

Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors 1999

Rule 32012/1

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AMENDMENTS

Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors Amendment 2005 (Rule 32012/2)

Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors Amendment 2007 (Rule 32012/3)

Objective of the rule

Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors 1999 is one of a series of rules that set safety requirements and standards for systems and components in vehicles operating in New Zealand. This rule establishes minimum safety levels for glazing, if fitted in a vehicle, ensuring adequate levels of visibility and structural strength. The rule also sets out requirements for windscreen wipe systems and, for vehicles manufactured from 1992, windscreen wash systems. Requirements for the fitting of rear-view mirrors, and standards with which rear-view mirrors must comply, are also set out in the rule.

This rule revises and replaces the earlier rule, Land Transport Rule: Glazing 1996 (Rule 32012), which came into force on 1 January 1997. References in that rule to inspection and certification provisions in the Traffic Regulations 1976 and the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990 were revoked by Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 1998 and replaced by appropriate references in that rule, which came into force on 1 March 1999.

The rule consolidates the new references to Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 1998 and Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998 in conjunction with a number of other changes. The topics covered by the earlier Glazing Rule have been expanded to include requirements for windscreen wipe systems, windscreen wash systems and rear-view mirrors. The rule permits aftermarket tinting of front side windows provided that the overall visible light transmittance of the glazing is not reduced to less than 35 percent. A number of other amendments are also made to clarify provisions relating to stoneguards and the use of stickers and bands. The scope of the rule is extended so that it applies irrespective of the vehicle's date of manufacture and also covers motor vehicles that are not in the classes specified in Table A of the rule.

As specified in the earlier rule, the “general safety requirements” consolidate and, in effect, roll-over relevant provisions of the Traffic Regulations 1976 and the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990. The approved vehicle standards are “incorporated by reference” in accordance with section 165 of the Land Transport Act 1998 so that they are effectively part of the rule. A choice of overseas standards provides flexibility within agreed safety parameters.

This rule applies throughout the on-road life of the vehicle by specifying requirements for certification as a prerequisite to first registration in New Zealand; repair; modification; in-service inspection and other aspects of continuing compliance. The rule is an essential element of the safety framework governing vehicles in New Zealand. It links with, and provides a means of assessment for, Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 1998, which sets procedures for vehicle certification for registration, in-service fitness, and other purposes.

The rule specifies who is responsible for ensuring compliance with its requirements: operators, repairers, modifiers, certification and inspection organisations, manufacturers and retailers. This ensures the rule is explicitly linked to relevant provisions of the Land Transport (Offences and Penalties) Regulations 1999.

Extent of consultation

The earlier rule, Land Transport Rule: Glazing 1996 that this revised rule replaces underwent extensive consultation, beginning in May 1995, with industry groups, interested government agencies and the public. Comments on the earlier rule have been taken into account in producing this revised rule, Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors 1999.

Formal consultation on the revised rule began on 31 March 1999 with the release of the yellow (public consultation) draft of the rule (together with the drafts of six other revised rules for vehicle standards) to around 800 interested organisations and individuals. The availability of the yellow draft was publicised in 15 metropolitan and regional daily newspapers, the *New Zealand Gazette*, *Te Maori News*, the *Rural Bulletin* and in industry publications. Copies of the draft rule were sent to overseas libraries and transport authorities. The draft rule was also accessible on the Internet. Forty-one submissions were received on the yellow draft of Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors 1999.

Issues identified in submissions were taken into account in redrafting the rule, which was then sent to the Ministry of Transport for government scrutiny before being submitted to the Minister of Transport for signature.

Part 1

Rule requirements

(r 1.1 to r 7.6)

Section 1

Application

1.1 Title

This rule is to be cited as Land Transport Rule: Glazing, Windscreen Wipe and Wash, and Mirrors 1999.

1.2 Scope of the rule

- 1.2(1) This rule applies to glazing, windscreen wipe systems, windscreen wash systems and rear-view mirrors in all vehicles, including, but not restricted to, motor vehicles of the classes in Table A in Part 2, irrespective of the dates of:
- manufacture and fitting of the glazing, wind screen wipe system, windscreen wash system, or rear-view mirror; or
 - manufacture or registration of the vehicle.
- 1.2(2) This rule consolidates and specifies requirements that must be complied with before a vehicle can be registered in New Zealand, and with which a vehicle must continue to comply after registration and if the vehicle is repaired or modified.

1.3 Date when rule comes into force

- 1.3(1) This rule revokes and replaces Land Transport Rule: Glazing 1996, which came into force on 1 January 1997.
- 1.3(2) This rule comes into force on 25 October 1999.

1.4 Application of rule provisions

- 1.4(1) If there is a conflict between a provision of this rule and the corresponding provision of a document incorporated by reference in the rule, the provision of the rule applies, except as provided in 1.4(2).
- 1.4(2) A vehicle is not required to comply fully, or in part, with an approved vehicle standard in this rule if:
- that vehicle is manufactured before the phase-in date for the model, or model variant, of that vehicle in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction or as specified in the vehicle standard; or
 - the model, or model variant, of that vehicle is not required by the vehicle standard itself to comply fully with that vehicle standard.
- 1.4(3) A vehicle that, under 1.4(2), is not required to comply with an approved vehicle standard must comply with the other applicable requirements of this rule.
- 1.4(4) If there is a conflict between a provision of this rule and a provision of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002], the provision of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002] applies.
- 1.4(5) Glazing, a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, that is manufactured, stocked or offered for sale in New Zealand, must comply with this rule if the glazing, windscreen wipe system, windscreen wash system or rear-view mirror is intended for fitting on a vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road.
- 1.4(6) A vehicle, its structure, systems, components and equipment comply, for the purpose of this rule, with an applicable approved vehicle standard if:
- when manufactured or modified, they complied with that vehicle standard; and
 - they are currently within safe tolerance of their state when manufactured.

Section 2

vehicle standards and other safety requirements for glazing

2.1 Requirements for vehicles with glazing

- 2.1(1) A vehicle, if fitted with glazing, must comply with the following:
- original glazing must comply with the applicable requirements in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, and comply with other requirements in this section;
 - replacement glazing must comply with the applicable requirements of 3.2(1).

- 2.1(2) Glazing that is required in Table 2.1 or Table 2.2 to comply with an approved trade name complies with that requirement if the glazing bears, and is entitled to bear, one of the approved trade names in Schedule 1.
- 2.1(3) A motor vehicle that is not of a class in Table A and is manufactured before 1 January 2001 must, if fitted with glazing, comply with either:
- the general safety requirements in 2.2; or
 - the requirements in force before 25 October 1999, for glazing in that type of motor vehicle, in or under any Act, regulation or rule.

2.2 General safety requirements

- 2.2(1) The general safety requirements for glazing are:
- glazing must be mechanically sound, strong and securely affixed to the vehicle; and
 - glazing must not be manufactured with, or modified to have, a mirrored effect sufficient to dazzle other road users; and
 - a windscreen, and front side windows (that is, glazing forward of the left or right of the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position), must be kept clean and free of obstruction to ensure that the driver has sufficient vision through the glazing to operate the vehicle safely; and
 - a windscreen must not have scratches or other defects that unreasonably impair [the driver's] vision through the glazing or compromise the strength of the glazing; and
 - a laminated windscreen must not show signs of discoloration that could unreasonably impair the driver's vision through the glazing; and]
 - overlays must not have any bubbling or other defects that could unreasonably impair the driver's vision through the glazing; and.]
 - the overall visible light transmittance of a windscreen must not be less than 70%; and
 - the overall visible light transmittance of front side windows (that is, glazing forward of the left or right of the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position) must not be less than 35%.
- 2.2(2) In assessing whether the general safety requirements in 2.2(1) are complied with, a person in section 7 may take into account evidence that the glazing is within the operating limits of the vehicle manufacturer or glazing manufacturer.

2.3 Approved vehicle standards for glazing

- 2.3(1) Glazing that is required, as specified in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, to comply with an approved vehicle standard must comply with a version, as specified in 2.3(3), of one of the approved vehicle standards in 2.3(2), which, for the purposes of this section, includes the requirements for the type approval referred to in 2.3(2)(o).
- 2.3(2) The approved vehicle standards for glazing are:
- UN/ECE Regulation No. 43, Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing and glazing materials (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.42);*
 - Council Directive of 31 March 1992 on safety glazing and glazing materials on motor vehicles and their trailers (92/22/EEC);*
 - British Standard 857: 1967, Specification for safety glass for land transport;*
 - British Standard 5282: 1975, Specification for road vehicle safety glass;*
 - British Standard AU 178a: 1992, Specification for road vehicle safety glass;*
 - Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 205, Glazing Materials;*
 - American National Standard for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways - Safety Code (ANSI/SAE Z26.1-1990);*
 - Technical Standard for Window Glass, Jisha Circular No. 899 of October 1, 1983;*
 - Japanese Industrial Standard R 3211-1992, Safety glass for road vehicles;*
 - New Zealand Standard 5443: 1987, Safety glass for land vehicles;*
 - Australian Standard 2080-1983, Safety glass for land vehicles;*
 - Australian/New Zealand Standard 2080: 1995, Safety glass for land vehicles;*
 - Australian Design Rule 8/00, Safety Glazing Material;*
 - South African Standard SABS 1191/1193-1978, Standard specifications for safety glass for vehicles;*
 - Allgemeine Bauartgenehmigung (ABG), issued by the German Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt for glazing directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position that is marked in accordance with the ABG.*

Version of vehicle standards

- 2.3(3) The version of an approved vehicle standard with which glazing must comply is that which:
- applies for the year of manufacture of the vehicle in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction, or as specified in the vehicle standard; and
 - is not earlier than the version that applies for the year of manufacture of the vehicle in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction, or as specified in the vehicle standard.

Approved vehicle standards include amendments to standards

2.3(4) An approved vehicle standard in 2.3(2) includes all subsequent amendments to that vehicle standard, some of which may apply to classes of vehicle additional to those covered by the vehicle standard specified.

Compliance with requirements

2.3(5) Glazing that is manufactured, stocked or offered for sale in New Zealand must, if intended for fitting on a vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, be of an approved trade name in Schedule 1 or comply with one or more of the approved vehicle standards, unless specifically designed for a vehicle to which none of the approved trade names or approved vehicle standards applies.

2.3(6) Glazing in a low volume vehicle must comply, as specified in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, with either the general safety requirements in 2.2, or both the general safety requirements and the Low Volume Vehicle Code.

Table 2.1 — Requirements for windscreens

Class	Vehicle manuf. before 1 January 1960	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 1960 and before 1 July 1986	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 July 1986 and before 1 January 1991	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 1991 and before 1 July 1997	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 July 1997 and before 1 January 2001	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 2001
MA, MB, MC, NA	General safety reqs	General safety reqs, approved trade name or approved vehicle standard	General safety reqs, approved trade name or approved vehicle standard, laminated	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated
MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC	General safety reqs	General safety reqs, approved trade name or approved vehicle standard	General safety reqs, approved trade name or approved vehicle standard	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated	General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated
LA, LB1, LB2, LC, LD, LE1, LE2	General safety requirements Transparent material of a kind that does not shatter					
AA, AB, TA, TB, TC, TD	General safety requirements					
Motor vehicles not in Table A	General safety requirements ¹					General safety reqs, approved vehicle standard, laminated [(other than windscreens for agricultural vehicles)]
	Vehicle certified as low volume vehicle before 1 January 1991			Vehicle certified as low volume vehicle on or after 1 January 1991		
Low volume vehicles	General safety requirements			General safety requirements and <i>Low Volume Vehicle Code</i>		
¹ See 2.1(3)						

Table 2.2 — Requirements for glazing in locations other than windscreens

Class	Vehicle manuf. before 1 February 1977	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 February 1977 and before 1 January 1991	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 1991 and before 1 July 1997	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 July 1997 and before 1 January 2001	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 2001
MA, MB, MC, MD1 ¹ , MD2 ¹ , MD3 ¹ , MD4 ¹ , ME1, NA, NB, NC	General safety requirements	General safety requirements, approved trade name or approved vehicle standard	General safety requirements, approved vehicle standard	General safety requirements, approved vehicle standard	General safety requirements, approved vehicle standard
LA, LB1, LB2, LC, LD, LE1, LE2	General safety requirements Transparent material of a kind that does not shatter				
AA, AB, TA, TB, TC, TD	General safety requirements				
Motor vehicles not in Table A	General safety requirements ²				General safety requirements, approved vehicle standard
	Vehicle certified as low volume vehicle before 1 January 1991		Vehicle certified as low volume vehicle on or after 1 January 1991		
Low volume vehicles	General safety requirements		General safety requirements and <i>Low Volume Vehicle Code</i>		
¹ Curved scenic skylights above the cant rail, curved windows at front and rear corners, skylights, louvres and interior partitions may be made of a transparent material of a kind that does not shatter.					
² See 2.1(3)					

2.4 Special applications of glazing

2.4(1) Glazing in roof panels:

- (a) must be safety glass; and
- (b) may be tinted.

2.4(2) Wire glass that allows clear vision through the glass may be used in windows directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position, if that type of glazing is required or allowed by or under any Act, regulation or rule.

2.5 Identification of glazing

2.5(1) An individual piece of glazing that is required to comply with an approved vehicle standard or to have an approved trade name must, except if 2.5(2) applies, be permanently and indelibly marked by the manufacturer, the vendor or the installer of the glazing.

2.5(2) Glazing does not need to be marked if:

- (a) it is fitted in the soft top of a convertible and is made of plastic material forming a window directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position; or
- (b) it is made of hard plastic material fitted directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position, in a vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1991.

2.5(3) If marked by the manufacturer of the glazing, glazing markings must contain:

- (a) an approved trade name in Schedule 1, for a vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1991; or
- (b) a marking that identifies the manufacturer of the glazing and any other markings required by the vehicle standard to which the glazing was certified.

2.5(4) If marked by a vendor or installer, glazing markings must contain wording, characters or symbols that indicate:

- (a) the approved vehicle standard to which the glazing was certified; and
- (b) the type of glazing; and
- (c) the thickness of the glazing in millimetres or, in the case of laminated glass only, the thickness of the intervening layer in millimetres; and
- (d) the identity of the vendor or installer of the glazing.

- 2.5(5) The markings used to indicate the type of glazing, as required in 2.5(4)(b), must comply with the marking code specified:
- in the vehicle standard to which the glazing was certified; or
 - in Australian/New Zealand Standard 2080: 1995, Safety glass for land vehicles.
- 2.5(6) Glazing marked by a vendor or installer, and fitted in a vehicle before 1 January 1997, may be marked by means of self-adhesive labels.

Section 3

Modification and repair of glazing

3.1 Modifications

- 3.1(1) Glazing on a vehicle must not be modified except as specified in 3.1(2) to 3.1(9).
- 3.1(2) Modification of glazing on a vehicle:
- must not prevent the glazing from complying with the general safety requirements in 2.2; and
 - if the glazing is required to comply with an approved vehicle standard, must not prevent the glazing from complying with the requirements of the vehicle standard to which the glazing was certified, except as specified in 3.1(5) to 3.1(9); and
 - must not adversely affect the performance of any high-mounted stop lamps fitted to the vehicle; and
 - must not adversely affect the mechanical performance of the glazing or the vehicle to which the glazing is affixed.
- 3.1(3) A modification that complies with 3.1(5) to 3.1(9) will not result in:
- a light vehicle becoming a low volume vehicle; or
 - a heavy vehicle having its safety performance adversely affected to the extent that the vehicle must be certified in accordance with Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002].
- 3.1(4) Permanent removal of original equipment specification glazing that affects the structural integrity of the vehicle is a modification that must be certified in accordance with Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002].

Windscreens

- 3.1(5) Modifications to a windscreen must not unreasonably impair the driver's vision and must comply with the following:
- except as specified in 3.1(5)(b), 3.1(5)(c) and 3.1(5)(d), overlays must not be applied to the glazing;
 - stickers may not be applied, except if allowed or required by or under any Act, regulation or rule, unless they are wholly within:
 - 100 mm from the top or bottom edges; or
 - 50 mm from the side edges;
 - an anti-glare band overlay may be applied if:
 - the anti-glare band overlay does not extend below the bottom edge of the vehicle's original equipment specification sun visors when they are folded down as far as possible towards the windscreen; and
 - the anti-glare band overlay does not contain any print below a line that is 100 mm below, and parallel to, the top edge of the windscreen;
 - a stoneguard overlay may be applied if:
 - the vehicle is of Class MB, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, ME, NA, NB or NC; and
 - the overlay is applied along the bottom edge of the windscreen to a height that is not greater than the highest point of the steering wheel;
 - radio antennae may be fitted only if they are wholly within 100 mm from any edge of the glazing.

Front side windows

- 3.1(6) Modifications to front side windows (that is, glazing forward of the left or right of the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position) must not unreasonably interfere with the driver's vision and must comply with the following:
- transparent overlays may be applied only if the overall visible light transmittance of the glazing is not reduced to less than 35%;
 - stickers may not be applied, except if allowed or required by or under any Act, regulation or rule, unless they are wholly within:
 - 100 mm from the bottom edge; or
 - 50 mm from the top or side edges;
 - radio antennae may be fitted only if they are wholly within 100 mm from any edge of the glazing.

Rear side windows and rear windows

- 3.1(7) Modifications to glazing directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position in Class MA vehicles, except stretch limousines and body transfer vehicles, may be carried out as follows:
- transparent overlays may be applied only if:
 - the overall visible light transmittance of the glazing is not reduced to less than 35%; and
 - the vehicle is equipped on both sides with rear-view mirrors;
 - stickers may not be applied, except if allowed or required by or under any Act, regulation or rule, unless they are wholly within 100 mm from any edge of the glazing;

- (c) radio antennae may be fitted only if they are wholly within 100 mm from any edge of the glazing;
 - (d) electrically-heated demister units may be fitted.
- 3.1(8) Modifications to glazing directly behind, or to the left or right of the rear of, the driver's seatback in its rearmost and upright position in vehicles of classes other than Class MA, but including stretch limousines and body transfer vehicles, may be carried out as follows:
- (a) overlays and other modifications may be applied only if the vehicle is equipped on both sides with rear-view mirrors;
 - (b) stickers may be applied anywhere on the glazing, but the vehicle must be equipped on both sides with rear-view mirrors if a sticker is not wholly within 100 mm from any edge of the glazing;
 - (c) radio antennae and electrically-heated demister units may be fitted.

Sunroofs

- 3.1(9) Modifications to the glazing of a sunroof may be carried out as follows:
- (a) overlays may be applied;
 - (b) stickers may be applied anywhere on the glazing;
 - (c) radio antennae and electrically-heated demister units may be fitted.

3.2 Repairs

- 3.2(1) Replacement glazing fitted to a vehicle must comply with the requirements in Table 2.1 or Table 2.2, whichever is applicable, and, if required to meet an approved vehicle standard, must comply with the version of the vehicle standard applicable at, or after, the date of manufacture of the vehicle.
- 3.2(2) A repair to a windscreen must comply with Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998 and whichever of the following vehicle standards, or version of that vehicle standard, is applicable at the date of repair:
- (a) New Zealand Standard 5470: 1993, Code of practice for automotive windscreen repair (superseded by Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 2366: 1999, Windscreen repairs); or
 - (b) Australian Standard 2366-1990, Repair of laminated glass windscreens fitted to road vehicles (superseded by Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard 2366 1999, Windscreen repairs).

Section 4

Vehicle standards and other safety requirements for windscreen wipe systems and windscreen wash systems

4.1 Scope of this section

This section applies to windscreen wipe systems and windscreen wash systems in all motor vehicles that have windscreens.

4.2 Requirement to fit windscreen wipe systems and windscreen wash systems

- 4.2(1) A motor vehicle must, except as specified in 4.2(2):
- (a) if manufactured before 1 January 1992, be fitted with a windscreen wipe system that complies with the applicable requirements in Table 4.1 and other applicable requirements of this section;
 - (b) if manufactured on or after 1 January 1992, be fitted with a windscreen wipe system and a windscreen wash system that comply with the applicable requirements in Table 4.1 and other applicable requirements of this section.
- 4.2(2) A motor vehicle that is not of a class in Table A or a motor vehicle that is used solely for agricultural purposes, whether or not it is of a class in Table A:
- (a) must have a windscreen wipe system, but, if manufactured before 1 January 2001, does not need to have a windscreen wash system;
 - (b) must have a windscreen wash system as well as a windscreen wipe system, if manufactured on or after 1 January 2001, unless such a requirement is inappropriate for the use of the vehicle.
- 4.2(3) A windscreen wash system that is fitted in a motor vehicle as original equipment, or retrofitted, when this is not required, must comply with the general safety requirements in 4.3(1) and 4.3(2)

[Table 4.1 — Requirements for windscreen wipe systems and windscreen wash systems]

Class	Vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1992 ³	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1992 and before 1 January 1996	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2000	Vehicle manufactured on or after 1 January 2000
MA, MB, MC, MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, ME	General safety requirements	General safety requirements	General safety requirements	General safety requirements
NA, NB, NC	General safety requirements	General safety requirements	General safety requirements	General safety requirements
LA, LB1, LB2, LC, LD	No requirements	No requirements	No requirements	General safety requirements

AB, TA, TB, TC, TD	No requirements
Motor vehicles not in Table A⁴	General safety requirements
Class	Light motor vehicle last modified on or after 1 January 1992 and certified as a low volume vehicle
Low volume vehicle¹	General safety requirements and <i>Low Volume Vehicle Code</i>
Note:	
¹ The concept of low volume vehicles and hence certification for such vehicles was not initiated until after 1991. A motor vehicle last modified before 1 January 1992 does not have to comply with the <i>Low Volume Vehicle Code</i> , provided the vehicle has been continuously registered in New Zealand. It must, however, comply with the general safety requirements in 4.3.]	

4.3 General safety requirements

- 4.3(1) A windscreen wipe system and, as specified in 4.2(1) and 4.2(2), a windscreen wash system, must be capable of keeping an adequate area of the windscreen clean and clear so that the motor vehicle may be operated safely:
- at all times; and
 - under all reasonably foreseeable conditions, including adverse weather conditions.
- 4.3(2) A windscreen wipe system must be of an efficient and power-driven type, except if an original equipment specification system in a motor vehicle manufactured before 1 January 1960.
- 4.3(3) In assessing whether the general safety requirements in 4.3(1) and 4.3(2) are complied with, a person in section 7 may take into account:
- evidence that the windscreen wipe system or windscreen wash system is within the motor vehicle manufacturer's operating limits; and
 - if the motor vehicle is a low volume vehicle, evidence that the windscreen wipe system or windscreen wash system complies with the requirements of the Low Volume Vehicle Code that are applicable to the date of certification or recertification of the motor vehicle as a low volume vehicle.

4.4 Approved vehicle standards for windscreen wipe systems and windscreen wash systems (*Revoked*)

4.5 Retrofitting of windscreen wipe systems or windscreen wash systems

The fitting of a windscreen wipe system or windscreen wash system, when this is not required, is not a modification of the motor vehicle that requires certification under Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002].

Section 5

vehicle standards and other safety requirements for rear-view mirrors

5.1 Scope of this section

This section applies to rear-view mirrors in all motor vehicles.

5.2 Requirement to fit rear-view mirrors

- 5.2(1) A motor vehicle must be fitted, as specified in Table 5.1, with one or more rear-view mirrors that comply with the applicable requirements in Table 5.1 and other requirements in this section.
- 5.2(2) A motor vehicle that is not of a class in Table A and is manufactured before 1 July 2000 must:
- be fitted with a rear-view mirror that complies with the general safety requirements in 5.3; or
 - comply with the requirements in force before 25 October 1999, if any, for rear-view mirrors in that type of motor vehicle, in or under any Act, regulation or rule.

5.3 General safety requirements

- 5.3(1) A rear-view mirror must:
- provide, so as to enable a motor vehicle to be operated safely, a clear view to the rear of, as applicable:
 - the motor vehicle itself;
 - the motor vehicle's load;
 - if towing a trailer, the trailer and its load; and
 - be securely attached to the motor vehicle so as to minimise the risk of injury to the motor vehicle's occupants, to pedestrians and to other road users in a crash involving the motor vehicle; and
 - be mounted on the motor vehicle in a position that will ensure the mirror is sufficiently isolated from vibrations to the extent possible for the class of motor vehicle, so as to enable the driver to have adequate vision as specified in 5.3(1)(a); and
 - be adjustable and able to maintain its adjusted position so as to allow the driver to use the rear-view mirror as specified in 5.3 (1)(a).

- 5.3(2) In assessing whether the general safety requirements in 5.3(1) are complied with, a person in section 7 may take into account evidence that the rear-view mirror is within the operating limits of the manufacturer of the motor vehicle or manufacturer of the rear-view mirror.

Table 5.1 — Requirements for rear-view mirrors

Class ¹	Vehicle manuf. before 1 January 1996	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 1996 and before 1 January 2000	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 January 2000 and before 1 July 2000	Vehicle manuf. on or after 1 July 2000
MA, MB, MC	Right-hand side (RHS) ² outside rear-view mirror OR inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror OR inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror AND inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror AND inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard
NA	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror OR inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror OR inside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror AND EITHER inside rear-view mirror OR left-hand side (LHS) ² outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS ² outside rear-view mirror AND EITHER inside rear-view mirror OR LHS ² outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard
MD1, MD2, MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC	RHS outside rear-view mirror AND LHS outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs	RHS outside rear-view mirror AND LHS outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS outside rear-view mirror AND LHS outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard	RHS outside rear-view mirror AND LHS outside rear-view mirror General safety reqs and approved vehicle standard
LA, LB1, LB2	No reqs	No reqs	Rear-view mirror that complies with general safety reqs	Rear-view mirror that complies with general safety reqs
LC, LD, LE1, LE2	Rear-view mirror that complies with general safety reqs			
AB, TA, TB, TC, TD	No reqs			
Motor vehicles not in Table A	Rear-view mirror that complies with general safety reqs ³			Rear-view mirror that complies with general safety reqs

¹Class AA vehicles are not included in this table because they are not motor vehicles.

²For motor vehicles with the steering column to the left side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle, read LHS instead of RHS, and RHS instead of LHS.

³See 5.2(2)

5.4 Approved vehicle standards for rear-view mirrors

- 5.4(1) A rear-view mirror must comply, as specified in Table 5.1, with a version, as specified in 5.4(3), of one of the approved vehicle standards in 5.4(2), as appropriate for the class of motor vehicle.

- 5.4(2) The approved vehicle standards for rear-view mirrors are:

- Regulation No. 46 Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors, and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of rear-view mirrors (E/ECE324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev.1/Add.45);*
- Council Directive of 1 March 1971 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear-view mirrors of motor vehicles (71/127/EEC);*
- Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 111, Rearview Mirrors;*

- (d) *Technical Standard for Installation Position of Outside Rear-view Mirrors, Jisha Circular No. 187 of March 18, 1983;*
- (e) *Installation Position of Outside Rear-View Mirrors, Jisha Circular No. 186 of March 18, 1983;*
- (f) *Australian Design Rule 14/00, Rear Vision Mirrors.*

Version of vehicle standards

5.4(3) The version of an approved vehicle standard with which a rear-view mirror must comply is that applicable to the year of manufacture of the motor vehicle or rear-view mirror in the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction, or as specified in the approved vehicle standard.

Approved vehicle standards include amendments to standards

5.4(4) An approved vehicle standard in 5.4(2) includes all subsequent amendments to that vehicle standard, some of which apply to classes of motor vehicle additional to those covered by the vehicle standard specified.

Compliance with requirements

5.4(5) If the rear-view mirror on a Class MD2, MD3, MD4, ME, NB or NC motor vehicle has not been certified as complying with an approved vehicle standard in 5.4(2), according to the requirements of the relevant standard-setting jurisdiction or as specified in the vehicle standard, it is sufficient, for compliance with 5.4(1), for a [vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation] to certify conformity of the rear-view mirror with the technical requirements of Australian Design Rule 14/00, Rear Vision Mirrors.

5.5 Fitting additional rear-view mirrors

5.5(1) A motor vehicle may be fitted with rear-view mirrors additional to those in Table 5.1.

5.5(2) Additional rear-view mirrors, if fitted, must comply with the requirements in Table 5.1 for rear-view mirrors.

5.5(3) The fitting of additional rear-view mirrors is not a modification of the motor vehicle that requires certification under Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance [2002].

Section 6

Modification and repair of windscreen wipe systems, windscreen wash systems and rear-view mirrors

6.1 Modifications

Modifications to a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, or modifications to a motor vehicle affecting a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, must not prevent the motor vehicle from complying with the requirements in Table 4.1 and Table 5.1, as appropriate.

6.2 Repairs

A repair to a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, or a repair to a motor vehicle affecting a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, must comply with Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998.

Section 7

Responsibilities

7.1 Responsibilities of operators

A person who operates a vehicle must ensure that the vehicle complies with this rule.

7.2 Responsibilities of repairers

A person who repairs, adjusts or replaces glazing, a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror must ensure that the repair, adjustment or replacement:

- (a) does not prevent the vehicle from complying with this rule; and
- (b) complies with Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Repair 1998.

7.3 Responsibilities of modifiers

A person who modifies glazing, a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system, a rear-view mirror, or a vehicle so as to affect the performance of the glazing, a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror, must:

- (a) ensure that the modification does not prevent the vehicle from complying with this rule; and
- (b) notify the operator if the vehicle must be inspected and, if necessary, certified.

[7.4 Responsibilities of vehicle inspectors and inspecting organisations

A vehicle inspector or inspecting organisation must not certify a motor vehicle under Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002 if the inspector or organisation has reason to believe that the vehicle does not comply with this Rule.]

7.5 Responsibilities of manufacturers and retailers

7.5(1) A person may manufacture, stock or offer for sale glazing, intended for fitting in a vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, only if that glazing:

- (a) complies with the general safety requirements in 2.2; and
- (b) unless it is to be fitted in a vehicle that is required to meet general safety requirements only, is either:
 - (i) of an approved trade name in Schedule 1; or
 - (ii) complies with one or more of the approved vehicle standards in 2.3(2); and

- (c) does not prevent a repair to a vehicle, its structure, systems, components and equipment from complying with this rule.

7.5(2) A person may manufacture, stock or offer for sale a windscreen wipe system, windscreen wash system or rear-view mirror, intended for fitting to a motor vehicle to be operated on a New Zealand road, only if that windscreen wipe system, windscreen wash system or rear-view mirror:

- (a) complies with this rule; and
- (b) does not prevent a repair to a motor vehicle, its structure, systems, components and equipment from complying with this rule.

7.6 Functions of the [Agency]

The [Agency] may inspect glazing, a windscreen wipe system, a windscreen wash system or a rear-view mirror for compliance with this rule, whether or not it is fitted to a vehicle.

Part 2 Definitions

[Agency means the New Zealand Transport Agency established under section 93 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003]

Agricultural in relation to purposes or operations, means connected directly with the operation or management of a farm.

Anti-glare band overlay means a tinted overlay that is transparent and that is applied along the top edge of the windscreen for the purpose of reducing glare from the sun.

Approved vehicle standard means a vehicle standard in 2.3(2), 4.4(2) and 5.4(2).

Body transfer vehicle means a motor vehicle that is used primarily for the transportation of deceased persons.

Certifier: *Definition Revoked*

[Certify has the same meaning as in Part 2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002.]

Class in relation to vehicles, means a category of vehicle of one of the Groups A, L, M, N and T as specified in Table A: Vehicle classes.

Director: *Definition Revoked*

EEC, EC are abbreviations for directives of the European Economic Community and, later, the European Communities.

gross vehicle mass in relation to a vehicle, means either:

- (a) the maximum permitted mass of the vehicle, which includes the mass of the accessories, the crew, the passengers and load, and is, unless
- (b) applies, the gross vehicle mass specified (subsequent to the latest modification, if any) by the manufacturer of the vehicle; or
- (b) if a person approved for that purpose by the [Agency] determines that the gross vehicle mass of a vehicle should differ from that specified by the manufacturer, taking into account evidence on the capability of the systems and components of the vehicle, or the effects of any modification, the gross vehicle mass is that mass determined by that person.

Heavy motor vehicle means a motor vehicle that is either:

- (a) of Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD; or
- (b) a vehicle (not of a class in Table A: Vehicle classes) with a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500 kg.

[Inspecting organisation has the same meaning as in Part 2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002.]

Installer means a person who repairs or modifies a vehicle by installing glazing in the vehicle.

Laminated glass means glazing consisting of two or more pieces of sheet glass, plate glass or float glass bonded together by one or more intervening layers of plastic material.

Light motor vehicle means a motor vehicle of any class except those defined as “heavy motor vehicles”.

Low volume vehicle means a motor vehicle of a class in Table A: Vehicle classes other than Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC and TD that is:

- (a) manufactured, assembled or scratch-built in quantities of 200 or less at any one location in any one year, by a manufacturer whose total production of motor vehicles does not exceed 200 units over the same period, and where the construction of the motor vehicle directly or indirectly affects compliance of the motor vehicle with any of the vehicle standards prescribed by New Zealand law; or
- (b) modified uniquely, or in quantities of 200 or less at any one location in any one year, in such a way as to affect the compliance of the motor vehicle, its structure, systems, components and equipment, with a legal requirement relating to safety performance applicable at the time of the modification.

Low Volume Vehicle Code means the code of the Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association Incorporated.

Manufacturer's operating limits means:

- (a) in relation to a vehicle, the allowance provided by the vehicle manufacturer in terms of performance capability and dimensions, relative to deterioration, malfunction, or damage beyond which the safe performance of the vehicle, as defined by the vehicle manufacturer, is compromised; and
- (b) in relation to a system, component or item of equipment, incorporated in or attached to a vehicle, the allowance provided by the system, component or equipment manufacturer in terms of performance capability and dimensions, relative to the deterioration, malfunction or damage, beyond which the safe performance of the system, component or item of equipment (and consequently the vehicle) is compromised.

[mobility device means—

- (a) a vehicle that—
 - (i) is designed and constructed (not merely adapted) for use by persons who require mobility assistance due to a physical or neurological impairment; and
 - (ii) is powered solely by a motor that has a maximum power output not exceeding 1 500 W; or
- (b) a vehicle that the [[Agency]] has declared under section 168A(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998 to be a mobility device.]

modify in relation to a motor vehicle, means to change the vehicle structure from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing any structure, system, component or item of equipment, but does not include repair; and “modified” and “modification” have corresponding meanings.

motor vehicle means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and includes a trailer, but does not include:

- (a) a vehicle running on rails;
- (b) *Revoked.*
- (c) a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force;
- (d) a trailer running on one wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres;
- (e) a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles;
- (f) a pedestrian-controlled machine.
- [(g) a vehicle that the [[Agency]] has declared is not a motor vehicle under section 168A of the Land Transport Act 1998;]
- [(h) a mobility device.]

Operate in relation to a vehicle, means to drive or use the vehicle on a road, or to cause or permit the vehicle to be on a road or to be driven on a road, whether or not the person is present with the vehicle; and “operator” has a corresponding meaning.

Overall visible light transmittance is the visible light transmittance of glazing including any overlays that are applied to the glazing.

Overlay means a transparent, translucent or opaque self adhesive or clinging film that is applied to large areas, or the entirety, of a piece of glazing for purposes such as, but not limited to, reduction of ultraviolet, infrared or visible light transmission; advertising; identification; information; protection; or for aesthetic reasons; and includes:

- (a) an anti-glare band overlay; and
- (b) a stoneguard overlay; and
- (c) a sticker of a size that cannot be wholly contained within the limits prescribed by this rule relating to the location and size of stickers on a particular piece of glazing, depending on the location of that piece of glazing on the vehicle.

Phase-in date means the date specified in an approved vehicle standard from which a model, or model variant, of a vehicle must comply with that vehicle standard or part of that vehicle standard.

Repair means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment; and includes the replacement of damaged or worn structures, systems, components or equipment with equivalent undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

Replacement in relation to glazing, means the complete removal of an individual piece of glazing and its replacement by another piece of glazing.

SABS is an abbreviation for Standard of the South African Bureau of Standards.

Safe tolerance means the tolerance within which the safe performance of the vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment are not compromised, having regard to any manufacturer's operating limits.

Scratch-built vehicle means a motor vehicle that is either:

- (a) assembled from previously unrelated components and construction materials that have not been predominantly sourced from donors of a single make or model and that, in its completed form, never previously existed as a mass-produced vehicle, although the external appearance may resemble or replicate an existing vehicle; or
- (b) a modified production vehicle that contains less than the following components from a mass-produced vehicle of a single make and model:
 - (i) 40% of the chassis rails and 50% of the crossmembers, or alternatively 40% of a spaceframe, or 40% of the floorpan of a unitary constructed body, whichever is appropriate; or
 - (ii) for light vehicles, 40% of the bodywork (based on the surface area of body panels but not the floorpan, internal bracing, subpanels, bulkheads or firewall).

Sticker means a self-adhesive or clinging film, with or without print on it, that is applied for purposes such as, but not limited to, advertising, identification, information, or for aesthetic or legal reasons.

Stoneguard overlay means a clear overlay that is transparent and that is applied along the bottom edge of the windscreen for the purpose of preventing damage to the windscreen from stones and other debris thrown up by other vehicles.

UN/ECE is an abbreviation for a regulation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

US DOT is an abbreviation for a standard of the United States Department of Transportation.

Vehicle means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved and includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates and roller-skates; but does not include:

- (a) a perambulator or pushchair;
- (b) a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power;
- (c) a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley;
- (d) *Revoked.*
- (e) a pedestrian-controlled lawn mower;
- (f) a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power;
- (g) any article of furniture;
- (h) an invalid wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power;
- (i) any other contrivance specified by any rule not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition.

[**Vehicle inspector** has the same meaning as in Part 2 of Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002.]

Vehicle standard means a technical specification with which a vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment must comply, and which is adopted by:

- (a) the New Zealand Standards Council; or
- (b) any international, national or regional organisation with functions similar to the New Zealand Standards Council.

Visible light transmittance is the proportion of visible light that passes through glazing, measured perpendicular to the glazing.

Windscreen means all glazing extending across the front of the vehicle that is not parallel to the vehicle's longitudinal centre-line; but does not include a wind deflector.

Wire glass means glass that incorporates reinforcing wire mesh.

Year of manufacture: *Definition Revoked*

Table A — Vehicle classes

Class	Description
AA (Pedal cycle)	A vehicle designed to be propelled through a mechanism solely by human power.
AB (Power-assisted pedal cycle)	A pedal cycle to which is attached one or more auxiliary propulsion motors having a combined maximum power output not exceeding 200 watts.
LA (Moped with two wheels)	A motor vehicle (other than a power-assisted pedal cycle) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has two wheels; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 ml and a maximum speed not exceeding 50 km/h; or (ii) has a power source other than a piston engine and a maximum speed not exceeding 50 km/h.
LB (Moped with three wheels)	A motor vehicle (other than a power-assisted pedal cycle) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has three wheels; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 ml and a maximum speed not exceeding 50 km/h; or (ii) has a power source other than a piston engine and a maximum speed not exceeding 50 km/h.
LB 1	A Class LB motor vehicle that has one wheel at the front and two wheels at the rear.
LB 2	A Class LB motor vehicle that has two wheels at the front and one wheel at the rear.
LC (Motor cycle)	A motor vehicle that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has two wheels; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50 ml; or (ii) has a maximum speed exceeding 50 km/h.
LD (Motor cycle and side-car)	A motor vehicle that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has three wheels asymmetrically arranged in relation to the longitudinal median axis; and (b) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50 ml; or (ii) has a maximum speed exceeding 50 km/h.
Side-car	A car, box, or other receptacle attached to the side of a motor cycle and supported by a wheel.
LE (Motor tri-cycle)	A motor vehicle that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has three wheels symmetrically arranged in relation to the longitudinal median axis; and (b) has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding one tonne; and (c) either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an engine cylinder capacity exceeding 50 ml; or (ii) has a maximum speed exceeding 50 km/h.
LE 1	A Class LE motor vehicle that has one wheel at the front and two wheels at the rear.
LE 2	A Class LE motor vehicle that has two wheels at the front and one wheel at the rear.

Class	Description
Passenger vehicle	A motor vehicle that: (a) is constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers; and (b) either: (i) has at least four wheels; or (ii) has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne.
MA (Passenger car)	A passenger vehicle (other than a Class MB or Class MC vehicle) that has not more than nine seating positions (including the driver's seating position).
MB (Forward control passenger vehicle)	A passenger vehicle (other than a Class MC vehicle): (a) that has not more than nine seating positions (including the drivers seating position); and (b) in which the centre of the steering wheel is in the forward quarter of the vehicle's total length.
MC (Off-road passenger vehicle)	A passenger vehicle, designed with special features for off-road operation, that has not more than nine seating positions (including the drivers seating position), and that: (a) has four-wheel drive; and (b) has at least four of the following characteristics when the vehicle is unladen on a level surface and the front wheels are parallel to the vehicle's longitudinal centre-line and the tyres are inflated to the vehicle manufacturers recommended pressure: (i) an approach angle of not less than 28 degrees; (ii) a breakover angle of not less than 14 degrees; (iii) a departure angle of not less than 20 degrees; (iv) a running clearance of not less than 200 mm; (v) a front axle clearance, rear axle clearance, or suspension clearance of not less than 175 mm.
Omnibus	A passenger vehicle that has more than nine seating positions (including the drivers seating position). An omnibus comprising two or more non-separable but articulated units shall be considered as a single vehicle.
MD (Light omnibus)	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 5 tonnes.
MD 1	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and not more than 12 seats.
MD 2	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes and more than 12 seats.
MD 3	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 4.5 tonnes.
MD 4	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 4.5 tonnes but not exceeding 5 tonnes.
ME (Heavy omnibus)	An omnibus that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 5 tonnes.
Goods vehicle	A motor vehicle that: (a) is constructed primarily for the carriage of goods; and (b) either: (i) has at least four wheels; or (ii) has three wheels and a gross vehicle mass exceeding one tonne. For the purpose of this description: (a) a vehicle that is constructed for both the carriage of goods and passengers shall be considered primarily for the carriage of goods if the number of seating positions multiplied by 68 kg is less than 50% of the difference between the gross vehicle mass and the unladen mass; (b) the equipment and installations carried on special purpose vehicles not designed for the carriage of passengers shall be considered to be goods; (c) a goods vehicle that has two or more non-separable but articulated units shall be considered to be a single vehicle.

Class	Description
NA (Light goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
NB (Medium goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes.
NC (Heavy goods vehicle)	A goods vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 tonnes.
Trailer	A vehicle without motive power that is constructed for the purpose of being drawn behind a motor vehicle.
TA (Very light trailer)	A single-axled trailer that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 0.75 tonnes.
TB (Light trailer)	A trailer (other than a Class TA trailer) that has a gross vehicle mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
TC (Medium trailer)	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 10 tonnes.
TD (Heavy trailer)	A trailer that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 10 tonnes.

Part 3

Schedules

*Schedule 1**Approved trade names for glazing*

Armourfloat
 Armourplate
 Blindex
 Duolite Safety
 Duplate Safety
 Flolite
 Ford Indestructo
 Ford Safety Glass
 Ford Silver Arrow
 Glacetex
 Hankuk Glass Safety Heat Line
 HMC Glass Safety Hankuk TF5
 HMC Glass Safety Hankuk TV5
 Indestructo
 Nippon Safety
 NM Laminated Safety Glass FHP
 Peerless
 Plexite
 Safetyflex
 Safety MGB (Meloplate)
 Safety MGB (Melite Safety Plate)
 Sekurit
 Sigla
 Spectrofloat
 Splintex
 Sunmat
 Suntex Safety Glass
 Temperlite
 Temperlite Santa Marina
 Thorex Connex
 Triplex
 Triplex Plate
 Tuflite
 Tyneside
 Veracetex

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