vertical seat adjustment affect the location of the 95th percentile eye ellipse?

Answer:

No. The 95th eye ellipse is located relative to the point with the seat in its rearmost and lowest position.

Australian Motor Vehicle Certification Board

comprising Commonwealth, State and Territory representatives

Interpretation No.4 (Clause 14.2.2.2.2)

Question:

By how much must a mirror mounting deflect or collapse in order to meet the requirements of 14.2.2.2.2 if the mounting does not breakaway under the specified loads?

Answer:

The mounting deflect or collapse such that it is not possible to maintain a force of greater than 400N, applied in the directions specified, until the mirror either contacts another part of the vehicle structure (such as the windscreen or the header rail) or the mirror moves out of the head impact area.