

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on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear-view mirrors of motor vehicles (71/127/EEC) (repealed)

[^{F1}ANNEX II

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AND TESTS REQUIRED FOR EEC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL OF REAR-VIEW MIRRORS

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Directive of 18 February 1985](#) adapting to technical progress Council Directive 71/127/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear-view mirrors of motor vehicles (85/205/EEC).

1. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 1.1. All rear-view mirrors must be adjustable.
- 1.2. The edge of the reflecting surface must be enclosed in a protective housing (holder, etc.) which, on its perimeter, must have a value 'c' greater than or equal to 2,5 mm at all points and in all directions. If the reflecting surface projects beyond the protective housing, the radius of curvature 'c' on the edge of the projecting part must be not less than 2,5 mm and the reflecting surface must return into the protective housing under a force of 50 N applied to the point of greatest projection, relative to the protective housing, in a horizontal direction, approximately parallel to the longitudinal median plane of the vehicle.
- 1.3. When the rear-view mirror is mounted on a plane surface, all parts, irrespective of the adjustment position of the device, including those parts remaining attached to the support after the test provided for in 4.2, which are in potential, static contact with a sphere either 165 mm in diameter in the case of an interior rear-view mirror or 100 mm in diameter in the case of an exterior rear-view mirror, must have a radius of curvature 'c' of not less than 2,5 mm.
 - 1.3.1. Edges of fixing holes or recesses of which the diameter or longest diagonal is less than 12 mm are exempt from the radius requirements of item 1.3 provided that they are blunted.
- 1.4. The device for the attachment of rear-view mirrors to the vehicle must be so designed that a cylinder with a 50 mm radius, having as its axis the axis, or one of the axes, of pivot or rotation which ensures deflection of the rear-view mirror in the direction of impact concerned, passes through at least part of the surface to which the device is attached.
- 1.5. The parts of exterior rear-view mirrors referred to in items 1.2 and 1.3 which are made of a material with a Shore A hardness not exceeding 60 are exempt from the relevant provisions.
- 1.6. In the case of those parts of interior rear-view mirrors which are made of a material with a Shore A hardness of less than 50 and which are mounted on a rigid support, the requirements of items 1.2 and 1.3 shall only apply to the support.

2. DIMENSIONS

2.1. Interior rear-view mirrors (Class I)

The dimensions of the reflecting surface must be such that it is possible to inscribe thereon a rectangle one side of which is 4 cm and the other 'a' cm in length, where

$$a = 15 \text{ cm} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1000}{r}}$$

2.2. Main exterior rear-view mirrors (Classes II and III)

2.2.1. The dimensions of the reflecting surface must be such that it is possible to inscribe therein:

- a rectangle 4 cm high the base length of which, measured in centimetres, has the value ‘a’;
- a segment which is parallel to the height of the rectangle and the length of which, expressed in centimetres, has the value ‘b’.

2.2.2. The minimum values of ‘a’ and ‘b’ are given in the table below:

Class of rear-view mirror	Categories of vehicles for which the rear-view mirrors are designed	a	b
II	M ₂ , M ₃ , N ₂ and N ₃	$\frac{17}{1 + \frac{1000}{r}}$	20
III	[^{F2} M ₁ , N ₁ and N ₂] N ₃ (if the requirements of item 2.1.3 of Annex III are applicable)	$\frac{15}{1 + \frac{1000}{r}}$	7

Textual Amendments

- F2** Substituted by [Commission Directive of 16 May 1988 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 71/127/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear-view mirrors of motor vehicles \(88/321/EEC\)](#).

2.3. ‘Wide-angle’ exterior rear-view mirrors (Class IV)

The contours of the reflecting surface must be of simple geometric form and its dimensions such that it provides, if necessary in conjunction with a Class II exterior rear-view mirror, the field of vision specified in item 5.4 of Annex III.

2.4. ‘Close-proximity’ exterior rear-view mirrors (Class V)

The contours of the reflecting surface must be of simple geometric form and its dimensions such that the mirror provides the field of vision specified in item 5.5 of Annex III.

3. REFLECTING SURFACE AND COEFFICIENTS OF REFLECTION

3.1. The reflecting surface of a rear-view mirror must be either flat or spherically convex.

3.2. Differences between the radii of curvature

3.2.1. The difference between r_i or r'_i and r_p at each reference point must not exceed 0,15 r.

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- 3.2.2. The difference between any of the radii of curvature (r_{p1} , r_{p2} and r_{p3}) and r must not exceed $0,15 r$.
- 3.2.3. When r is not less than 3 000 mm, the value of $0,15 r$ quoted in items 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 is replaced by $0,25 r$.
- 3.3. The value of 'r' must not be less than:
 - 3.3.1. 1 200 mm for interior rear-view mirrors (Class I) and Class III main exterior rear-view mirrors;
 - 3.3.2. 1 800 mm for Class II main exterior rear-view mirrors;
 - 3.3.3. 400 mm for 'wide-angle' exterior rear-view mirrors (Class IV) and 'close-proximity' exterior rear-view mirrors (Class V).
- 3.4. The value of the normal coefficient of reflection, as determined according to the method described in Appendix I to this Annex, must be not less than 40 %.

If the reflecting surface has two positions ('day' and 'night') the 'day' position must allow the colours of the signals used for road traffic to be recognized. The value of the normal coefficient of reflection in the 'night' position must be not less than 4 %.

- 3.5. The reflecting surface must retain the characteristics laid down in item 3.4 in spite of prolonged exposure to adverse weather conditions in normal use.

4. TESTS

- 4.1. Rear-view mirrors shall be subjected to the tests described in items 4.2 and 4.3.
 - 4.1.1. The test provided for in item 4.2 shall not be required in the case of any exterior rear-view mirror of which no part is less than 2 m from the ground, regardless of the adjustment position, when the vehicle is under a load corresponding to its maximum technically permissible weight.

This derogation also applies to the attachments of rear-view mirrors (attachment plates, arms, swivel joints, etc.) which are situated less than 2 m from the ground and which do not project beyond the overall width of the vehicle, measured in the transverse plane passing through the lowest rear-view mirror attachments or any other point forward of this plane if this configuration produces a greater overall width.

In such cases, a description specifying that the rear-view mirror must be mounted so as to conform with the abovementioned conditions for the positioning of its attachments on the vehicle must be provided.

Where advantage is taken of this derogation, the arm shall be indelibly marked with the symbol and the type-approval certificate shall be endorsed to this effect.

4.2. Impact test

4.2.1. Description of the test rig

- 4.2.1.1. The test rig consists of a pendulum capable of swinging about two horizontal axes at right angles to each other, one of which is perpendicular to the plane containing the 'release' trajectory of the pendulum.

The end of the pendulum comprises a hammer formed by a rigid sphere with a diameter of 165 ± 1 mm having a 5-mm-thick rubber covering of Shore A hardness 50.

A device is provided which permits determination of the maximum angle assumed by the arm in the plane of release.

A support firmly fixed to the structure of the pendulum serves to hold the specimens in compliance with the impact requirements specified in item 4.2.2.6.

Figure 1 below gives the dimensions of the test rig and the special design specifications.

- 4.2.1.2. The centre of percussion of the pendulum coincides with the centre of the sphere which forms the hammer. It is at a distance 'l' from the axis of oscillation in the release plane which is equal to $1\text{ m} \pm 5\text{ mm}$. The reduced mass of the pendulum is $m_0 = 6,8 \pm 0,05$ kilograms (the relationship of 'm' to the total mass 'm' of the pendulum and to the distance 'd' between the centre of gravity of the pendulum and its axis of rotation is expressed in the equation:

$$m_0 = m \frac{d}{l}$$

)

4.2.2. Description of the test

- 4.2.2.1. The procedure used to clamp the rear-view mirror to the support shall be that recommended by the manufacturer of the device or, where appropriate, by the vehicle manufacturer.
- 4.2.2.2. Positioning of the rear-view mirror for the test
- 4.2.2.2.1. Rear-view mirrors shall be positioned on the pendulum impact rig such that the axes which are horizontal and vertical when the rear-view mirror is installed on a vehicle in accordance with the applicant's mounting instructions are in a similar position.
- 4.2.2.2.2. When a rear-view mirror is adjustable with respect to the base, the test position shall be that in which any pivoting device is least likely to operate, within the limits of adjustment provided by the applicant.
- 4.2.2.2.3. When the rear-view mirror has a device for adjusting its distance from the base, the device must be set in the position in which the distance between the housing and the base is shortest.
- 4.2.2.2.4. When the reflecting surface is mobile in the housing, it shall be so adjusted that the upper corner which is furthest from the vehicle is in the position of greatest projection relative to the housing.
- 4.2.2.3. Except in the case of test 2 for interior rear-view mirrors (see item 4.2.2.6.1), when the pendulum is in a vertical position the horizontal and longitudinal vertical planes passing through the centre of the hammer shall pass through the centre of the reflecting surface as defined in item 10 of Annex I. The longitudinal direction of oscillation of the pendulum shall be parallel to the longitudinal median plane of the vehicle.
- 4.2.2.4. When, under the conditions governing adjustment laid down in items 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2 parts of the rear-view mirror limit the return of the hammer, the point of impact must be displaced in a direction perpendicular to the axis of rotation or pivoting in question.

The displacement must be no greater than is strictly necessary for the execution of the test; it must be limited in such a way that:

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- either the sphere delimiting the hammer remains at least tangential to the cylinder as defined in paragraph 1.4;
- or the point of contact with the hammer is located at least 10 mm from the periphery of the reflecting surface.

4.2.2.5. The test consists in allowing the hammer to fall from a height corresponding to a pendulum angle of 60° from the vertical so that the hammer strikes the rear-view mirror at the moment when the pendulum reaches the vertical position.

4.2.2.6. The rear-view mirrors are subjected to impact under the following different conditions:

4.2.2.6.1. Interior rear-view mirrors

Test 1: The points of impact shall be as defined in item 4.2.2.3. The impact must be such that the hammer strikes the rear-view mirror on the reflecting surface side.

Test 2: Point of impact on the edge of the protective housing, such that the impact produced makes an angle of 45 ° with the plane of the reflecting surface and is situated in the horizontal plane passing through the centre of that surface. The impact must occur on the reflecting surface side.

4.2.2.6.2. Exterior rear-view mirrors

Test 1: The point of impact shall be as defined in item 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.2.4. The impact must be such that the hammer strikes the rear-view mirror on the reflecting surface side.

Test 2: The point of impact shall be as defined in item 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.2.4. The impact must be such that the hammer strikes the rear-view mirror on the side opposite to the reflecting surface.

Where Class II or III rear-view mirrors are fixed to the same mounting as Class IV rear-view mirrors, the abovementioned tests shall be executed on the lower mirror. Nevertheless, the technical service responsible for testing may repeat one or both of these tests on the upper mirror if this is less than 2 m from the ground.

4.3. Bending test on the protective housing fixed to the stem

4.3.1. This test shall be performed on all rear-view mirrors with the exception of those in Class V.

4.3.2. Description of the test

The protective housing is placed horizontally in a device in such a way that the adjustment parts of the mounting can be clamped securely. In the direction of the greatest dimension of the housing, the end nearest to the point of fixing on the adjustment part is immobilized by means of a fixed stop 15 mm wide covering the entire width of the housing.

At the other end, a stop identical to the one described above is placed on the housing so that the specified test load can be applied to it (Figure 2).

The end of the housing opposite that at which the force is applied may be clamped instead of simply blocked, as shown in Figure 2.

Example of bending-test apparatus for rear-view mirror holders

4.3.3. The test load is 25 kilograms. It is applied for one minute.

5. RESULTS OF THE TEST

- 5.1. In the tests described in item 4.2, the pendulum must continue to swing after impact in such a way that the projection of the position assumed by the arm on the plane of release makes an angle of at least 20 ° with the vertical.

The accuracy of measurement of the angle shall be within $\pm 1^\circ$.

- 5.1.1. This requirement is not applicable to rear-view mirrors stuck to the windscreen, in respect of which the requirement stipulated in item 5.2 shall apply after the test.
- 5.1.2. The required pendulum angle of return to the vertical is reduced from 20 ° to 10 ° for all Class II rear-view mirrors and for Class III rear-view mirrors which are fitted on the mounting normally used with Class IV rear-view mirrors.
- 5.2. Should the mounting of the rear-view mirror break during the tests described in item 4.2. for rear-view mirrors stuck to the windscreen, the part remaining must not project beyond the base by more than 1 cm and the configuration remaining after the test must satisfy the conditions laid down in item 1.3.
- 5.3. The reflecting surface must not break during the tests described in items 4.2 and 4.3. However breakage of the reflecting surface will be allowed if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
- 5.3.1. the fragments of glass still adhere to the back of the housing or to a surface firmly attached to the housing; partial separation of the glass from its backing is admissible provided this does not exceed 2,5 mm on either side of the cracks. It is permissible for small splinters to become detached from the surface of the glass at the point of impact;
- 5.3.2. the reflecting surface is made of safety glass.

Appendix 1 to Annex II

TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING REFLECTIVITY

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. CIE standard illuminant A⁽¹⁾: Colorimetric illuminant, respecting the full radiator at $T_{68} = 2855,6$ K.
- 1.2. CIE standard source A⁽¹⁾: Gas-filled tungsten filament lamp operating at a correlated colour temperature of $T_{68} = 2855,6$ K.
- 1.3. CIE 1931 standard colorimetric observer⁽¹⁾: Receptor of radiation whose colorimetric characteristics correspond to the spectral tristimulus values
 - (λ), \bar{x}
 - (λ), \bar{y}
 - (λ), \bar{z}
 - (λ) (see table).
- 1.4. CIE spectral tristimulus values⁽¹⁾: Tristimulus values of the spectral components of an equi-energy spectrum in the CIE (XYZ) system.
- 1.5. Photopic vision⁽¹⁾: Vision by the normal eye when it is adapted to levels of luminance of at least several candelas per square metre.

2. APPARATUS

2.1. General

The apparatus shall consist of a light source, a holder for the test sample, a receiver unit with a photo-detector and an indicating meter (see Figure 1), and means of eliminating the effects of extraneous light.

The receiver may incorporate a light-integrating sphere to facilitate measuring the reflectance of non-flat (convex) mirrors (see Figure 2).

2.2. Spectral characteristics of light source and receiver

The light source shall consist of a CIE standard source A and associated optics to provide a near-collimated light beam. A voltage stabilizer is recommended in order to maintain a fixed lamp voltage during instrument operation.

The receiver shall have a photodetector with a spectral response proportional to the photopic luminosity function of the CIE (1931) standard colorimetric observer (see table). Any other combination of illuminant-filter-receptor giving the overall equivalent of CIE standard illuminant A and photopic vision may be used. When an integrating sphere is used in the receiver, the interior surface of the sphere shall be coated with a matt (diffusive) spectrally non-selective white coating.

2.3. Geometrical conditions

The angle of the incident beam (Θ) should preferably be $0,44 \pm 0,09$ rad ($25 \pm 5^\circ$) from the perpendicular to the test surface and shall not exceed the upper limit of the tolerance (i.e. 0,53 rad

or 30°). The axis of the receptor shall make an angle (Θ) with this perpendicular equal to that of the incident beam (see Figure 1). The incident beam upon arrival at the test surface shall have a diameter of not less than 19 mm (0,75 in.). The reflected beam shall not be wider than the sensitive area of the photodetector, shall not cover less than 50 % of such area, and as nearly as possible shall cover the same area segment as used during instrument calibration.

When an integrating sphere is used in the receiver section, the sphere shall have a minimum diameter of 127 mm (5 in.). The sample and incident beam apertures in the sphere wall shall be of such a size as to admit the entire incident and reflected light beams. The photodetector shall be so located as not to receive direct light from either the incident or the reflected beam.

2.4. Electrical characteristics of the photodetector-indicator unit

The photodetector output as read on the indicating meter shall be a linear function of the light intensity of the photosensitive area. Means (electrical and/or optical) shall be provided to facilitate zeroing and calibration adjustments. Such means shall not affect the linearity or the spectral characteristics of the instrument. The accuracy of the receptor-indicator unit shall be within $\pm 2\%$ of full scale, or $\pm 10\%$ of the magnitude of the reading, whichever is the smaller.

2.5. Sample holder

The mechanism shall be capable of locating the test sample so that the axes of the source arm and receptor intersect at the reflecting surface. The reflecting surface may lie within or at either face of the mirror sample, depending on whether it is a first-surface, second-surface or prismatic 'flip'-type mirror.

3. PROCEDURE

3.1. Direct calibration method

In the direct calibration method, air is used as the reference standard. This method is applicable for those instruments which are so constructed as to permit calibration at the 100 % point by swinging the receiver to a position directly on the axis of the light source (see Figure 1).

It may be desired in some cases (such as when measuring low-reflectivity surfaces) to use an intermediate calibration point (between 0 and 100 % on the scale) with this method. In these cases, a neutral density filter of known transmittance shall be inserted in the optical path, and the calibration control shall then be adjusted until the meter reads the percentage transmission of the neutral density filter. This filter shall be removed before reflectivity measurements are performed.

3.2. Indirect calibration method

The indirect calibration method is applicable in the case of instruments with fixed source and receiver geometry. A properly calibrated and maintained reflectance standard is required. This reference standard should preferably be a flat mirror with a reflectance value as near as possible to that of the test samples.

3.3. Flat mirror measurement

The reflectance of flat mirror samples can be measured on instruments employing either the direct or the indirect calibration method. The reflectance value is read directly from the indicating meter.

3.4. Non-flat (convex) mirror measurement

Measurement of the reflectance of non-flat (convex) mirrors requires the use of instruments which incorporate an integrating sphere in the receiver unit (see Figure 2). If the instrument

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indicating meter indicates n_e divisions with a standard mirror of E % reflectance, then, with a mirror of unknown reflectance, n_x divisions will correspond to a reflectance of X %, in accordance with the formula:

$$X = En_x n_e$$

SPECTRAL TRISTIMULUS VALUES FOR THE CIE 1931 STANDARD COLORIMETRIC OBSERVER⁰

This table is taken from CIE publication 50 (45) (1970)

λ nm	\bar{x} (λ)	\bar{y} (λ)	\bar{z} (λ)
380	0,001 4	0,000 0	0,006 5
390	0,004 2	0,000 1	0,020 1
400	0,014 3	0,000 4	0,067 9
410	0,043 5	0,001 2	0,207 4
420	0,134 4	0,004 0	0,645 6
430	0,283 9	0,011 6	1,385 6
440	0,348 3	0,023 0	1,747 1
450	0,336 2	0,038 0	1,772 1
460	0,290 8	0,060 0	1,669 2
470	0,195 4	0,091 0	1,287 6
480	0,095 6	0,139 0	0,813 0
490	0,032 0	0,208 0	0,465 2
500	0,004 9	0,323 0	0,272 0
510	0,009 3	0,503 0	0,158 2
520	0,063 3	0,710 0	0,078 2
530	0,165 5	0,862 0	0,042 2
540	0,290 4	0,954 0	0,020 3
550	0,433 4	0,995 0	0,008 7
560	0,594 5	0,995 0	0,003 9
570	0,762 1	0,952 0	0,002 1
580	0,916 3	0,870 0	0,001 7
590	1,026 3	0,757 0	0,001 1

a Abridged table. The values of

\bar{y}
(λ) = $V(\lambda)$ are rounded off to four decimal places.

b Changed in 1966 from 3 to 2.

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600	1,062 2	0,631 0	0,000 8
610	1,002 6	0,503 0	0,000 3
621	0,854 4	0,381 0	0,000 2
630	0,642 4	0,265 0	0,000 0
640	0,447 9	0,175 0	0,000 0
650	0,283 5	0,107 0	0,000 0
660	0,164 9	0,061 0	0,000 0
670	0,087 4	0,032 0	0,000 0
680	0,046 8	0,017 0	0,000 0
690	0,022 7	0,008 2	0,000 0
700	0,011 4	0,004 1	0,000 0
710	0,005 8	0,002 1	0,000 0
720	0,002 9	0,001 0	0,000 0
730	0,001 4	0,000 5	0,000 0
740	0,000 7	0,000 2 ^b	0,000 0
750	0,000 3	0,000 1	0,000 0
760	0,000 2	0,000 1	0,000 0
770	0,000 1	0,000 0	0,000 0
780	0,000 0	0,000 0	0,000 0

a Abridged table. The values of

$(\lambda) = V(\lambda)$ are rounded off to four decimal places.

b Changed in 1966 from 3 to 2.

Appendix 2 to Annex II

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE EEC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL AND MARKING OF REAR-VIEW MIRRORS

1. APPLICATION FOR EEC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL

- 1.1. Application for EEC component type-approval for a type of rear-view mirror shall be made by the holder of the trade mark or name, or by his authorized representative.
- 1.2. For each type of rear-view mirror the application shall be accompanied by:
 - 1.2.1. a technical description, specifying in particular the type(s) of vehicle for which the rear-view mirror is intended;
 - 1.2.2. sufficiently detailed drawings for identification of the rear-view mirror, together with instructions for mounting: the drawings must show the proposed position of the component type-approval number and the additional symbol in relation to the rectangle which forms part of the EEC component type-approval mark;
 - 1.2.3. four rear-view mirrors: three for use in the tests and one to be retained by the laboratory for any further examination that might subsequently prove necessary. Additional specimens may be called for at the request of the laboratory.

2. INSCRIPTIONS

Specimens of a type of rear-view mirror submitted for EEC component type-approval must bear the applicant's clearly visible and indelible trade mark or name and must allow sufficient space for the inscription of the EEC component type-approval mark; this space must be indicated in the diagrams referred to in item 1.2.2.

3. EEC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL

- 3.1. EEC component type-approval shall be granted and a component type-approval number issued in respect of any rear-view mirror submitted in accordance with the provisions of item 1 above which satisfies the requirements of items 1 to 5 of Annex II.
- 3.2. This number shall not be assigned to any other type of rear-view mirror.

4. MARKING

- 4.1. Any rear-view mirror conforming to a type in respect of which component type-approval has been granted pursuant to this Directive shall bear an EEC component type-approval mark.
- 4.2. The EEC component type-approval mark shall consist of a rectangle surrounding the lower case letter 'e' followed by the distinguishing letter(s) or number of the Member State which has granted the component type-approval: ^{F3}(1 for Germany, 2 for France, 3 for Italy, 4 for the Netherlands, ^{F4}^{F5}5 for Sweden, ^{F6}6 for Belgium, ^{F7}7 for Hungary, 8 for the Czech Republic, 9 for Spain, 11 for the United Kingdom, ^{F4}^{F5}12 for Austria, ^{F4}13 for Luxembourg, ^{F4}^{F5}17 for Finland, ^{F6}18 for Denmark, ^{F6}^{F7}19 for Romania, ^{F7}20 for Poland, 26 for Slovenia, 27 for Slovakia, 29 for Estonia, 32 for Latvia, ^{F7}34 for Bulgaria, ^{F6}36 for Lithuania, CY for Cyprus, ^{F8}EL for Greece, IRL for Ireland, ^{F6}MT for Malta, P for Portugal). It must also include in the vicinity of the rectangle the EEC component type-approval number. This number shall consist of the component

type-approval number shown on the certificate completed for the type (see Appendix 3), preceded by two figures indicating the sequence number of the latest amendment to Council Directive 71/127/EEC on the date EEC component type-approval was granted. The amendment sequence number and the component type-approval number shown on the certificate shall be separated by an asterisk. In this Directive the sequence number is 02. ^{F9}Sequence number 01 may, however, be retained for Class I, II and III rear-view mirrors if the requirements relating to these three classes of mirror remain unchanged.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties.
- F4** Inserted by Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded (94/C 241/08).
- F5** Substituted by Decision of the Council of the European Union of 1 January 1995 adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Union (95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC).
- F6** Inserted by Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded.
- F7** Inserted by Council Directive 2006/96/EC of 20 November 2006 adapting certain Directives in the field of free movement of goods, by reason of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania.
- F8** Substituted by Council Directive of 25 June 1987 amending certain directives on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to industrial products with respect to the distinctive numbers and letters indicating the Member States (87/354/EEC).
- F9** Inserted by Commission Directive of 6 November 1986 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 71/127/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the rear-view mirrors of motor vehicles (86/562/EEC).

- 4.3. The EEC component type-approval mark shall be completed by the addition of the symbol I or II or III or IV or V, specifying the class to which the type of rear-view mirror belongs. The additional symbol shall be placed in any convenient position in the vicinity of the rectangle containing the letter 'e'.
- 4.4. The EEC component type-approval mark and the additional symbol shall be indelibly inscribed on an integral part of the rear-view mirror in such a way as to be clearly visible even after the rear-view mirror has been mounted on a vehicle.
- 4.5. Four examples of EEC component type-approval marks, completed by the additional symbol are given below.

Examples of EEC component type-approval marks and the additional symbol

The rear-view mirror bearing the EEC component type-approval mark shown above is a Class I mirror (interior rear-view), which has been type-approved in France (e2) under the number 02 * 35.

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The rear-view mirror bearing the EEC component type-approval mark shown above is a Class II mirror (exterior rear-view), which has been type-approved in the Netherlands (e4) under the number 02 * 187.

The rear-view mirror bearing the EEC component type-approval mark shown above is a Class V mirror (exterior rear-view 'reversing') which has been type-approved in Greece (eGR) under the number 02 * 39.

The rear-view mirror bearing the EEC component type-approval mark shown above is a Class IV mirror (exterior rear-view 'wide-angle'), which has been type-approved in Italy (e3) under the number 02 * 1248.

Appendix 3 to Annex II

MODEL EEC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL CERTIFICATE FOR A REAR-VIEW MIRROR]

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- (1) [^{F1}Definitions taken from CIE publication 50 (45), International Electrical Vocabulary, Group 45: Lighting.]

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