II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 28 March 1989

adapting to technical progress Council Directive 76/759/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to direction indicator lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers

(89/277/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 70/156/EEC of 6 February 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (1), as last amended by Directive 87/403/EEC (2), and in particular Article 11 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 76/759/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to direction indicator lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers (3), as last amended by Directive 87/354/EEC (4), and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas, in the light of experience and in view of the current state of the art, it is now possible to make certain requirements more complete and better adapted to actual traffic conditions thus improving the safety offered to vehicle occupants and other road users;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for the Adaptation to Technical Progress of Directives on the Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade in the Motor Vehicles Sector;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

The Annexes to Directive 76/759/EEC are hereby amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. With effect from 31 March 1989, no Member State may:

(a) — refuse, in respect of a type of vehicle, to grant EEC type approval, to issue the document referred to in the last indent of Article 10 (1) of Directive 70/156/EEC, or to grant national type approval, or

— prohibit the entry into service of vehicles, on grounds relating to the direction indicator lamps if the latter comply with the provisions of this Directive;

(b) — refuse to grant EEC component type approval or national component type approval in respect of the said direction indicator lamps if they comply with the provisions of this Directive, or

— prohibit the placing on the market of direction indicator lamps if the latter bear the EEC component type-approval mark issued in pursuance of the provisions of this Directive.

2. With effect from 1 October 1991, Member States:

(a) — shall no longer issue the document referred to in the last indent of Article 10 (1) of Directive 70/156/EEC in respect of a type of vehicle in which the direction indicator lamps do not comply with the provisions of this Directive,

(1) OJ No L 42, 23. 2. 1970, p. 1.
(2) OJ No L 220, 8. 8. 1987, p. 44.
(3) OJ No L 262, 27. 9. 1976, p. 71.
(4) OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1987, p. 43.

— may refuse to grant national type approval in respect of a type of vehicle in which the said direction indicator lamps do not comply with the provisions of this Directive ;

(b) — shall no longer grant EEC component type approval in respect of direction indicator lamps if the latter do not comply with the provisions of this Directive,

— may refuse to grant national component type approval in respect of the said direction indicator lamps if they do not comply with the provisions of this Directive.

Nevertheless, this date is postponed to 1 October 1993 in the case of the EEC component type approval of category 5 direction indicator lamps.

3. With effect from 1 October 1995, Member States may prohibit the entry into service of vehicles in which the direction indicator lamps do not comply with the provisions of this Directive, as well as the placing on the market of direction indicator lamps that do not bear the type-approval mark issued in pursuance of the provisions of this Directive.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) (b), Member States shall continue to recognize EEC component type approval granted for direction indicator lamps in pursuance of Directive 76/759/EEC in the case of devices intended to be mounted on vehicles already in circulation, and may also grant EEC component type approval for direction indicator lamps in pursuance of Directive 76/759/EEC provided that such devices are intended to be used as replacement parts for vehicles in circulation and it is not technically possible for the said devices to comply with the provisions of this Directive.

Article 3

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply if they conflict with the provisions of Article 2 (2), (3) and (4) of Commission Directive 89/278/EEC of 28 March 1989, adapting to technical progress Council Directive 76/756/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers [1].

Article 4

Member States shall bring into force the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive not later than 30 September 1989. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

Article 5

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 March 1989.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Vice-President

[1] See page 38 of this Official Journal.

ANNEX

Annex 0 is amended as follows:

Items 1 and 1.1 are replaced by the following items 1 and 1.1 to 1.2.3:

'1. DEFINITIONS

1.1. The definitions set out in Directive 76/756/EEC of:

— direction indicator lamp,
— lamp,
— light source with regard to filament lamps,
— independent lamps,
— grouped lamps,
— combined lamps,
— reciprocally incorporated lamps,
— device,
— single-function lamp,
— illuminating surface of a signalling lamp other than a reflex reflector,
— apparent surface,
— light-emitting surface,
— axis of reference,
— centre of reference,
— single lamp,
— two lamps or an even number of lamps

shall apply to this Directive.

1.2. Type of direction indicator lamp

"Type of direction indicator lamp" means lamps that do not differ in such essential respects as:

1.2.1. Make or trade mark.

1.2.2. Characteristics of the optical system (luminous intensity, angle of light distribution, etc.).

1.2.3. Direction indicator category."

The table set out in item 6.1 is replaced by the following:

Category of direction indicator (1)	Minimum intensity (cd)	'Maximum intensity, in cd, when used		Total for the set of two lamps (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)
		As a single lamp	As a single lamp bearing the mark "D" (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)	
1	175	700 (2)	490 (2)	980 (2)
1 a	250	800 (2)	560 (2)	1 120 (2)
1 b	400	860 (2)	600 (2)	1 200 (2)
2 a	50	200	140	280
2 b daytime	175	700 (2)	490 (2)	980 (2)
night-time	40	120 (2)	84 (2)	168 (2)
5	0,6	200	140	280

(1) The installation of front direction indicator lamps of different categories on motor vehicles and their trailers is governed by the Directive relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices (Directive 76/756/EEC).

(2) The total value of the maximum intensity of a set of two lamps is obtained by multiplying the value specified for a single lamp by a factor of 1.4.

Where two single-function lamps with the same function, regardless of whether they are identical, are grouped together in a single device such that the projections of the illuminating surface of the single-function lamps on a vertical plane perpendicular to the median longitudinal plane of the vehicle cover not less than 60 % of the smallest rectangle circumscribed by the projections of the said illuminating surfaces, the set is treated as a single lamp for the purposes of installation on a vehicle. In that case, each single-function lamp must comply with the minimum required intensity values, while the two lamps to be used simultaneously must not exceed the permitted maximum intensity values (last column in the table).

In the case of a single lamp with more than one light source:

— the lamp must comply with the minimum required intensity value in the event of failure of one light source, and

— where all the light sources are in operation, the maximum intensity specified for a single-function lamp may be exceeded on condition that it does not bear the mark "D" and the maximum specified intensity for the set of two lamps (last column in the table) is not exceeded.'

After item 6.2.1, the following new item 6.2.1.1 is added:

'6.2.1.1. Contrary to the provisions of 6.2 and 6.2.1, in the case of rearward direction indicators in category 5, a minimum value of 0,6 cd is required in all the fields specified in Annex I.'

Items 6.2.3.1 and 6.2.3.2 are replaced by the following:

'6.2.3.1. Throughout the fields defined in the diagrams in Annex I, the intensity of the light emitted must be not less than 0,7 cd for devices in category 1 b, not less than 0,3 cd for devices in categories 1, 1 a and 2 a and for those in category 2 b (daytime), and not less than 0,07 cd for devices in category 2 b (night-time).

6.2.3.2. For devices in categories 1 and 2 b (night-time), the intensity of the light emitted outside the area bounded by the measurement points ± 10° H and ± 10° V (10° field) must not exceed the following values:

Category of indicator	Maximum values, in cd, outside the 10° field		
	Single lamp	Single lamp bearing the mark "D" (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)	Total for the set of two lamps (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)
2 b night-time	100	70	140
1	400	280	560

Between the limits of the 10° field (± 10° H and ± 10° V) and those of the 5° field (± 5° H and ± 5° V), the maximum values shall increase in a linear fashion up to the values defined in 6.1.

6.2.3.3. For devices in categories 1 a and 1 b, the intensity of the light emitted outside the area bounded by the measurement points ± 15° H and ± 15° V (15° field) must not exceed the following values:

Category of indicator	Maximum values, in cd, outside the 15° field		
	Single lamp	Single lamp bearing the mark "D" (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)	Total for the set of two lamps (see Annex III, item 4.3.3)
1 a	250	175	350
1 b	400	280	560

Between the limits of the 15° field (± 15° H and ± 15° V) and those of the 5° field (± 5° H and ± 5° V), the maximum permitted values for the light intensity shall increase in a linear fashion up to the values defined in 6.1.'

Item 6.2.3.3 becomes item 6.2.3.4.

Item 6.3 is replaced by the following:

'6.3. The intensities shall be measured while the filament lamp(s) are continuously alight.'

After item 6.3, the following new item 6.4 is added:

'6.4. In the case of devices in category 2 b, the delay between the moment the circuit is closed and the light intensity measured on the axis of reference reaches 90 % of the value determined in accordance with 6.3 above must be measured in both daytime and night-time conditions of use. The time measures for night-time conditions of use must not exceed that measured for daytime conditions of use.'

Item 6.4 becomes item 6.5.

After item 7.1, the following new item 7.2 is added:

'7.2. Nevertheless, in the case of category 2 b indicators for which an additional system (*) is used with a view to obtaining the intensity required for night-time use, the voltage applied to the system for measuring the night-time intensity must be the same as that applied to the filament lamp for measuring the daytime intensity.'

(*) The operating and installation conditions for this additional device are laid down by specific provisions.

Item 7.2 is replaced by the following item 7.3:

'7.3. The vertical and horizontal edges of the illuminating surface of a light-signalling device must be determined and dimensioned with respect to the centre of reference.'

Item 8 is replaced by the following:

'8. Colour of light emitted

The colour of the light emitted must be within the limits of the coordinates laid down in Annex V.'

Annex I is replaced by the following:

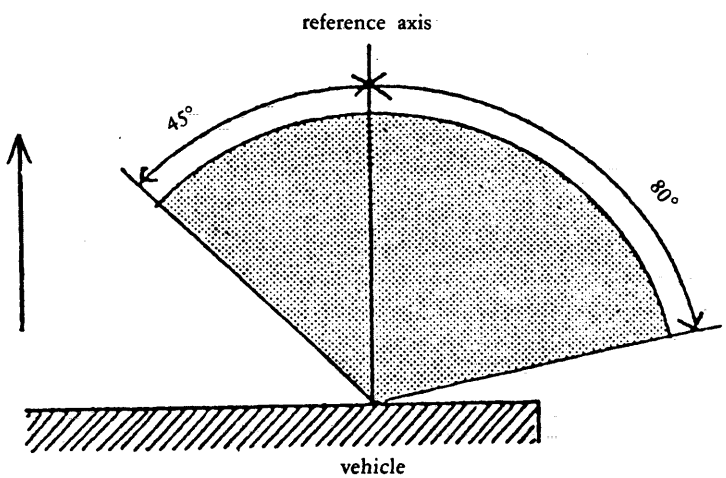
'ANNEX I

CATEGORIES OF DIRECTION INDICATOR LAMPS: MINIMUM ANGLES REQUIRED FOR LIGHT DISTRIBUTION IN SPACE OF DIRECTION INDICATOR LAMPS OF THESE CATEGORIES (1)

In all cases, the minimum vertical angles of light distribution in space of direction indicator lamps are 15° above and 15° below the horizontal.

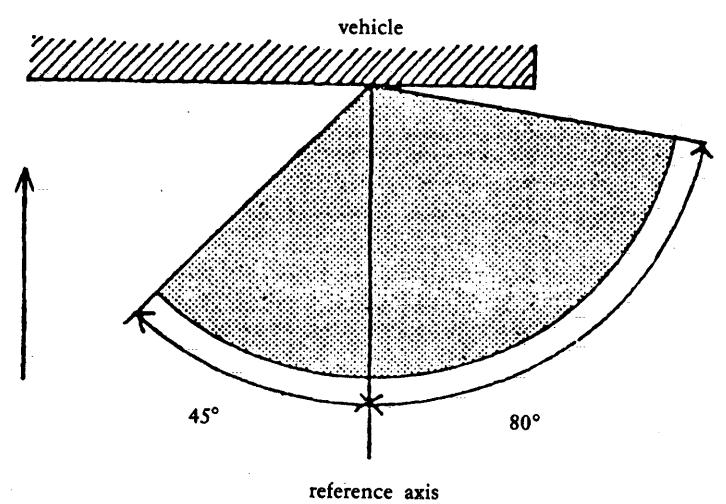
Minimum horizontal angles of light distribution in space:

Categories 1, 1 a and 1 b: Direction indicators for the front of the vehicle.



Category 2 a: Direction indicators with one level of intensity for the rear of the vehicle.

Category 2 b: Direction indicators with two levels of intensity for the rear of the vehicle.



(1) The angles shown in these diagrams correspond to devices intended to be mounted on the right-hand side of the vehicle. The arrows in these diagrams point towards the front of the vehicle.